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ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE BECAUSE OF DISEASE.

NEW JERSEY COURT REFUSES TO ANNUL A MARRIAGE FOR FRAUD IN CONCEALING AN HEREDITARY TAINT OF INSANITY.

A marriage may, under some circumstances, be annulled by the courts because one party concealed from the other the fact that he or she was suffering from a communicable disease. The limitations of this legal principle are discussed in the opinion of the New Jersey Court of Chancery in *Allen v. Allen* (p. 733 of this issue of the Public Health Reports).

The wife sought an annulment of the marriage on the ground that the husband had concealed from her the fact that several members of his family had been insane, but the court decided that, in the absence of a statute, courts could not annul marriages for fraud in concealing disease except when the disease was of such a nature as to render contact seriously dangerous to the other party to the marriage.

DEATH RATES OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

THEIR TREND AND SIGNIFICANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

By JOHN W. TRASK, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

By the colored population in the present instance is meant the negro population, although in the discussion which follows, rates published by the Bureau of the Census, including Negro, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian will be used. The Chinese, Japanese, and Indian factors have been practically eliminated, however, by using for comparison only population groups containing these elements to a relatively negligible extent.

According to the census of 1910, the total population of the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions) was over 91,000,000, and the negro population over 9,000,000. In many localities the negro population constitutes from 20 to 50 per cent of the total. In the study of local mortality rates, therefore, the death rates of the colored (negro) population merit separate attention. This is more

¹ Read before the Vital Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

particularly true of cities in which the colored population constitutes a considerable part.

Effective registration of deaths has revealed, especially in those localities where the negro forms a relatively large element of the population, that the colored death rate is much higher than that of the white population. To one interested in the public health the questions which will arise in connection with this difference between the white and colored death rates are (1) the reason for the difference; (2) whether the cause is an essential one, inherent in one element of the population and not in the other; and, finally (3) whether the factors which produce the difference in the death rates can be removed and the colored death rate lowered until it approximates that of the white element of the population.

The Registration Area.

When, in communities in the United States registration area for deaths having a considerable negro population, the deaths of the negro population and of the white have been separately considered, it has usually been found that the colored death rates were higher than the white death rates. This has also been true of the registration area of the United States as a whole. In 1913 the death rate of the white component of the population of the registration area, as given by the Bureau of the Census, was 13.7 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the death rate of the colored population 21.9. If, however, a further division be made into urban and rural death rates, as classified by the Bureau of the Census, the white death rate in cities (having over 10,000 inhabitants in 1910) of the registration States was 14.6 and the colored 24.3, and the white death rate for the rural portion (including cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants) of the registration States was 12.5 and the colored 17.7. In each instance the colored death rate was considerably higher than that of the corresponding white population, the greatest difference between the rates being that between the white and colored urban populations, and the least difference that between the white and colored rural populations, of the registration States.

	Rates.	
	1913	1912
Registration area.....	14.1	13.9
White.....	13.7	13.5
Colored.....	21.9	22.9
Cities in registration States:		
White.....	14.6	14.4
Colored.....	24.3	23.7
Rural part registration States:		
White.....	12.5	12.3
Colored.....	17.7	17.7

The death rates for the white and colored populations approximating each other most closely were the rates of the urban white population and of the rural colored, the urban white in registration States being 14.6 and the rural colored 17.7.

While the possibility is borne in mind that the low rural colored death rate may be due to a less satisfactory registration of deaths in rural colored populations, it is assumed that the registration in registration States is satisfactory and that the figures given represent at least approximately the actual conditions.

The figures indicate that the death rates of both white and colored for the registration States as a whole are higher for the population living in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over than for those living in small cities, towns, and strictly rural localities; and that while for the white population the difference in the death rate in 1913 was only 2.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, the difference for the colored was 6.6. Figures for the year 1912 differed but little from those for 1913.

Registration States.

It is of interest to examine the white and colored rates for smaller population groups. These rates for the individual registration States in which the population has but a relatively small component of Chinese, Japanese, and Indian show the same condition of higher colored death rates, the ratio of the white rates to the colored varying in the different States.

The colored death rates in certain States were exceedingly low, in some instances much lower than those of the white population. In Vermont, for instance, the death rate of the white population was 15.8 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1913 and of the colored 6.6. This rate, however, is readily accounted for by the age distribution of the negro population of the State, which consists very largely of young adults and contains relatively few children.

For the present purposes of comparison an effort has been made to eliminate the States having colored populations which, because of their age distribution or for other reasons, are not comparable. While the death rate of the colored population of the registration area as a whole in 1913 was 21.9, the rates in the States chosen for comparison varied from 24.2 in Ohio to 18.2 in Virginia.

Registration States.	1913		1912		Registration States.	1913		1912	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Indiana.....	13.1	23.8	12.8	22.3	New York.....	14.9	21.7	14.8	23.2
Kentucky.....	12.1	21.0	11.8	21.0	Ohio.....	13.5	24.2	13.1	22.2
Maryland.....	14.4	24.0	14.0	22.4	Pennsylvania.....	14.4	22.1	13.9	18.0
Massachusetts.....	15.0	20.1	14.9	20.5	Virginia.....	11.8	18.2	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	14.1	20.5	13.8	20.4					

Registration Cities.

In the cities having 10 per cent or over of colored population a still greater variation in the colored death rates is found. The rates varied from 37.2 for Charleston, S. C., 32.2 for Savannah, Ga., and 31 for Baltimore, Md., to 15.2 for Coffeyville, Kans., 16.3 for Atchison, Kans., and 21.9 for Pittsburgh, Pa. The low rates of Coffeyville, Atchison, and Pittsburgh are probably due to some extent to the age distribution of the colored population. More typical urban colored populations with low rates, better suited probably for comparison, are those of Washington, D. C., with a death rate of 24.4, and of Roanoke, Va., with a rate of 22.5.

	1913		1912			1913		1912	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Registration area.....	13.7	21.9	13.5	22.9	Lexington, Ky.....	20.4	30.2	21.5	30.3
Washington, D. C.....	14.4	24.4	14.8	25.9	Baltimore, Md.....	16.2	31.0	16.3	29.2
Mobile, Ala.....	16.9	25.7	16.7	26.0	Springfield, Ohio.....	13.4	20.4	12.5	16.8
Savannah, Ga.....	17.3	32.2	18.4	34.4	Charleston, S. C.....	15.7	37.2	19.0	41.4
Atchison, Kans.....	11.2	16.3	11.7	11.8	Norfolk, Va.....	13.4	23.9	13.9	30.7
Coffeyville, Kans.....	9.7	15.2	11.6	19.7	Roanoke, Va.....	13.3	22.5	11.6	21.6
Kansas City, Kans.....	13.9	25.9	14.2	28.5	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	16.9	21.9	15.8	18.8

The cities tabulated have been selected to show the variation in colored death rates in cities having colored populations in a measure comparable. If the colored death rates of certain of these cities are examined, it will be found that they have fallen considerably during the last decade. The annual average colored death rate of Mobile, Ala., during the years 1901-1905, inclusive, was 31.2, while that for the year 1912 was 26, and for 1913, 25.7. A similar reduction occurred in Washington, D. C., from 29.5, the annual average for the years 1901-1905, to 24.4, the death rate in 1913. In Jacksonville, Fla., the reduction was from 30.5 to 22.6. Similar reductions were made in Atlanta, Ga., and Louisville, Ky., as well as other cities.

	1913, colored.	Annual average, 1901 to 1905, col- ored.		1913, colored.	Annual average, 1901 to 1905, col- ored.
Mobile, Ala.....	25.7	31.2	Atlanta, Ga.....	25.2	29.6
Washington, D. C.....	24.4	29.5	Louisville, Ky.....	24.8	28.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	22.6	30.5			

A study of the colored mortality rates of cities and of the urban and rural populations of States shows that the colored death rate is subject to influences which produce variations and that the rate is by no means fixed.

Comparisons With the Mortality Rates of Foreign Countries.

The colored death rate in the United States was higher than the white death rate in every registration area excepting where there was a difference in age distribution of the population or some other factor to explain a colored death rate lower, or but slightly higher, than the white death rate. From a study of the mortality records for the United States for the year 1913, or for a group of years, one might come to the conclusion that there was in the colored race some peculiar characteristic which caused it to have a death rate higher than that for a white population similarly located. However, a comparison of the colored death rate of the registration area with the death rates of certain foreign countries and cities suggests that color and race are possibly not the most important factors in the production of the relatively high mortality rates of the colored population of the United States. The colored death rate of the registration area of the United States for the year 1912 was 22.9. For the same year the mortality rate of Hungary, with practically no colored population, was 23.3. The mortality rate of Roumania was 22.9, that of Spain was 21.8, and of Austria, 20.5. The colored mortality rate of the registration area of the United States, therefore, compared favorably with that of the white populations of Hungary, Roumania, Spain, and Austria.

If one compares the rates for different periods, the present colored mortality rate of the United States registration area gains by the comparison. The colored death rate of the registration area in 1913 was 21.9. For the period 1881-1885 the average annual mortality rate of Hungary was 33.1, of Roumania 26.2, of European Russia 35.4, of Spain 32.6, and of Austria 30.1. The rural colored death rate of the registration States, 17.7, is approximately half that of Austria, Spain, Russia, and Hungary during the period 1881-1885.

Foreign countries.	1912	Annual average, 1881 to 1885.	Foreign countries.	1912	Annual average, 1881 to 1885.
Hungary.....	23.3	33.1	Spain.....	21.8	32.6
Roumania.....	22.9	26.2	Austria.....	20.5	30.1
Russia (European).....		35.4			

The colored death rate for the registration area, 21.9, for the year 1913, compares favorably with that of St. Petersburg, 21.4; Moscow, 25; Budapest, 18.9; and Trieste, 21.8, for the same year. The colored death rate for the registration area, 22.9 for 1912, compares favorably with rates for the same year for Montreal of 20; St. Petersburg, 21.9; Moscow, 24.3; and Trieste, 21.1, all of which have had a marked reduction in mortality rates during the last 30 years.

Foreign cities and countries.	1913	1912	Annual average 1881 to 1885.	Foreign cities and countries.	1913	1912	Annual average 1881 to 1885.
Montreal.....		20.0	31.0	Munich.....		14.7	30.4
St. Petersburg.....	21.4	21.9	32.9	Budapest.....	18.9	18.5	31.5
Moscow.....	25.0	24.3	33.3	Trieste.....	21.8	21.1	31.1
Breslau.....		18.4	31.3	Venice.....		20.9	29.1

One is likely to feel gratified at the low colored death rates in the registration area of 21.9 in 1913, and of 22.9 in 1912, when these are compared with the mortality rates 20 and 30 years ago for the city of Boston, which averaged 23.5 during the period 1891-1895, and 24.7 for the period 1881-1885, and of New York City, which averaged 23.6 for the period 1888-1897, and 25.3 for the period 1878-1887. There is some satisfaction also when comparison is made with the mortality rates of certain cities having practically no colored populations, such as Hartford, Conn., which had in 1913 a mortality rate of 18.2; Lewiston, Me., a mortality rate of 19.1; Portland, Me., 18.1; Chelsea, Mass., 21.3; Morristown, N. J., 22.2; New Brunswick, N. J., 22.7; and Albany, N. Y., 19.8; and if one uses for comparison the rural colored death rate of the registration States (17.7) one is still more impressed.

	1913	1912		1913	1912
Hartford, Conn.....	18.2	18.0	New Brunswick, N. J.....	22.7	20.9
Lewiston, Me.....	19.1	20.3	Albany, N. Y.....	19.8	20.1
Portland, Me.....	18.1	17.9	Lackawanna, N. Y.....	23.5	24.3
Cumberland, Md. (white).....	18.7	17.3	Troy, N. Y.....	18.1	19.7
Hagerstown, Md. (white).....	18.5	18.1	Bradock, Pa.....	23.2	18.7
Chelsea, Mass.....	21.3	18.4	Shenandoah, Pa.....	18.9	20.2
Westfield town, Mass.....	18.6	19.4	Ashland, Wis.....	19.3	17.1
Morristown, N. J.....	22.2	19.4			

The Results Obtained by a White and Colored Classification of Mortality Rates.

In considering the separation of deaths into those of white and colored, one must bear in mind the possibility that in many communities such a separation may amount to a classification according to industrial or economic status, the colored deaths being those in households having the smaller incomes. In this connection one is reminded that investigations into the rate of infant mortality and the relative prevalence of certain diseases, such as tuberculosis, have revealed that the infant mortality rate varied usually with the incomes of the population groups and that the relative prevalence of tuberculosis seemed to be largely determined by the same factor. It may be that if in the average community deaths could be classified according to economic status—that is, according to the family or household income, a difference in the mortality rates would be obtained approximately as great as that resulting from a white and colored classification.

That a classification of deaths on a basis other than that of color may show differences in mortality rates fully as great as those produced by a white and colored classification is well known. An interesting illustration of this is one presented by Dr. Guilfooy (Medical Record of Jan. 25, 1908):

In New York City (the old city) for the year 1906 the death rate among that part of the population of Irish nativity was 29.26 per 1,000, and among the population of Swedish nativity 11.21 per 1,000, while the death rate of native-born Americans was 18.49. Classified according to the nativity of the parents of the decedents, the death rate among persons whose parents were born in Italy was 36.43 per 1,000; of those whose parents were born in Austria-Hungary, 23.4 per 1,000; and of those whose parents were born in Sweden, 10.97 per 1,000; while of those whose parents were born in the United States the rate was 13.98 per 1,000. The death rate of the colored population throughout the whole city (greater New York) was 27.16. These figures indicate that, in so far as crude death rates are concerned, other groups of the population may have, and in New York City did have, higher rates than the colored population.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it is believed that the comparison of mortality rates previously discussed shows (1) that the colored death rates of most communities of the United States are not discouragingly high; (2) that they are undoubtedly lower than they have been in the past; (3) that they are as low as many white population groups possessed 20 or 30 years ago, and are in fact as low as some white populations possess at the present time; and (4) that with the economic and industrial progress of the colored population its death rate will gradually approach nearer to that of the white population.

PUBLICITY OF FORMULAS OF PACKAGE MEDICINES.

A DISCUSSION OF RECENT LEGISLATION AND THE NATURE OF IMPENDING REQUIREMENTS.

