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LOCATION OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

COURT REFUSES TO ISSUE INJUNCTION PROHIBITING THE ERECTION OF A HOSPITAL ON A PROPOSED SITE.

The city of Northfield, N. J., brought suit against Atlantic County to prevent the county from erecting a tuberculosis hospital within the city. The State board of health had approved the site, but the city alleged that it would be a menace to health and that it would depreciate the value of property in the vicinity of the hospital.

The New Jersey Chancery Court decided that "the evidence submitted does not justify a conclusion that any danger to health exists or can be reasonably apprehended from the operation of this institution, provided it is properly operated. In this view the only possible ground for relief is the claim that the establishment of the hospital is operative to materially reduce the market value of the adjacent real estate. That claim, standing alone, can not justify the relief here sought."

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 791.

ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS TO FRUIT PORTS, 1916.

In accordance with the custom which has been practiced for a number of years, representatives of the United States Public Health Service have been detailed to the following Mexican ports for duty during the period between April 1 and November 1, 1916:

Frontera—Acting Asst. Surg. G. McG. Stewart.

Tampico—Acting Asst. Surg. O. J. Mayer.

Progreso—Acting Asst. Surg. H. E. Gimler.

Tuxpam—Acting Asst. Surg. L. M. Taylor.

Vera Cruz—Acting Asst. Surg. L. B. Cooke.

The duties of these officers will consist in signing bills of health in conjunction with the American consul, and the carrying out of the requirements imposed by the United States on shipping from foreign ports, especially as they relate to preventive measures against the

introduction of yellow fever and typhus fever into the United States. Masters of vessels trading between Mexican ports and southern ports in the United States should, upon arrival at any of the above-mentioned ports in Mexico, call at the American consulate in order that they may learn from the representative of the Public Health Service, stationed in the consul's office, the quarantine measures which, if carried out in the foreign port of departure, will facilitate the passage of the vessel through quarantine at the United States port of arrival.

COMPETENT HEALTH OFFICERS.

A COOPERATIVE PLAN FOR OBTAINING OFFICERS HAVING A GIVEN STANDARD OF TRAINING.

By W. C. RUCKER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

It has become increasingly apparent that if there is to be uniformity in the efficiency with which the public health functions of the State, city, county, and district are to be administered, there must be some standard for the selection of the administrative officers thereof. While many of the large colleges are offering courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Public Health, the need of whole-time health officers is so great that the number of those who possess this degree is insufficient to fill all of the vacant positions. It would seem therefore that some test of the general fitness of the physicians engaging in this comparatively new field of activity, many of whom are untrained in public-health work and somewhat unfamiliar with the requirements of the position of health officer, were necessary.

The United States Public Health Service has recently been acting in cooperation with the civil-service commissions of certain States and cities, and has evolved a plan which seems to be destined to aid materially in solving the problem. Upon the application of a civil-service commission, or other body delegated to make the selection of health officer, the questions for the examination are prepared in the Bureau of the United States Public Health Service, and forwarded to the proper authority. The examination is given and the papers, which are submitted by number only, are returned to the board at Washington. The papers are then graded and delivered to the person making the request for the examination, or, more usually, to a civil-service commission. The commission then totals the grades as they are recorded and determines how many have passed the written examination. An oral examination is also given, whenever practicable, by an officer of the Public Health Service to ascertain the experience and general fitness of the applicant. As a rule, this portion of the examination counts 25 per cent of the total. As soon as

the grades of the oral examination are completed they are forwarded to the civil-service commission, which can then certify the successful candidate to the appointing authority. In this way health officers will be selected by reason of their fitness as determined by a high standard. The civil-service commission or the Board of Health has been rendered assistance, the office has been filled by a competent officer, and the person passing the examination has the satisfaction of having been certified by the Government health agency.

OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

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

Industries in which chemical processes are employed as an important part of the manufacture of a commodity have long been recognized as being especially hazardous, but it is only in recent years that any concerted attempt has been made to learn of the possibly far-reaching harmful influences of such occupational intoxications.

At the present time there are no less than 16 States in which a more or less systematic attempt is being made to collect authoritative information in regard to the number and kind of occupational intoxications that may occur and the nature of the harmful effects that are produced. Data thus secured should serve to suggest ways and means for preventing the more common forms of trade poisonings and thus contribute much to the development of prophylactic measures for safeguarding the workmen and in some instances at least should lead to modified processes of manufacture.

