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MARRIAGES OF DISEASED PERSONS.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS ANNULING MARRIAGES BECAUSE ONE OF THE PARTIES WAS SUFFERING FROM A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AT THE TIME OF THE MARRIAGE.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has held that a marriage might be annulled because one party concealed from the other the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis. (See Public Health Reports, Oct. 22, 1915, pages 3117 and 3175.)

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a marriage should be annulled because one party was infected with gonorrhea at the time of the marriage. The essential part of the opinion in the latter case is published on page 3847 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.

VACCINATION.

THE POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE OF USING COMBINED VACCINES WHERE PROTECTION AGAINST A NUMBER OF DISEASES IS DESIRED.

For persons contemplating visiting localities in which epidemics are present, or countries where certain diseases are endemic, or sanitary supervision is questionable, protection against a number of diseases is frequently to be desired. Experience with vaccines has demonstrated the possibility of conferring a degree of immunity to a considerable number of diseases.

A recent report by Dr. Aldo Castellani suggests that protection against a number of diseases may be conferred upon an individual by the use of several vaccines at one time without any greater inconvenience than is caused ordinarily in being vaccinated to secure protection against one disease. Dr. Castellani's article was published in the "Report of the Advisory Committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund for the year 1914, * * * London," just issued. The following is quoted from the conclusions:

I. The preparation of combined vaccines is based, I think I may venture to say, on the experimental work I carried out in 1901-2 in Bonn, in Prof. Kruse's Institute (Zeit. für Hygiene, 1902-3), when I demonstrated that in inoculating an animal with two or three species of bacteria, provided a sufficient minimum quantity was given, agglutinins and immune bodies for all the germs were elaborated, the amount of agglu-

tinins and immune bodies elaborated for each germ being nearly the same as in animals respectively inoculated with only one species.

II. I have prepared and used in man the following vaccines:

- (1) Typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B.
- (2) Typhoid—Malta fever.
- (3) Typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B—Malta fever.
- (4) Typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B—*B. asiaticus*—*B. columbensis*.
- (5) Typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B—*B. asiaticus*—*B. columbensis*—Malta fever.
- (6) Typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B—dysentery Kruse-Shiga—dysentery Flexner—dysentery Hys Y—dysentery Flexner-like No. 1—dysentery Flexner-like No. 2.
- (7) Cholera—plague.
- (8) Cholera—plague—typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B.
- (9) Cholera—plague—typhoid—paratyphoid A—paratyphoid B—Malta fever.

III. The inoculation in man of the above combined vaccines is harmless. The reaction is not severe, with the exception of those containing plague germs, such as the "cholera-plague" and "cholera-plague-typhoid-paratyphoid A-paratyphoid B" vaccines, when the reaction is severe, though apparently rather less so than after Haffkine's simple plague vaccine.

IV. The combined vaccines I am now using consist of carbolized emulsions of agar cultures in normal salt solution without heating. These emulsions seem to give a less painful local reaction than broth cultures killed by heat. The presence of 0.5 per cent carbolic acid is sufficient to kill the germs. The "typhoid-paratyphoid A-paratyphoid B" vaccine is, however, also prepared by heating broth cultures at 53.

V. The individuals inoculated with the above-mentioned combined vaccines generally produce agglutinins for each species of bacteria, and the amount for each species is not much less than control individuals inoculated with simple "one disease" vaccines. The only exception, though only to a certain extent, seems to have been in the case of typhoid-dysentery vaccines.

VI. Combined vaccines, when efficient, are of practical advantage, saving a great deal of time and rendering possible a contemporaneous vaccination for several different maladies.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN NEVADA.

By CARROLL FOX, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The following report contains the results of a study of public health administration and organization in the State of Nevada, carried on through a period of six weeks.

During the course of the investigation eight towns, representing seven counties, were visited, namely, Reno and Sparks in Washoe County; Elko, Elko County; Winnemucca, Humboldt County; Goldfield, Esmeralda County; Tonopah, Nye County; Carson City, Ormsby County; and Virginia City, Storey County.

Nevada is a State having an area of 109,821 square miles. Much of this vast territory is semiarid except in small areas, here and there, which have been brought under irrigation.

The chief industries of the State are, first, mining; second, cattle and sheep raising; and third, agricultural pursuits in the irrigated districts and some dry farming.

Notwithstanding its immense area, the State had a population in 1910 of but 81,875, and it is somewhat questionable whether there has been any very marked increase since then. It must be remembered that mining towns are subject to vicissitudes that change the prosperous community of to-day into the deserted village of to-morrow. Increased immigration into a new section frequently means emigration from an old section. No State census has been taken, and information obtained locally is purely a guess. The new International Year Book for 1915 gives Nevada a population of 98,726 as of July 1, 1915. This is an estimate based on the increase for the previous 10 years. It is believed to be too high. At any rate, in computing death rates, etc., in the following report the population of 1910 is used.

There are no large cities in the State. Reno is the largest, with a population of approximately 11,000. All of the principal communities have railroad communication, but, the State being a country of magnificent distances, to reach certain points may require one or two days.

For information and assistance received in this study the writer is indebted to the secretary and members of the State board of health, the local health officers, and other State and county officials.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION.

As early as 1893 a law was enacted creating a State board of health and giving it rather comprehensive powers and duties of a public health nature, including the authority to promulgate and enforce regulations and providing a penalty for any violation thereof. Under this act the board of health, apparently not realizing the extent of the powers vested in it and being greatly handicapped by a totally inadequate appropriation, accomplished little except of a purely emergency nature.

In 1911 a vital statistics law was enacted. This law was patterned after the model law, but in addition provided for the creation of a State board of health along the lines of the law of 1893 and specified that such board was supreme in matters relating to the public health. This was followed in 1915 by an amendment making certain diseases reportable and requiring that physicians maintain quarantine.

After the passage of this amendment the board of health, in July, 1915, promulgated its first comprehensive regulations for the suppression of disease.

Composition and appointment of the board.—The board of health is composed of a president, a secretary, and one other member.

The president and secretary are appointed by the governor for a term of four years. Before being eligible for such appointment they must have been engaged in the regular practice of medicine in the State of Nevada for at least five years. This requirement does not apply to the third member of the board who is appointed by the governor, the president, and the secretary.

Meetings.—The State board of health is required to meet in Carson City on the first Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in July of each year and at such other times as the president may deem advisable.

Duties and compensation of the members.—The president is required to preside over all meetings of the board and to perform such other duties as may be determined by the board. He receives a per diem of \$20 for each day the board remains in session and necessary traveling expenses.

The secretary is required to keep the minutes of all meetings of the board and to attend to all correspondence; to proceed immediately to any locality when called upon by the local health officer for the purpose of eradicating and preventing the recurrence of any epidemic; to investigate epidemics when called upon by the State board of health; to record and tabulate all vital statistics and to issue semiannual bulletins; to make a biennial report to the governor and to compile the reports received from the various health officers.

The secretary receives a salary of \$1,500 per year and is allowed the sum of \$300 a year for a stenographer and a sum not to exceed \$100 a year with which to provide a suitable office for the conduct of the affairs of the State board of health.

The third member of the board is required to attend all meetings of the board and to consult and advise with the board whenever called upon to do so. He receives a per diem of \$20 for each day's attendance at a meeting and necessary traveling expenses.

Powers and duties of the board.—The State board of health is declared under the statute to be supreme in all health matters, and it is empowered to remove any deputy or local health officer for any violation of the provisions of law. It is further empowered to "take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the inhabitants of the State"; to "make or cause to be made sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting causes of disease, especially of epidemic and contagious diseases and the means of prevention; to investigate the sources of mortality and the effect of localities, employment, habits, and circumstances of life on the public health." The board is further empowered, upon request or when in its opinion the sanitary interests of the locality require it, to "advise with municipal, county, and township officers with regard to the location, drainage, water

supply, heating and ventilation of public buildings, and the drainage and sewerage of towns and cities."

The board of health is likewise given the authority to promulgate and to enforce such regulations for the better preservation of the public health in contagious and epidemic diseases as it may judge necessary.

For refusing or neglecting to comply with any regulation of the board within 5 days after having received notice in writing, there is provided a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 50 days nor more than 250 days.

It is made a duty of sheriffs, constables, and all peace officers to assist the board of health in enforcing the law and all rules, regulations, and requirements promulgated by the board.

Under the law every incoming governor has the power to change the composition of the entire board, including the secretary. Experience has shown that effective public health work can not be carried on by untrained men, and it is not conducive to efficiency to supplant at one time all of the experienced men by others who will in all probability lack that qualification. This statement applies most emphatically to the secretary, who should receive his appointment from the board of health and whose tenure of office should be based on efficiency and not political expediency.

The secretary.—The present secretary of the board is to all intents and purposes a full-time health officer, as he has given up practically his entire private practice. His salary is \$1,500 per annum, and because he performs his own stenographic work and his private office is the official office of the board of health he is permitted to retain the small fund allowed by law for stenographic services and office rent. There are not sufficient funds to employ capable assistants in either the office or the field, and when the manifold duties of a health department are vested in one man their accomplishment is difficult or impossible.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES.

Morbidity Reports.

Requirements of law.—The provisions of law requiring the notification of diseases are summarized as follows:

It is made the duty of the attending physician to report to the local health officer every case of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, pneumonia, tuberculosis, bronchitis, acute anterior poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, diarrheal diseases of children, cancer, puerperal septicemia, mumps, and Rocky Mountain (tick) fever.

For failure so to report there is provided a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both fine and imprisonment.

Requirements of regulations.—Acting on the above provision of law and other powers conferred upon it, the State board of health promulgated in July, 1915, certain regulations, of which the following is a summary:

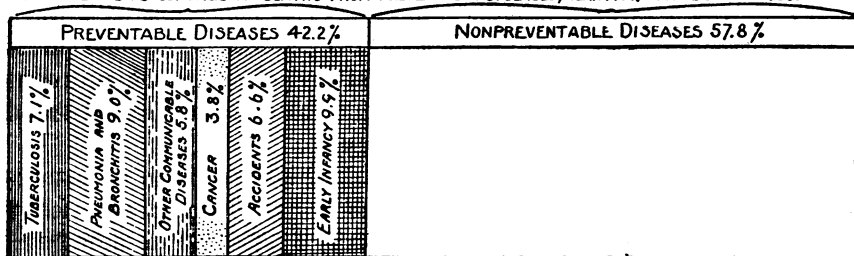
It is the duty of the attending physician immediately to report to the local health officer all of those diseases mentioned in the law as reportable.

It is the duty of the local health officer daily to transcribe into the "Register of reportable diseases" all of the data furnished by the attending physician, as well as certain information relating to the date of placarding, the date of the establishment of quarantine, the date of release of quarantine, the date of finding the first and second consecutive negative culture, the date of disinfection, etc.

The local health officer is required to transmit monthly to the secretary of the State board of health the original morbidity reports received by him during the previous month.

Discussion.—Previous to the passage of the above law and regulation, physicians had been submitting to the county health officers monthly statements of the communicable diseases under their care,

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM PREVENTABLE DISEASES, YEAR 1914. TOTAL DEATHS 963.



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and county health officers had been submitting to the State health officer monthly summaries of the cases of, and deaths from, the communicable diseases occurring in the county during the previous month. These reports were greatly lacking in important information.

The present law is faulty in that it does not require householders or heads of families to report diseases. The entire responsibility is placed on the physician. The law also neglects to state the time limit for reporting diseases. This has been provided for by regulation.

While the present law is not ideal, it is a great improvement over the old system, and its enforcement should result in securing more complete information regarding the prevalence of disease.

One of the most prevalent and fatal diseases occurring within the State is pneumonia. During the 12-month period ended June 30, 1915, it was reported from every county, there having been a total of 315 cases notified, with 69 deaths, for the entire State. This gives a death rate per 100,000 of 84.3 and a case fatality rate of 22 per cent. Of scarlet fever there were 185 cases reported, with 2 deaths, or a death rate per 100,000 of 2.44 and a case fatality rate

of 1.08 per cent. There were 190 cases of typhoid fever reported, with 10 deaths, or a death rate per 100,000 of 12.2 and a case fatality rate of 5.26 per cent. The number of reported cases of diarrheal diseases of children was for the same period 481, with 27 deaths, or a death rate for 100,000 of 33 and a case fatality rate of 5.6 per cent. There were 10 cases of Rocky Mountain fever, with 4 deaths.

A study of the morbidity reports would justify one in concluding that, except for some of the minor communicable diseases, notifiable diseases were being reported fairly well. A notable exception, however, is diphtheria. During the first six months of the period under consideration there were but 2 cases reported, with 1 death, and during the last six months not a case was reported, although an examination of the records of the hygienic laboratory for the same months shows that there were 9 positive cultures examined. Were the laboratory a part of the health department and therefore in close touch with all of the activities of that department, the records of one could be made equally valuable to the other.

The Control of Disease.

Requirements of law.—The following is a summary of the law providing for the establishment and maintenance of quarantine:

It is made the duty of every physician attending a case of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and membranous croup, whooping cough, measles, chicken-pox, acute anterior poliomyelitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, diarrheal disease of children, puerperal septicemia, or mumps, forthwith to establish and maintain a quarantine in conformity with the regulations promulgated by the State board of health.

Any physician who fails to establish and maintain such quarantine is liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 100 days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Requirements of regulations.—In conformity with the above law, the State board of health at the meeting held July, 1915, promulgated certain regulations, of which the following is a summary:

For purposes of control the notifiable diseases are classified as follows:

To be quarantined:

- Scarlet fever.
- Diphtheria and membranous croup.
- Smallpox.
- Anterior poliomyelitis.
- Cerebrospinal meningitis.

To be placarded:

- Typhoid fever.
- Diarrhea of children.
- Chicken-pox.
- Whooping cough.
- Mumps.
- Measles.

Reportable only:

- Pneumonia.
- Tuberculosis.
- Bronchitis.
- Typhus fever.
- Rocky Mountain (tick) fever.
- Puerperal septicemia.
- Cancer.

It is made a duty of the attending physician in whose practice a case of communicable disease has occurred to instruct the family as to how the spread of the disease may be prevented and to furnish a copy of the rules and regulations of the State board of health governing quarantine.

Quarantine is established by serving a written notice, signed by the local health officer, upon the head of the household and placarding the house with a card bearing the word "Quarantine" and a statement to the effect that persons are forbidden to enter or leave the premises.

It is made a duty of the attending physician, when delegated by the local health officer, to establish and maintain quarantine by serving the notice and placarding the house.

Notices are served in duplicate, the original being left with the householder and the duplicate being returned to the local health officer, signed by the person serving the notice, who is also required to indorse thereon certain data relative to the date and hour served, etc.

All pet animals must be excluded from rooms occupied by infected persons in quarantine. Upon the completion of quarantine it is required that all rooms occupied by infected persons and all bedding, clothing, or other articles contained therein be disinfected.

It is made a duty of the attending physician, when delegated by the local health officer, to perform the necessary disinfection.

No letters or other articles may be mailed without permission from the local health officer. Provision is made for disinfecting such letters before mailing.

No person is permitted to enter or leave premises under quarantine except as specially provided for by the rules and regulations.

Adults and children who have previously had the disease may be permitted to leave quarantined premises, but may not reenter until the quarantine is raised, except in the case of smallpox, when no unvaccinated person may be released before the end of the quarantine, and in the case of diphtheria, when no person in whose throat virulent bacilli are found may be released before the end of the quarantine period.

Where possible, persons suffering from a quarantinable or placardable disease should be rigidly isolated, in a suitable room, from other members of the household, and all dishes, bedding, and the like and the secretions from the patient's throat and nose must be disinfected before being removed. Where the conditions are such as to render the taking of proper precautions difficult or uncertain, the local health officer may apply to the local board of health for an order to remove the patient to the isolation ward of the county hospital.

The sale of milk or dairy products from quarantined or placarded premises is prohibited, unless in the opinion of the local health officer the conditions are such that the products can be kept free from contamination.

Wage earners may be permitted to attend to their usual vocation when they are protected by either a natural or acquired immunity or, in the case of diphtheria, when a negative culture has been obtained from the nose and throat: *Provided*, That the patient is properly isolated, that proper precautions are taken to change the clothes when entering and leaving the house, and that the wage earner is not engaged in any business which brings him in contact with children.

Scarlet fever.—Quarantine must be maintained until the complete recovery of the patient, including recovery from all sequelæ of the disease.

If the disease terminates in death or the patient be removed from the premises, the quarantine may be released, except that where there are susceptible children present, it must be maintained for 5 days following the death or removal. Under no circumstances may quarantine be released until after the disinfection of the patient and room.

Diphtheria.—Quarantine must be maintained until two successive negative cultures from the nose and throat, taken not less than 24 hours apart, are reported to the local health officer from the hygienic laboratory.

If the bacilli persist in the throat or nose after a period of 28 days a virulence test may be made. The presence of a nonvirulent organism is considered equivalent to a negative culture.

Where the cultural method for the release of quarantine is not used, quarantine must be maintained for 28 days from the beginning of the last case on the premises.

If the disease terminates in death or the patient is removed from the premises, the quarantine may be released except where there are susceptible children present, when it must be maintained for 7 days longer. However, if the children have recently received immunizing doses of antitoxin and one negative culture has been obtained from the nose and throat, quarantine may then be raised.

In no case may quarantine be raised until the proper disinfection has been performed.

Smallpox.—Quarantine must be maintained until the complete recovery of the patient as determined by the disappearance of all crusts.

Contacts may be released after disinfection if they have had smallpox or if they have been successfully vaccinated within 3 years.

In no case may quarantine be raised until the proper disinfection has been performed.

If the disease terminates in death or the patient is removed, quarantine must then be maintained for 2 weeks from the date of death or removal.