By **MARTIN I. WILBERT**, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

For nearly 10 years manufacturers of package medicines have been required to state on the label of all preparations sold as drugs the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

That this requirement has been of advantage to the public is evidenced best by the fact that the amount of alcohol in nearly all proprietary medicines has been reduced to the minimum required either as a solvent or a preservative. It is also a fact that the above labeling requirement has served to materially reduce the number of preparations on the market that contain opium or its derivatives, and even the number and the use of headache remedies containing acetanilide have decreased rather than increased.

In several State laws the list of drugs to be announced on the label has been somewhat elaborated, and the revised food and drug law enacted in North Dakota during the past year includes, in addition to the drugs enumerated in the Federal law, a number of emmenagogue drugs, like croton oil, cotton root, ergot, oil of tansy, and oil of savin.

In pharmaceutical and medical circles generally considerable interest has been aroused during the past year by the proposed requiring of additional publicity in connection with the so-called household remedies. Many persons believe that individuals desirous of medicating themselves should know the kind and the quantity of any active drug that they are consuming and should have some knowledge as to the possible untoward actions of these drugs, so as to be in position to safeguard themselves against secondary harmful influences.

The board of health of Louisiana and the board of health of the city of New York have recently adopted regulations requiring registration with the board of the constituents of all medicines sold in the political divisions over which the authority of the board extends. These regulations have been liberally discussed, but at the present writing it appears that, despite the evident opposition, the regulations promulgated by the board of health of the city of New York will receive the indorsement of a sufficient number of manufacturers and dealers to make them operative. A much more efficient and rather more equitable form of publicity is required in Nebraska, Oregon, and South Dakota in connection with stock remedies. These laws require that each lot of stock remedy have affixed thereto a label giving the specific name of each therapeutically active ingredient used in its manufacture. Ohio and South Dakota also require similar publicity in connection with stock foods, and a number of States require full and complete publicity in connection with insecticides and fungicides. A recently enacted law in Minnesota requires a rather technical statement on the label regarding the composition, based on chemical analysis, of fertilizers, and a lately enacted law in Pennsylvania requires that the ingredients of paints be announced on the label.

A rather interesting proviso of the so-called stock-remedy laws is the general inclusion of the paragraph that the term live-stock

remedies shall not be held to include proprietary medicines designed primarily for man but used occasionally for live stock or poultry.

The frequently advanced argument that the publication of the name and the quantity of the therapeutically active constituents of a proprietary medicine would do no good to the buyer because he could not understand their import would appear to be based on an assumption that is fallacious. Some purchasers at least would understand, and all could, if they wished to do so, secure information and advice regarding the possible uses, limitations, and harmful influences of the drugs included in a ready-made medicine. It can scarcely be contended that a farmer can judge of the applicability of a medicine when given to an animal and that the same farmer is quite unable to secure a fair estimate as to the probable usefulness of the same active ingredients when administered to a human being.

A true announcement on the label of the therapeutically active ingredients in a package medicine would tend to safeguard the customer in the way of protecting him against the possible untoward action of any ingredient, would permit of a correct diagnosis in case of poisoning by any one of the ingredients, and would also tend to discourage any too frequent change in the composition of any particular medicine. That the question of untoward action of any given ingredient should not be lost sight of is evidenced by the fact that cases of special susceptibility to drug action are not rare. Properly forewarned, a patient cognizant of his own special susceptibility to any given drug can readily avoid at times serious inconveniences.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholds the validity of the Sherley amendment, passed August, 1912. This decision foreshadows an even more active enforcement of the provisions of the amendment referred to, which defines a drug as being misbranded: "If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein which is false and fraudulent."

A requirement similar to that embodied in the Sherley amendment to the Federal food and drugs law has been included in an additional number of State laws, notably of New Hampshire and New Jersey. A law in the latter State also elaborates on the misbranding clause in that it includes acetphenetidine, phenacetin, antipyrine, or any derivative or preparation of them.

At the thirteenth annual conference of State and territorial health officers with the United States Public Health Service, held in Washington, May 13, 1915, a resolution was adopted commending various organizations and a considerable part of the public press in their present-day efforts to abate the so-called patent medicine abuse, which is designated as a truly national evil.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended February 26, 1916, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	5	Rodents received by species—Continued.	
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	23	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	133
Sulphur used (pounds).....	390	<i>Mus musculus</i>	7,066
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	916	Wood rats.....	151
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	1,374	Musk rats.....	13
Clean bills of health issued.....	34	Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	62
Foul bills of health issued.....	8	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,481
		Rodents examined.....	2,047
		Rats suspected of plague.....	129
		Plague rats confirmed.....	1
FIELD OPERATIONS.		PLAGUE RAT.	
Rodents trapped.....	8,701	Case No. 279:	
Premises inspected.....	7,220	Address, 2400 Tulane Avenue.	
Notices served.....	590	Captured, Feb. 3, 1916.	
Poisons placed.....	100	Diagnosis confirmed, Feb. 21, 1916.	
Garbage cans installed.....	72	Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping; completion of rat proofing.	
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		PLAGUE STATUS TO FEB. 26, 1916.	
By elevation.....	161	Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
By marginal concrete wall.....	146	Last case of rodent plague, Feb. 21, 1916.	
By concrete floor and wall.....	179	Total number of rodents captured to Feb. 26.....	624,445
By minor repairs.....	441	Total number of rodents examined to Feb. 26.....	330,90
Total buildings rat proofed.....	927	Total cases of rodent plague to Feb. 26, by species:	
Concrete laid (square yards).....	5,341	<i>Mus musculus</i>	6
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed.....	165	<i>Mus rattus</i>	13
Buildings demolished.....	162	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	11
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	104,480	<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	244
		Total rodent cases to Feb. 23, 1916.....	279
LABORATORY OPERATIONS.			
Rodents received by species:			
<i>Mus rattus</i>	106		
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	1,012		

Relative Efficiency of Poisoning and Trapping.

Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, reports the results of two tests of the relative efficiency of trapping and poisoning as methods of rodent extermination. He states that fixed areas were selected, and unusual precautions were taken that the poison should be placed in a very efficient manner. The same men who placed the poison did the trapping.

AREA BOUNDED BY CLAIBORNE, BAYONNE, JULIA, AND CANAL STREETS.

In this area during the two weeks from December 23, 1915, to January 6, 1916, 554 rodents were trapped—66 *Mus norvegicus*, 2 *Mus alexandrinus*, and 486 *Mus musculus*.

During 19 days, from January 12 to January 31, 1916, 16,250 poison baits were

¹ Indicates number of rodents, the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

placed in the area—4,196 arsenic baits and 12,054 phosphorus baits. The entire area was covered twice. During this time 47 rodents, whose death might be attributed to the poisoning, were found dead—9 *Mus norvegicus* and 38 *Mus musculus*.

During 7 days, from January 31 to February 6, 1916, the traps, which had been removed before the poison baits were placed, were again put into use, and 297 rodents were taken—38 *Mus norvegicus* and 259 *Mus alexandrinus*.

During the 14 days from February 14 to February 23, 1916, 738 rodents were trapped—120 *Mus norvegicus*, 1 *Mus rattus*, 4 *Mus alexandrinus*, and 613 *Mus musculus*.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL GRAIN ELEVATORS AND RAILROAD YARDS.

Between December 24, 1915, and January 7, 1916, inclusive, 7 rats and 237 mice were caught and 2 rats and 10 mice were found dead.

During the following two weeks, between January 8 and January 23, 1916, 3,665 pieces of poison were distributed. Of these, 774 pieces were missing, and the results of these operations were 1 rat and 63 mice found dead.

Between January 24 and February 6, 1916 (two weeks subsequent to poisoning operations), 16 rats and 119 mice were caught and 3 rats and 10 mice were found dead.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS.

The significant point in these operations seems to be the increased number of rats trapped after the cessation of poisoning operations.

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended February 19, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT.	
New buildings reinspected	56	Vessels inspected and histories recorded	9
New buildings reinspected, concrete foundations	55	Vessels fumigated	1
New buildings, basements concreted (4,102 square feet)	5	Sulphur used, pounds	350
Sidewalks concreted (square feet)	240	New rat guards installed	14
Total concrete laid, new sidewalk (square feet)	4,342	Defective rat guards repaired	26
New premises rat proofed, concrete	5	Fumigation certificates issued	1
Old buildings inspected	8	Port sanitary statements issued	51
Buildings razed	4	The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	
LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS WORK.	
Dead rodents received	24	Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings	6
Rodents trapped and killed	392	Letters sent in re rat complaints	4
Total	416	Lectures on sanitary measures	1
Rodents examined for plague infection	316	RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.	
Rodents proven plague infected	None.	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> trapped	35
Poison distributed, pounds	72	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> found dead	1
Bodies examined for plague infection	3	<i>Mus rattus</i> trapped	1
Bodies found plague infected	None.	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> trapped	3
CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.		<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> found dead	1
<i>Mus rattus</i>	5	Total	41
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	72	Rodents examined for plague infection	39
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	269	Rodents proven plague infected	None.
<i>Mus musculus</i>	60	RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.	
Mountain beaver	1	New buildings inspected	9
		New buildings concrete foundations	9

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 FEBRUARY 19, 1916.**

Total number of rats and mongoose taken...	373	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	369	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	21½
Mongoose trapped.....	4	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined microscopically.....	309	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	192	Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation,	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	72	Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	68		
<i>Mus rattus</i>	37		

Hilo.**WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 5, 1916.**

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,968	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.
Rats trapped.....	2,914	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	1	<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	428
Mongoose taken.....	53	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	382
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,968	<i>Mus rattus</i>	909
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	2	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1,196

WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,872	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	2,812	<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	481
Rats found dead.....	8	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	402
Mongoose taken.....	52	<i>Mus rattus</i>	£22
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,872	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1,115
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	1	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Paauhau, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None	Last case of human plague, Paauhau, Dec. 16, 1915.	

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended February 25, 1916. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	133	9
Puerto de Tierra.....	79	2
Sancti Spiritus.....	132	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.

UNITED STATES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	Grand Haven, Mich.	1	.....
Boston, Mass.	3	4	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.	2	.....	Jersey City, N. J. ....	.....	1
Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	.....	1	Kansas City, Kans.	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	.....
Coffeyville, Kans. ....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	.....	1
Dubuque, Iowa. ....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.	1	.....
El Paso, Tex. ....	.....	1	Somerville, Mass.	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 721.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio. ....	.....	2	Little Rock, Ark.	1	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	.....
Baltimore, Md. ....	.....	1	Lynn, Mass. ....	.....	1
Berkeley, Cal.	1	.....	Montclair, N. J.	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	1	New York, N. Y. ....	.....	10
Boston, Mass. ....	.....	2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	.....
Brooklyn, Mass.	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	7	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	2
Chicago, Ill.	41	6	Portland, Oreg.	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	.....	Reading, Pa.	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	1	Rochester, N. Y.	2	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.	10	.....
Detroit, Mich.	9	4	St. Paul, Minn.	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	6	.....
Hartford, Conn.	5	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	1
Jersey City, N. J. ....	.....	1	Springfield, Ill.	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	3	.....	Toledo, Ohio. ....	.....	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	.....	Troy, N. Y.	4	.....

LEPROSY.**City Report for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.**

During the week ended February 26, 1916, one case of leprosy was reported at Oakland, Cal.

MALARIA.**Arkansas Report for January, 1916.**

During the month of January, 1916, 261 cases of malaria were notified in the State of Arkansas.

City Report for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

During the week ended February 26, 1916, one case of malaria was reported at Long Branch, N. J.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 721.

PELLAGRA.**Arkansas Report for January, 1916.**

During the month of January, 1916, 24 cases of pellagra were notified in the State of Arkansas.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.		2	Mobile, Ala.		1
Baltimore, Md.		1	Oakland, Cal.		8
Birmingham, Ala.	3	1	Washington, D. C.	2	
Boston, Mass.	1	1			

PLAGUE.**California—Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.**

Surg. Boggess reported by telegraph March 13, 1916, that plague-infected squirrels had been found in California as follows: In Contra Costa County, on the Lacassie ranch, 1 mile northwest of Walnut Creek, 1; in Monterey County, on the Raymond ranch, 9 miles north of Salinas, 3.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	-----	Lorain, Ohio.....	1	-----
Binghamton, N. Y.....	7	6	Los Angeles, Cal.....	11	7
Birmingham, Ala.....	2	5	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	279	97	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	-----
Cleveland, Ohio.....	38	24	New Castle, Pa.....	2	-----
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	6	Newport, Ky.....	3	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	4	10	Philadelphia, Pa.....	66	46
Detroit, Mich.....	10	18	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	38	28
Galveston, Tex.....	1	2	Reading, Pa.....	1	-----
Grand Haven, Mich.....	2	3	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	9
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	3	Schenectady, N. Y.....	4	-----
Johnstown, Pa.....	5	6	Steelton, Pa.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	Steuensville, Ohio.....	1	-----
Kansas City, Mo.....	8	17	Stockton, Cal.....	1	-----
Lancaster, Pa.....	8	-----	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	6
Lexington, Ky.....	2	1	Wichita, Kans.....	1	-----
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	2	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	-----

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.**

During the week ended February 26, 1916, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case; Detroit, Mich., 1 case; Rutland, Vt., 1 case.

SCARLET FEVER.**New Mexico—Espanola and Vicinity.**

Dr. L. L. Elliott reported March 5, 1916, that an epidemic of scarlet fever was current among the Mexican population living along the Rio Grande and small tributaries within a radius of 15 miles of Espanola, N. Mex., about 35 deaths from the disease having occurred during a period of six weeks. The disease was also reported present in the Indian pueblo of Santa Clara, where four cases, with one death, had occurred.

See also, Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 721.

SMALLPOX.**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 11, 1916, 6 new foci of smallpox infection were reported in the State of Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Carver County, Laketown Township, 1; Clay County, Hawley, 1, Hawley Township, 1; Douglas County, Orange Township, 7; Morrison County, Darlington Township, 1; Rice County, Erin Township, 1.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Jan. 1-31):			Arkansas (Jan. 1-31)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Carroll.....	2	.....	Pulaski.....	2	.....
Greene.....	2	.....	Saline.....	4	.....
Newton.....	5	.....	Washington.....	10	.....
Perry.....	17	.....	White.....	2	.....
Phillips.....	27	.....	Total.....	91	.....
Polk.....	23	.....			

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	7	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	12	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	4	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	6	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	13	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	2	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	12	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	7	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

During the week ended February 26, 1916, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Atlanta, Ga., 1 death; Los Angeles, Cal., 1 case and 1 death; Roanoke, Va., 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 721.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for January, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		Hawaii:	
Carroll County.....	10	Hawaii—	
Columbia County.....	1	Hilo.....	2
Drew County.....	3	South Hilo district.....	1
Greene County.....	5	Maul—	
Hot Spring County.....	1	Makawao district.....	1
Izard County.....	3	Oahu—	
Newton County.....	1	Honolulu.....	6
Phillips County.....	4	Koolaupoko district.....	1
Pike County.....	1	Total.....	11
Polk County.....	4		
Pope County.....	1		
Pulaski County.....	4		
Saline County.....	4		
St. Francis County.....	4		
Washington County.....	7		
Total.....	53		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Lancaster, Pa.	2	
Atlanta, Ga.		1	Lincoln, Neb.	2	
Atlantic City, N. J.	1		Little Rock, Ark.	2	
Aurora, Ill.	1		Malden, Mass.		1
Baltimore, Md.	5	2	New Britain, Conn.	1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	4		New London, Conn.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	1		New Orleans, La.	1	
Boston, Mass.	3		New York, N. Y.	10	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	2		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	5	2	Oakland, Cal.	1	
Charleston, S. C.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	12	6
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	2
Chicago, Ill.	56	2	Portland, Ore.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.		1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		San Diego, Cal.	2	
Covington, Ky.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	2	
Danville, Ill.	1	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	3	
Dayton, Ohio.	5	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	Seattle, Wash.	1	
Dubuque, Iowa.	1		Syracuse, N. Y.	1	
Fall River, Mass.	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.	4	
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Troy, N. Y.		2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4		Washington, D. C.	2	
Hartford, Conn.	1	1	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	
Jersey City, N. J.		1	Worcester, Mass.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	2		Zanesville, Ohio.	5	
Kenosha, Wis.	1				

TYPHUS FEVER.**Texas—El Paso.**

Senior Surg. Pierce reported by telegraph that 9 new cases of typhus fever were notified at El Paso, Tex., during the two days March 9 and 10, 1916.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported by telegraph that among 40 persons arrived at Laredo, Tex., March 13, 1916, from Matehuala, Mexico, were 2 cases of typhus fever.

City Report for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

During the week ended February 26, 1916, 1 case of typhus fever, with 1 death, was reported at El Paso, Tex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for January, 1916.**

During the month of January, 1916, cases of diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever were notified in States as follows: Arkansas, diphtheria 19, measles 6, scarlet fever 13; Hawaii, diphtheria 9, measles 350; Indiana, diphtheria 240, measles 817, scarlet fever, 363; Washington, diphtheria 32, measles 79, scarlet fever 66.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	212	18	4	254	1	25	1	26	27
Boston, Mass.	745,139	277	55	10	96	3	51	1	39	25
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	799	125	18	207	4	307	—	246	84
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	208	40	2	157	3	31	1	41	20
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	207	35	4	122	3	31	2	27	18
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,623	300	25	503	10	173	2	378	182
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,661	573	68	10	308	3	51	2	86	58
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	210	33	4	307	4	12	—	24	23
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	221	67	2	32	—	21	3	55	24
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	218	5	3	260	5	11	—	27	29
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	144	20	3	180	2	6	—	28	21
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	95	12	2	17	—	20	—	25	10
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	139	12	—	5	—	12	—	56	32
New Orleans, La.	366,481	136	29	3	2	—	1	—	22	24
San Francisco, Cal.	*416,912	144	30	—	4	—	45	—	15	24
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	58	2	—	29	—	7	—	19	1
Washington, D. C.	358,679	148	8	—	49	—	23	—	24	15
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	70	2	—	3	—	4	—	7	5
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879	—	35	3	107	—	66	6	1	15
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	13	6	2	8	—	8	—	4	2
Providence, R. I.	230,025	100	13	—	35	2	15	—	1	11
Rochester, N. Y.	230,747	72	8	1	19	—	5	—	8	8
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	72	11	—	46	—	14	—	9	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Atlanta, Ga.	184,873	42	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	40	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,431	36	6	2	3	—	—	—	2	3
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	41	5	—	1	—	7	—	9	6
Camden, N. J.	104,349	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Dayton, Ohio.	125,509	47	2	—	8	—	62	—	—	3
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	55	2	—	5	—	1	—	10	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	30	—	—	16	—	8	1	2	1
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	41	11	—	84	—	5	—	9	3
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	52	7	—	6	—	2	—	5	4
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	30	8	1	38	—	14	—	6	2
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
New Haven, Conn.	147,695	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	7	2
Oakland, Cal.	190,803	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	6	6
Omaha, Nebr.	135,455	—	7	1	—	1	64	2	—	6
Reading, Pa.	105,094	25	2	—	163	—	9	1	2	—
Richmond, Va.	151,671	56	2	—	34	—	3	—	5	7
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	22	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	37	1	—	9	—	5	—	5	4
Syracuse, N. Y.	152,534	49	1	—	2	—	3	—	4	5
Tacoma, Wash.	108,094	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	68	9	2	243	1	7	1	29	5
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	52	6	1	16	—	—	—	5	7
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	—	7	—	21	—	4	—	11	6
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	38	10	—	17	—	18	—	—	2
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	2	1	—	6	—	2	—	4	—
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	7	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	26	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	16	6	—	32	—	10	—	7	1
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	20	1	—	12	—	7	—	1	—
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	20	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Covington, Ky.	56,520	15	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	2
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	19	1	—	30	—	10	—	1	1
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	—	6	1	12	—	2	—	—	—
Erie, Pa.	73,798	40	8	—	102	—	4	—	11	—
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	30	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	21	3	—	86	—	—	—	5	2
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	26	3	—	128	—	1	—	—	1

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854		5		2		2		7	1
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269				3		2		1	
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	37	7	2	11		3		2	1
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	24								
Malden, Mass.	50,067	10	1				2			
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	82	3		56		2		1	1
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	23							2	3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		3		132					
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	19	1				4			2
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	23	3	1	54				4	3
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	16	4	1	6		1			1
Portland, Me.	63,014	12					3			1
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	11	2		62		18		24	1
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	17					2		3	4
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	18	2		12				2	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	16	1		11		6		8	1
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588			1						
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	38	3		2		5		3	4
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	15	7	1	11	1	2			2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		4		10					2
Troy, N. Y.	77,738	27			1		7			1
Wichita, Kans.	67,847	11					1		3	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	28	7	8	6		1		4	1
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		2		66					
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	7					1			
Aurora, Ill.	33,613		1				2			
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	9			7		3			
Butler, Pa.	26,587	7			1					
Butte, Mont.	42,918	26	1		19				2	
Chelsea, Mass.	*32,452	15	5		7				5	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	12		1			1		2	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	4							1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	3			46		1			
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		1				9			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650						2			3
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	9	3		1		3		1	2
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	7					2			
Everett, Mass.	38,307	8	1		5		2		2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	12	2		6		1			1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	24	1						3	4
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	15	1				3		2	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	23	1				1		4	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,300				22					
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	13			15	1			6	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	10	3		1		10	1	1	1
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662		1		9		1			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	14	1		6				3	1
Madison, Wis.	30,084	3	1		4					
Medford, Mass.	25,737	11	3		1		3			
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	3			37				1	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		3				1		1	1
Newport, Ky.	31,722	10					1		1	1
Newport, R. I.	29,631	10							1	2
Newton, Mass.	43,085	17	2		8		3			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	13			42				7	1
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	12			21					
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	9								
Oranget, N. J.	32,524	15	1		2				1	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	10					1		1	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		5						3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	8							1	1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	9							1	1
Racine, Wis.	45,507	5	3		37		5			1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	19	4		3					2
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	13	2		10					
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	7					2		1	1
Superior, Wis.	45,235	9	2				3			

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

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.**City Reports for Week Ended Feb. 26, 1916—Continued.**

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	13	1						2	2
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	6			1		2			
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	4	1				1		2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097		1		79	1	1		1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	16	1		1					
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406				4					
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	12					3			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316				6					
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	9			2					1
Clinton, Mass.	*13,075	6							1	1
Concord, N. H.	22,480	13			33					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	3	1							1
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	9	2	1	6		1		5	2
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	6							1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	5			1				2	
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	4								
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	2	1				1			
Muscatine, Iowa	17,287	6							1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	4							2	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	11								
New London, Conn.	20,771	14	1						1	1
North Adams, Mass.	*22,019	6							3	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	5			2		3		1	2
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	7	1							5
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	6			53		2		6	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	7								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	9					1			
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	6			7				2	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	8	1		69		3			1
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	9								

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

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Hongkong.¹

During the week ended January 22, 1916, 2,089 rats were examined at Hongkong. No plague infection was found. The last plague-infected rat at Hongkong was found during the week ended December 4, 1915.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended January 29, 1916, 207 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the 10-day period ended February 20, 1916, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Feb. 20, 1916.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....			1
Diphtheria.....	12	1	11
Leprosy.....		1	247
Malaria.....	5	1	1
Measles.....	6		.7
Paratyphoid fever.....			2
Scarlet fever.....			1
Typhoid fever.....	9	2	19
Typhus fever.....			1
Varicella.....	4		5

¹ Imported from Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended February 12, 1916, 575 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

GREECE.

Zante Declared Free from Plague.

The island of Zante, Greece, was declared, February 2, 1916, to be free from plague, no new case of the disease having been notified since November 21, 1915.

¹ In report of rat examination at Hongkong, Public Health Reports, Mar. 3, 1916, p. 542, "two weeks ended Jan. 8, 1916," should read "two weeks ended Jan. 15, 1916."

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 17, 1916.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia: Trebizond.....	Dec. 1-31.....			Present. Jan. 8: Present.

PLAGUE.

Egypt:				
Assiut, province.....	Feb. 5.....	1		
Fayoum, province.....	Feb. 4-10.....	2	1	
Minieh, province.....	Feb. 5-10.....	5	4	4 of these pneumonic.
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Jan. 29.....	7	5	Of these, 2 cases with 1 death in military hospital.

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5....	11	4	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 23-29.....	17		
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 19-26.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4....	2		
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Jan. 31.....			Present in virulent form.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Feb. 21-27.....		18	
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	1	
Frontera.....	Feb. 10.....			Present, with 70 estimated cases.
Guadala ara.....	Feb. 6-26.....	15	3	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 20-26.....	60	3	From surrounding country. Cases not new.
Mexico City.....	Feb. 29.....			Two cases on board train from Mexico City for El Paso.
Nogales.....	Feb. 19-26.....	5	2	
Tampico.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 20....		44	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 7-20.....	9	5	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Jan. 9-15.....	34	16	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Jan. 1-31.....		30	
Valencia.....	Jan. 23-29.....	10	2	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	3	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	do.....		1	
Bremen.....	do.....	1		
Erfurt.....	Jan. 2-15.....		2	
Königsberg.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5....	1	1	
Lübeck.....	Jan. 16-29.....	2		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Feb. 21-27.....		8	
Guadalajara.....	Feb. 6-26.....	54	14	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 7-13.....		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Jan. 9-22.....	140	19	
Petrograd.....	Jan. 9-15.....	11	3	

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

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Total, Oct. 25, 1915-Jan. 2, 1916: Cases, 412; deaths, 165.
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	209	66	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Oct. 18-1 ec. 20.....	247	105	
Hungary.....	Oct. 18-Jan. 2.....	339	197	Nov. 18-Dec. 10, 1915: Cases, 675; deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
Borneo:				
Putatan.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....		29	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....		1	
Bombay.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....		139	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		17	
Henzada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....	9		
Madras Pre-idency.....	Nov. 25.....		12	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 18.....		46	
Mergui.....	Oct. 23-Jan. 1.....		12	
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-1 ec. 25.....		15	
Pakkoku.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....		45	
Prone.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....		106	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....	88	69	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	6	5	
Tavoy.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....		18	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 11.....		47	
Yenangyaung.....	Nov. 2.....	1	1	American.
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813; deaths, 549.
Anam, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	127	92	
Cambodia, Province.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin China, Province.....	do.....	15	8	
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Tonkin, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	670	448	
Java.....				Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1915: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. Nov. 12-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 17; deaths, 10.
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 20.....	53	31	
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	
Persia:				
Enze'i.....	Nov. 6-12.....		19	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present.
Essa'eme.....	Nov. 28.....		7	
Gazian.....	Nov. 6-12.....		4	
Karkhan-Roud.....	Nov. 28.....		38	And in vicinity.
Kazvin.....	Nov. 27.....		10	
Rescht.....	Nov. 24.....			And vicinity: Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 22.....	9	6	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 14-27.....	4	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Dec. 2-4, 1915.....	15	10	