Cerebrospinal meningitis and anterior poliomyelitis.—Quarantine must be maintained until the recovery of the patient from the acute symptoms.

Where the disease terminates in death or the removal of the patient, quarantine may be released after 10 days from date of death or removal.

In no case may quarantine be raised until the completion of the required disinfection.

Disinfection.—The regulations go into detail as to the kind of disinfectant and the methods of application.

For the disinfection of the body a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or a 1 to 3,000 solution of bichloride of mercury is required.

For room disinfection it is required to use for every 1,000 cubic feet:

	Ounces.
Formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde).....	11
Water.....	11
Potassium permanganate (fine crystals).....	9

Placarding.—By placarding is meant posting on the infected premises a card containing the word "Warning" and a statement that persons may not enter the premises.

It is the duty of the local health officer to placard, or he may delegate the physician or any peace officer to do the same.

Persons under the age of 21 living in a house where there is a case of chicken-pox, measles, or whooping cough are prohibited from attending any school, church, Sunday school, or public gathering of any sort.

Chicken-pox.—Local health officers must satisfy themselves that a mild case of smallpox has not been erroneously diagnosed chicken-pox.

Placards must remain on the house until 21 days from the date of onset of the last case on the premises.

Measles.—If there are other susceptible persons on the premises, the placard must remain posted for 3 weeks from the date of onset of the last case on the premises. If not, placards may be removed at the end of 2 weeks from the date of onset.

Mumps.—The placard must remain posted on the premises for 3 weeks from the date of onset of the last case.

Whooping cough.—The placard must remain posted on the premises for 6 weeks from the date of onset of the last case.

Typhoid fever and diarrhea of infants.—The placard must remain posted until complete recovery of the patient.

It is made a duty of the attending physician to instruct the nurse or attendant to disinfect the feces and urine by mixing a cupful of chloride of lime with each passage and allowing the disinfectant to stand in contact with the excreta for one hour before being disposed of.

If in the opinion of the local health officer the discharge of the above duty is difficult or unsatisfactory, he is required to apply to the county board of health for an order to remove the patient to the isolation ward of the county hospital.

Discussion.—These regulations have been in effect such a short time that it is impossible to state what practical results may have accrued from their enforcement. However, they will certainly make quarantine procedure uniform throughout the State, a thing greatly to be desired.

On account of peculiar local conditions the responsibility of establishing and maintaining quarantine and giving the necessary instructions to prevent the spread of the disease has been to a large extent placed with the attending physician. Until more efficient local health departments can be secured this is probably a wise provision. However, one must not expect too much from the best regulations unless they are enforced by a skilled health officer with the invaluable assistance of his epidemiologist and public health nurse.

It is thought that in the regulations too much stress is laid upon the necessity for terminal fumigation as compared with the more important disinfection of discharges during the course of the disease.

It is also thought that the penalties imposed against the physicians are rather great and that there should be a penalty provided for any person who violates any provision of the regulations.

Rabies.—Rabies is becoming a serious menace to the people of some sections of the State of Nevada. It is supposed to have been introduced from Idaho, where some one, believing that the coyote could be exterminated by inoculating with rabies virus, attempted the experiment, with the result that the disease has spread over several States. Dogs and a number of persons have been bitten.

The State board of health of Nevada, appreciating the danger, recommended to the municipalities in the presumably infected zone that all dogs be muzzled. The towns passed the necessary ordinance, and it was satisfying to note that in Winnemucca and Elko the ordi-

nance was being enforced. The State board of health has requested the cooperation of the biological survey, which has promised to place a hunter in the field.

The Pasteur treatment is administered at the hygienic laboratory of the university, antirabic virus being obtained from the United States Public Health Service.

The common drinking cup, etc.—In addition to the regulations summarized above the State board of health has promulgated regulations abolishing the common drinking cup and common towel on vehicles of common carriers in intrastate traffic and also providing for the cleanliness and purity of ice and water used on such vehicles.

THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The hygienic laboratory was established in 1909 by legislative enactment to aid physicians and health officers in the diagnosis of "infectious" diseases and for research into the nature, cause, and control of such diseases.

Since its inception, the laboratory, in addition to assisting in the diagnosis of communicable diseases, has made bacteriological examinations of milk and water as well as sanitary surveys in connection with town water supplies, and has carried on epidemiological studies in the case of typhoid fever, dysentery, and other diseases. The laboratory has, in fact, been assuming the functions of a health department, and yet for purposes of administration it was placed under the control of the regents of the University of Nevada instead of being made a part of the State board of health, to which it logically belongs.

There is by accident, so to speak, a remote connection between the laboratory and the board of health, inasmuch as the bacteriologist of the laboratory was appointed third member of the board.

The laboratory is under the immediate direction of a veterinarian, the professor of veterinary bacteriology at the university. He receives, in addition to his regular salary, \$600 from the laboratory fund. There is also employed a full-time bacteriologist, who receives \$2,400 per year and upon whom falls the actual work of the bacteriological examinations, as well as of the field investigations. There is one laboratory attendant employed. To defray the expenses of the laboratory there is appropriated \$5,000 per year.

During the last year and a half the work of the laboratory has greatly increased, there having been made 777 examinations in 1914, representing a cost per examination of \$6.43. This is a marked improvement over previous years, as in 1913 there were made 386 examinations, at a cost per examination of \$12.95, and in 1912 but 276 examinations, at a cost per examination of \$18.11. During the first half of the present year (1915) there were made 1,147 examina-

tions, representing a cost per examination of but \$2.17. Thus with the completion of the year 1915 the cost per examination will approximate a figure more consistent with economical maintenance.

Previous to 1914 the official work of the laboratory was confined almost entirely to the diagnosis of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and malaria, with the occasional examination of samples of milk and water. Since that time its scope has been greatly increased and made to include Wasserman reactions, examinations of pus, blood, etc., the manufacture of typhoid and autogenous vaccines, and in fact many other laboratory facilities have been extended to the practicing physicians and health officers, all of which explains the increasing desire on the part of physicians to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

The laboratory furnishes outfits for the submission of samples for examination and reports to physicians the results of such examinations by telephone or telegraph when requested or practicable, as well as by regular report cards, keeping a proper file for future reference.

From the standpoint of the public health the hygienic laboratory can never be of the greatest value to the State until it is made a part of a properly organized health department. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the next legislature will desire to see its State health organization strengthened so that it will be, though small, at least equal in efficiency to that of other States and capable of acting along modern lines. A reorganization with this end in view would mean the formation of a State health department and a transfer of that most necessary and important adjunct, the laboratory and its equipment, from the control of the board of regents of the university to the control of the board of health of the State department of health.

It is hopeless to expect to eradicate the preventable diseases, the control of which is the entire function of a health department, until all of the forces engaged are correlated and placed under one controlling head.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING.

Activities along this line of public health have been sadly neglected in Nevada, principally because the State board of health has never had sufficient funds to employ the necessary expert assistants to carry on the work.

There is indeed little law governing public or private water supplies used for domestic purposes or controlling sewerage systems, although the board of health is empowered to advise with local authorities in regard to the drainage and sewerage of towns and cities and could, under the provisions of law empowering it to investigate the causes of disease, make the necessary surveys of water supplies.

An effort has been made on the part of the hygienic laboratory to carry on sanitary surveys of water supplies, but without the services of a sanitary engineer the results obtained are not likely to be entirely satisfactory.

In a recent inspection made by the writer of several towns in the State the great need for sound advice in connection with local sewerage systems was most apparent. There was hardly a town inspected that did not have its sewerage problem, in the solution of which a sanitary engineer from the State health department would have been of the greatest assistance at no expense to the locality. In fact, the advisory and supervisory assistance that such a State official would be able to give would frequently result in a great saving of money to the community.

Every town visited was sewered. In two instances the sewage was passed into a river untreated. In two instances the sewage flowed into a river after passing through a septic tank. In neither instance did the septic tank seem to be carrying out its function properly. In three instances the sewage passed into the sands of the desert—apparently a more or less satisfactory method of disposal. In one instance the sewage was used for irrigating.

In general it may be said that the water supplies of the different communities are comparatively pure. They are all owned by private corporations. A proper supervision over these supplies so that their purity may be maintained should be exercised by the State board of health. This matter is easy to control at the present time while the population is sparse, but as irrigation projects are completed and the rural population of a permanent nature increases, the water and sewerage problems will become much more difficult to handle.

The methods used for the collection and disposal of garbage in the different communities are primitive and would bear investigation by a State sanitary engineer.

There is a State law which provides for the abatement of nuisances in unincorporated towns. It is summarized as follows:

For the purposes of the act, nuisances are deemed to consist of permitting filth heaps, garbage, unprotected sewerage or drainage pipes or boxes, cesspools, etc., and such other nuisances as may be specified by the State or county board of health, to remain unabated after due notice has been given to abate or remove the same.

The law further states the methods of procedure in order to secure the abatement of a nuisance, and in the event of an order not being obeyed authorizes the local authorities to abate the nuisance and charge the cost as a lien against the property.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The registration of births and deaths is carried out under the provisions of an act passed in 1911. As this act conforms closely to the model law proposed by the Bureau of the Census, it is not thought necessary to summarize it here.

The State health officer is State registrar of births and deaths, and the county health officers are local registrars. The local registrars regard the practicing physicians of the county as deputy registrars, but few have officially received the appointment as such, and these would, therefore, not be entitled to any fees allowed by law.

To expedite the business of registration and increase the returns it would seem advisable to appoint a number of deputy registrars for each county.

During the year 1914 there were registered 963 deaths (exclusive of stillbirths), which gives a death rate for the State of 11.7.

It is generally believed by local registrars that practically all of the deaths are certified, that the practicing physicians are conscientious in fulfilling this obligation to the State, and that a death, even though it may occur far removed from the centers of population, is sooner or later brought to the attention of the registrar.

During the year 1914 there were 1,327 births registered, exclusive of stillbirths. This gives a birth rate of 16.2. This low birth rate is not inconsistent with local conditions. The conditions incident to mining camps are such that there is always a large preponderance of unmarried males comprising the population. It is quite unfair to compare either the birth or the death rate of a State like Nevada with the rates of more settled agricultural communities.

During the year 1914 there were registered 95 deaths in children under 1 year (exclusive of stillbirths), which, compared with 1,327 births for the same period, would give an infant mortality of 71.5.

Of the 963 deaths registered in 1914 fully 408, or 42.2 per cent, should be classed as preventable, and should therefore receive the attention of the health department.

Report of marriages.—There is a provision of law which requires that county clerks transmit to the secretary of the State board of health on or before the 10th day of January and the 10th day of June of each year the number of marriage licenses issued by them during the preceding six months.

*Tabulation of information relating to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths,
State of Nevada, 1914.*

County.	Population	Area (square miles)	Number of registrars.	Number of deputy registrars.	Number of physicians.	Number of embalmers.	Number of birth certificates. ¹	Number of death certificates. ¹	Cost.	Number of marriages.	Stillbirths.
Churchill.....	2,811	5,050	1	0	5	1	54	46	.....	34	1
Clark.....	3,321	8,045	1	0	4	1	81	35	.....	37	1
Douglas.....	1,845	7,733	1	0	5	0	44	11	.....	19	1
Elko.....	8,133	17,059	1	0	8	2	161	87	.....	65	2
Esmeralda.....	7,869	7,432	1	0	6	1	91	65	.....	38	4
Eureka.....	1,830	4,157	1	0	1	1	27	17	.....	8	1
Humboldt.....	6,825	15,857	1	1	12	3	103	54	.....	54	3
Lander.....	1,786	5,721	1	0	2	1	23	23	.....	7	0
Lincoln.....	3,489	10,511	1	0	4	1	47	30	.....	0	1
Lyon.....	3,568	1,509	1	0	5	1	61	48	.....	36	2
Mineral.....	1,500	.....	1	0	5	1	11	19	.....	17	0
Nye.....	7,513	18,294	1	1	9	4	121	78	.....	88	1
Ormsby.....	3,415	156	1	0	6	4	33	51	.....	38	1
Storey.....	3,045	251	1	0	1	1	33	50	.....	12	0
Washoe.....	17,434	6,251	1	1	40	6	283	271	.....	249	5
White Pine.....	7,441	8,795	1	0	8	2	154	78	.....	76	6
Total.....	81,875	103,821	16	3	121	30	1,327	963	.....	778	29

¹ Exclusive of stillbirths.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

Requirements of law.—The requirements of law relating to the appointment of local boards of health and local health officers are summarized as follows:

The county board of health consists of the county physician, the sheriff, and the board of county commissioners. The county physician acts as chairman.

This board of health acts in conjunction with, and under the supervision of, the State board of health.

The duties of the county board of health are to "oversee all sanitary conditions" of the county and to "supervise, control, and enforce such health regulations as will best subserve the health and cleanliness" of the county.

In cases of emergency where immediate action is necessary the county board of health may act independently of the State board of health, reporting its action at once to that board.

For neglecting to comply with any regulations as contemplated above, within 5 days after receiving notice in writing, there is provided a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment for not less than 25 days nor more than 100 days, or both fine and imprisonment.

The board of county commissioners is required to appoint a county health officer to act for a period of not less than one year, who may be removed only for incompetency.

The duties of the county health officer are to act as local registrar and to record cases of the communicable diseases reported by physicians.

For collecting and compiling the vital statistics of the county the local registrar must be given by the county a salary of not less than \$25 per month.

With the approval of the county commissioners, the local health officer may appoint one or more deputy health officers, who are entitled to a salary of not less than \$25 per month or, in lieu of such, a fee of \$1 for each birth and death certificate executed by them.

Discussion.—There are 16 counties and in each county there is a county health officer, who receives a salary of from \$25 to \$50 per month for his services as county registrar, but no salary as health officer. Frequently the county health officer is also county physician and receives an additional compensation for his services in that capacity.

As health officer the duties are not onerous, and consist of the registration of births and deaths, the recording of morbidity reports, and in general a supervision of the communicable diseases. In a few instances the health officer attempts some supervision over the milk supply and in a small way some health supervision of schools.

In Reno, the largest city in the State, there has been created a board of health consisting of three members, each of whom has assumed certain duties. One is health officer, one secretary, and one milk inspector. In this way certain functions of a health department are carried out.

Few of the towns are incorporated. The county health officer usually acts as health officer for the county seat.

If the small population of the State were concentrated, one full-time health officer would be sufficient. It is not, however. It is divided into small but important and prosperous communities, which are scattered over an immense area.

Taking into consideration the public health needs of the State as a whole, its great size, transportation facilities, and the importance, prosperity, and location of its various centers of population, it would seem advisable to divide the State into not less than four districts, in each of which should be placed a full-time health officer to assume the responsibility of enforcing all public health laws and regulations within his district. Provisionally, the State might be divided as follows:

District No. 1:

Washoe County.
Storey County.
Ormsby County.
Lyon County.
Douglas County.
Mineral County.

District No. 2:

Humboldt County.
Churchill County.
Lander County.

District No. 3:

Elko County.
Eureka County.
White Pine County.

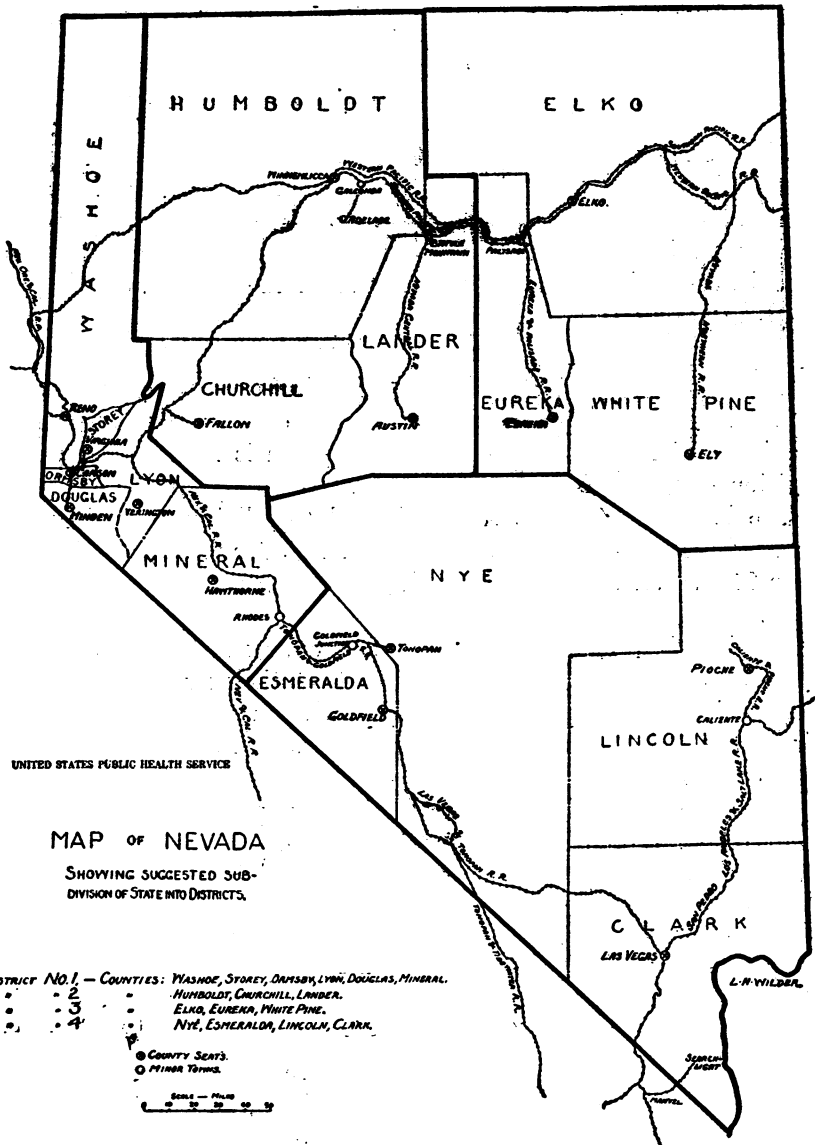
District No. 4:

Nye County.
Esmeralda County.
Lincoln County.
Clark County.