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 22.....	16	10	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	37	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....	10	9	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 120. Jan. 1-Feb. 3, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths, 20.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2		
Assiout, Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 3.....	10	5	
Fayoum, Province.....	Jan. 23-29.....	6	3	
Garbieh, Province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6	4	
Do.....	Jan. 10-13.....	2	1	
Gizeh, Province.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Minieh, Province.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	13	9	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	14	7	
Port Said.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 1.....	3	2	
Suez.....	Jan. 10.....	1		On S. S. Syria from Bombay.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1916—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 8-20.....		1	
Syra Island.....	Jan. 16.....	16	10	
India:				
Bassein.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		3	Oct. 31, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 49,533; deaths, 34,225. Jan. 2-15, 1916: Cases, 15,321; deaths, 11,750.
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....		7	
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 1.....	53	51	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	33	24	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		1	Jan. 2-8: Present.
Henzada.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....		5	
Karachi.....	Nov. 7-20.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5.....		118	Madras Presidency, Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915: Cases, 141,356; deaths, 109,095.
Do.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 1.....	1,839	1,288	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....	1,860	1,315	
Mandaly.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 1.....		266	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....		151	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 18.....	68	66	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	13	13	
Indo-China:				
Anam, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	9	5	Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 72; deaths, 65.
Cambodia, Province.....	do.....	20	19	
Cochin China, Province.....	do.....	2		
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8	5	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	6	4	
Tonkin, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	41	41	
Java:				
Kediri residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	464	448	Nov. 19-Dec. 16, 1915: Cases, 1,353; deaths, 1,310.
Madison residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Paseroean residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	38	40	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	19	19	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16.....	8	8	
Surakarta residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	831	802	
Mauritius.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 4.....	8		
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Transbaikal Province.....	October, 1914.....	16	13	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Singapore.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 18.....	5	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 14-20.....		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 28.....	11		
At Sea.....	Dec. 29, 1915-Jan. 10, 1916.....	4		Three left at Aden; 1 arrived Jan. 10, at Suez.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 62. Jan. 7-13, 1916: Cases, 11.
Bega district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Bulahdelah district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Cundletown.....	Dec. 24-30.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Gloucester district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Kempsey.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1		On s. s. Yulgilbar from Sydney. Case returned to Sydney. Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 53. Jan. 7-13, 1916: Cases, 6.
Newcastle district.....				
Wallsend.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Rooty Hill district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 3-30.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Taree district.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Wyong district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,600.
Prague.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Vienna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 1.....	24	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	21	2	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31...	373		In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-22.....	26	2	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	36	10	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 26.....	3		
Canary Islands:				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic. Present.
Aruca.....	Dec. 5-18.....			
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 13...	6	2	
China:				
Antung.....	Jan. 2-9.....	1		
Poochow.....	Nov. 21-27.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....			Do.
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	12		
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....		2	
Nanking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 16-29.....			Do.
Colombia:				
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9		50 miles from Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1		U. S. Naval station. Case mild varioloid from U. S. S. Louisiana.
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 8.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, confluent form.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 21-27.....	3		
Cairo.....	Sept. 3-Dec. 16.....	8	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.
Germany:				
Bavaria—				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Breslau.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Düsseldorf.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Gumbinnen, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Oppeln, Govt. district.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	14		Of these, 8 in one institution.
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Saxony.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....	4		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Jan. 9-15.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	103	67	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	57	23	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....	92	18	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 11.....	14	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	5	4	
Toungoo.....	Dec. 5-11.....		1	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	6		
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Java:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20.....	33	15	Oct. 15-Dec. 20 1915: Cases, 537; 112.
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Manchuria:				
Hartlin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5	.....	See China.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 20....	.....	80	
Frontera.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25....	86	24	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8.....	.....	.....	Present. Estimated number cases, 60.
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 5-25.....	21	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....	24	5	
Hermosillo.....	Dec. 12-Feb. 19....	74	21	Feb. 13, from 50 to 100 (estimated) cases present within radius of 50 miles of city.
Juarez.....	Feb. 11.....	8	.....	Including 53 cases brought, Feb. 9-15, from Sonora.
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 15....	65	12	
Monterey.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 5....	14	17	
Naco.....	Feb. 15.....	2	.....	
Nogales.....	Feb. 7-19.....	21	1	
Piedras Negras.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 19....	5	2	Feb. 5: Present.
Progreso.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2	.....	
Salina Cruz.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1	1	
Tampico.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 20....	.....	62	Jan. 14, epidemic; estimated number cases, 100.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6....	99	91	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 15-29.....	8	1	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 10....	.....	140	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 5-26.....	4	.....	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25....	125	37	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	17	14	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1....	6	.....	Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Siberia— Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	10	3	
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4....	.....	1	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	.....	41	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	7	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 8....	149	10	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	9	2	
Singapore.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1....	3	.....	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25....	43	.....	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 25....	75	31	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	.....	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 1, 1915: Cases, 490.
Hungary— Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-22.....	7	.....	
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5....	2	.....	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 1-10.....	2	1	Imported from Mexico.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31....	5	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	10	5	
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-Dec. 23....	64	37	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 9-15.....	.....	1	
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1....	.....	7	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4....	1	1	
Dortmund.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Erfurt.....	Dec. 19-25.....	.....	1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 10, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Hanover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25...	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....	2	2	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 22.....	19	7	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1	1	
Merseburg, Govt. district..	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1	1	
Stettin.....	Dec. 5-25.....	1	6	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1	1	
Great Britain:				
Dundee.....	Dec. 12-18.....	3	1	
Glasgow.....	Feb. 11.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3	2	
Manchester.....	Jan. 23-29.....	5	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 2.....	1	186	Dec. 10: Present among troops.
Yehije-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....	1	1	Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3	1	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Jan. 11-20.....	2	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 13.....	16	4	Oct. 15-Dec. 20, 1915: Cases, 85; deaths, 25.
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 7.....	7	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 13.....	1	26	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 4-22.....	3	3	
Mexico City.....	Dec. 23.....	1	1	Prevalent.
Do.....	Jan. 12.....	1	1	
Monterey.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	1	
Oaxaca.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	American.
Queretaro.....	Dec. 16.....	1	1	Prevalent. Estimated number
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 16-21.....	1	1	cases, 500.
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1	1	In person from Mexico City.
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 11-20.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 7-27.....	28	5	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	21	6	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	34	6	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	5	1	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-20.....	12	1	
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 13.....	21	6	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	do.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....	1	1	Estimated deaths, 200 daily.
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	
Mersina.....	do.....	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

NEW JERSEY COURT OF CHANCERY.

Marriage—Concealment by One Party of Insanity in Family Not Ground for Annulment.

ALLEN *v.* ALLEN, 95 Atl. Rep., 363. (Sept. 20, 1915.)

In order to enable a court of equity to annul a marriage on the ground of fraud in concealing disease, the proof of the diseased condition of the defendant must be clear and convincing.

A marriage can not be annulled by a court of equity for fraudulent concealment by one party of his or her physical condition unless the disease is of such a nature as to render contact seriously dangerous to the other party.

Plaintiff (the wife) asked the court to annul the marriage on the ground that the husband concealed from her the fact that he was afflicted with a taint of hereditary insanity. Some years after the marriage the husband had become insane. The court refused to annul the marriage because: (1) It was not clearly proved that the insanity was hereditary; and (2) the concealment of insanity in the family was not such a fraud as would justify the court in annulling the marriage.

LEAMING, V. C.: By the bill filed herein complainant seeks a decree annulling her marriage to defendant on the ground that at the time of her marriage defendant knew that he was afflicted with a taint of hereditary insanity and with that knowledge stealthfully concealed the fact from complainant. Defendant is now insane, and an answer has accordingly been filed and a defense made in his behalf by a guardian ad litem appointed for that purpose.

The evidence discloses that the parties were married in July, 1895. The husband was then a graduate physician and 31 years of age; the wife was 20; they each lived with their parents, and had been reared on near-by farms. About two years after their marriage the wife became heavy with child, and without knowledge on the part of the wife touching the husband's purpose he performed on her an abortion. This occasioned a confession by the husband that his determined avoidance of offspring was made necessary by reason of his having inherited insanity, and that he had concealed his affliction at the time of his marriage, knowing that its disclosure would have prevented the marriage. It is this intentional concealment by the husband at the time of his marriage of the fact that he was afflicted with hereditary insanity which is now urged as such a fraudulent procurement of complainant's consent to marriage as will at this time justify a decree in behalf of the wife annulling the marriage.

The abortion and confession above referred to were established by the testimony of complainant and complainant's sister, who was present at the time of the confession. These events occurred in November, 1897. Shortly thereafter the husband determined to enter the practice of his chosen profession and for some four years thereafter was engaged in the practice of medicine. At the end of that period, in 1901, his mental condition became such as to necessitate his confinement in an insane hospital; since then he has grown worse and now appears to be permanently insane. During the four

years intervening between the husband's disclosure of his condition to his wife and the time of his commitment to an asylum, during which time the husband was engaged in the practice of medicine, his wife resided with him as a wife; but her statement is that by mutual purpose no sexual intercourse occurred between them.

There is no doubt of the husband's mental capacity to marry at the time of his marriage. Nor does there seem to be any reason to doubt that about two years thereafter he made the confession already referred to. It must therefore be accepted as a fact that at the time of his marriage he believed that he was afflicted with hereditary insanity and concealed his belief because of the fear that its disclosure would have defeated his purpose. Nor is there any doubt that six years after his marriage he became violently insane and has since remained in that condition. But, aside from the husband's manifest belief that he had inherited insanity and that the unfortunate inheritance would have fallen to his offspring, there is little evidence to establish the fact. Certain hearsay testimony which was introduced touching the husband's earlier mental condition and touching his father's condition must, of course, be excluded. There is evidence that a maternal uncle and a paternal cousin of defendant have been insane, but no evidence establishing the fact that any lineal ancestor of defendant has at any time been insane. The only evidence that defendant's insanity is hereditary, aside from his own belief, is to be found in the opinion of Dr. Cort to that effect. That opinion appears to be chiefly based upon the present symptoms of defendant and the circumstance of insane collateral relatives. On what defendant based his belief that he was infected with hereditary insanity does not appear.

In *Carris v. Carris* (24 N. J. Eq. 516) our court of errors and appeals determined that this court has inherent jurisdiction to annul a marriage for fraud. It is there held, however, that, unlike ordinary contracts induced by fraud, in voidable as distinguished from void contracts of marriage (that is, contracts in which the parties have actually contracted marriage with a purpose, desire, and capacity to marry as distinguished from contracts of empty form without mutual intent or capacity to marry, such as duress, marriage in jest, misapprehension of the party, and mental incapacity to contract), fraud is insufficient to annul the marriage unless three elements are found to exist: (1) The fraud must be extraordinary or extreme in kind or degree. (2) It must relate to the essentials of the marriage relation. (3) It shall not in any circumstance avoid the marriage contract against sound considerations of public policy. It will be readily conceded that neither of these three requirements in manner stated is sufficiently inflexible or definite to be easily applied to a concrete case other than the one then before the court. It is, however, there explicitly pointed out that false representations in regard to family, fortune, or external conditions, or even antenuptial incontinence, are not sufficient grounds for a decree of annulment; whereas fraudulent concealment of pregnancy at the time of marriage, the husband being innocent, is there held sufficient, providing there has been no acquiescence upon the part of the husband after discovery of the fraud. As incontinence was there stated to be insufficient, it necessarily follows that the basis of the decree was pregnancy. That was declared by the court to relate to the essentials of the marriage relation, because it rendered the wife, for the time being, incapable of being impregnated by her husband. The necessity which the fraud imposed upon the husband of accepting or repudiating issue not his own was also held to render the decree of annulment consistent with public policy.

In the later case of *Crane v. Crane* (62 N. J. Eq. 21, 49 Atl., 734) a decree of annulment was made based upon the husband's concealment of his syphilitic condition at the time of his marriage. In that case the basis of the conclusion of the learned chancellor appears to have been that the disease named necessarily or appropriately terminates the marriage relation, because that relation could not continue except at the risk of infection by the wife. In considering what misrepresentations can be

deemed to affect an essential of the marriage relation, the learned chancellor, at page 26 of 62 N. J. Eq., page 736 of 49 Atl., in the reported case, says:

Misrepresentation as to freedom from disease in general or concealment of the existence of a disease, although one in common apprehension communicable and transmissible to offspring, can not, in my judgment, be so regarded. They fall within the line of false representations as to family, fortune, or external condition, declared by Mr. Justice Bedle [in *Carris v. Carris*, supra] to be insufficient to justify the annulment of marriage. As to such and like matters the parties take each other for better or for worse. 1 Bishop, Mar., D. & S., sec. 457.

From the above quotation it is obvious that in the opinion of that learned chancellor the ground upon which the bill in the present case seeks a decree is insufficient. The adjudicated cases in other States afford little aid. In a recent case in the Supreme Court of New York (*Sobol v. Sobol*, 88 Misc. Rep., 277; 150 N. Y. Supp., 248) tuberculosis, concealed at marriage, was held to afford ground for annulment. While the opinion in that case refers to the effect of the disease upon offspring, the primary ground of the decision appears to be that the danger of infection from tuberculosis, like syphilis, renders contact dangerous, and accordingly effects an essential of the marriage relation. A somewhat extended review of earlier cases will be found in *Lyon v. Lyon* (230 Ill., 366; 82 N. E., 850; 13 L. R. A. (N. S.), 996; 12 Ann. Cas., 25).

I think it will be found that, in the absence of statutes specifically authorizing a decree of annulment, or declaring the marriage unlawful at the time it was contracted, no satisfactory authority exists to support the view that a marriage contract, voidable only, can be annulled by a court of equity for fraudulent concealment by a party touching his or her physical condition, except in the extreme instances already referred to of disease of either party of a nature to render contact seriously dangerous to the other or pregnancy of the wife. The importance of healthful offspring can not be overestimated, but that consideration appropriately belongs to the legislature.

In cases of impotency, involving, as they do, total failure of issue, this court has refused relief by either decree of annulment or dissolution of the marriage contract until our legislature authorized a divorce on that ground. (Anonymous, 24 N. J. Eq., 19.)

But I am convinced that the relief here sought must be denied in any event for want of adequate proof of the fact that defendant was at the time of his marriage afflicted with a taint of insanity which would have been inherited by his offspring. Defendant's confession of his belief to that effect can not be properly accepted as sufficient to establish the fact, and the basis for Dr. Cort's opinion in the matter is too uncertain. The fact must be determined with reasonable certainty to justify a decree of that nature.

I feel obliged to advise a decree dismissing the bill.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CALIFORNIA.

State Board of Health—Appropriations for the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1917. (Chap. 393, Act May 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the government of the State of California for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years: *Provided*, That in all cases in which statutory provision has already been made for salaries or for other regular annual appropriations, the amounts herein appropriated shall be deemed to be the same amounts appropriated by such statutes, and not additional thereto:

* * * * *

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For salary of secretary, State board of health, \$9,000.

For salary of assistant secretary, State board of health, \$4,800.

For salary of attorney, State board of health, \$6,000.

For salary of statistician, State board of health, \$4,800.

For salary of deputy statistician, State board of health, \$3,200.

For salary of two copyists, State board of health, \$3,600.

For salary of clerk, State board of health, \$3,200.

For salary of director pure food and drug laboratory, State board of health, \$6,000.

For salary of assistant director pure food and drug laboratory, State board of health, \$3,000.

For salary of stenographer, State board of health, \$2,400.

For traveling and contingent expenses, State board of health, \$35,400.

For support pure food and drug laboratory, State board of health, \$58,000.