The salary and expenses of the district health officer could be paid by the different counties comprising the district without placing much of an extra financial burden on any one community.

For instance, at the end of the year 1914 Elko County had a balance, after all debts were paid, of approximately \$250,000, Hum-

boldt County a balance approximately of \$48,000, Nye County a balance of approximately \$90,000, Ormsby County a balance of approximately \$26,000, Storey County a balance of approximately



\$9,400, Washoe County a balance of approximately \$290,000, and White Pine County a balance of \$80,439.

County and deputy health officers would have to be appointed as under the present law, as well as a deputy health officer in each

town, who need not necessarily be a physician. They would act in their present capacity as local registrars and would assist the district health officer in emergencies and keep him informed of the conditions in and the needs of the locality.

In the course of time it would be advisable for the State to assume the whole, or at least part, of the expense of the district health organization. At present, taking into consideration the State's limited means, it is probably better that the expense be defrayed by the counties comprising the districts. This expense might also be paid in part by money from the school fund, for the reason that much of the time of the district health officer and his public-health nurse would be occupied in the health supervision of the public schools, especially the rural schools within the district.

THE CONTROL OF THE MILK SUPPLY.

The enforcement of State law and regulation relating to the purity of the milk supply has been placed in the hands of the State commissioner of food and drugs, whose division is in the public-service division of the University of Nevada.

The law specifies that it is unlawful to sell impure, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, and provides a fine for violation of not less than \$100, or, if the fine is not paid, imprisonment for not less than 30 days.

The law further specifies that milch cows must not be kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition and that they must not be fed on any food that produces impure, diseased, or unwholesome milk, and that milk that has any portion of its cream removed must not be sold except as skim milk.

It is also declared unlawful to add any water to milk or to feed milch cows on distillery waste or garbage. A fine is provided the same as above for any violation of this provision.

The food and drug commissioner has set a standard for milk which requires at least 3.25 per cent of milk fat, 11.75 per cent of total solids, and 8.5 per cent of solids not fat.

A circular has been issued to consumers telling them how to care for milk after it has been delivered by the dealer.

Producing farms are scored, using a score card similar to that in use by the United States Department of Agriculture.

There is but one inspector employed by the food and drug commissioner, who carries on all of the field work entailed in the enforcement of the food and drug law. A few municipalities, through their health officers, are making a special effort to improve the milk supply and with some success. However, most of the municipalities depend entirely upon the efforts of the food and drug commissioner.

As stated in previous reports, it is highly desirable that the sanitary control of milk supplies be placed in the hands of the State board of health. Municipal milk inspectors are practically always a part of the local health department and their work could be made much more effective if they acted in conjunction with the State health department, a body which should be in the position to give advice to, and supervise, the work of the local health organizations.

The sanitary control of the milk supply has two objects in view, the preservation of the purity of milk as such, as well as the purity of products made from milk, as for instance, butter and cheese. From the standpoint of the public health the former is the more important because of the frequent association of a contaminated milk supply with outbreaks of certain of the communicable diseases and the high mortality among infants. The prevention of deaths from this cause is, therefore, essentially a duty of the health department, which is authorized by the legislature to promulgate and enforce regulations for the better preservation of the public health.

It can not be successfully contended that because the statute has intrusted to a particular board the general supervision of the milk supply, by implication it has forbidden the State health department to take such action in regard to milk as may preserve the health of the people of the State. Such action would mean the promulgation and enforcement by the State board of health of regulations not in conflict with those already existing, thereby making it possible to work in close cooperation with such other State organizations as may be striving to secure better and cleaner milk.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The value of the total assessable property in the State for 1915 is estimated at \$152,000,000. The tax levy for 1915 is fixed at 56 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. This would give a revenue of approximately \$850,000. If to this amount there be added the sum of \$250,000, which is the income from liquor licenses, sundry receipts, etc., the total receipts of the State will be found to be \$1,100,000.

Out of this sum there is allowed for public health a total of \$8,250 per year, as follows:

The hygienic laboratory.....	\$5, 000
The salary of the secretary of the board of health.....	1, 500
General expenses of the board of health.....	1, 750
Total.....	8, 250

This figure represents but three-fourths of 1 per cent of the total receipts of the State, whereas, estimating the amount that should be appropriated annually to public health on the 2 per cent basis, there would be allowed not less than \$22,000.

It is thought possible to organize a State department of health for Nevada, capable of carrying on its functions satisfactorily for several years at least, without at present asking for a sum as large as that mentioned above, or \$22,000. It is suggested that for the present at least \$8,000 a year more than the present appropriation, or \$16,250, would enable the State to have a small but efficient State health organization.

The appropriation would then be divided about as follows:

Salary of—	
Secretary.....	\$2, 500
Epidemiologist.....	2, 400
Sanitary engineer.....	2, 000
Bacteriologist.....	1, 500
One laboratory attendant.....	600
Two clerks, at \$900 each.....	1, 800
General expenses, including maintenance of laboratory, traveling expenses, stationery, etc.....	5, 450
Total.....	16, 250

This figure represents less than 1½ per cent of the total available revenues, (and is extremely small when compared to the State aid to public schools, which amounts to \$247,000, or over 22 per cent, and the appropriations to the university, which amount to \$145,499 (exclusive of the public-service department), or over 13 per cent of the total available revenues.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As a result of the study of health administration in the State and a careful consideration of the public health needs, one can but arrive at the conclusion that a well-organized department of health is necessary. This would mean a strengthening of the present board of health and a correlation of the various public health activities which are now being carried on by different State organizations. The present system in Nevada, as well as in many other States, results in making a plaything of the public health rather than a problem to be looked upon seriously.

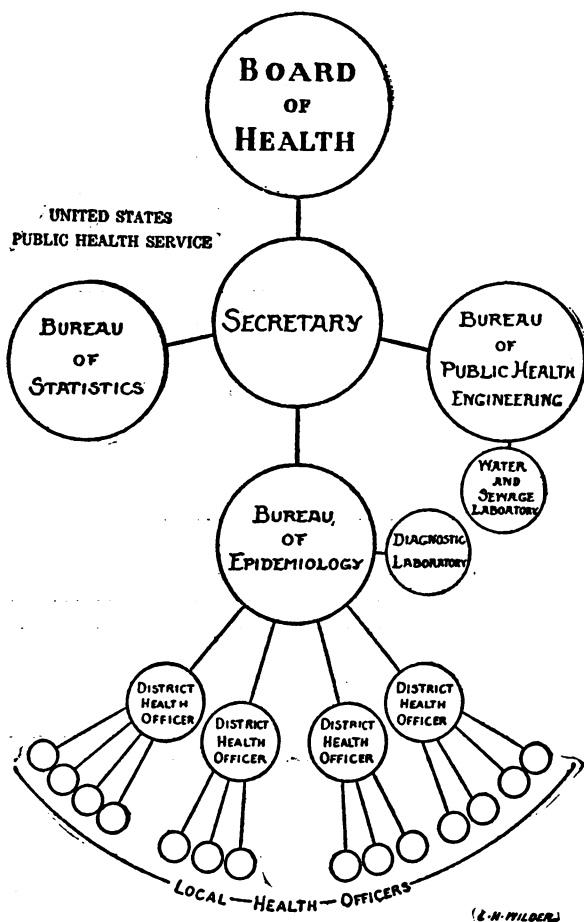
In order that the necessary reorganization may be accomplished and the State board of health put in a position to conserve the health of the people the following recommendations are made:

1. That the number of members forming the State board of health be increased to five and that the term of office be five years and so arranged that there will be but one change each year.
2. That the Secretary be appointed by the board of health to hold office during efficiency and to be discharged only for cause; that he be prohibited from engaging in the practice of medicine or any other business except that in connection with his official work.
3. That the name of the present State health organization be changed to the State department of health.

4. That the present hygienic laboratory and its equipment be transferred from the public-service division of the University of Nevada to the State department of health.

5. That the work of this laboratory be subdivided into two parts, namely, diagnostic and water and sewage.

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION FOR A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN NEVADA.



6. That for purposes of administration the State department of health be subdivided as follows:

The board of health.

The executive office or office of the secretary.

The bureau of epidemiology.

The diagnostic laboratory division.

The bureau of sanitary engineering.

The water and sewage laboratory division.

The bureau of statistics.

7. That the secretary of the board of health be the State health officer, have general charge of the State health department, and act as chief of the bureau of statistics.

8. That additional officers and employees be employed in the State health department as follows:

One epidemiologist.

One sanitary engineer.

One bacteriologist.

One laboratory attendant.

Two clerks.

9. That the epidemiologist be chief of the bureau of epidemiology, and have general supervision over the epidemiological work of the department, the morbidity reports, the diagnostic laboratory, and the district health officers.

10. That the sanitary engineer be chief of the bureau of sanitary engineering and have general supervision over the water and sewage laboratory, and water supplies, sewerage systems, garbage-disposal systems, and disposal of trade wastes within the State.

11. That the bacteriologist be made responsible for the bacteriological work performed in the laboratory.

12. That there be appropriated annually a sum of not less than \$16,250 to be spent as follows at the discretion of the board of health:

Secretary.....	\$2,500
Epidemiologist.....	2,400
Sanitary engineer.....	2,000
Bacteriologist.....	1,500
Laboratory attendant.....	600
Two clerks.....	1,800
General expenses of the department, including the maintenance of the laboratory, traveling expenses, etc.....	5,450

Total..... 16,250

13. That the State be divided into not less than four districts at the discretion of the State board of health.

14. That in each district there be placed a full-time district health officer.

15. That the district health officers be appointed by the State board of health and made responsible to the secretary of the State board of health; that they be graduate physicians; that they hold their office during efficiency and good behavior, and that they be prohibited from engaging in the private practice of medicine.

16. That they be held responsible for the enforcement of all health laws and regulations and be given general supervision over the work of local health officers, within their respective districts.

17. That the salary and office and traveling expenses of each district health officer and the salary of one public health nurse for each

district be paid proportionately by the counties comprising the district.

18. That the duties of the district health officers be defined by the State health department and include health supervision of schools, the sanitary control of the milk supply, supervision over the communicable diseases, enforcement of the law requiring the registration of births and deaths and the notification of preventable diseases, and dissemination of popular public health information and the like.

19. That the public health nurse perform such duties as may be assigned to her by the district health officer.

20. That county health officers be appointed as under the present law.

21. That more deputy health officers who need not necessarily be physicians be appointed.

22. That both county and deputy health officers, in addition to acting as local and deputy registrars, be regarded as assistants to the district health officers, to act and assist them in emergencies and to keep them informed of the conditions in and the needs of the locality.

23. That when practicable more efficient laws and regulations be enacted for the collection of morbidity reports, the control of disease, the control of water and sewerage systems, and the sanitary control of the milk supply by the State.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

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 DEC. 4, 1915.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	378	Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Rats trapped.....	326	Mus alexandrinus.....	27
Mongoose trapped.....	8	Mus rattus.....	16
Rats shot from trees.....	43	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	1	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	20
Examined microscopically.....	312	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	154	Last case rat plague, Kukaiau stable, Hawaii,	
Mus musculus.....	101	Nov. 25, 1915.	
Mus norvegicus.....	41	Last case human plague, Honokaa village, Hawaii,	
Mus rattus.....	30	Dec. 2, 1915.	
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:			
Mus rattus.....	1		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED DEC. 4, 1915.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,256	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	1
Rats trapped.....	3,192	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	2	Mus norvegicus.....	621
Mongoose taken.....	62	Mus alexandrinus.....	382
Rats and mongoose examined macro-		Mus rattus.....	887
scopically.....	3,256	Mus musculus.....	1,304
Rats and mongoose examined micro-		Case of rat plague, Kalopa, Paauhau, Dec. 2, 1915.	
scopically.....	10	Case of human plague, Honokaa village, Dec. 1, 1915.	
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologi-			
cally.....	1		

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for November, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Louisiana:	
Gibson County.....	1	De Soto Parish.....	1
Knox County.....	1		
Total.....	2	Mississippi:	
		Quitman County.....	1
Kansas:			
Allen County.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Jackson County.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	3
Wyandotte County—		Portage County.....	1
Kansas City.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	1
Total.....	3	Total.....	5

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	1	.....	New York, N. Y.	5	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	.....	Portland, Oreg.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	1	.....	Richmond, Va......	.....	1
Elizabeth, N. J......	.....	2			

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3834.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md......	.....	1	Newark, N. J.	2	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	1	.....	New York, N. Y......	.....	4
Boston, Mass......	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	9	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	12	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	1
Chicago, Ill.	17	3	Portland, Oreg.	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Denver, Colo......	.....	2	Seattle, Wash.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	2	.....	Stockton, Cal.	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.	1	.....	Superior, Wis......	.....	1
Hartford, Conn.	1	.....	Trenton, N. J......	.....	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	.....	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2	1
Lorain, Ohio.	1	.....	Williamsport, Pa.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	.....		

GONORRHEA.**State Reports for November, 1915.**

During the month of November, 1915, cases of gonorrhea were notified in States as follows: Kansas, 8; Louisiana, 4; Wisconsin, 4.

INFLUENZA.**Mississippi—Jackson.**

Asst. Surg. Waring reported by telegraph December 27, 1915, that the epidemic of influenza was increasing at Jackson, Miss., the number of cases present being estimated at over 1,000.

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas.....	10	Mississippi—Continued.	
Louisiana.....	2	Leflore County.....	421
Mississippi:		Lincoln County.....	72
Adams County.....	93	Lowndes County.....	92
Alcorn County.....	50	Madison County.....	42
Amite County.....	92	Marion County.....	183
Attala County.....	105	Marshall County.....	218
Benton County.....	20	Monroe County.....	55
Bolivar County.....	746	Montgomery County.....	55
Calhoun County.....	100	Neshoba County.....	95
Carroll County.....	208	Newton County.....	52
Chickasaw County.....	68	Noxubee County.....	77
Choctaw County.....	60	Oktibbeha County.....	83
Clalborne County.....	120	Panola County.....	182
Clarke County.....	44	Pearl River County.....	31
Clay County.....	89	Perry County.....	78
Coahoma County.....	547	Pike County.....	84
Copiah County.....	166	Pontotoc County.....	47
Covington County.....	126	Prentiss County.....	69
De Soto County.....	100	Quitman County.....	187
Forrest County.....	165	Rankin County.....	18
Franklin County.....	100	Scott County.....	108
George County.....	32	Sharkey County.....	153
Greene County.....	12	Simpson County.....	93
Grenada County.....	56	Smith County.....	66
Hancock County.....	184	Sunflower County.....	649
Harrison County.....	159	Tallahatchie County.....	176
Hinds County.....	395	Tate County.....	330
Holmes County.....	615	Tippah County.....	44
Issaquena County.....	76	Tishomingo County.....	59
Itawamba County.....	98	Tunica County.....	244
Jackson County.....	47	Union County.....	55
Jasper County.....	96	Walthall County.....	10
Jefferson County.....	120	Warren County.....	378
Jefferson Davis County.....	58	Washington County.....	376
Jones County.....	275	Wayne County.....	42
Kemper County.....	113	Wilkinson County.....	19
Lafayette County.....	102	Winston County.....	160
Lamar County.....	78	Yalobusha County.....	120
Lauderdale County.....	198	Yazoo County.....	470
Lawrence County.....	133	Total.....	11,764
Leake County.....	77	South Carolina.....	55
Lee County.....	143		

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

During the week ended December 11, 1915, malaria was reported in cities as follows: Camden, N. J., one case; Charleston, S. C., one death; Los Angeles, Cal., one case.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3834.

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas.....	2	Mississippi—Continued.	
Louisiana.....	1	Leflore County.....	8
Mississippi:		Lincoln County.....	13
Adams County.....	1	Lowndes County.....	3
Alcorn County.....	6	Madison County.....	5
Amite County.....	4	Marion County.....	5
Attala County.....	6	Marshall County.....	14
Bolivar County.....	71	Monroe County.....	43
Calhoun County.....	5	Montgomery County.....	2
Carroll County.....	3	Neshoba County.....	10
Chickasaw County.....	12	Noxubee County.....	15
Claiborne County.....	4	Oktibbeha County.....	9
Clay County.....	8	Panola County.....	3
Coahoma County.....	45	Perry County.....	6
Copiah County.....	25	Pike County.....	6
Covington County.....	11	Pontotoc County.....	1
De Soto County.....	4	Prentiss County.....	5
Forrest County.....	15	Rankin County.....	1
Franklin County.....	2	Scott County.....	10
George County.....	1	Sharkey County.....	2
Grenada County.....	1	Simpson County.....	9
Hancock County.....	4	Smith County.....	3
Harrison County.....	23	Sunflower County.....	40
Hinds County.....	53	Tallahatchie County.....	25
Holmes County.....	22	Tate County.....	4
Itawamba County.....	2	Tishomingo County.....	5
Jasper County.....	2	Tunica County.....	16
Jefferson County.....	1	Union County.....	6
Jefferson Davis County.....	1	Walthall County.....	23
Jones County.....	22	Warren County.....	17
Kemper County.....	2	Washington County.....	3
Lafayette County.....	4	Winston County.....	3
Lamar County.....	3	Yalobusha County.....	23
Lauderdale County.....	7	Yazoo County.....	2
Lawrence County.....	13	Total.....	739
Leake County.....	3	South Carolina.....	8
Lee County.....	13		

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Dallas, Tex.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Galveston, Tex.....		1	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		1
Nashville, Tenn.....	1				

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	4	1	Manchester, N. H.....	5	5
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	5	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
Braddock, Pa.....	1		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Canton, Ohio.....	1		Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	193	77	Ogden, Utah.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	35	13	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	2
Covington, Ky.....	2	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	104	53
Detroit, Mich.....	9	18	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	28	17
Duluth, Minn.....	3	3	Reading, Pa.....	1	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	4
Kansas City, Mo.....	21	20	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	7
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Scranton, Pa.....	1	
Lorain, Ohio.....	2		Stockton, Cal.....	4	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	17	11	Wichita, Kans.....	3	

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Louisiana:	
Grant County.....	1	Grant Parish.....	2
Jay County.....	1		
Martin County.....	1	Mississippi:	
St. Joseph County.....	1	Hancock County.....	1
Total.....	4	Holmes County.....	1
		Lamar County.....	1
Kansas:		Leflore County.....	2
Douglas County.....	1	Total.....	5
Ford County.....	2		
Morris County.....	1	South Carolina:	
Reno County.....	1	Orangeburg County.....	1
Sherman County.....	1		
Total.....	6	Wisconsin:	
		Trempealeau County.....	2

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Hoboken, N. J.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....	Waltham, Mass.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J.....	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1	1			

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3834.

SMALLPOX.**Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.**

Senior Surg. Irwin reported by telegraph that on December 24, 1915, a case of smallpox was landed at Delaware Breakwater Quarantine from the British steamer *George Pyman*, bound to Philadelphia, Pa., from Barcelona, Spain.

Maryland—Salisbury.

Collaborating epidemiologist reported by telegraph, December 23, 1915, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland, one case of the disease having been notified at Salisbury, Wicomico County, Md.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended December 25, 1915, several new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Dakota County, Rosemount, 1; Hennepin County, Mound, 1; Redwood County, North Hero Township, 1; Renville County, Beaver Falls Township, 1; Wright County, Woodland Township, 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.**Porto Rico—San Juan.**

Surg. King reported that on November 29, 1915, a case of smallpox, which resulted in death December 7, 1915, was removed in quarantine at San Juan, P. R., from the Spanish steamship *Antonio Lopez* and on November 30, 1915, another case was removed from the same vessel, and on the same day one case was removed from the Spanish steamship *Miguel M. Pinillos*.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported that during the week ended December 11, 1915, 5 cases of smallpox were reported at Laredo, Tex., the infection in 3 of the cases coming from Mexico and in the other 2 cases from the interior of Texas.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported December 21, 1915, that 7 new cases of smallpox were discovered in Laredo, Tex., on the day the report was made, making a total of 12 cases of the disease then under isolation at Laredo.

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.
Kansas:						
Allen County.....	3					3
Crawford County—						
Pittsburg.....	1					1
Douglas County.....	1			1		
Gove County.....	59			3	44	12
Gray County.....	7				5	2
Kingman County.....	1					1
Labette County.....	53		1	3	9	40
Linn County.....	1				1	
Marion County.....	9				9	
Meade County.....	1					1
Neosho County.....	28					28
Osborne County.....	2					2
Phillips County.....	4					4
Russell County.....	6				6	
Sedgwick County.....	3					3
Wichita.....	15					15
Shawnee County.....	2			1	1	
Sherman County.....	1				1	
Smith County.....	3				3	
Stafford County.....	1					1
Sumner County.....	2					2
Washington County.....	1					1
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	28					28
Total.....	232		1	8	79	144

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.
Wisconsin:						
Green Lake County...	5	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Langlade County.....	15	.....	.....	2	13	.....
Manitowoc County.....	31	.....	.....	1	30	.....
Marathon County.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Milwaukee County.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Oconto County.....	9	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Racine County.....	8	.....	.....	1	3	4
Richland County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shawano County.....	32	.....	.....	2	28	2
Sheboygan County.....	42	.....	.....	3	34	5
Winnebago County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	156	.....	.....	10	121	25

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana (Nov. 1-30):		Mississippi (Nov. 1-30)—Continued.	
Counties—		Counties—Continued.	
Allen.....	1	Ittibbeha.....	1
Dearborn.....	1	Smith.....	1
Fountain.....	32	Tate.....	1
Gibson.....	16	Yazoo.....	37
Jennings.....	3	Total.....	72
Johnson.....	1		
Knox.....	2	North Dakota (Nov. 1-30):	
Lake.....	14	Counties—	
Madison.....	5	Burleigh.....	64
Montgomery.....	3	Grand Forks.....	43
Newton.....	1	McLean.....	9
Pike.....	15	Nelson.....	3
Starke.....	1	Ramsey.....	1
Vanderburgh.....	29	Renville.....	1
Vigo.....	2	Ward.....	25
Washington.....	1	Total.....	146
Total.....	127		
Louisiana (Nov. 1-30):		South Carolina (Nov. 1-30):	
Parishes—		Counties—	
Calcasieu.....	1	Abbeville.....	1
Jefferson Davis.....	10	Aiken.....	1
St. Mary.....	1	Charleston.....	1
Vernon.....	4	Greenville.....	5
Total.....	16	Orangeburg.....	2
Mississippi (Nov. 1-30):		Total.....	10
Counties—			
Carroll.....	7	Washington (Nov. 1-30):	
Coahoma.....	6	King County—	
De Soto.....	1	Seattle.....	1
Holmes.....	2	Spokane County.....	3
Jefferson Davis.....	1	Whatcom County—	
Kemper.....	10	Bellingham.....	1
Lauderdale.....	1	Whitman County.....	41
Marion.....	4	Total.....	46

SMALLPOX—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brownsville, Tex.....	7	.....	New Orleans, La.....	3	.....
Butte, Mont.....	2	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	17	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	4	.....	Racine, Wis.....	4	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	9	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	4	.....
Hoboken, N. J.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	8	.....
Lorain, Ohio.....	9	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	6	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....		

SYPHILIS.**State Reports for November, 1915.**

During the month of November, 1915, cases of syphilis were notified in States as follows: Kansas 1, Louisiana 1, Wisconsin 2.

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.**

During the week ended December 11, 1915, tetanus was notified in cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 1 case and 1 death; Chicago, Ill., 1 case and 1 death; New York, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 case each.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3834.

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		Indiana—Continued.	
Carroll County.....	4	Morgan County.....	1
Cass County.....	3	Ohio County.....	1
Clark County.....	6	Orange County.....	2
Clay County.....	1	Owen County.....	2
Daviess County.....	1	Perry County.....	1
Elkhart County.....	5	Pike County.....	4
Floyd County.....	5	Posey County.....	2
Gibson County.....	1	Randolph County.....	2
Hamilton County.....	4	Ripley County.....	1
Hancock County.....	1	Spencer County.....	5
Harrison County.....	3	St. Joseph County.....	2
Henry County.....	1	Sullivan County.....	4
Howard County.....	2	Tipton County.....	2
Jackson County.....	2	Union County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1	Vanderburg County.....	9
Jennings County.....	1	Vermilion County.....	2
Johnson County.....	7	Wabash County.....	1
Lake County.....	10	Washington County.....	2
Laporte County.....	2	Wayne County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	3	White County.....	2
Madison County.....	1	Whitley County.....	2
Marion County.....	17		
Monroe County.....	2	Total.....	133
Montgomery County.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for November, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas:		Louisiana—Continued.	
Allen County.....	3	St. Charles Parish.....	1
Atchison County.....	1	Vermilion Parish.....	1
Atchison.....	3	Total.....	23
Barton County.....	2	Mississippi:	
Bourbon County—		Adams County.....	3
Fort Scott.....	1	Alcorn County.....	2
Brown County.....	1	Amite County.....	1
Butler County.....	3	Attala County.....	15
Chautauqua County.....	1	Benton County.....	3
Cherokee County.....	4	Bollivar County.....	34
Clay County.....	1	Calhoun County.....	6
Cloud County.....	1	Carroll County.....	4
Cowley County.....	4	Chickasaw County.....	8
Crawford County.....	2	Choctaw County.....	4
Douglas County.....	2	Chalborne County.....	1
Elk County.....	1	Clarke County.....	1
Ellsworth County.....	1	Coahoma County.....	12
Ford County.....	5	Copiah County.....	8
Franklin County.....	2	Covington County.....	14
Gove County.....	1	De Soto County.....	2
Graham County.....	1	Forrest County.....	14
Gray County.....	2	Franklin County.....	5
Greenwood County.....	2	George County.....	1
Harper County.....	2	Grenada County.....	4
Harvey County.....	2	Harrison County.....	12
Hodgeman County.....	1	Hinds County.....	32
Jewell County.....	18	Holmes County.....	9
Kingman County.....	2	Itawamba County.....	1
Labette County.....	7	Jackson County.....	3
Parsons.....	1	Jasper County.....	3
Leavenworth County.....	2	Jefferson Davis County.....	5
Leavenworth.....	1	Jones County.....	18
Lincoln County.....	3	Kemper County.....	5
Linn County.....	2	Lafayette County.....	12
Lyon County.....	1	Lamar County.....	13
Marion County.....	2	Lauderdale County.....	10
McPherson County.....	1	Lawrence County.....	1
Miami County.....	26	Leake County.....	4
Mitchell County.....	2	Lee County.....	18
Montgomery County.....	5	Leflore County.....	5
Coffeyville.....	1	Lincoln County.....	4
Morton County.....	1	Lowndes County.....	4
Nemaha County.....	4	Madison County.....	2
Ness County.....	1	Marion County.....	10
Norton County.....	1	Marshall County.....	19
Osage County.....	1	Monroe County.....	13
Osborne County.....	1	Neshoba County.....	5
Ottawa County.....	1	Newton County.....	1
Pawnee County.....	3	Noxubee County.....	5
Phillips County.....	1	Oktibbeha County.....	4
Pratt County.....	1	Panola County.....	27
Reno County.....	3	Pearl River County.....	3
Hutchinson.....	5	Perry County.....	3
Republic County.....	1	Pike County.....	8
Rice County.....	1	Pontotoc County.....	7
Russell County.....	1	Prentiss County.....	10
Sedgewick County.....	3	Rankin County.....	1
Wichita.....	12	Scott County.....	10
Shawnee County.....	2	Simpson County.....	7
Topeka.....	10	Smith County.....	5
Stafford County.....	1	Sunflower County.....	17
Sumner County.....	3	Tallahatchie County.....	11
Washington County.....	1	Tate County.....	25
Wilson County.....	1	Tippah County.....	10
Wyandotte County—		Tishomingo County.....	11
Kansas City.....	10	Tunica County.....	4
Total.....	192	Union County.....	12
Louisiana:		Walthall County.....	4
Avoyelles Parish.....	2	Washington County.....	5
Beauregard Parish.....	2	Wayne County.....	3
Caddo Parish.....	5	Wilkinson County.....	5
Calcasieu Parish.....	7	Winston County.....	3
Jeff Davis Parish.....	1	Yalobusha County.....	11
Plaquemines Parish.....	1	Total.....	562
Sabine Parish.....	3		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.
State Reports for November, 1915—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
North Dakota:		Washington—Continued.	
Dunn County.....	2	Lincoln County.....	1
I amoure County.....	2	Okanogan County.....	1
Morton County.....	1	Pierce County.....	1
Ramsey County.....	5	Tacoma.....	3
Renville County.....	8	Skagit County.....	6
Sheridan County.....	1	Snohomish County—	
Steele County.....	1	Everett.....	1
Ward County.....	6	Spokane County—	
Total.....	26	Spokane.....	2
South Carolina:		Walla Walla County.....	1
Abbeville County.....	8	Whatcom County.....	2
Charleston County.....	11	Whitman County.....	1
Chester County.....	1	Yakima County.....	11
Clarendon County.....	2	Total.....	55
Darlington County.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Florence County.....	1	Bayfield County.....	4
Greenville County.....	4	Calumet County.....	2
Lancaster County.....	3	Chippewa County.....	1
Laurens County.....	2	Dane County.....	2
Orangeburg County.....	4	Eau Claire County.....	1
Pickens County.....	4	Forest County.....	4
Spartanburg County.....	2	Iowa County.....	2
Union County.....	2	Kenosha County.....	3
York County.....	1	La Crosse County.....	1
Total.....	46	Marinette County.....	2
Washington:		Milwaukee County.....	6
Adams County.....	1	Monroe County.....	1
Benton County.....	1	Outagamie County.....	1
Chelan County.....	1	Portage County.....	1
Cowlitz County.....	1	Racine County.....	1
Grant County.....	3	Sheboygan County.....	4
King County.....	8	Washington County.....	1
Seattle.....	8	Winneshago County.....	4
Kittitas County.....	1	Wood County.....	2
Lewis County.....	1	Total.....	43

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2		Nashville, Tenn.....	7	1
Albany, N. Y.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	2		New Bedford, Mass.....	2	2
Baltimore, Md.....	14	1	New Castle, Pa.....	3	
Birmingham, N. Y.....	7	1	New Haven, Conn.....	2	
Birmingham, Ala.....	6	1	New Orleans, La.....	9	3
Boston, Mass.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	42	5
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Oakland, Cal.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	2		Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	14		Philadelphia, Pa.....	19	5
Dallas, Tex.....	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	1
Danville, Ill.....	4		Portland, Oreg.....	2	1
Denver, Colo.....	10	1	Portsmouth, Va.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	10	5	Providence, R. I.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	3		Racine, Wis.....	2	
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	1	Roanoke, Va.....	1	1
Fall River, Mass.....	7		Rochester, N. Y.....	3	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	2		San Diego, Cal.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	3		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	5	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	13	1	Scrannton, Pa.....	1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	9	1	Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2		Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Lawrence, Mass.....	1		Syracuse, N. Y.....	2	
Lexington, Ky.....	3		Tacoma, Wash.....	2	
Lorain, Ohio.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	8	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6		Trenton, N. J.....	2	
Lowell, Mass.....	2		Waltham, Mass.....	1	
Malden, Mass.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1		Wichita, Kans.....	2	
Mountclair, N. J.....	1	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	
Morristown, N. J.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....	7	
Muscataine, Iowa.....	1		York, Pa.....	3	

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.
Indiana.....	553	534	510	North Dakota.....	31	10	32
Kansas.....	692	164	329	South Carolina.....	132	4	59
Louisiana.....	23	4	20	Washington.....	42	15	62
Mississippi.....	195	30	47	Wisconsin.....	197	808	160

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	164	41	3	86	—	23	—	25	14	
Boston, Mass.....	745,139	249	75	1	49	1	57	—	55	20	
Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,945	636	150	14	85	2	101	3	171	75	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	132	59	5	70	—	39	2	20	10	
Detroit, Mich.....	554,717	187	44	5	108	1	26	—	35	13	
New York, N. Y.....	5,468,190	1,520	345	29	173	2	109	1	398	165	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	587	77	11	56	—	27	—	117	49	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,984	201	36	3	129	5	24	1	35	13	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	78	26	6	411	—	11	—	16	5	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	117	23	1	7	—	1	—	19	17	
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,135	83	30	1	9	—	6	—	22	17	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	141	16	—	4	1	10	—	23	15	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	428,062	102	19	4	164	—	6	1	17	6	
Newark, N. J.....	399,000	—	33	—	94	1	15	—	79	11	
New Orleans, La.....	366,484	178	87	—	1	—	5	—	24	18	
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	170	35	1	2	—	20	—	—	16	
Seattle, Wash.....	330,834	59	2	—	2	—	2	—	14	1	
Washington, D. C.....	358,679	131	53	2	8	—	10	—	20	11	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:											
Columbus, Ohio.....	209,722	69	14	—	3	—	13	—	11	6	
Denver, Colo.....	253,161	86	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	265,578	79	4	—	3	—	2	—	32	13	
Kansas City, Mo.....	289,879	—	18	—	5	—	7	—	3	4	
Portland, Oreg.....	272,833	45	3	—	7	—	9	—	3	4	
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	56	20	—	6	—	12	—	8	4	
Rochester, N. Y.....	250,747	66	5	—	5	—	5	—	8	6	
St. Paul, Minn.....	241,999	49	6	—	4	—	11	—	14	2	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:											
Albany, N. Y.....	103,580	—	3	—	22	—	2	—	9	—	
Birmingham, Ala.....	174,108	40	2	—	—	—	2	—	14	6	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	118,434	24	6	—	5	—	6	—	1	2	
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	29	3	—	1	—	5	—	3	5	
Camden, N. J.....	104,349	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	
Dallas, Tex.....	116,605	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	1	3	
Fall River, Mass.....	126,904	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	
Hartford, Conn.....	108,969	48	8	—	8	—	1	—	5	4	
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	26	7	—	—	—	7	—	8	1	
Lynn, Mass.....	109,316	27	9	—	24	—	14	—	4	2	
Nashville, Tenn.....	115,978	41	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,694	33	6	1	1	—	3	—	6	2	
New Haven, Conn.....	147,095	—	10	1	—	—	5	—	2	3	
Oakland, Cal.....	190,803	8	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	
Reading, Pa.....	105,094	28	1	—	77	—	1	—	1	4	
Richmond, Va.....	154,674	57	13	—	—	—	1	—	8	8	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,567	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scranton, Pa.....	144,081	—	7	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	31	6	2	1	—	3	—	4	1	
Syracuse, N. Y.....	152,534	35	10	—	7	—	1	—	5	3	