For support State hygienic laboratory, State board of health, \$36,350.

For purchase, etc., antirabic virus, \$5,000.

For printing, etc., State board of health, \$8,000.

* * * * *

Eggs—Sale of, when Imported from Points Outside the United States—Labeling Required. (Chap. 615, Act June 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this act the words "person, firm, company, or corporation" shall include wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, and every place where eggs that have been shipped or imported into the State of California, from any point or place outside of the United States, are sold or offered for sale.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm, company, or corporation who sells, offers for sale, or has in his or their possession for sale, or consigns, ships, or presents to any dealer, commission merchant, consumer, or other person, any egg or eggs that have been shipped or imported into the State of California, from any point or place outside of the United States, shall before so doing cause to be stamped, marked, or branded upon one end thereof in black-faced letters not less than one-eighth of an inch in height the word "imported."

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, company, or corporation selling or offering for sale any eggs that have been shipped or imported into the State of California, from any point or place outside of the United States, shall display in a conspicuous place in his or their public salesroom a sign, which shall be not less than 1 foot in height and 6 feet in length, bearing the words "imported eggs sold here" in black-faced letters not less than 6 inches in height and 1 inch in width upon a white ground.

SEC. 4. Every person, firm, company, or corporation who receives eggs that have been produced in any foreign country and shipped or imported into this State shall immediately thereafter make a report to the State board of health, giving the number of eggs received, the date when received, and the place where such eggs were produced.

SEC. 5. Every person, firm, company, or corporation who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$200, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to enforce the provisions of this act.

DELAWARE.

Marriages—Registration of—Compensation for Filing Reports. (Chap. 60, Act Mar. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That chapter 25 of the revised code of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by repealing 814, section 79 thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following section, to be styled 814, section 79.

814. SEC. 79. It shall be the duty of any clergyman or minister of religion of any denomination, and of all clerks or keepers of the records of any religious society, and of any other person, by or before whom any marriage or marriages may be solemnized or contracted, to make full and complete return of the same, on blanks furnished by the State registrar, on or before the 10th day of the month following [sic] in which said marriage or marriages are solemnized or contracted, to the local registrar of the district in which said marriage or marriages are solemnized or contracted. A separate form shall be used for each marriage reported. All such certificates shall be filed according to their date.

For each marriage certificate properly and completely made out and registered with the local registrar or local registrar of the district in which the marriage took place, the maker thereof shall receive the sum of 10 cents. The local registrar shall certify to the State registrar the amount thus due each person on the first day of each year.

The State registrar shall draw by warrant from the treasurer of each county the amount due each person for said marriage certificates in each county, and shall immediately on receiving said moneys from said county treasurer pay said persons as provided in this section, provided that said amount shall tally with the marriage certificate records in the bureau of vital statistics.

Every clergyman, minister, clerk, or keeper of records, or other person, before whom marriages may be contracted in this section designated shall within 24 hours after said marriage, report said marriage to the State registrar on a form supplied by the State registrar.

The form shall contain the following information:

Name of groom.

Residence of groom.

Name of bride.

Residence of bride.

Date of marriage.

Place of marriage.

Name of person or clerk solemnizing marriage.

This report shall in no way supplant or relieve any responsibility for filing a certificate of the marriage as provided for in this section; any such person or clerk failing to make a report as herein provided shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 83 of this chapter.

SEC. 2. That chapter 25 of the revised code of the State of Delaware be, and the same is hereby, amended by repealing 819, section 84 thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following section, to be styled 819, section 84:

819. SEC. 84. The local registrars are charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this article in their several districts under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. They shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of said article coming to their notice by observation or upon complaint of any person or otherwise. The State registrar is charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of said article in every part of the State, and with the supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all of its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited representative.

All local registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigation.

For any violation of said article or parts thereof the State registrar may bring action against the violator before any justice of the peace.

When he shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of said article to the attorney general, with a statement of the facts and circumstances, and when any such case is reported to him by the State registrar the attorney general shall forthwith initiate and promptly prosecute necessary proceedings against the parties responsible for the alleged violations of law.

Animals, Birds, and Fish—Disposal of Dead Bodies. (Chap. 229, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

That chapter 100 of the revised code of the State of Delaware be, and the same is hereby, amended by repealing 3593, section 158 of said chapter, and inserting in lieu thereof the following section, to be styled 3593, section 158:

3593. SEC. 158. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dead bird or animal or fish within this State which has died or been killed (excepting such birds, animals, or fish as may have been killed or taken in the regular course of trade, and also excepting such birds, animals, or fish as may have been sold and disposed of for manufacturing or other lawful purposes) to leave the same unburied for more than 24 hours after its death; and it shall be unlawful for any person to drag out and leave unburied the body of any bird or animal which has died or been killed.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Laundries and Washhouses—Regulation of—Control by Local Boards of Health. (Chap. 59, Act Apr. 12, 1915.)

That chapter 25 of the revised statutes of the State of Delaware be, and the same is hereby, amended by the insertion therein of the following sections: 746A, section 11A; 746B, section 11B; 746C, section 11C; 746D, section 11D; 746E, section 11E.

746A. SEC. 11A. That the boards of health of the respective towns and cities of the State of Delaware (where such towns and cities have such boards of health) shall supervise all public laundries and public washhouses within such towns and cities, and shall not permit the employment by any public laundry or public washhouse of any person suffering with an infectious or contagious disease; nor allow any person to sleep in such public laundry or public washhouse, or in any room adjoining and opening into such public laundry or public washhouse, and every room in such laundry or

washhouse that is used for the purpose of washing or drying clothes shall be properly ventilated and drained, and shall be used for no purposes other than those specified, The floors of all rooms in public laundries or public washhouses, as aforesaid, used for the purpose of washing clothes, shall be made of cement or other mineral substance, and shall be so arranged as to be easily drained.

746B. SEC. 11B. The board of health of any town or city within the State shall, upon request of any citizen in such town or city, inspect any public laundry or public washhouse, and if the same is found in an insanitary condition shall direct such owner thereof forthwith to make the same in a sanitary condition, and upon failure so to do the said board of health shall cause the place to be closed, and shall post a notice upon the front door thereof, and shall not be reopened until the owner or manager thereof receives a certificate from said board of health certifying that the same has been put in a sanitary condition.

746C. SEC. 11C. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and every day during which the violation of this act shall be persisted in, after notice from the board of health in any town or city of the State, shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense.

746D. SEC. 11D. A public laundry or public washhouse within the meaning of this act shall be any place within any town or city of the State of Delaware now or hereafter required by the laws of the State to be licensed for the conduct of its business or any branch thereof.

746E. SEC. 11E. Nothing in sections 746A, section 11A; 746B, section 11B; 746C section 11C; 746D, section 11D, of this chapter shall apply to the laundering or washing of clothes in any private residence or hotel.

ILLINOIS.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention of. (Act June 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That any diseased condition of the eye, or eyes of any infant in which there is any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both eyes of any such infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of such infant, at any time within two weeks after the birth of such infant, shall, independent of the nature of the infection, be known as ophthalmia neonatorum.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, or parent, assisting in any way whatsoever any woman at childbirth, or assisting in any way whatsoever any infant, or the mother of any infant, at any time within two weeks after childbirth, observing or having a reasonable opportunity to observe the condition herein defined, and within six hours thereafter, to report in writing or by telephone, followed by a written report, such fact to the local health authorities of the city, town, village, or other political division, as the case may be, in which the mother of any such infant may reside: *Provided*, That such reports and the records thereof shall be deemed privileged information and shall not be open to the public.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all maternity homes and any and all hospitals or places where women resort for purposes of childbirth to post and keep posted in conspicuous places in their institution copies of this act, and to instruct persons professionally employed in such homes, hospitals, and places regarding their duties under this act, and to maintain such records of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in the manner and form prescribed by the State board of health.

It shall be the duty of any and all physicians, and midwives to advise, for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, such prophylactic as shall be prescribed by the State board of health, and to inform the parents or guardians of a child as to the

dangers and dire consequences of this disease. For the purpose of preventing the development of ophthalmia neonatorum in cases of childbirth attended by midwives, midwives may employ the prophylactic prescribed by the State board of health, provided the consent of the parent or parents or guardian shall first be obtained for the use of such preventive treatment.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the local health officer:

(1) To investigate, insofar as that can be done without entering into the home or interfering with the child in any way without first securing the consent of the parents or guardian of such child, and [sic] each case of ophthalmia neonatorum reported to him in compliance with this law, and any other such case as may come to his attention.

(2) To report all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of all such investigations as he may make to the State board of health in the manner and form prescribed by said board.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the State board of health:

(1) To enforce the provisions of this act.

(2) To provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum, together with proper directions for the use and administration thereof, to all physicians and midwives authorized by law to attend at the birth of any child.

(3) To have printed and published for distribution throughout the State advice and information concerning the dangers of ophthalmia neonatorum and the necessity for the prompt and effective treatment thereof.

(4) To furnish similar advice and information, together with copies of this law, to all physicians, midwives, and others authorized by law to attend at the birth of any child.

(5) To prepare appropriate report blanks and to furnish same to all local health officers for distribution to physicians and midwives free of charge.

(6) To report any and all violations of this act to the prosecuting attorney of the district wherein said violation may have been committed.

SEC. 6. Any collusion between any official and any person, or between any others herein named, to misstate or conceal any facts which under this act are essential to report correctly any case of ophthalmia neonatorum shall likewise constitute a misdemeanor, and any person upon conviction thereof shall suffer a penalty such as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the State's attorney for the proper district to prosecute for all misdemeanors as herein prescribed.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. An act for the prevention of blindness, approved June 21, 1895, in force July 1, 1895, is hereby repealed.

Poliomyelitis—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Removals—Attendance at Schools and Public Gatherings—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 16, 1915.)

1. *Reports.*—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of acute anterior poliomyelitis must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

2. *Placarding.*—Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix in a conspicuous place at each outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with bold-face type, at least the following: "Poliomyelitis" in type not less than 3 inches in height, followed by the words, "Infantile Paralysis" in parentheses, printed in similar type not less than

1 inch in height, and "Keep Out" in similar type not less than 2 inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities or the duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited.

3. *Quarantine of patient.*—The patient should be confined for five weeks to one well-ventilated room, screened against flies and other insects, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms.

4. *Quarantine of exposures.*—The children of the family must be kept in the house, or, if there is an inclosed yard, they may be permitted the freedom of the same provided that they do not come in contact with other children.

Adult members of the family, not employed as school teachers, food handlers, or milkmen, may go about their usual business.

5. *Precautions.*—No person, except the necessary attendant, the physician, and the health officer, may be permitted to come in contact with the patient. Such persons must not handle or prepare food for others and their intercourse with other members of the household must be as restricted as possible.

6. *Exclusion from the schools and places of public gathering.*—Other children from the infected family must be excluded from school, Sunday school, churches, theaters, picture shows, and other places of public gathering during the period of quarantine.

7. *Removals.*—No person affected with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be removed from the premises upon which he is found, unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the local health authorities or the State board of health, and then only after strict compliance with the provisions of these rules. Under no circumstances shall permission be granted for the removal of any patient or article from the infected premises to any premises upon which milk or other foodstuffs are produced, sold, or handled.

No person affected with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall be removed from any city, village, township, or county in which he is found unless consent to such removal be first obtained from the State board of health,

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

Whenever a case of acute anterior poliomyelitis shall occur on premises connected with any store, such store shall be quarantined until the case has been terminated by removal, recovery, or death, and the premises are thoroughly disinfected: *Provided, however*, That if the premises are so constructed that the part in which the case exists can be and is effectively sealed, under the supervision of the local health authorities, from the store: *And provided further*, That the employees and all other persons connected with the store do not enter the part of the premises where the case exists and do not come in contact with the patients, his attendant, or any article whatsoever from the quarantined premises, the store attached to the quarantined premises need not be closed.

9. *Deliveries of milk, groceries and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessities may be delivered at the quarantined premises, but there must be no contact between the patient or attendant and the delivery agent. Whenever practicable

milk must be delivered in bottles. When milk can not be delivered in bottles the householder must provide a sterilized container (a freshly scalded bottle or pail) to receive the milk.

No milk bottle, basket, or any other article whatsoever may be taken out of or away from the infected premises during the period of quarantine. Before milk bottles are removed from the premises after quarantine is raised they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities. Mail which has been handled by the patient or attendant must not be taken from the premises during the period of quarantine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. *Deaths, burials, and transportation of the dead.*—When the body of anyone dead from acute anterior poliomyelitis is to be transported by railroad or other common carrier, the official rules of the State board of health governing the transportation of the dead must be observed.

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

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

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

**Tuberculosis Sanatoriums—Counties Authorized to Establish and Maintain—
Regulation of. (Act June 28, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That the county board of each county of this State shall have the power, in the manner hereinafter provided, to establish and maintain a county tuberculosis sanitarium, and branches, dispensaries, and other auxiliary institutions connected with the same, within the limits of such county, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, for the treatment and care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and shall have the power to levy a tax, not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar annually on all taxable property of such county, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of such county, and to form when collected a fund to be known as the "tuberculosis sanitarium fund," which said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes which such county is now, or hereafter may be, authorized to levy on the aggregate valuation of all property within such county, and the county clerk, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled, 'An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes,' approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as amended by an act approved March 29, 1905, in force July 1, 1905," approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, shall not consider the tax for said tuberculosis sanitarium fund, authorized by this act, as a part of the general tax levy for county purposes, and shall not include the same in the limitation of 3 per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended.

SEC. 2. When 100 legal voters of any county shall present a petition to the county board of such county, asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a county tuberculosis sanitarium in such county, such county board shall instruct the county clerk to, and the county clerk shall, in the next legal notice of a regular general election in such county, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "for the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium," or "against the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium," and provision shall be made for voting on such proposition, in accordance with such notice, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon the proposition shall be for the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium, the county board of such county shall hereafter annually levy a tax of not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar, which tax shall be collected in like manner with other general taxes in such county and shall be known as the "tuberculosis sanitarium fund," and thereafter the county board of such county shall, in the annual appropriation bill, appropriate from such fund such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of such county tuberculosis sanitarium.