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Tacoma, Wash.	108,094		1		2					
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	51	16	1	48	2	10		11	5
Trenton, N. J.	109,212		14		165		2		8	7
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	47	2		4			1	6	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958		9	1	1		12	1		1
Altoona, Pa.	57,606		4				1		6	
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	10	1						2	
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582		1		1		2		3	
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	14	1		1		2			1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	19	4						3	1
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	19	3	1					1	2
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	7	7		17		4			1
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	39								4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576		1	1			1			1
Covington, Ky.	56,520	6	3		1				2	1
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	10	2				6		2	
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	33	15		33		3		2	1
Erie, Pa.	73,798	21	2		1		4			
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	14	1				2			3
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	10	4						10	
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	10	6		4		4		6	2
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	16	8		7		2		1	2
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		4		1				2	
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	23	10	3	27		8		5	1
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	11			1		1			
Malden, Mass.	50,067	10	6		1		1		3	1
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	27	2		1		2			
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	25	1							3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203									4
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	22	6		1		8		1	1
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	17	6		36	1	2		2	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	13	12	1	11		2			2
Pueblo, Colo.	52,840						1		1	
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	17	4	2	20		5			
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	24							4	2
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	10	1				3		1	
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	26	10	1			3		3	6
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	20	4		1		5		3	2
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588		10				2			
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	17	4				4		5	
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	17	8	1	9					1
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		13	2	1		5			
Troy, N. Y.	77,738								3	2
Wichita, Kans.	67,847		1		1		4			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	14	6				3		4	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		4		1		2			
York, Pa.	50,543		1						1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	11					3			
Aurora, Ill.	33,613		2		1				1	
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	6	6	1	6		8			
Butler, Pa.	26,587	6	1							1
Butte, Mont.	42,918	27	2						3	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	10	2		58		1		1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	7	2	1			2		2	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	2	1						1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	6								
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		1				2			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	6	2		21		1		1	
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	8							1	2
Everett, Mass.	38,307		2		1		3		2	2
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	12	9	1			2		2	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	13	2				2		1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	20	19	1			2		1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	19			1				2	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319						2			
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	8			2					1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	10	7							

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 11, 1915—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (esti- mated by U. S. Cen- sus Bu- reau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Lorain, Ohio.....	35,662		2		1		3		1	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	32,385	10									
Madison, Wis.....	30,084				52					1	
Medford, Mass.....	25,737	7			1		1			1	
Montclair, N. J.....	25,550				1				2	1	
New Castle, Pa.....	40,351		4		1		2				
Newport, Ky.....	31,722	10	2						1	1	
Newport, R. I.....	29,631	5					2				
Newton, Mass.....	43,085		4	1	7		1				
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	36,240	18	5		2						
Norristown, Pa.....	30,833	5								1	
Ogden, Utah.....	30,466	7	1				2				
Orange, N. J.....	32,524	15			4		2			1	
Pasadena, Cal.....	43,859	16	1						2	2	
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	39,725		13				5		1		
Pittsfield, Mass.....	37,580	9	2				3		2		
Portsmouth, Va.....	38,610	8								1	
Racine, Wis.....	45,507	9	1								
Roanoke, Va.....	41,929	18	4				1			1	
Rock Island, Ill.....	27,961	8	2				3			1	
Steubenville, Ohio.....	26,631	5	1								
Stockton, Cal.....	34,508	10	1				1			1	
Superior, Wis.....	45,285		1				2			1	
Taunton, Mass.....	35,967	9	1		19				2	1	
Waltham, Mass.....	30,129	7		1	2		1		1		
West Hoboken, N. J.....	41,893	6	2		1				2		
Wheeling, W. Va.....	43,097	18	1		1		1				
Williamsport, Pa.....	33,485	5	4				1				
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30,406		4				1				
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,979	11	1				1				
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,316		2		45		2				
Biddeford, Me.....	17,570	5								2	
Braddock, Pa.....	21,310				14						
Cairo, Ill.....	15,593	4								1	
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	4					1				
Coffeyville, Kans.....	16,765		2								
Concord, N. H.....	22,480	7								1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,923	3									
Harrison, N. J.....	16,555		2								
Kearny, N. J.....	22,753	8	2		1				1		
Marquette, Wis.....	14,610						2			1	
Melrose, Mass.....	17,166	3			1						
Morristown, N. J.....	13,158	8	1				6		2		
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,287	8									
Nanticoke, Pa.....	22,441	2	2						1		
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,195	4							1	1	
New London, Conn.....	20,771	8	5								
North Adams, Mass.....	12,019	10	1	1	1		1				
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	8	1						2	1	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	17,798	12								4	
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,280	7	2		9		1		2	1	
Rutland, Vt.....	14,624	3	3								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	11			5				1		
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	3	2								
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	22,361	3			11		1				
Woburn, Mass.....	15,862	4									

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

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended October 29, 1915, 5 cases of cholera with 4 deaths and 1 fatal case of plague were notified at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,325 rats were examined at Hongkong. No plague infection was found.

INDIA.

Plague, January 1—October 30, 1915.

During the period from January 1 to October 30, 1915, 427,381 cases of plague with 347,821 deaths were notified in India. The disease was distributed in the following-named Presidencies and Provinces: Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Presidency and Sind, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Coorg, Delhi, Hyderabad State, Kashmir, Madras Presidency; Mysore State, North West Frontier Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces. In Bengal the prevalence was confined mainly to Calcutta. In Coorg the cases were occasional. In Assam Province no cases were notified.

RUSSIA.

Typhus Fever—Warsaw.

According to information dated December 17, 1915, 897 cases of typhus fever had been notified at Warsaw. Of these, 800 cases occurred among refugees.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 31, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Nov. 7-20.....	4	.....
Breslau.....	Nov. 14-20.....	2	.....
Königsberg, Government district.	Oct. 31-Nov. 27....	19	.....
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....	Nov. 14-20.....	2	.....
Russia:				
Warsaw.....	To Dec. 17.....	897	.....	Of these, 800 among refugees.

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

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 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. Mainly among military.
Do.....	June 6-Oct. 2.....	4,779	.....
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	On Eastern Chinese Ry. Present.
Hankow.....	July 4-10.....	.....	1	
Harbin.....	July 5-11.....	1	.....
Hungtaohotze Station.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1	.....
Mukden.....	June 6-July 3.....	.....	.....
Tientsin.....	do.....	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	July 4-10.....	2	2	
Curacao.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dominican Republic:				
Santo Domingo.....	July 19-Aug. 31....	.....	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 18....	230	33	
Batavia.....	June 6-Oct. 18....	126	19	
Samarang.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Nov. 11....	167	51	
Cairo.....	May 7-Nov. 22....	324	308	
Port Said.....	do.....	12	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. Among military and prisoners.
Do.....	June 6-26.....	23	.....
Do.....	June 27-Oct. 30....	161	.....
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 30-June 5.....	.....	1	
Bavaria.....	July 11-Aug. 7.....	3	.....
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-Nov. 20....	36	5	
Bremen.....	May 30-Nov. 13....	3	2	
Breslau.....	May 30-Nov. 20....	8	.....
Bromberg—				
Government district....	July 18-Aug. 28....	10	.....
Cassel—				
Government district....	July 18-24.....	1	.....
Erfurt—				
Government district....	July 11-17.....	1	.....
Frankfurt—				
Government district....	July 18-24.....	1	.....
Hamburg.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	
Hanover.....	Oct. 17-23.....	1	1	
Königsberg—				
Government district....	June 6-Nov. 27....	24	.....
Leipzig.....	June 6-12.....	.....	1	
Merseburg—				
Government district....	July 25-31.....	1	.....
Posen.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....	.....	.....	In prison camp. At Jena.
Saxe-Weimar.....	July 11-17.....	10	.....
Saxony.....	July 18-24.....	27	.....
Stettin—				
Government district....	July 25-31.....	1	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Cork.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	.....
Dublin.....	May 23-Nov. 20....	9	.....
Glasgow.....	May 29-Nov. 6.....	4	.....
Liverpool.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 27....	11	2	
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. 31, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Jamaica:				
Port Antonio.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 4....	1	.....
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. 23....	29	15	
Riga.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 18....	23	1	
Vladivostok.....	June 15-Oct. 5....	16	2	
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.
Do.....	To Dec. 17.....	897	.....	Of these, 800 cases among refugees. Prevalent.
Serbia:				
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.
Harpur.....	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.
Trebitzond.....	.....	.....	.....	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. 31. 1915.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Oct. 24-29.....	5	4	

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 14-20.....	1	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Oct. 24-29.....	1	1	
India:				
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Oct. 18-24.....	1	1	Jan. 1-Oct. 30, 1915: Cases, 427, 331; deaths, 347, 821.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Gloucester district	Nov. 12-18.....	1		
Newcastle district	do.....	18		
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1		
China:				
Tientsin.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Oct. 18-24.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 6-12.....		6	
Guadalajara.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4.....	6	1	
Monterey.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 12.....	6		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Dec. 14.....	3	3	Deaths in persons arrived on train from San Luis Potosi.
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	15	11	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 7.....	3	1	At quarantine, from Sp. s. s. Antonio Lopez, 2 cases, with 1 death; from Sp. s. s. Manuel M. Penillos, 2 cases.
Spain:				
Seville.....	Oct. 1-31.....		2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 14-20.....	11		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915.**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-Oct. 30.....	31,004	16,803	
Adelsberg.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2		
Laibach.....	do.....	15		
Trieste.....	June 27-Oct. 2.....	80	23	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	14 among soldiers.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-Oct. 17.....	3,280	1,748	May 16-23; 5 additional cases notified. July 12-Aug. 15, 1915: Cases, 2,349; deaths, 1,286.
Budapest.....	June 28-Oct. 9.....	5	2	To Sept. 9, 1915, 6 cases; 5 deaths; 30 miles from Sandakan.
Borneo.....				Epidemic.
Bandjermasin.....	Aug. 13.....			On Sandakan Bay.
Bode.....	Aug. 22-23.....	8	2	
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:				
Hong Kong.....	May 2-Oct. 29.....	10	9	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 25.....	279	174	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 25.....	106	117	Sept. 3, 1915: Epidemic.
Brebis.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 14.....	11	9	
Cheribon.....	Aug. 22-28.....	7	6	
Germany.....	July 24-Aug. 14.....	392	54	
Ahlen.....	Sept. 5-11.....	1		
Allenstein.....	Aug. 22-23.....	1		
Altona.....	Oct. 2-9.....	1		Present Oct. 17-23.
Berlin.....	July 18-Aug. 7.....	3	2	Among soldiers. Present Sept. 11.
Po.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	2	Civilian.
Berlitz.....	July 18-24.....	1		Among soldiers.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Brandenburg on the Oder.	Aug. 15-21.....	2	1	
Breslau.....	July 18-Oct. 12.....	5	1	3 military.
Bromberg.....	July 25-Aug. 23.....	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 2-Sept. 25.....	4		
Königsberg.....	June 13-Aug. 23.....	5	1	
Koslin.....	Aug. 8-28.....	4	8	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 23.....	4	3	
Lüneburg.....	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	
Münster.....	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-Tyrol.....	Aug. 15-23.....	17	7	
Erfurt.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 18.....	1	2	
Frankfort on Oder.....	Aug. 22-23.....	2		
Fürstenaualde and Klotzsch.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	4	Aug. 15-21, 1915: 1 case at Klotzsch.
Hamburg.....	Aug. 1-14.....	4		
Hanover.....	July 25-31.....	1		Among soldiers.
Hermanshohe.....	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.....			Present.
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		
Schneidemühl.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Silesia.....	July 3-17.....	5		
Slaventziz.....	June 13-July 2.....	1		
Sommerfeld.....	July 18-24.....	1		Do.
Spandau.....	July 25-31.....	1		Do.
Striegan.....	July 18-24.....	1	1	Do.
Thorn.....	Sept. 19-25.....	2		Civilians.
Tilsit.....	do.....	2		Do.
Treptow.....	do.....	2		Do.
India:				
Akyab.....	May 16-July 31.....		7	
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-July 31.....		34	
Bombay.....	June 6-Sept. 4.....	9	8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 30.....		314	
Henzada.....	Aug. 1-21.....		21	
Karachi.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Madras.....	May 2-Nov. 6.....	25	14	
Madras district.....	Sept. 5-Nov. 6.....	21	10	
Mandalay.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 18.....		224	
Mergui.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 11.....		93	
Myingyam.....	July 25-Sept. 11.....	1	33	
Pakokku.....	Aug. 8-Sept. 11.....		71	
Pegu.....	July 4-10.....	1		
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-Oct. 18.....	24	21	
Toungoo.....	Sept. 12-18.....		2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 2-17.....	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-Dec. 10....	4		In persons arrived from Buena-ventura, Colombia.

PLAGUE.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Sept. 28.....	1		
Azores:				
Terceira, island.....	July 25.....			Present.
Balrein, island.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 20-Nov. 20.....	17	13	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 22-28.....	4	4	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-Oct. 23.....	67	55	
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 Kurlangsu, international settlement, 1 case.
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14.....			Present. July 4-17, 1915: Cases, 95 (estimated).
Hongkong.....	May 9-Oct. 29.....	81	75	
Shanghai.....	Oct. 3-9.....		1	Chinese.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Aug. 15.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,094; deaths, 1,864. Aug. 8-14, 1915: Cases, 58; deaths, 57.
Do.....	Mar. 12-July 31.....	2,227	1,111	
Kediri residency.....	July 30-Oct. 21.....	592	571	
Madioen residency.....	Mar. 12-Oct. 21.....	9	8	
Paseroean residency.....	Mar. 12-Oct. 21.....	119	117	
Surabaya residency.....	.....do.....	88	88	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 14.....	17	17	
Surakarta residency.....	Mar. 12-Oct. 21.....	183	175	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.				Jan. 1-May 20, 1915: Cases, 93; deaths, 43. Jan. 1-July 15, 1915: Cases, 133. Corresponding period 1914: Cases, 157.
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 16.....	4	3	
Assiout, province.....	May 14-Oct. 4.....	8	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	54	10	
Galiobeh, province.....	May 14-27.....	1	.....
Gizah, province.....	Sept. 15-27.....	2	2	
Minieh, province.....	May 14-July 15.....	14	5	
Port Said.....	May 23-Nov. 4.....	14	7	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 11.....	14	13	Present, Oct. 23.
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Dec. 2.....	1	1	
Kukalau.....	Nov. 16.....	1	1	
Paauhau.....	Dec. 16.....	1	.....
Paaulo Camp.....	Oct. 30.....	1	1	
India				Jan. 1-Oct. 30, 1915: Cases, 427,381; deaths, 347,821.
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-Sept. 4.....	.....	71	
Bombay.....	May 2-Nov. 6.....	210	215	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 3.....	.....	59	
Henzada.....	May 2-8.....	1	.....
Karachi.....	May 2-Oct. 23.....	645	562	
Madras presidency.....	Sept. 5-Nov. 6.....	603	403	
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. 19-Oct. 30.....	317	267	Apr. 1-May 31, 1915: Cases, 94; deaths, 92.
Toungoo.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....	.....	38	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-Oct. 24.....	18	11	Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths, 58.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23.....	62	54	
Cambodia.....	do.....	37	34	
Cochin China.....	do.....	40	19	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-8.....	20	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Kagi.....	May 30-July 3.....	7	7	
Tokyo.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	9	5	
Mauritius	June 14-Sept. 30.....	14	.....
Persia:				
Mohammerah.....	Apr. 10-June 1.....	3	.....
Peru				Year 1914: Cases, 760; deaths, 38. Apr. 1, 1903-June 30, 1915: Cases, 10,774.
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	.....	Cases, 287; deaths, 140.
Ferrenalde.....	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	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 30....	5	2	
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—				
Gloucester district.....	Nov. 12-18.....	1		
Goulburn district.....	Oct. 22-28.....	1		
Greta district.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3		
Newcastle district.....	Aug. 27-Nov. 18.....	373		June 10-Aug. 5: Cases, 17.
Cessnock.....	June 10-Aug. 2.....	5		
Hamilton.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Islington.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Kurri Kurri.....	May 26-July 22.....	8		
Moreweather.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Newcastle.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1		
Plattsburg.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Standford Morthyr.....	June 25-July 24.....	1		
Wickham.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Sydney.....	Aug. 27-Nov. 11.....	4	2	
Port Stephens district.....	Oct. 1-14.....	1		
Seone 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.
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-Oct. 16.....	7,456		
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. 13.....	536	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).
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Ontario—				
Port 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. 18.....	30		
Sherbrooke.....	June 1-30.....		1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	July 18-24.....	.....	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 2-Oct. 23.....	229	58	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 4-Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Present, Oct. 3-23, 1915.
Chungking.....	May 23-June 19.....	.....	.....	Present.
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. 14.....	6	6	Natives.
Tientsin.....	May 9-Nov. 6.....	.....	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 18.....	1,995	401	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 25.....	21	34	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Sept. 9.....	42	14	
Cairo.....	Apr. 30-Aug. 5.....	18	8	
France:				
Paris.....	Oct. 10-16.....	1	.....
Germany:				Total May 16-Sept. 11, 1915, 47 cases.
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	.....
Hamburg.....	June 6-12.....	1	.....
Lorraine.....	Nov. 7-13.....	1	.....
Government districts—				
Allenstein.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....
Arnsberg.....	do.....	1	.....
Breslau.....	June 20-Nov. 13.....	3	.....
Cassel.....	Nov. 7-13.....	1	.....
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-Nov. 13.....	14	.....
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. 1-17: Cases, 22; deaths, 2.
Cardiff.....	Nov. 21-27.....	1	.....
London.....	May 30-June 12.....	3	.....
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-29.....	.....	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 2-8.....	.....	1	
Bombay.....	May 2-Nov. 6.....	275	160	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-Oct. 23.....	.....	258	
Karachi.....	May 2-Oct. 24.....	31	8	
Madras.....	May 2-Nov. 6.....	114	54	
Moulmein.....	May 23-29.....	.....	1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-June 12.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Oct. 30.....	182	74	May 1-31, 1915: Cases, 37; deaths, 14.
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-Oct. 24.....	3	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Turin.....	Aug. 10-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:				
Acapulco.....	July 14-Sept. 5.....	.....	3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 7-Dec. 12.....	.....	48	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2	.....
Frontera.....	May 23-Nov. 29.....	197	77	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Dec. 31, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Guadalajara.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4....	6	1	Deaths were in persons from San Luis Potosi.
Mazatlan.....	June 23-July 13....	3	3	
Monterey.....	June 14-Dec. 12....	21	3	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 11-Dec. 14....	10	3	
Progreso.....	June 6-Nov. 28....	10	2	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-Nov. 5....	14	1	
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-ct. 30....	10	10	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Dec. 5....	189	97	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 7....	3	1	At quarantine, from Sp. s. s. Antonio Lopez, 2 cases with 1 death: from Sp. s. s. Manuel M. Penillos, 2 cases.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-Nov. 27....	41	5	Mar. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 89; deaths, 22. Sept. 27-ct. 31, 1914: Cases, 51; deaths, 16. Nov. 1-28, 1914: Cases, 70; deaths, 23.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-ct. 23.....	442	171	
Riga.....	May 9-Oct. 18.....	141	10	
Vladivostok.....	May 29-June 4....	1	1	
Serbia.....				
Siam:	Apr. 21-May 3.....	356		
Bangkok.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 4....		1	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-ct. 31.....		37	
Malaga.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30....	3		
Seville.....	May 1-ct. 31.....		13	
Valencia.....	May 30-Nov. 28....	179	25	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 15....	6	2	
Singapore.....	May 23-Sept. 25....	2		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-Nov. 20....	72		
Geneva.....	Sept. 26-ct. 2....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 16-ct. 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		About 20 cases.
East London.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Somerset East.....	Sept. 21.....			

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Venereal Disease—Ground for Annulment of Marriage.

C — v. C —, 148 N. W. Rep., 865. (Oct. 6, 1914.)

One party to a marriage was infected with gonorrhea at the time of the marriage. Upon discovering this fact the other party ceased marital relations. The court held that the facts were sufficient to warrant the annulment of the marriage.

The plaintiff (the wife) sued for divorce. The husband filed a counterclaim, asking that the marriage be annulled.

The court found from the evidence that at the time of the marriage plaintiff knew that she was infected with gonorrhea and that she infected her husband. After his infection the defendant severed marital relations with the plaintiff. The circuit court entered judgment annulling the marriage.

Mr. Justice Winje, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court, said:

"The question arises whether or not the defendant was entitled to an annulment of the marriage upon the facts found. Our statutes (sec. 2351, sub. 4) provide that a marriage may be annulled for 'fraud, force, or coercion, at the suit of the innocent and injured party, unless the marriage has been confirmed by the acts of the injured party.' The first inquiry arising under the provisions of the statute and the facts is whether the infection of the defendant, as found, constitutes fraud within the meaning of the statute. In *Varney v. Varney* (52 Wis., 120; 8 N. W., 739; 38 Am. Rep., 726) it was held that the concealment by a woman of her previous want of chastity was not such a fraud as would entitle the husband to an annulment of the marriage. That decision is founded upon sound public policy and should not be questioned. But quite a different situation is presented when there is not only a want of chastity but the presence of a loathsome venereal disease that seriously and bodily affects the innocent spouse. In such cases annulment has been granted where there has been no confirmation of the marriage relation after the discovery of the fraud. (*Smith v. Smith*, 171 Mass., 404; 50 N. E., 933; 41 L. R. A., 800; 68 Am. St. Rep., 440. *Svenson v. Svenson*, 178 N. Y., 54; 70 N. E., 120. *Ryder v. Ryder*, 66 Vt., 158; 28 Atl., 1029; 44 Am. St. Rep., 833. *Crane v. Crane*, 62 N. J. Eq., 21; 49 Atl., 734. Anonymous, 21 Misc. Rep., 765; 49 N. Y. Supp., 331.) But where there has been a confirmation of the marriage, annulment will be denied. (*Vondal v. Vondal*, 175 Mass., 383; 56 N. E., 586; 78 Am. St. Rep., 502.) Considerations of morality and health alike dictate that neither spouse should be compelled to submit to the indignity and menace presented by such an infection. The fact that, through the fraud and concealment of the guilty party, the other has, without his knowledge and consent, already been infected aggravates rather than palliates the fraud, and can not of itself be considered a confirmation of the marriage. The facts found in this case justified the conclusion of the trial court that plaintiff was guilty of such fraud as, in the absence of confirmation of the marriage, entitled the defendant to an annulment thereof."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT.

Opium—Evidence Admissible in a Prosecution for Manufacturing Smoking Opium.

TAM SHI YAN *v.* UNITED STATES, 224 Fed. Rep., 422. (June 22, 1915.)

Evidence tending to prove that the defendant is an opium smoker is properly receivable in a prosecution for unlawfully manufacturing smoking opium.

The defendant was convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, of unlawfully manufacturing smoking opium. One ground of his appeal to the circuit court of appeals was the admission in evidence of a letter which was in the handwriting of the defendant but was not signed and had never been sent. On this point Judge Lacombe, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The unsigned letter was found in defendant's pocket. It was apparently written to some friend, who had urged him to cease smoking opium, and contained the sentence: 'I have tried to break myself of the habit of smoking opium, but can not.' Upon cross-examination of the defendant, counsel for the Government asked him if he ever smoked opium, to which he answered in the negative. Objection was therefore raised to the introduction of the statement in the letter above quoted, on the ground that the smoking of opium by defendant was a collateral matter; that, having asked the defendant if he did smoke, counsel for the Government was bound by his answer, and could not contradict such answer by introduction of the letter or in any other way. We do not think the matter inquired about was a collateral matter. An opium smoker can easily make his own mixture from crude opium or yen shee. It is a relevant circumstance, if it can be shown, that a man in whose possession appropriate materials and utensils are found is himself a smoker, and therefore under a temptation to supply himself with smoking opium."

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meat and Meat Products—Manufacture, Care, and Sale. (Act No. 255, May 28, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the terms "meat" and "meat food products," wherever used in this act, shall include the carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine, and the meat of such animals and the meat food products of such animals.

SEC. 2. The term "unwholesome," as used in this act, shall be understood to include all meats or meat food products which are diseased, contaminated, putrid, unsound, unhealthful, or unfit for food.

SEC. 3. The word "establishment," as used in this act, shall include (1) any building or structure in which slaughtering, butchering, meat canning, meat packing, meat manufacturing, or rendering, is carried on; and (2) the ground upon which such building or structure is erected, and so much ground adjacent thereto as is used in carrying on the business of such establishment; and (3) any place or any vehicle where meat or meat food products are prepared, manufactured, stored, sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or transported by land or by water.

SEC. 4. The word "equipment," as used in this act, shall include all machinery, fixtures, containers, vessels, tools, implements, and apparatus used in and about an establishment.

SEC. 5. The word "person" shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations. Masculine words shall include the feminine or neuter. The singular shall include the plural.

The word "board" shall mean the "State live-stock sanitary board."

SEC. 6. Every establishment, including all equipment therein or thereon, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 7. It is unlawful to feed offal, blood, or slaughterhouse refuse to swine within 200 feet of an establishment other than a vehicle.

SEC. 8. It is unlawful to manufacture for food, prepare for food, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in one's possession for the purpose of sale any unwholesome meat or unwholesome meat food product.

SEC. 9. It is unlawful in an establishment to permit any meat or meat food product to be touched or handled by any person other than the owner, lessee, or manager of an establishment, or other than the agent or employee of such owner, lessee, or manager, or to permit any meat or meat food product to be exposed to insects, animals, or fowls.

SEC. 10. It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or to expose for sale any meat or meat food product from swine to which have been fed any carrion.

SEC. 11. The board, in enforcing the provisions of this act, may appoint employees of the United States Department of Agriculture engaged in the examination of animals, meats, or meat food products as agents under the provisions of this section, who shall receive no compensation as such agents.

In addition to the agents provided for above in this section, the board may, in enforcing this act, assign any employee of the board to perform duties as agent under this act.

Each employee assigned to serve as agent under this act shall have knowledge of the diseases of meat-producing animals and shall be versed in the conditions that affect the wholesomeness of animal food products. An appropriate standard of fitness for such agents shall be maintained by the board.

The appointment, qualifications, powers, and duties of each such agent shall be governed by the provisions of this act, and by such rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act as may be adopted and promulgated by the board. Each such agent may be dismissed at any time by the board.

SEC. 12. Any duly authorized agent or employee of the board may at any time enter any establishment and examine the same, to ascertain whether the provisions of this act are being observed.

SEC. 13. It is unlawful to hinder, impede, or prevent any duly authorized agent or employee of the board from entering any establishment in the performance of his duty, or from making any examination duly ordered in enforcing this act.

SEC. 14. Any agent authorized under this act to examine may, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the board, mark, stamp, or otherwise designate any animal or meat or meat food product found on examination to be wholesome and fit for food.

SEC. 15. If, upon examination of any establishment, any diseased animal, or any unwholesome meat, or any unwholesome meat food product is found, such animal or meat or product shall be condemned, properly marked or designated, and treated in such a way that it can not thereafter be used for food.

SEC. 16. If, upon examination, it is found that any establishment, or any part of an establishment, or any equipment, is in an unclean or insanitary condition, or is being conducted or used in such a manner as to make it probable that the meat or meat food products therein or produced therein may be rendered unwholesome, or is being conducted or used in violation of this act, the agent making such examination shall report the unlawful condition to the board, and shall at the same time notify, in writing, the owner, lessee, or manager of the establishment.

Upon receipt of such report the board, by its executive officer or otherwise as it may direct, shall notify the proper owner, lessee, or manager of the result of the examination, and direct that the unlawful condition be remedied within the time specified in the notice: *Provided*, That the time so specified shall be not less than 24 hours, unless the unlawful condition mentioned in said notice is of such character and nature as, in the opinion of the board, its executive officer, or its agent, can be removed immediately.

If upon the expiration of the time specified in the notice the condition so reported to exist shall not have been remedied, the board, by its executive officer, may order the establishment closed. It is unlawful to operate an establishment, or any part thereof, which has been closed by order of the executive officer of the board until the unlawful condition reported to exist has been remedied to the satisfaction of said officer of the board.

The closing of an establishment, or any part thereof, shall not preclude prosecution for violation of this act.

SEC. 17. It is unlawful for any agent of the board, or any special meat hygiene agent—

1. To approve or pass any diseased animal intended to be slaughtered for food, or any unwholesome meat, or any unwholesome meat food product.

2. To fail to condemn and mark, and cause to be rendered unfit for food, any diseased animal, unwholesome meat, or unwholesome meat food product found on examination of an establishment to be unfit for food.

3. To fail to report as required any violation of this act.

4. Directly or indirectly to accept or agree to accept anything of value, monetary or otherwise, given or offered to such agent to influence him in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 18. It is unlawful to give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, to an agent or employee of the board, or to a special meat hygiene agent, anything of value, monetary or otherwise, with intent to influence such agent or employee in the discharge of his duties under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 19. It is unlawful to make, imitate, duplicate, reproduce, or counterfeit any stamp, mark, tag, certificate, or emblem used, or authorized by the board to be used, for marking or designating animals or meat or meat-food products that have been either approved or condemned under the provisions of this act.

It is unlawful, without specific authority in writing from the board, to use for any purpose any such stamp, mark, tag, certificate, or emblem.

SEC. 20. This act shall be enforced by the board. To that end it may adopt and promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary. So far as practicable the regulations of the meat hygiene service of the United States Department of Agriculture shall be included in the rules and regulations of the board.

SEC. 21. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500 or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. If the violation shall be by a corporation, partnership, or association, the directors of such corporation or the members of such partnership or association, its agents or employees, with guilty knowledge of the fact, shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as aforesaid.

The fines imposed as aforesaid shall be for the use of the Commonwealth, shall be paid to a duly authorized agent of the board, and shall be by the board paid into the State treasury.

SEC. 22. Any duty imposed upon, or power given to, the board by this act, may be done or exercised as the board may, by standing or special order, direct.

SEC. 23. The act approved the 25th day of May, 1907, entitled "An act to protect the public health by providing for the prevention of the preparation and sale of meat and food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, and otherwise unfit for human food; defining what shall be regarded as meat and meat-food products; authorizing the appointment and compensation of local meat inspectors; authorizing the State live stock sanitary board to enforce the provisions of this act, to make rules and regulations for its enforcement, and to appoint agents to assist in its enforcement; and to provide penalties for the violation or perversion hereof" (pamphlet laws, 234); and the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of unwholesome meats" (pamphlet laws, 463), are hereby specifically repealed.

Section 69 of the act approved the 31st day of March, 1860, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," is hereby repealed in so far as it refers to the flesh of any diseased animal or any unwholesome flesh.

Milk and Cream—Sale of—Penalty for Violation of State Law—Prosecutions. (Act No. 337, June 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the third section of an act approved the 8th day of June, 1911, entitled "An act relating to milk; providing for the protection of the public health, and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the sale of milk, skimmed milk, and cream; providing penalties for the violation thereof; and providing for the enforcement thereof," which reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment for not less than 30 days

nor more than 90 days, or either or both, at the discretion of the court," is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or either or both, at the discretion of the court."

If a person accused of violating section 1 of this act shall furnish satisfactory affidavit that nothing has been added to or taken from the milk in question, which is otherwise pure and wholesome, and is not below 3 per cent of butter fat, the dairy and food commissioner shall file said affidavit with the record; and no prosecution shall be instituted against said person. This provision shall not apply to or in any way affect samples of milk purchased or obtained prior to the approval of this act.

Alcohol and Drug Addicts—Commitment of. (Act No. 54, Apr. 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the word "inebriate," used in this act, means a person habitually so addicted to the use of alcohol or narcotic drugs as to be a proper subject for restraint, care, and treatment.

SEC. 2. Upon petition of two citizens, who shall be either the wife, husband, parent, child, committee of the estate of an inebriate, or next friends of such person, the court of quarter sessions shall issue its warrant requiring the inebriate, on a day fixed, to be brought into court for a hearing. The petition shall not be considered unless it sets forth that the person named therein is an inebriate within the scope of this act, and unless it be accompanied by the affidavit or affidavits of at least two reputable physicians, stating that they have examined the alleged inebriate and that he is a proper subject for restraint, care, and treatment.

SEC. 3. If, after such hearing, the court is satisfied that the alleged inebriate is a proper subject for restraint, care, and treatment, the court shall commit the inebriate to the State institution for inebriates for such period as it may deem advisable under the circumstances which appear before it; but in no case shall the same be for less than 30 days. When so committed the inebriate shall remain in such institution until, on further hearing, the said court shall be of opinion that such restraint, care, and treatment are no longer beneficial to the inebriate; or until the board of trustees or superintendent of the institution shall certify to the said court that restraint, care, and treatment are no longer beneficial or necessary to the inebriate, or that he is cured. Whereupon the court shall order the inebriate to be discharged under such supervision and restriction as the court may impose.

SEC. 4. When, after hearing, an inebriate is committed to the State institution for inebriates, the court shall determine who shall bear the cost and expense of the restraint, care, and treatment of the inebriate while in the institution. The persons who shall bear such cost and expense, if the inebriate is indigent, shall be the wife or husband; and, if the inebriate be a minor, then his father or mother, as the court may direct. No inebriate shall be committed to the institution until the court shall, by order, determine who shall bear such cost and expense; nor until payment therefor be made to the said board of trustees, or security satisfactory to the board be given.

SEC. 5. If at such hearing the court finds that the inebriate is indigent, and that the wife, husband, or parent is unable to pay the cost and expense of the restraint, care, and treatment in the institution, it shall so certify in the order committing the inebriate.

The cost and expense of restraint, care, and treatment of indigent inebriates in the institution shall be borne and paid by the county from which the inebriate is committed; overhead charges by the State.

SEC. 6. Any inebriate, or any person addicted to the use of alcohol or drugs, who wishes to submit himself for care and treatment in the institution may be received

therein as a patient. He shall be detained therein and given adequate care and treatment. Such detention shall not extend more than 10 days after he has signified in writing his intention or desire of leaving the institution. Admission of such patients shall be under such conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as may be imposed by the board of trustees.

SEC. 7. If any inebriate at the time of his commitment is engaged in any business, or is possessed of an estate that requires supervision and attention, the court is hereby empowered, on the petition of his or her husband or wife, father or mother, or child, to appoint a committee to supervise his business or care for his estate during the period he may be confined in the institution, under such conditions and order as the court may see fit to impose, the committee to continue to act until discharged by the court.

SEC. 8. The court committing the inebriate is hereby empowered to direct payment to be made for the cost and expense of his restraint, care, and treatment while in the institution, by the inebriate or by person or persons who were directed to bear the liability at the time of his commitment out of his, her, or their property, and to enforce the payment of the same by execution or otherwise.

Tenement Houses in Cities of the First Class—Division of Housing and Sanitation.
(Act No. 420, June 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That there shall be in cities of the first class a division of housing and sanitation attached to the department of public health and charities, which division and all its officers and employees shall be under the supervision and control of the director of the department of public health and charities, and shall, under said department, have jurisdiction over all matters coming within the provisions of this act, and all laws, ordinances of such cities, and rules and regulations of the bureau or board of health, in any way affecting or regulating the use, occupancy, sanitation, or maintenance of all buildings, grounds, and vacant lands herein mentioned.

SEC. 2. *Organization.*—There shall be a chief of the said division, to be known as the chief of the division of housing and sanitation, who shall have had experience in sanitary work; an assistant chief and one or more supervising inspectors, all of whom shall be qualified by training or experience; a statistician, sufficient inspectors, and such stenographers, typewriters, messengers, and other employees as the director of the department of public health and charities shall deem necessary, subject to the approval of select council. The city council, with the approval of the mayor, shall fix their respective salaries. None of the foregoing officers shall be otherwise employed.