SEC. 3. When in any county such a proposition for the levy of a tax for a county tuberculosis sanitarium has been adopted as aforesaid, the chairman or president, as the case may be, of the county board of such county shall, with the approval of the county board, proceed to appoint a board of three directors, one at least of whom shall be a licensed physician, and all of whom shall be chosen with reference to their special fitness for such office.

SEC. 4. One of said directors shall hold office for one year, another for two years, and another for three years, from the first day of July following their appointment, but each until his successor is appointed, and at their first regular meeting they shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter the chairman or president, as the case may be, of the county board shall, before the first day of July of each year, appoint as before one director, to take the place of the retiring director, who shall hold office for three years and until his successor is appointed. The chairman or president, as the case may be, of the county board may, by and with the consent of the county board, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

SEC. 5. Vacancies in the board of directors, occasioned by removal, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the county board, and be filled in like manner as original appointments, and no director shall receive compensation as such, or be interested, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any supplies for said sanitarium.

SEC. 6. Said directors shall, immediately after appointment, meet and organize, by the election of one of their number as president and one as secretary, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the sanitarium and the branches, dispensaries, and auxiliary institutions and activities connected therewith as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the tuberculosis sanitarium fund, and of the construction of any sanitarium building, or other buildings necessary for its branches, dispensaries, or other auxiliary institutions or activities in connection with said institution, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose: *Provided*, That all moneys received for such sanitarium, with the exception of moneys the title to which rests in the board of directors in accordance with section 9, *infra*, shall be deposited in the treasury of said county to the credit of the tuberculosis sanitarium fund, and shall not be used for any other purpose, and shall be drawn upon by the proper officers of said county upon the properly authenticated vouchers of said board of directors. Said board of directors shall have the power to purchase or lease ground within the limits of such county, and to occupy, lease, or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said sanitarium, branches, dispensaries, and other auxiliary institutions and activities connected therewith, by and with the approval of the county board: *Provided, however*, That no such building shall be constructed until detailed plans therefor shall have been submitted to the secretary of the State board of health and shall have been approved by him: *And provided further*, That no building in which tuberculosis patients are to be housed shall be built on the grounds of a county poor farm, but shall have separate and distinct grounds of its own. Said board of directors shall have the power to appoint suitable superintendents or matrons, or both, and all necessary assistants, and to fix their compensation, and shall also have the power to remove such appointees, and shall in general carry out the spirit and intent of this act in establishing and maintaining a county tuberculosis sanitarium: *Provided*, That no sanitarium, or branch, or dispensary, or auxiliary institution, or activity, under this act, for tuberculosis patients shall be under the same management as a county poor farm or infirmary, but shall, on the contrary, be under a management separate and distinct in every particular. One or more of said directors shall visit and examine said sanitarium, and all branches, dispensaries, auxiliary institutions, and activities at least twice in each month, and shall make monthly reports of the condition thereof to the county board.

SEC. 7. Every sanitarium established under this act shall be free for the benefit of such of the inhabitants of such county as may be afflicted with tuberculosis, and they shall be entitled to occupancy, nursing, care, medicines and attendance, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by said board of directors. Such sanitarium

shall always be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as said board of directors may adopt in order to render the use of said sanitarium of the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and said board of directors may exclude from the use of said sanitarium any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules or regulations: *Provided, however,* That no person so afflicted shall be compelled to enter such sanitarium, or any of its branches, dispensaries, or other auxiliary institutions without his consent in writing first having been obtained, or, in case of a minor or one under a disability, the consent in writing of the parent or the parents, guardian or conservator, as the case may be. Said board of directors shall, upon request or by consent of the person afflicted, or of the parent or parents, guardian or conservator thereof, have the power to extend the benefits and privileges of such institution, under proper rules and regulations, into the homes of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and to furnish nurses, instruction, medicines, attendance, and all other aid necessary to effect a cure, and to do all things in and about the treatment and care of persons so afflicted, which will have a tendency to effect a cure of the person or persons afflicted therewith and to stamp out tuberculosis in such county. And said board of directors may extend the privileges and use of such sanitarium and treatment to persons so afflicted, residing outside of such county, in this State, upon such terms and conditions as said board of directors may from time to time by its rules and regulations prescribe.

SEC. 8. Said board of directors, in the name of the county, may receive from any person any contribution or donation of money or property, and shall pay over to the treasurer of such county all moneys thus received as often as once in each month, and shall take the receipt of such treasurer therefor; and shall also, at each regular meeting of the county board, report to such county board the names of all persons from whom any such contribution or donation has been received, since the date of the last report, and the amount and nature of the property so received from each, and the date when the same was received. And said board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June of each year, an annual report to the county board, stating the condition of their trust on the 1st day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the tuberculosis sanitarium fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purpose, the number of patients, and such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to make any donation, bequest, or devise of any money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such sanitarium shall have the right to vest the title to the money, personal property, or real estate so donated in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board of directors, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property, and as to such property the said board of directors shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SEC. 10. When any such sanitarium is established, the physicians, nurses, attendants, the persons sick therein, and all persons approaching or coming within the limits of the same or grounds thereof, and all furniture and other articles used or brought there, shall be subject to such rules and regulations as said board of directors may prescribe; and such rules and regulations shall extend to all branches, dispensaries, and other auxiliary institutions located within such county, and to all employees in the same, and to all employees sent, as herein provided for, to the homes of the afflicted.

SEC. 11. All reputable physicians shall have equal privileges in treating patients in any county tuberculosis sanitarium.

SEC. 12. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to amend or repeal paragraph ninth of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 24 and 25

of an act entitled 'An act to revise the law in relation to counties,' approved and in force March 31, 1874," approved April 26, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, but said paragraph ninth shall, on the contrary, remain in full force and effect.

Industrial Diseases—Prevention of—Regulation of Industries in Which Poisonous Fumes or Dusts May be Produced. (Act June 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That every employer of labor in this State, engaged in the manufacture, repairing, or altering of any metals, wares, or merchandise which may produce or generate poisonous or noxious fumes or dusts in harmful quantities, such as metal polishing, grinding, plating, and dipping of metals in acid solutions or dips, are hereby declared to be especially dangerous to the health of the employees so engaged.

Such manufacture, repairing, or altering of any metals or merchandise in such processes and places of employment shall be conducted in rooms lying wholly above the surface of the ground.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the chief State factory inspector, the assistant State factory inspector, and the deputy factory inspectors to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and for that purpose such inspectors are empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours, all places that may come under the provisions of this act. In the enforcement thereof, said chief State factory inspector, the assistant chief State factory inspector, and the deputy factory inspectors shall give proper notice in regard to any violation of this act to any employer of labor violating it, and direct the proper changes to be made to protect the health of the employees therein, and such notice shall be written or printed and shall be signed by the chief State factory inspector, or any one of his assistants authorized by him to sign such orders, and said notice may be served by delivering the same to the person upon whom service is to be had, or by leaving at usual place of abode or business an exact copy thereof, or by sending a copy thereof to such person by mail, and upon receipt of such notice calling the attention of the employer to such violation, he shall immediately comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall, personally or through any agent, violate any of the provisions of this act, or who omits or fails to comply with any of its requirements, or who obstructs or interferes with any examination or investigation being made by the chief State factory inspector, the assistant chief State factory inspector, and the deputy factory inspectors in accordance with the provisions of this act, or any employee who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200; and upon conviction of the second or subsequent offenses, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and in each case shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid, unless otherwise discharged by due process of law.

SEC. 4. For any injury to the health of any employee proximately caused by any willful violation of this act or willful failure to comply with any of its provisions, a right of action shall accrue to the party whose health has been so injured, for any direct damages sustained thereby; and in case of the loss of life by reason of such willful violation or willful failure as aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow of such deceased person, his lineal heirs or adopted children, or to any other person or persons who were before such loss of life, dependent for support upon such deceased person, for recovery of damages for the injury sustained by reason of such loss of life, not to exceed the sum of \$25,000: *Provided*, That every such action for damages in case of death shall be commenced within two years after the death of such employee.

Industrial Diseases—Prevention of, in Factories, Stores, and Workshops. (Act June 29, 1915.)

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SEC. 8. No employee shall take or be allowed to take food into any room or apartment in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop where white lead, arsenic, or other poisonous substances or injurious or noxious fumes, dusts, or gases under harmful conditions are present as the result of the business conducted by such factories, mercantile establishments, mills, or workshops, and notice to this effect shall be posted in each room or apartment. Employees shall not remain in any such room or apartment during the time allowed for meals, and suitable provision shall be made and maintained by the employer, when practicable, for enabling the employees to take their meals elsewhere in such establishment: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply to such employees whose presence during meal hours may be necessary for the proper conduct of such business.

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SEC. 10. In every factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop where one or more persons are employed adequate measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable and, as far as possible, equable temperature, consistent with the reasonable requirements of the manufacturing process. No unnecessary humidity which would jeopardize the health of employees shall be permitted.

SEC. 11. In every room or apartment of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop where one or more persons are employed at least 500 cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each and every person employed therein, and fresh air, to the amount specified in this act, shall be supplied in such a manner as not to create injurious drafts nor cause the temperature of any such room or apartment to fall materially below the average temperature maintained: *Provided,* Where lights are used which do not consume oxygen, 250 cubic feet of air space shall be deemed sufficient. All rooms or apartments of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop having at least 2,000 cubic feet of air space for each and every person employed in each room or apartment, and having outside windows and doors whose area is at least one-eighth of the total floor area, shall not be required to have artificial means of ventilation; but all such rooms or apartments shall be properly aired before beginning work for the day and during the meal hours. All such rooms or apartments having less than 2,000 cubic feet of air space, but more than 500 cubic feet of air space, for each and every person employed therein, and which have outside windows and doors whose area is at least one-eighth of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation, which shall be in operation when the outside temperature requires the windows to be kept closed, and which shall supply during each working hour at least 1,500 cubic feet of fresh air for each and every person employed therein.

All such rooms or apartments having less than 500 cubic feet of air space for each and every person employed therein, all rooms or apartments having no outside windows or doors, and all rooms or apartments having less than 2,000 cubic feet of air space for each and every person employed therein, and in which the outside window and door area is less than one-eighth of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation which will supply during each working hour throughout the year at least 1,800 cubic feet of fresh air for each and every person employed therein: *Provided,* That the provisions of the preceding portions of this section shall not apply to storage rooms or vaults: *And provided further,* That the preceding portions of this section shall not apply to those rooms or apartments in which manufacturing processes are carried on which from their peculiar nature would be materially interfered with by the provisions of this section. No part of the fresh-air supply required by this section shall be taken from any cellar or basement.

The following terms of this section shall be interpreted to mean: The air space available for each person is the total interior volume of a room, expressed in cubic feet, without any deductions for machinery contained therein, divided by the average number of persons employed therein.

Outside windows and doors are those connecting directly with the outside air; the window and door area is the total area of the windows and doors of all outside openings; and the floor area is the total floor area of each room.

SEC. 12. All factories, mercantile establishments, mills, or workshops shall be kept free from gas or effluvia arising from any sewer, drain, privy, or other nuisance on the premises. All poisonous or noxious fumes or gases arising from any process, and all dust of a character injurious to the health of the persons employed, which is created in the course of a manufacturing process within such factory, mill, or workshop, shall be removed, as far as practicable, by either ventilating or exhaust devices.

SEC. 13. All decomposed, fetid, or putrescent matter, and all refuse, waste, and sweepings of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop shall be removed and disposed of, at least once each day, and in such a manner as not to cause a nuisance; and all clearing shall be done, as far as possible, outside of working hours; but if done during working hours, shall be done in such a manner as to avoid the unnecessary raising of dust or noxious odors. In every factory, mill, or workshop in which any process is carried on which makes the floors wet, the floor shall be constructed and maintained with due regard to the health of employees, and gratings or dry standing rooms shall be provided, if practicable, at points where employees are regularly stationed, and adequate means shall be provided for drainage and for preventing seepage or leakage to the floors below.

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SEC. 20. Every factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop shall be provided with a sufficient number of water-closets, earth closets, or privies, within reasonable access of the persons employed therein, and such water-closets, earth closets, or privies shall be supplied in the proportion of at least one to every 30 male persons and one to every 25 female persons; and whenever both male and female persons are employed said water-closets and privies shall be provided separate and apart for the use of each sex, and plainly marked by which sex they are to be used; and no person or persons shall be allowed to use the closets or privies assigned to the opposite sex; and such water-closets or privies shall be constructed in an approved manner and properly inclosed, and at all times kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The closets or privies, where practicable, shall be located so that they shall have direct ventilation with the outside air; where it is impracticable to locate the closets or privies so as to have direct ventilation with the outside air, they shall be placed in an inclosure, and every such closet or privy shall be properly and effectively disinfected and separately ventilated, and shall be properly lighted by artificial light, except when the influx of natural light makes artificial light unnecessary: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any city, town, or village, by appropriate ordinance or regulation, from prohibiting the construction, use, or maintenance in such city, town, or village, of any kind of earth closets, or privies, which may be considered a nuisance or detrimental to the public health.

SEC. 21. In all factories, mercantile establishments, mills, or workshops adequate washing facilities shall be provided for the employees, where necessary, and in such case in all factories, mills, and workshops not less than one spigot, basin, or receptacle shall be provided for each 30 employees, and in mercantile establishments not less than one spigot, basin, or receptacle shall be provided for each 50 employees. Where the labor performed by the employee is of such a character as to make customary or necessary a change of clothing by the employees, there shall be provided sanitary and suitable dressing room or rooms, and both such dressing rooms and washing facilities shall be separately maintained for each sex: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall

be construed as abrogating or repealing any provision of section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the licensing of plumbers, and to supervise and inspect plumbing," approved June 10, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, or the provisions of any local ordinance or regulation of any city, town, or village requiring approved and sufficient methods of sanitation, light, heat, drainage, or ventilation of an equal or superior standard to that required in this act.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation to which the provisions of this act may apply, to carry out the same, and make all the changes and additions necessary therefor, and in every way to comply with all the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the owner of the building in which is located any such factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop to permit any alterations or additions to such building as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 23. Whenever, by the provisions of this act, it is made the duty of any person, firm, or corporation within this State to make or install any alterations, additions, or changes, the same shall be made and installed in conformity with the provisions of this act, and completed within a reasonable time after notification by the chief State factory inspector or his deputy.