The director of the department of public health and charities shall, immediately after the city council by ordinance create the said division, organize and establish said division by transfer thereto of the inspectors and employees of the division of sanitation and tenement-house inspection. Where there is no substantial change made in the duties or salary of the person transferred, he shall be placed in the new position without a civil-service examination. Such other employees as this act provides for shall be appointed by the director of the department. The chief of the division shall forthwith organize a subdivision thereof, which shall have charge and control of all matters relating to the construction and reconstruction of the plumbing and house connections of all buildings. Said subdivision shall be in immediate charge of one of the supervising inspectors. Said supervising inspectors, and each of the persons who may perform the duties of the examinations of plans of proposed plumbing work, or the inspection of plumbing and house connections, or who may perform any of the technical work necessary in the operation of this division, shall be required to have had at least five years' experience as a practical plumber.

SEC. 3. Duties of officers.—The chief of the division shall have the management and direction of all matters coming within the jurisdiction of and pertaining to the division of housing and sanitation. He shall provide for the inspection of all properties under the provisions of this act. He shall keep suitable records of inspections, together with all permits and orders, which shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

The director of the department of public health and charities may revise or revoke any action of the chief of said division.

The assistant chief shall assist in the management and control of all matters pertaining to the division, and, in the absence or disability of the chief, exercise all the powers of said chief.

The other inspectors shall, under the direction of their superior officers, inspect all properties under this act, as often as necessary, and make adequate records and reports thereof, and perform such other duties as shall properly come within the scope of said division.

SEC. 4. General provisions.—Whenever in this act the "present tense" is used, it shall include the future tense.

The "masculine gender" shall include the feminine and neuter genders.

The "singular number" shall include the plural.

The word "shall" shall be mandatory and not directory.

The word "person" shall include any association, partnership, or corporation as well as a natural person.

The word "converted" shall mean either a change in the character of occupancy or in construction.

The words "ordinances," "regulations," "bureau of building inspection," "department," or "board," or "bureau of health" shall be construed as if followed by the words "in cities of the first class."

The words "is occupied," applying to any building, shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged, or designed to be occupied."

The words "satisfactory or approved" shall be construed as if followed by the words "to" or "by" "the chief of the division of housing and sanitation."

The term "tenement" shall mean any house or building which, or a portion of which, is occupied as a residence by three or more families, living independently of each other, and doing their cooking on the premises, and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yard, cellar, or water-closets thereof, or some of them.

The term "dwelling" shall mean any house or building, not a lodging house within the terms of the act of assembly of July 2, 1895 (pamphlet laws, 428), entitled "An act to regulate and license public lodging houses in the different cities in this Commonwealth," and not a tenement, rooming house, or inn, all or any part of which is occupied as the home or residence of a family, or of two or more families living independently of each other, and having no common right or use of any hall, stairway, cellar, water-closet, or privy; and whether such house is built singly, or as part of a double house, or in conjunction with others in an attached or semi-detached row, it shall be deemed a dwelling.

A "two-family dwelling" is any house not a tenement, dwelling, rooming house, or inn, and which is occupied by two families, who use a common entrance or hallway.

The term "rooming house" shall mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, not a lodging house within the terms of the act of assembly of July 2, 1895 (pamphlet laws, 428), entitled "An act to regulate and license public lodging houses in the different cities in this Commonwealth," and not a tenement or inn, and in which persons, either as single individuals or as families, are harbored or received, housed or lodged, for hire or otherwise, for a single day or night or for a longer period: *Provided*, That this shall not include a dwelling where less than five persons are so received and lodged.

The term "apartment" shall mean a room, or suits of two or more rooms, which is or are occupied as a home for one or more persons.

For the purpose of this act all buildings herein referred to shall be graded according to their use or occupancy. Buildings of the highest or first grade shall include all dwellings, as hereinbefore defined. Buildings of the second grade shall include all two-family dwellings, as hereinbefore defined. Buildings of the third and lowest grade shall include all rooming houses and tenements, as hereinbefore defined.

A living room, or room used for living purposes, is any room, not a water-closet; bathroom, or other room used solely for storage or closet purposes, and which is used, in whole or in part, for any household purpose.

A yard is an open, unoccupied space, on the same lot with a tenement, rooming house, or dwelling, and which space extends in its full width or depth between opposite lot lines.

A court is an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a tenement, rooming house, or dwelling.

A sewer is a public sewer, or a private sewer tributary thereto, and accepted by the bureau of surveys.

A school sink is any vault or box used, or designated to be used, to receive urine and fecal matter which is washed to the sewer by means of a steady or intermittent flow of water.

An entrance hall is a public hall on the first story, admission to which is made from the street or yard, court, or alley.

A public hall is a hall, corridor, or passageway not within an apartment.

A stair hall includes the stairs, stair landings, and the portion of any hall through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and roof.

A basement is a room or rooms partly, but not more than one-half, below the level of the ground surrounding the building.

A cellar is a room or rooms more than one-half below the level of the ground surrounding the building.

SEC. 5. *Approving plans.*—All plans for the erection, construction, or alteration of buildings of the grade referred to in this act, for the alteration of houses already erected, or other buildings intended for occupancy for any other grade, besides being submitted to the bureaus now charged with the approval of the same, shall be submitted to the chief of the division of housing and sanitation, for his approval of the sanitary requirements of said plans and of the sanitary conditions surrounding the ground over which the proposed building is to be erected; and until such approval is obtained and indorsed on such plans the work for construction or alteration shall not begin. All plans for the installation or alteration of plumbing, ventilation, fixtures, cesspools, sinks, or privy wells shall be submitted to the supervising inspector in charge of plumbing and house drainage, for his approval.

SEC. 6. *Light and ventilation; per cent of lot to be occupied.*—No building shall be occupied as a tenement unless it shall have appurtenant to it in the rear or at the side, and as a part of the lot upon which it is located, an open space equal to at least 20 per cent of the entire area of such lot, which open space shall be unobstructed by any overhanging structure except fire escapes required by law; unless, however, such tenement shall be located upon a corner of two streets, neither of which is less than 20 feet in width, in which case said tenement shall have an open space attached to it, in the rear or at the side next the adjoining lot, equal in area to at least 10 per cent of the entire area of the lot upon which said tenement is located, which open space shall be unobstructed by any overhanging structure except fire escapes required by law; and any such tenement located upon a lot bounded on three sides by streets, none of which is less than 20 feet in width, may cover the entire area of said lot: *Provided*, That at least one window, not less than the minimum size hereinafter provided, opening from each of the rooms in such tenement, shall open upon one of

the streets. Such open space attached to every tenement shall be at least 8 feet in width throughout its entire length.

No court or open space between tenements, or between wings of a tenement, shall be of a less width than 12 feet, except in buildings erected prior to June 7, 1895, and which are not over three stories in height; where the open space is between the walls of the walls of the wings of tenements there shall be an approved open space 5 feet in width, provided the length of such wing or wings is not more than 30 feet, and for each additional 10 feet in length there shall be an additional foot in width, provided there is at the rear or at the side of the lot upon which the building is erected an open space equal to at least 20 per cent of the entire lot area, which open space shall be unobstructed by any overhanging structure except fire escapes required by law. If such tenement is situated on a lot which is bounded on two opposite sides by streets, then at least one end of every such open space shall abut upon one of said streets. Every court or shaft furnishing light or air to any such tenement shall open, upon one side, into a street, or into a yard or open space, except such shafts as are used solely for ventilation of water-closets or bathrooms, which, for the purpose of cleaning same, shall have a door or window giving sufficient access for such purposes on the ground floor leading thereto. Buildings erected as tenements, or physically altered into tenements, prior to June 7, 1895, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section governing the percentage of the lot occupied, the width between the wings, and the width of the court; and such other buildings shall likewise be exempt as have been listed on the records of the department of public health and charities, and consecutively occupied as tenements prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. *Alteration of building and open areas.*—No yard, court, or open area appurtenant to any building of the grades referred to in this act shall be reduced, through the erection or alteration of any kind of building on the same lot, to a size less than the minimum yard, court, or open area required when new buildings of like grade are constructed.

SEC. 8. *Change in grade of occupancy.*—No building of a higher grade of occupancy shall be converted to the use of a building of a lower grade of occupancy, except as provided in section 6 of this act, unless it shall be made to conform in all particulars, as to safety in structure and requirements in sanitation and health, to the class to which the lower grade belongs. No building not now in one of the grades referred to in this act shall be converted into any such grade without conforming to all the requirements of this and other acts, and all the rules and regulations relating to such grades.

SEC. 9. *Two-family dwellings.*—All two-family dwellings, unless otherwise specifically stated in this act, shall be subject to the same requirements as dwellings.

SEC. 10. *Increase in height of buildings.*—No building of any grade referred to in this act shall be increased in height, if it is situated on a rear lot, alley, court, street, or other passageway 20 feet or less in width.

SEC. 11. *Light.*—Whenever the windows of a building used for human habitation receive their light from a yard, alley, court, or passageway the line of which is formed by a fence 6 feet in height, wall or building 5 or less feet distant, such fence, wall or building facing such yard, alley, court, or passageway shall be whitewashed or painted white, and shall be maintained in such condition so as to reflect the maximum available light to such windows.

SEC. 12. *Windows.*—No room in any tenement erected or converted since June 7, 1895, shall be occupied for living purposes unless it has a window lighting area of at least 12 square feet, the upper half of which surface shall open fully. At least one window of the required size shall open directly upon a street, yard, or open area not less than that provided for in section 6 of this act. No room in any other building of the grades referred to in this act shall be occupied for living purposes, unless it has

a window or windows of an approved lighting area opening to the outer air. The upper half of all such windows shall open fully.

SEC. 13. *Alcove and alcove rooms.*—No part of any room, in any building of the grades referred to in this act, shall be inclosed or subdivided, in whole or in part, by a fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room, so inclosed or subdivided, shall contain a separate window as herein required for ordinary rooms, and shall have a floor area of not less than 70 square feet.

SEC. 14. *Windows in halls.*—No tenement erected prior to June 7, 1895, no dwelling converted into a tenement, no two-family dwelling or rooming house shall be used for human habitation unless all public halls are lighted on each floor by a window, or windows, of an approved lighting area, opening directly to the outer air, the upper half of which surface opens fully: *Provided, however,* That whenever any such public hall can not reasonably be so lighted and ventilated, translucent glass panels of at least 4 square feet shall be inserted in the wall or in the doors, or as transoms above the doors, leading to the rooms whose windows open directly to the outer air. Such halls shall have a ventilating skylight of satisfactory area in the top floor, directly over the stairway, and, where such is or may be built in, it shall be an acceptable substitute for windows either leading to the outer air or to rooms that lead to the outer air, on the top floor. No tenement erected since June 7, 1895, shall be occupied for human habitation unless the windows in its public halls conform to the requirements of section 3 of the act of assembly of June 7, 1895 (pamphlet laws, 178), entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act amending section 1 of article 3 of an act entitled 'An act for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealth,' approved the 1st day of June, A. D. 1885, regulating the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings,' approved the 8th day of June, A. D. 1893, regulating the construction, alteration, and ventilation of tenement houses, and providing for the safety of the inhabitants thereof, and providing penalties for the violation of the same." If, after the foregoing provisions have been complied with, such public halls are not adequately lighted in the daytime, the owner, lessee, or conductor of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hallways, near the stairs, as may be necessary, from sunrise to sunset.

SEC. 15. *Light in public halls at night.*—In every public hall, near the stairs in a tenement or rooming house, an adequate light shall be kept lighted by the conductor, from sunset to at least 10 p. m.; and in the entrance hall, and the hall of the second floor above, an adequate light shall be kept lighted all night. Such light shall be adequately protected by a glass shade or wire screen.

SEC. 16. *Light in corridors, cellars, etc.*—Whenever it is necessary to improve the lighting of any hall, corridor, cellar, basement, or other part of a two-family dwelling, rooming house, or tenement used in common by two or more families, in addition to the provisions for this purpose otherwise stated in this act the chief of the division of housing and sanitation may order the walls and ceiling, or both, to be painted or whitewashed, calcimined, or papered in white or other approved light color.

SEC. 17. *Cellar ventilation.*—The cellar or space underneath the first floor of every building used for human habitation shall, when feasible, be so ventilated as to secure a constant supply of fresh air, and when feasible shall be lighted by windows.

SEC. 18. *Cellar and basement rooms.*—No cellar or cellar room shall be used for living purposes. No basement room in any building of the grades referred to in this act shall be used for living purposes, other than laundry, the finished ceiling of which is less than 7 feet above the finished floor level, and the walls of which are not dampproof and waterproof. Such rooms shall have a window area equal to that required in section 12, and shall not be used for sleeping purposes, unless along the side containing the window there is an open area of not less than 6 inches below the level of the window sill and extending upward to the surface of the street, which area shall be satisfactorily drained. The tenant of a cellar room or basement not conforming to the above re-

quirements shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided for violations of this act, and the chief of the division shall thereupon notify the agent or owner, and the lessor if he be not the owner, that such tenancy shall be terminated.

SEC. 19. *Sanitation; courts and areas to be drained.*—All courts, yards, areas, and alleys about buildings of the grades referred to in this act shall be properly graded, so as to receive thorough drainage in all their parts. If necessary the chief of the division shall order such spaces filled or repaved, so as to eliminate all stagnant ponds or waters and thus destroy the breeding places of mosquitos.

SEC. 20. *Rain leaders.*—The rain conductors of all buildings of the grades referred to in this act shall be connected with a sewer, if there is one in the street contiguous thereto, or, if there is none, as soon as such sewer is laid, but at no time shall the flow therefrom be permitted to go over the sidewalk or upon the adjoining property.

SEC. 21. *Rain conductors not to be used as waste pipes.*—No fixture, sink, closet, or drain of any kind receiving house sewage shall empty into a rain conductor nor discharge on a roof draining to a rain conductor.

SEC. 22. *House to be sewer connected.*—Every dwelling or rooming house accessible to a sewer shall be connected therewith. All privy vaults or cesspools and school sinks shall be removed from the premises of any dwelling or rooming house after a sewer has been laid in a contiguous street. No building shall be used as a tenement unless it is sewer connected and all cesspools, privy vaults, and school sinks shall have been removed from the premises thereof.

SEC. 23. *Water-closets.*—Every dwelling to which a public sewer and water main is accessible shall have a water-closet, thoroughly flushed at all times, in a separate and independent compartment; and in dwellings having a furnace or other heating system there shall be, when feasible, at least one such water-closet located within such dwelling in a separate compartment or in a bathroom.

SEC. 24. *Number and location of waterclosets.*—In every rooming house there shall be at least one water-closet, in a separate compartment, for every four rooms or major fractional part thereof, approached by an entrance independent of any living room. In each two-family house or tenement there shall be at least one water-closet, contained in a separate compartment, for each family occupying the premises; except that, where there are apartments of one or two rooms, there shall be at least one water-closet for each three families, located in a separate compartment on the same floor with the apartments it is to serve, if feasible; otherwise, it shall be in a place easily accessible to such apartments. Such water-closet shall be approached by at least one entrance independent of a living room. At least one water-closet for each other apartment in such buildings shall have at least one entrance by separate hall or passageway independent of a room used for sleeping purposes, except that where such apartment consists of a kitchen, a bathroom, and not more than two living rooms, and is occupied by not more than one family, said entrance may be direct from a living room. No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar or basement of any building without a permit from the bureau or board of health; but under no circumstances shall the general water-closet accommodations of a rooming house or tenement be permitted in a cellar or basement.

SEC. 25. *Privies.*—Where a sewer is not accessible to a dwelling, there shall be a privy vault located in the yard thereof, and constructed in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and rules of the bureau or board of health relating thereto. Such privy vault shall be cleaned to the bottom whenever the contents come within 3 feet of the level of the ground outside, or within 3 feet of the floor of the privy house, if such floor is below the level of the surrounding ground, and shall be corrected with lime by the tenant or occupant of the property whenever it becomes foul.

SEC. 26. *Water supply.*—Where water mains have been placed in a street, and there is sufficient pressure, water shall be introduced in every dwelling, and in every apartment of two or more rooms in a two-family house, and in a tenement: *Provided, That*

in sparsely populated districts where there is a well upon the premises, and the water therefrom is of standard purity required by the board of health, such well may be considered an acceptable substitute for water in dwellings. When one or more apartments consist of but one room, there shall be at least one source of water supply, in an easily accessible place, for every two such apartments. In all rooming houses water shall be introduced in an accessible place on each floor: *Provided*, That where less than three rooms are on each floor of a rooming house water may be introduced on every alternate floor. Wherever a water fixture is introduced a sink and suitable drain, properly trapped, leading from it, shall also be installed. No such sink in a tenement shall be inclosed with any woodwork.

SEC. 27. Plumbing.—All plumbing, water-closets, and the compartments in which they are located, pipes, and other like fixtures in dwellings, rooming houses, and tenements, shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the plumbing regulations of cities of the first class.

SEC. 28. Cellars to be damp proof and waterproof.—All cellars or spaces beneath the first floor or basement of any building of the grades referred to in this act shall be damp proof and waterproof, and when, in the opinion of the chief of the division of housing and sanitation, conditions require it, they shall be concreted with good concrete and a finished surface to a depth of not less than 4 inches, and the walls shall be coated with the same or other nonpermeable surfacing to such depth as to prevent the incoming of water.

SEC. 29. Occupancy; overcrowding.—No room in any dwelling house, rooming house, or tenement house which is used for sleeping purposes shall be occupied or permitted to be occupied at any time by more occupants than would permit for each occupant over 12 years of age at least 400 cubic feet of air space, and for each occupant under 12 years of age at least 200 cubic feet of air space.

SEC. 30. Animals and fowls in buildings.—No horse, cow, calf, swine, sheep, or goat shall be kept or slaughtered in a dwelling, rooming house, or tenement, or any part thereof; nor shall any other animal or fowl, deemed objectionable by the chief of the division of housing and sanitation, be kept or slaughtered in any such building; nor shall any of the aforesaid animals or such fowl be kept in the yard of any such building, or the lot thereof, or the property adjoining, in closely built-up sections, without the person desiring to keep the same first having obtained a permit from the bureau or board of health. Application for such permit shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents; and such permit, when granted, shall expire not later than the calendar year for which it is issued.

SEC. 31. Uninhabitable houses to be vacated.—Whenever any dwelling house, tenement house, two-family dwelling house, or rooming house, or any part thereof, for any reason whatsoever, is unfit for human habitation or is dangerous to life and health, or is being maintained and occupied contrary to the laws and ordinances governing such buildings in cities of the first class or the provisions of this act, or is dangerous to life and health, the chief of the division of housing and sanitation shall issue an order to all persons therein requiring them to vacate such building, or part thereof, within not less than 1 or more than 30 days after service of such notice; the reason therefor to be mentioned in such order, a copy of which shall be served at the same time upon the last registered owner of such property, by leaving the same at the last known residence or address of such owner, or, if such address is not known, by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon such building. And it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person or persons to occupy, or permit the occupancy of, such house, or any designated part thereof, until the chief of the division of housing and sanitation is satisfied that the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth, the ordinances of the city, and the rules and regulations of the bureau or board of health have been complied with, and that the dangers from said house have ceased to exist. And whenever, in the opinion of the chief of the division of housing and sanitation, any building of any kind is in such

physical condition as to be a menace to life or to adjoining properties, he shall forthwith report the same to the department of public safety.

SEC. 32. *Manufacturing in houses.*—No room or rooms in any dwelling house, rooming house, or tenement which are used for manufacturing purposes shall be occupied at any one time, by more persons than would give to each occupant at least 400 cubic feet of air space; and no such room or rooms shall be so occupied in any instance except by a permit from the bureau or board of health, which permit shall expire not later than the calendar year for which it is issued. No such permit shall be granted if such use would create dust, foul odors, or undue noise, liable to affect injuriously the health or comfort of those engaged therein, or of the tenants, occupants, or neighbors.

SEC. 33. *Janitor.*—In a tenement occupied by six or more families, in which the owner or conductor does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper, or other responsible person, who shall reside therein and have charge thereof, if required by the chief of the division.

SEC. 34. *Wooden tenements.*—No wooden building exceeding three stories in height shall be occupied as a tenement; and no wooden building of any height shall be occupied as a tenement if located within the limits established by councils in cities of the first class prohibiting the erection of frame buildings.

SEC. 35. *Fire escapes.*—No building of any of the grades referred to in this act shall be used for human habitation unless it is equipped with a fire escape or fire escapes as required by law: *Provided*, That any building of such grades having less than 4 stories and used as a rooming house or tenement, the third story of which shall contain not more than 5 rooms and a bathroom, and such third story is not occupied by more than 10 persons and has at least 1 stairway therefrom, shall be exempt from the provisions of the acts of assembly requiring fire towers and outside fire escapes for such buildings, if every apartment above the second floor in any of said buildings shall be equipped with a satisfactory wire, chain, or other safe fire escape.

SEC. 36. *No encumbrance on fire escape.*—The owner of every occupied dwelling upon which there is a fire escape shall keep such fire escape in good order and repair, and wherever rusty shall have it properly painted with two coats of paint. No person shall at any time place any encumbrance of any kind before or upon any fire escape, scuttle, or bulkhead. The tenant or occupant of each apartment shall be liable for any encumbrances on the fire escape, scuttle, or bulkhead adjoining his apartment.

SEC. 37. *Storage of certain goods forbidden.*—No dwelling, rooming house, or tenement, or any part thereof occupied as such, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers, or rags, or for any matter or thing dangerous or detrimental to health or life, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any such building or any adjacent or contiguous property receive, store, or keep dung or manure of any kind, except a stable, where such cleanings from the stalls may be stored for a period of not longer than seven days, in a watertight sanitary bin, built wholly inside the building line of the property upon which it is situated: *Provided*, That in sparsely populated districts such stable cleanings may be kept for a longer period, if kept according to the rules and regulations of the board or bureau of health.

SEC. 38. *Combustible materials—paints, oils, etc.*—No basement or cellar or room or rooms in any dwelling or rooming house shall be used as a paint or oil shop, or for any kind of a store where highly combustible materials or goods are kept, unless the same conform to the rules and regulations of the board or bureau of health approved by select council.

SEC. 39. *Bakeries and fat boiling.*—No tenement house, or any part thereof, shall be used as a bakery or as any place of business in which fat is boiled, unless the ceiling, side walls, and all exposed woodwork therein, or in the part thereof so used, is lined with fireproof materials satisfactory to the chief of the division and the director of the department of public safety.

SEC. 40. *Maintenance; cleanliness.*—The occupant or tenant of every dwelling and of each apartment in a two-family dwelling, or the lessee or conductor of every rooming house, and the conductor of every tenement house, shall keep the same and every part thereof, and the yards, courts, shafts exclusively belonging thereto, free from all accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, or other refuse matter. The owner of such building, when notified by the chief of the division, shall see that every part thereof, and all cellars, halls, passages, walls, areas, yards, courts, and spaces appurtenant thereto, are kept free from all accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, or other refuse matter. Any person who shall cause or permit any filth, refuse, or perishable matter to be cast into a shaft, court, or area or yard in or about such building, or shall commit any other nuisance in or about such building, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided for violations of this act.

SEC. 41. *Garbage and ash receptacles.*—The occupant or tenant of every dwelling, and of each apartment in a two-family house, the lessee or conductor of every rooming house, and the conductor of every tenement house shall provide for each apartment under his supervision a suitable nonabsorbent, nonleakable, covered receptacle for garbage, and a receptacle of approved kind for ashes. All occupants or tenants of buildings of the foregoing classes shall securely bundle all rubbish, waste paper, and like refuse, in such manner as to prevent it from causing a nuisance upon the property or upon the street when the collectors are taking it away. Garbage chutes shall not be constructed, maintained, nor used. Contractors or others removing refuse or other waste shall so handle it as to prevent it from escaping or becoming a nuisance on or to other properties or the public street.

SEC. 42. *Repairs.*—Every building of the grades referred to in this act, and all parts thereof, shall be kept in good repair and the walls damp proof. All rain water shall be so drained and carried from such building as to prevent its dripping to the ground, or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, courts, or other areas, or in those of adjoining properties.

SEC. 43. *The bureau or board of health to make rules and regulations.*—It shall be the duty of the bureau or board of health, and it is hereby empowered, to make such additional rules and regulations governing the use, occupancy, and sanitation and maintenance of the buildings of the grades referred to in this act, the ground surrounding the same, and of unoccupied lands as may from time to time be deemed necessary. All such rules and regulations shall be approved by select council and promulgated by advertising, three times in each of two newspapers published in cities of the first class, a notice that such rules and regulations have been adopted and where copies thereof may be had. Such rules and regulations shall be printed, and shall be furnished free upon application to the bureau of health. It shall be the duty of the division of housing and sanitation to enforce said rules and regulations and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 44. *Provisions for enforcing the act.*—On and after the passage of this act no building shall be occupied or permitted to be occupied as a rooming house or tenement house unless the owner or lessee of such building, or the conductor of such tenement, shall have first made application to the bureau or board of health for a license therefor. Such application shall be made in writing, and shall state the nature and extent of the applicant's interest in the property, the name and address of the owner or his agent, the location of the building, the use to which it is to be put, and the number of rooms to be occupied. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2 for each rooming house, and for a tenement house 50 cents for each apartment that is to be occupied for living purposes. The license shall be granted, without further charge, by the chief of the division after he has inspected the premises and certified that the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations of the bureau or board of health have been complied with. Said license shall be for the remainder of the calendar year, and may be revoked for cause.

SEC. 45. *Appeals*.—Any person whose application for a license has been refused or revoked, or who may be aggrieved by any order or notice issued, or decision by the chief of the division or of any other official, or by any department, bureau, or board having to do, or assuming to have to do, with and in the enforcement of this act or of any rules or regulations made in accordance therewith, may appeal therefrom, within 15 days thereafter, to the court of common pleas of the proper county; and such appeal shall not supersede any such notice, order, or decision pending the entry of a final decree thereabout, unless so ordered by the court.

SEC. 46. *Inspections*.—The chief of the division and his duly accredited inspectors may enter and examine on any week day, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. all houses or other premises within the provisions of this act. Such inspector shall then wear a prescribed uniform and show a suitable badge and certificate of authority signed by the director of public health and charities. No person shall hinder such chief or any such inspector in the performance of his duty.

SEC. 47. *Licenses to be displayed*.—On and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to let, rent, lease, or conduct any tenement house or rooming house in any city of the first class unless a license therefor has been issued by the bureau or board of health in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of this act, and unless such license is at all times displayed in a conspicuous place upon the walls within and close to the outer entrance of the house.

SEC. 48. *Penalties*.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall interfere with an inspector of the division of housing and sanitation in enforcing the provisions of this act, or of any law of the Commonwealth or ordinance of the city of the first class, or rule and regulation of the bureau or board of health that has been approved by select councils and advertised in the manner provided for in this act, shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate of said city in which said offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50, with costs of prosecution, for the first offense; and for a second or subsequent offense, to a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$200, and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or by both, at the discretion of the court. All fines so imposed and collected to be paid into the treasury of the said city.

SEC. 49. *Notices and liens*.—Notices requiring compliance with this act shall be served upon the person required to make such compliance, or his agent, unless otherwise herein provided, by mailing a copy to the residence, if known, of such person or his agent; and, if unknown, by posting a copy in a conspicuous place upon the premises affected, which notice shall not be removed or defaced while the condition mentioned therein exists. All notices shall be complied with within such period, not exceeding 30 days, as the bureau or board of health may determine; and upon failure to comply the bureau or board of health may contract to have the necessary work done; and the cost thereof shall be made a lien against such property and collectible as now provided by law: *Provided, however*, That if there shall be no funds at the disposal of such bureau or board of health for the aforesaid purpose, then the bureau or board of health may contract and have such work done and the lien therefor shall be marked to the use of the contractor doing the work and shall be collectible by such contractor as is now provided by law in similar cases: *Provided further*, That the owner of the property may, by permission of the department of public health and charities, pay the amount of the lien thereon in five equal yearly parts, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

SEC. 50. *Repealer*.—An act approved the 22d day of July, 1913 (pamphlet laws, 879), entitled "An act to protect the public health and safety by regulating the erection, alteration, repair, use, occupancy, maintenance, sanitation, and condemnation of dwellings, two-family dwellings, rooming houses, and tenements; by regulating

the use, maintenance, and sanitation of the ground surrounding the same, the adjoining buildings, and all vacant land in cities of the first class; providing for their inspection, the abatement of nuisances, the vacating and destroying of uninhabitable houses, and the filing of liens; creating a division of housing and sanitation; providing for institution of prosecutions and penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; and repealing laws inconsistent therewith," and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 51. *Proviso.*—All of the provisions of this act shall take effect immediately: *Providing, however,* That licenses and permits issued for the year 1915, under any existing laws, for any of the subject matter for which licenses are to be issued under this act, shall be valid until the 31st day of December, 1915.

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

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Privies and Cesspools—Required to be Removed or Filled—Sewers—Connections with. (Ord. 49, June 1, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All cesspools, open vaults, and privies within the city of Phoenix are hereby declared a nuisance, and subject to summary abatement, and each person, firm, association, or corporation owning any lot, grounds, or premises within the limits of the city of Phoenix upon which there are any cesspools, open vaults, or privies is hereby required to forthwith remove, fill up, and abate the same.

SEC. 2. Each person, firm, association, or corporation owning any lot, grounds, or premises within the city of Phoenix upon which there now are or hereafter may be placed or installed any toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, or other like place or thing, shall forthwith connect or cause to be connected the same with the city sewer, and shall at all times keep and maintain the same clean and in a good and sanitary condition, and in a good condition and state of repair, and not allow, suffer, or permit the same to become foul, clogged, or insanitary.

SEC. 3. Should any such owner of any lot, grounds, or premises within the city fail, neglect, or refuse to forthwith remove, fill up, and abate any such cesspool, open vault, or privy, or fail to connect any such toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, or other like place or thing with the city sewer, or fail to keep such toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, or other like place or thing clean, sanitary, and in a good state and condition of repair, and in good working order, then the city manager is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to cause to be removed, filled up, and abated such cesspool, open vault, or privy, and to cause such toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, and other like place and thing to be cleaned, flushed, and placed in a good state and condition of repair and operation; and said city manager is hereby further directed to thereupon forthwith prepare a verified statement of account of all the expenses incurred in, or by, or incident to such removal, filling, abatement, connection, construction, installation, cleaning, and repair, or either of them, and to file such verified statement of account with the city assessor and ex officio city tax collector.

SEC. 4. All such expenses incurred in, occasioned by, and incident to such removal, filling up, and abatement of such cesspool, open vault or privy, and in causing such toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, and other like place and thing to be cleaned, flushed, and placed in a good state and condition of repair and operation, and each of them, and as fixed and determined by said verified, itemized statement of account filed with the said city assessor and ex officio city tax collector, are hereby declared to be a tax lien upon said lots, grounds, and premises, and upon the buildings and improvements thereof, and shall be charged and assessed upon and against the said grounds, lots, and premises, and the buildings and improvements thereon, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other city taxes are collected.

SEC. 5. Any owner of any lot, grounds, or premises within the city who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to remove, fill up, and abate any such cesspool, open vault, or privy therein or thereon, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to connect any such toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, or other like place or thing therein or thereon with the city sewer, or who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to keep and maintain any such toilet, lavatory, urinal, water-closet, sink, washbasin, washtub, or other like place or thing therein or thereon in sanitary condition, and in a good state and condition of maintenance or repair, shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the city jail for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, and only to the extent that they are in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Stables and Disposal of Manure—Prevention of Breeding of Flies. (Ord. 43, Apr. 26, 1915.)

SECTION 1. For the purpose and within the meaning of this ordinance a public corral shall be, and is hereby, defined as any inclosure, corral, lot, or place, other than a stable, where horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or other live stock are kept or maintained for hire or compensation or are afforded [sic] for rent or sale to the public; and the word "stable" shall be, and is hereby, defined as any building or portion thereof used for the housing of any horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or other live stock.

SEC. 2. No owner, tenant, or occupant of any premises within the city of Phoenix shall hereafter erect or construct thereon any barn, stable, or corral within the city of Phoenix, whether public or private, within 20 feet of any bedroom or room or place used for sleeping purposes, or of any door or window of any dining room, lunch counter, or lunch room within the city of Phoenix unless and until the said premises so used for the keeping of such animals and live stock shall be securely screened or shut off from the view of such bedroom, dining room, lunch counter, or lunch room by a solid and substantial wall of sufficient height and thickness to prevent persons occupying or using such bedroom, dining room, lunch counter, or lunch room from being annoyed by the view of or the odors arising from such premises so occupied and used for the keeping of such animals and live stock.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every person owning, controlling, operating, or having in charge any public or private corral, stable, barn, or place where horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or other live stock are kept to have and maintain at all times upon the premises in or adjacent to such corral, stable, barn, or place a receptacle of sufficient dimensions, which shall be fly-tight, for the purpose of containing the dropping of manure from such stock, which said receptacle shall have a top or lid so arranged and maintained as to be fly-tight and to exclude therefrom all flies; and such owner, tenant, or occupant shall promptly deposit therein all droppings from such stock, and shall keep the lid thereof closed (except when necessarily open for the purpose of depositing thereon or remove therefrom) in such manner as to prevent the ingress and egress of flies thereto and therefrom, and every such owner, tenant, and occupant within the city of Phoenix shall cause the contents of such receptacle to be removed from the premises at least once a week, and oftener if required by the city health officer; and no such manure shall be transported over or along any public street or way within the city of Phoenix except in a tight vehicle, which, if not inclosed, must be covered with canvas or other suitable material, so as to prevent the falling of the manure therefrom and the access of flies thereto.

SEC. 4. No owner, tenant, or occupant of any premises within the city of Phoenix shall suffer, permit, or have upon such premises any privy, vault, cesspool, pit, or

like place, animal manure, garbage, trash, litter, rags, or other thing in which flies may breed or multiply, unless the same shall be protected as to prevent the attraction and the breeding and multiplying of flies.

SEC. 5. Every owner, tenant, and occupant of any premises within the city of Phoenix, in or upon which are kept any horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or other live stock, or in or upon which there is any privy, vault, cesspool, or place which is or may become noxious or offensive to the senses, shall at all times keep and maintain such premises so covered, inclosed, protected, cleaned, drained, and disinfected that no offensive or noxious gases or odors may or shall arise therefrom.

And any such premises which are not at all times kept and maintained so covered, closed, protected, cleaned, drained, and disinfected as to prevent any and all offensive and noxious gases and odors arising therefrom, or which are allowed or suffered to become a breeding place for flies and insects or to become offensive or obnoxious to the residents in the immediate neighborhood are hereby declared to be nuisances and subject to summary abatement, and in addition to such abatement the person or persons in charge or control thereof, or responsible therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. Each person, firm, association, and corporation that shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense, and each day or portion thereof during which such violation or failure continues shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, a separate offense within the purview of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, association, or corporation occupying, owning, controlling, or having in charge any premises within the city which are used or occupied for the raising of a garden, grass, flowers, trees, or shrubbery may use therein or thereon animal manure and other fertilizer: *Provided*, That no more than two loads of animal manure or fertilizer shall be piled or stored upon such premises at any one place or time, and that no such manure or fertilizer shall be piled or stored within 100 feet of any house or place used for dwelling, or of any dining room, lunch room, or lunch counter, and that the same when so used or piled shall be safeguarded against the breeding and multiplication of flies therein.

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