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SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the chief State factory inspector, and of the assistant chief State factory inspector, and deputy factory inspectors, under the direction and supervision of the chief State factory inspector, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and for that purpose they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable times, all such factories, mercantile establishments, mills, and workshops in this State: *Provided*, That whenever any secret process is used in any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop the owner shall, whenever asked by the chief State factory inspector or the assistant chief State factory inspector, file with him an affidavit that the owner has in all respects complied with the provisions of this act, and such affidavit shall be accepted in lieu of inspection of any room or apartment in which such secret process is carried on.

In the enforcement of the provisions of this act the chief State factory inspector, and the assistant chief State factory inspector, and the deputy factory inspectors, under the direction and supervision of the chief State factory inspector, shall give proper notice in regard to any violation of this act to the persons owning, operating, or managing any such factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop. Such notice shall be written or printed and signed officially by the chief State factory inspector or the assistant chief State factory inspector, and said notice may be served by delivering the same to the person upon whom service is to be had, or by leaving at his usual place of abode, or business, an exact copy thereof, or by sending a copy thereof to such person by mail.

When general changes relative to the location and spacing of machinery or to ventilation have been made and such changes comply with the provisions of this act, such arrangements, conditions remaining the same, shall not be disturbed by any requirement of the chief State factory inspector or his deputies within the period of 12 months.

SEC. 26. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall, or any agent, manager, or superintendent of any person, firm, or corporation, who for himself or for such person, firm, or corporation shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who omits or fails to comply with any of the foregoing requirements of this act, or who disregards any notice of the chief State factory inspector, or of the assistant chief State factory inspector, when said notice is given in accordance with the provisions of this act; or who obstructs or interferes with any examination or investigation being made by a State

factory inspector, under this act, or any employee in any such factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop who shall remove or interfere with any guard or protective or sanitary device required by the provisions of this act, except as hereinbefore provided, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and upon conviction of the second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200; and in each case shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid unless otherwise discharged by due process of law.

SEC. 27. Whenever any inspection of machinery, ways, means, instruments or appliances in, on, about, or connected with any factory, mill, mercantile establishment, or workshop is required to be made by the ordinance of any city, town, or village of a standard equal to that of this act and the inspection required by such ordinances has been made, then and in every such case such inspection shall be accepted by the chief State factory inspector, the assistant chief State factory inspector, and the deputy factory inspectors as a compliance in that respect with the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the person for whom such inspection has been made to furnish the chief State factory inspector, or his assistant or deputies, with a copy of the report of inspection made under such ordinances.

SEC. 28. The provisions of this act relating to sanitation and ventilation shall not be held to apply to such rooms or apartments of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill, or workshop which are being operated under the supervision of the Federal Government, by virtue of an act of Congress entitled, "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," approved June 30, 1906, or any amendment thereof; nor shall any other of the provisions of this act so apply respecting matters and conditions over which the Federal Government now exercises or shall hereafter exercise jurisdiction.

SEC. 29. The following terms used in this act shall have the following meaning: The term "factory" means any premises wherein electricity, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing, or any process incident to the manufacturing of any article or part of any article; or the altering, repairing, ornamenting or the adapting for sale of any article. The term "mill or workshop" shall include any premises, room, or apartment not being a factory as above defined, wherein any labor is exercised by way of trade or for the purpose of gain in or incidental to any process of making, altering, preparing, cleaning, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or adopting for sale any article or part of any article, and to which or over which building, premises, room, or apartment the employer of the person employed or working therein has the right of access or control: *Provided, however,* That a private house or private room in which manual or other labor is performed by a family dwelling therein, or by any of them for the exclusive use of the members of such family is not a factory, mill or workshop, within this definition. The term "mercantile establishment" shall include all concerns or places where goods, wares, or merchandise are purchased or sold, either at wholesale or retail.

SEC. 30. Copies of this act shall be printed in English and such other languages as may be necessary to disseminate a general knowledge of the provisions herein set forth and shall be supplied by the chief State factory inspector on application.

SEC. 31. For the purpose of disseminating a general knowledge of the provisions of this act among employees, the chief State factory inspector shall have prepared a notice covering the salient features of this act, * * *.

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The notice shall be printed on card board of suitable character, and the type used shall be such as to make it easily legible. In addition to English, this notice shall be

printed in such other languages as may be necessary to make it intelligible to employees. Copies shall be supplied by the chief State factory inspector on application and must be posted in a conspicuous place in every office and workroom of every establishment covered by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 32. "An act to provide for the health, safety, and comfort of employees in factories, mercantile establishments, mills, and workshops in this State and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved June 4, 1909, in force January 1, 1910, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Garbage—Certain Cities and Villages Authorized to Establish and Maintain Systems and Plants for the Collection and Disposal of. (Act June 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the city council of each incorporated city in this State, whether organized under the general law or special charter, having a population of less than 100,000 and the president and board of trustees of each village in the State of Illinois having a population of less than 100,000 shall have power to establish and maintain garbage systems or plants for the collection and disposal of garbage in such city or village and may levy a tax not to exceed two mills on the dollar on all the taxable property in the city or village according to the valuation of the same as made for the purpose of State and county taxation by the last assessment, in said city or village for such purposes. Said annual garbage tax shall be in addition to the amount authorized to be levied for general purposes, as provided by section 1 of article 8 of "An act for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, and all amendments thereto.

Maternity or Lying-In Hospitals—License—Regulation of. (Act June 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Must procure license; revocation.*—All persons, societies, associations, organizations, or corporations conducting, maintaining, or carrying on any maternity or lying-in hospital or other place, public or private, where females may be received, cared for, or treated during pregnancy or during or after delivery, must apply for and obtain license therefor from the State board of administration. Applications shall be made upon the blanks prescribed by said board, and shall be indorsed by six or more persons of good moral character who are regular taxpayers of the county where such maternity or lying-in hospital is located and who shall certify to the respectability of the applicant. If, in the opinion of said board such hospital is to be carried on for legitimate purposes and the persons connected therewith are proper and suitable persons to conduct such hospital, then a license shall be issued.

If at any time after such license is issued any manager, superintendent, or person in charge of such hospital shall have violated any of the provisions of this act, or that such hospital shall fail or refuse to comply with the orders of the State board of administration made pursuant to this act, such license shall be immediately revoked.

SEC. 2. *Information to be kept.*—Every licensee shall keep a register of all persons admitted, the date of birth of every child born on said premises, date of discharge of mother and of child, and if child is placed in a foster home, the name of such foster parent or parents, the address thereof, when placed, and if the child has been legally adopted, and such other information as the State board of administration may from time to time require. A copy of all such information shall be made to said board on the first of each month.

SEC. 3. *Investigation of homes.*—No child from such maternity or lying-in hospital shall be placed in a family, home, or be legally adopted until such home shall have been investigated and approved by the State board of administration.

SEC. 4. *Access to books and institutions.*—The board of administration, through its agents, shall at all times have free access to any hospital licensed under this act and to all its records.

SEC. 5. *Penalty.*—Any manager, superintendent, or person in charge of such maternity or lying-in hospital who fails or refuses to procure a license as provided in section 1 hereof, or any one who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Domestic Animals—Bulls, Cows, and Heifers—Importation of—Tuberculin Test.
(Act June 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That an act entitled, "An act to revise the law in relation to the suppression and prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals," approved June 14, 1909, in force July 1, 1909, be amended by adding to said act 15 sections to be known as sections 13, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e, 13f, 13g, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

SEC. 13. All bulls, cows or heifers exceeding the age of nine months brought into the State of Illinois by any person, persons, firm, company or corporation, or by any railroad or other transportation company (unless said bulls, cows or heifers are consigned to and delivered by the transportation company within the confines of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, or the Union Stock Yards, Peoria), or any other like public stockyard, shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, including the tuberculin test, administered in accordance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry within 30 days previous to said cattle being brought into the State of Illinois.

SEC. 13a. The foregoing provisions, however, shall not apply to the importation of bulls, cows or heifers from herds which are officially registered by the live stock sanitary authorities of the State of origin as being free from tuberculosis and other contagious and infectious diseases. Reciprocal exchange of cattle from "State accredited herds," shall be permitted under regulations prescribed by the State board of live stock commissioners.

SEC. 13b. All certificates of health shall be issued in duplicate form by veterinarians in good standing and shall be approved by the State veterinarian or official in charge of live stock sanitary control in the State in which the shipment has its origin, or by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Before accepting consignments of bulls, cows, or heifers for importation into the State of Illinois, transportation companies shall require that the original of said certificate of health be delivered to them to be attached to the waybill and accompanying the shipment to its destination. When such bulls, cows, or heifers are driven into the State of Illinois said certificate of health must be carried by the person in charge of said cattle. A duplicate of each certificate of health under which bulls, cows, or heifers are brought into the State of Illinois for breeding or dairy purposes, as in this act required, shall be mailed to the State veterinarian, Springfield, Ill., on or before the date of bringing such cattle into the State. Furthermore, the agent of any transportation company delivering cattle covered by a certificate of health within the State of Illinois shall immediately detach from said waybill said certificate of health and immediately forward same to the State veterinarian, Springfield, Ill., and such transportation company may, with each shipment, require an extra duplicate to be filed with such transportation company for record.

SEC. 13c. Bulls, cows, or heifers for feeding or grazing only, may be shipped or driven into the State of Illinois or removed from public stockyards within the State upon a permit issued by the State board of live stock commissioners, provided that all such cattle shall be placed in quarantine upon the premises of the owner until released therefrom or until they have passed a negative tuberculin test, administered in accordance with the regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at the

expense of the owner. No shipment of bulls, cows, or heifers exceeding the age of 9 months, unless consigned to and delivered by the transportation company within the confines of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, or the Union Stock Yards, Peoria, or any other like public stockyards, shall be accepted for shipment or delivery into the State of Illinois by any person or persons, firm, corporation, or transportation company (unless said cattle are covered by a permit duly executed by the owner or his agent, consigning said cattle in quarantine for feeding or grazing only). Transportation companies before accepting such shipments shall require all permits to be executed in duplicate form by the owner or his agent. One copy shall be attached to the waybill and the agent of the transportation company accepting such shipments shall immediately forward copy of said permit to the State veterinarian, Springfield, Ill.

SEC. 13d. All importation of steers or spayed heifers, including bull and heifer calves under 9 months of age (unless consigned to and delivered by the transportation company within the confines of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, or the Union Stock Yards, Peoria []), or any other like public stockyards, shall be covered by an affidavit specifically specifying their classification as such. In the event of the consignor being a nonresident of the State of Illinois, the consignee, owner of [or] any person or persons to whom said cattle are delivered, shall be required by said transportation company to execute said affidavit before said calves, steers, or spayed heifers are released by the agent of said transportation company. Copy of said affidavit shall be immediately forwarded to the State veterinarian, Springfield, Ill., by the agent of the transportation company making such delivery.

SEC. 13e. Bulls, cows, and heifers accepted by transportation companies for delivery into the State of Illinois, if unloaded en route for feed or water shall be confined in pens under lock and key by the transportation company accepting said shipment for delivery.

SEC. 13f. The obligations assumed by the transportation company at the original point of shipment shall extend to all connecting lines. No additions to the original consignments or substitutions en route shall be permitted by any transportation company.

SEC. 13g. When any bulls, cows, or heifers herein specified are consigned for delivery within the confines of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, or the Union Stock Yards, Peoria, or other like public stockyards, they shall not be diverted en route or delivered to the owner or consignee at any other point within the State of Illinois except that named in the original billing.

SEC. 14. Any bulls, cows, or heifers imported into the State of Illinois in violation of the foregoing provisions of this act shall be placed in quarantine by the State board of live stock commissioners, and so held until they have been subjected to and successfully pass a negative tuberculin test administered under the direction of the State board of live stock commissioners at the expense of the owner, shipper, or consignee, which expense shall constitute a lien upon said cattle until said expense has been paid. Any such cattle as may react to said tuberculin test shall be slaughtered under the direction of the State board of live stock commissioners and the owners shall receive only the proceeds resulting from said slaughter after deducting necessary expenses in connection therewith.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or to purchase any bulls, cows, or heifers known to have reacted to the tuberculin test, except under regulations prescribed by the State board of live stock commissioners, to wit: Bulls, cows, and heifers which have reacted to the tuberculin test, provided they show no physical evidence of disease, may be sold and delivered within the State, provided the purchaser shall first secure a permit from the State board of live stock commissioners, wherein

it is agreed that such reacting cattle shall be kept separate and apart from all non-reacting cattle, and shall be maintained under strict quarantine until released therefrom for sale or slaughter under State or Federal inspection by permit issued by the State board of live stock commissioners.

SEC. 16. The State board of live stock commissioners is hereby charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. No bulls, cows, or heifers now forming a part of the domestic herds of this State or hereafter born and raised in this State shall be subjected to the tuberculin test by the State veterinarian or his assistants without the consent of the owner thereof.

SEC. 18. Any railroad company, stockyards company, corporation, person, or persons violating any provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

SEC. 19. In all cases where the transportation company is obliged under the provisions of this law to withhold or refuse delivery of cattle, the duty to feed and care for such cattle shall be upon the owner or consignor, or in case of his default in so doing then by the transportation company at the expense of the owner or consignor, and such transportation company shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, or custody furnished, and such transportation company shall not be liable for any detention to such cattle to enable compliance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 20. For the purposes of this act stockyards at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, or the Union Stock Yards, Peoria, or any other like public stockyards, shall be placed in quarantine.

Advertisements—Untrue or Misleading, Prohibited. (Act June 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That whoever, being any person, firm, corporation, or association, in a newspaper, periodical, circular, form, letter, or other publication, published, distributed, or circulated in this Commonwealth, in any advertisement in this Commonwealth, knowingly makes or disseminates or causes to be made or disseminated any statement or assertion concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the merit, the ability, the use, the present or former price, the cost, the reason for the price, or the motive or purpose of a sale, of any merchandise, securities, or services, or anything of value, or concerning the method or cost of production or manufacture of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes, or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise, securities, services, or thing of value, or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise or securities or thing of value, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of such merchandise, securities, services, or thing of value, which is untrue or calculated to mislead, and known to be so by said person at said time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Mattresses, Quilts, and Comforters—Making, Remaking, and Sale—Labeling. (Act June 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That no person shall use, either in whole or in part, in the making of any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter any secondhand cotton, cotton-felt, hair, wool, shoddy, excelsior, or kapoc[k], or any other soft material which has been made secondhand by use about the person; nor shall any person sell or offer to expose for sale, or be in the possession or with intent to sell or deliver any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter in which has been used in the making, either in whole or in part, any secondhand cotton, cotton-felt, hair, wool, shoddy, excelsior, or kapoc[k], or any other soft material which has been made secondhand by previous use in or about the person.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or be in the possession of with intent to sell or deliver, any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter which has not

plainly written or printed thereon upon a cloth or permanent tag, securely fastened to the outside covering thereof, a statement in English language setting forth the kind of material used for filling and the proportion of each kind of material, if more than one kind of material is used, together with the name of the manufacturer or vendor.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein shall prohibit any person from remaking or renovating, or employing others to remake or renovate for him, any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter for his own use, but all material used for filling in the remaking or renovating of any mattress [mattress], quilt, or bed comforter, together with the cover thereof, shall be first sterilized and all such remade or renovated mattresses, quilts, or bed comforters shall have plainly written or printed thereon upon a cloth or permanent tag, securely fastened to the outside covering thereof, a statement in English language, setting forth that the same has been renovated or remade, and that the contents and cover have been sterilized, together with the name and address of the person by whom such sterilizing and remaking or renovating was performed.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

LOUISIANA.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 15, 1915.)

Sections 203 to 228, inclusive, of the sanitary code were repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

SEC. 203. It shall be the duty of the parish and municipal health officers to forward to the State board of health, on or before the 15th day of July of each year, the names of persons, firms, or corporations within their jurisdictions conducting dairies, creameries, or milk plants and selling milk or milk products to the public.

SEC. 204. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to keep a record of all persons conducting dairies, creameries, or milk plants and selling milk or milk products to the public. The State board of health shall also issue a certificate to any owner or manager of any dairy, creamery, or milk plant, at the request of the local health officer, when it is found that the said owner or manager is conducting his business in conformity with the regulations of the State board of health.

SEC. 205. Milk produced at a dairy which scores below 50 on the score card of the State board of health, and milk sold by or from a city milk plant which scores below 70 on the score card of the State board of health, shall be considered as produced and handled in an improper, unclean, and insanitary manner.

SEC. 206. Any person who shall keep cows for the production and sale of milk in an unclean or unhealthy condition, in unclean stables, or stables with contaminating surroundings, or feed to them unwholesome food, or handle the milk in an unclean manner, in unclean utensils, or sell milk exposed to the danger of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever, or septic sore throat, shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this code.

SEC. 207. The use of open-top pails for milking, or pails not covered so as to prevent contamination of the milk while milking, shall be considered as handling the milk in an unclean manner.

SEC. 208. Every person maintaining cows for the production and sale of milk shall provide a well-lighted and properly ventilated barn, with sound tight floor and proper gutter; he shall also provide for the use thereof an adequate supply of water of good quality and proper for maintaining the health and good condition of the cows, and necessary purposes connected with the dairy. All sources of impure water in and about the dairy or dairy farm, inclosures and pasturage for the cows, shall be abolished.

SEC. 209. No cows shall be fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation and putrefaction, swill, or unhealthy food. No dairyman shall buy for dairy purposes or bring into his dairy farm any wet, moist, or damp brewery mash, waste or grain, nor shall he have or maintain in his possession in or about the dairy or dairy farm any such wet, moist, or damp brewery mash, waste, or grain.

SEC. 210. All dairies shall be provided with a room for handling milk. The milk room shall be provided with tight smooth floor, walls, and ceiling, constructed of material easily cleaned. It shall have proper light and ventilation, shall be thoroughly screened, and free from flies. The walls and ceiling shall be painted white, or whitewashed.

SEC. 211. No milk shall be mixed, poured from one vessel to another, cooled, stored, or changed into any other form of dairy product, or kept for sale or distribution, in any room which is used for stabling or keeping cows, horses, fowls, or any other animals, or in any room which opens directly into places where animals are kept, or in any room near any source of contamination.

SEC. 212. The milk from each cow, as soon as drawn, shall be removed to the milk house, and shall not be poured from one vessel to another in the dairy barn.

SEC. 213. All milk must be bottled at the dairy, creamery, or distributing plant. It is prohibited to bottle milk on the street or on vehicles of any description.

SEC. 214. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall, in this State, engage in or carry on a retail business in the sale, exchange of, or retail traffic in milk, shall have the vehicle from which the milk is vended conspicuously marked with the name and address of such person, firm, or corporation in large Roman letters not less than 3 inches high, properly proportioned in width and permanently attached thereto.

SEC. 215. Any person, firm or corporation who receives any milk or milk products in cans, bottles, or vessels, where such cans, bottles or vessels are to be returned, shall cause the said cans, bottles or vessels to be emptied before the said milk or cream, ice cream, or milk products contained therein shall become sour, and shall cause said cans, bottles, or vessels to be immediately washed and thoroughly cleansed and aired; and after said bottles, cans, or vessels have been returned to the producer or dealer in milk or milk products, said dealer shall again thoroughly sterilize and cleanse such containers before again putting same into use. A tag labeled, "This can is dirty and in its present condition is not a fit vessel in which to carry or store milk intended for human food,, " signed by an inspector or properly authorized official of the State board of health, attached to a milk can or container, shall be warning to express or railway companies not to haul the can on trains, and a warning to the owner that the can must be thoroughly cleaned, and that the tag can not be removed except by authority of the State board of health. Failure to regard the above regulation shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this code.

SEC. 216. The presence of a diseased animal in a herd from which milk is sold shall be prima facie evidence that the milk of the diseased animal is sold contrary to law, and in violation of this code.

SEC. 217. A person suffering from any disease, or one in whose residence or among whose associates any disease exists, must keep away from cows, milk, milk products, or milk utensils. When any person engaged in the production, storage, or distribution of milk or its products is suffering from any disease, or when disease exists among his employees, or their immediate associates, or within any building used in any way in the milk or milk products business, no milk or milk products shall be sold or delivered from such dairy, milk, or milk products establishment, except by permission of, and in the manner prescribed by the parish or municipal health officer. No person who has anything to do in the production or handling of milk or milk products shall enter any place where exists any contagious or infectious disease, nor have any communication with any person who is an occupant of such infected place. Every pro-

ducer who sells milk or milk products directly to the consumer shall promptly notify the parish or municipal health officer of any case of disease among his employees, their immediate associates, or members of his own family. Every milk producer who sells his product to a middleman for resale shall notify said dealer of the existence of any disease as aforesaid, and said middleman dealer shall at once notify the parish or municipal health officer.

No one shall deliver milk or milk products to, or remove any milk bottle or receptacle from, a dwelling where any contagious disease exists until authorized to do so by the parish or municipal health officer in the manner prescribed by him.

SEC. 218. No one shall place, or permit to be placed, in any vessel or utensil used in the production, sale or delivery of milk or milk products any offal, swill, kerosene oil, or other offensive material.

SEC. 219. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to carry on any wagon or vehicle from which milk or other dairy product is being delivered or offered for sale as food, any water, swill, garbage, refuse, or any decaying or fermenting, putrefying, unwholesome or filthy matter, or any cans or receptacles containing any material or substance with which milk or cream might be adulterated or rendered impure, unwholesome or unhealthy.

SEC. 220. Milk kept for sale, use, consumption, exchange, barter or other disposition as food for human beings in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, hotel or other establishment shall always be in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator, which shall be substantially constructed, lined with metal, cement or tiles, and, if its construction permits, elevated at least 6 inches above the floor. Said cooler, box or refrigerator shall be well ventilated and properly drained; it must be easy of access and kept scrupulously clean.

SEC. 221. *Certified milk.*—The use of the term "certified" shall be limited to milk produced in conformity with the requirements of the American Association of Certified Milk Commissions. A certified milk commission before being recognized by the State board of health shall register with said board its name and the name of the dairies operated under its supervision, and shall certify that the requirements of the Louisiana State board of health, as well as those of the American Association of Certified Milk Commissions, have been complied with.

SEC. 222. *Inspected milk.*—The use of the term "inspected" shall be limited to milk produced under the supervision of medical milk commissions, or to milk produced by individual dairymen who shall register with the State board of health and certify that its requirements have been complied with. The class of milk called "inspected" shall consist of clean raw milk from healthy cows, as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examination by veterinarians recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Louisiana State live stock sanitary board, and from dairies that score not less than 75 on the dairy score card of the Louisiana State board of health. The cows are to be fed, watered, housed and milked under good conditions. All persons who come in contact with the milk must exercise scrupulous cleanliness and must not harbor the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, or other infectious diseases liable to be conveyed by milk. This milk shall be delivered in sterilized containers and shall be kept at a temperature of 50° F. until it reaches the consumer. It shall contain less than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 223. *Pasteurization.*—The term "pasteurization" shall be construed to mean the heating of the milk between the limits of 140° F. and 155° F. At 140° F. the minimum exposure shall be 20 minutes. For every degree above 140° F. the time may be reduced one minute. In no case shall the exposure be for less than five minutes.

The term "pasteurized milk" shall be construed to mean milk which has undergone the process of pasteurization.

After pasteurization the milk shall be immediately cooled to 50° F., or less, and kept thereat.

All pasteurizers shall be equipped with a self-registering apparatus to record during the operation the temperature and time of pasteurization of the product. The record chart shall be preserved, subject to the inspection at any reasonable time of the authorized officials of the State, parish, and municipal boards of health.

SEC. 224. *Milk plants.*—All milk plants shall be so constructed that the difficulty of keeping the place clean and sanitary shall be reduced to a minimum. The floors shall be made of asphalt, cement, or other smooth waterproof substance, laid so as to allow rapid and thorough drainage; the walls and ceilings shall be smooth, tight, and kept painted in some light color; the window space shall be equivalent to at least 10 per cent of the floor space.

The equipment shall be so arranged and constructed as to be easily and thoroughly cleaned; all piping used to convey milk must be of the sanitary take-down form. Windows and doors shall be provided with sound screens, of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and other insects. The building and equipment shall at all times be kept clean and free from flies and odors.

SEC. 225. The sale of skimmed condensed milk in containers holding less than one-half gallon is forbidden: *Provided*, A hermetically sealed container holding less than one-half gallon may be sold if, in addition to a compliance with all existing laws, there appear on the principal label, in a conspicuous place, in letters not smaller than those used in the direction for dilution, the words: "Condensed skimmed milk should not be fed to babies, children, or invalids; it lacks the full food value of whole condensed milk"

SEC. 226. It shall be the duty of all proprietors, managers, or operators of dairies, creameries, and milk plants, or other places for the manufacture of food products, to post conspicuously in their places of business, as soon as received, such notices, placards, and warnings as may in the opinion of the board of health be necessary for the purpose of the education and enlightenment of said proprietors, managers, or operators.

SEC. 227. The State and local boards of health, their members, officers, authorized agents and appointees, shall at all times have access to any dairy or other place where milk or any of its products are produced for sale, and to all establishments, plants, depots, or stores where milk or any of its products are kept or stored for sale, and it shall be unlawful for any person to prevent, or attempt to prevent, such access, and such a prevention or attempted prevention shall be deemed a violation of this code.

SEC. 228. The regulations on dairies and milk products herein enacted are adopted under authority of act 150 of 1910, and represent a minimum requirement below which no municipality has authority to go. These do not preclude a municipality of over 1,000 inhabitants from enacting more stringent sanitary regulations on this subject, provided same are not in conflict with act 150 of 1910 and these regulations: *Provided, however*, That all regulations adopted by municipalities on this subject must be approved by the State board of health.

Proprietary or Patent Medicines for Internal Use—Sale and Dispensing—Registration with State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 18, 1915.)

Section 552a¹ of the sanitary code was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 552a. No proprietary or patent medicine manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use shall be held, offered for sale, or given away in the State of Louisiana until all requirements of acts relating to same and the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met.

¹ Public Health Reports, Apr. 9, 1915, p. 1115.

No manufacturer or proprietor of any preparation—proprietary or patent—for internal human use, shall hold, offer for sale, or give away, in the State of Louisiana any such preparation without having first filed with the State board of health an affidavit certifying to and guaranteeing same in accordance with the following official form:

I, or we, the undersigned, manufacturers and proprietors of the following named preparations, * * * do hereby certify and guarantee that these said preparations comply with the Harrison antinarcotic law, the Federal pure food and drug act, 1906, the laws of the State of Louisiana, and the pure food and drug regulations of the Louisiana State Board of Health.

I, or we, further certify and guarantee that the labels, cartons, and wrappers on said preparations do not contain any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, nor anything of a fraudulent nature.

The expression "proprietary or patent medicine," for the purpose of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use, the name, definition or composition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to any medicine or medicinal compound sold or given away upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician or dentist, provided such medicine or medicinal compound be sold or given away to or for the use of the person for whom it shall have been prescribed, and provided also that the said prescription shall have been filed at the establishment or place where such medicine or medicinal compound is sold or given away in chronological order according to the date of the receipt of such prescription at such establishment or place. Every prescription shall remain so filed for a period of two years.

No manufacturer, dealer, agent, salesman, or saleswoman shall cause to be printed, written, or indicated on any bottle, wrapper, carton, or other container, in any newspaper, circular, poster, handbill, or otherwise, any advertisement of any proprietary or patent medicine, with intent to sell, give away, barter, exchange, or in anywise dispose of same, which contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact untrue, deceptive, or misleading.

No official shall issue a permit or license authorizing the sale of preparations by an itinerant vendor.

The penalty for the violation of this regulation shall be as provided in section 3 of act 98 of 1906, as follows:

That any person violating any of the provisions of said sanitary code shall, on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for the first offense; not less than \$25 nor more than \$400 for the second offense; not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each subsequent offense.

Schools—Antiseptic Dressing for Floors. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 18, 1915.)

Section 122e of the sanitary code was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 122e. The floors of every school must be treated with some antiseptic floor dressing. Applications to be made at sufficient intervals to keep down effectually the dust; floors to be scrubbed thoroughly before application. Manufacturers and dealers in submitting floor dressings for use in schools must give to the State board of health satisfactory evidence from reputable bacteriologists, together with a guarantee that the materials are efficient.