Future progress in the study of vocational diseases will no doubt suggest the desirability of extending the reporting of acute or chronic intoxications to other forms of poisoning, with the result that we will ultimately have available reliable evidence in regard to the probably harmful influences of many substances not generally recognized as possible sources of vocational poisoning.

During the year 1915 one State, Rhode Island, enacted a law requiring physicians to report cases of poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, or other compounds.

The revised sanitary code of the department of health of the city of New York contains a similar requirement. A second section of the New York sanitary code requires that physicians and persons in charge of hospitals or other institutions report the occurrence of any illness which appears to be due to the consumption of spoiled or poisonous articles of food.

The law of Alabama, designed to regulate the employment of minor children and to provide for inspection and regulation of establish-

ments, prohibits the employment of minors in any capacity in establishments where poisonous products are manufactured or poisonous gases generated.

A similar law in Pennsylvania forbids the employment of minors in any occupation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of said minor.

A recently enacted law in Missouri provides for the control of dust in lead and zinc mines and a supplementary law requires that the owner provide dressing rooms for employees and operators of lead and zinc mines.

ANOPHELES CRUCIANS.

THEIR INFECTIBILITY WITH THE PARASITES OF TERTIAN MALARIA.

By M. BRUN MITZMAN, Technical Assistant, United States Public Health Service.

In view of the common impression that *Anopheles crucians* Wied. is susceptible to infection with the parasites of estivo-autumnal malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum*) only, it is of interest to record certain experimental findings with relation to those of tertian fever (*P. vivax*).

In the course of a series of infectivity experiments with *Anopheles punctipennis*, conducted in New Orleans, 19 specimens of *Anopheles crucians* were fed simultaneously, February 6 and 7, 1916, on the blood of an individual suffering from tertian malarial fever. Examination of the blood of this case showed large numbers of asexual parasites, and but few mature gametocytes.

Of the total of 19 specimens, 7 died within five days after feeding; 3 of these were found to contain numerous immature zygotes, and in 1 that had died on the second day, the vermiculus stage was identified in the crushed stomach contents.

Two of the 12 survivors were found to be infected, 11 and 13 days, respectively, after biting the blood donor. In both mosquitoes the salivary glands harbored sporozoites; in one instance a heavy infection, in the other a slight infection, was noted.

The salivary glands of the former appeared granular, with numerous clusters of filiform organisms distributed throughout the cells, becoming immediately active upon pressure on the containing gland. In the latter, the terminal cells of at least four lobes of the salivary glands were invaded by sporozoites, which, when expressed were but sluggishly motile.

The sporozoites in the fresh state were typical in appearance, having a large refractile sporelike nucleus, which, when stained with Giemsa stain, showed the characteristic chromatin red.

Oocysts on the stomach wall were represented in both mosquitoes by a few shrunken bodies, the contents of which had apparently been

expelled, except for the presence of a few sporozoites in the one which had, no doubt, been ruptured during the dissection of the mosquito.

The 38 specimens of *Anopheles punctipennis* used in parallel feedings from the same case serve as a control series, 11 of these becoming infected from the sixth to the sixteenth day after biting; in six of these the salivary glands were extensively invaded with sporozoites.

Two specimens of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* used under the same conditions as the foregoing remained negative throughout the course of the experiment.

During the experiment the specimens of *Anopheles crucians* and controls were allowed the usual diet of raisins and water and kept in lantern globes in an incubator registering 25.5° to 26° C. The mosquitoes were not disturbed during the five days following the single infective feeding, except that the dead and feeble individuals were removed for dissection.

The following table summarizes the experimental data:

Species of Anopheles.	Number applied.	Number times applied to case of tertian.	Remarks.
<i>A. punctipennis</i>	38	1	11 infected 6-16 days; 6 gland and stomach; 5 stomach.
<i>crucians</i>	19	1	2 infected, 11-13 days, both glands and stomach; 3 immature zygotes on stomach wall.
<i>quadrimaculatus</i>	2	1	No infection.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

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

WEEK ENDED FEB. 26, 1916.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.	
RAT PROOFING.		RAT PROOFING—continued.	
New buildings:		Old buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction.	150	Inspections made.....	370
Basements concreted (square feet, 35,350).....	52	Wooden floors removed.....	35
Floors concreted (square feet, 5,870).....	5	Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 11,539).....	57	Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	6,505
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).	52,759	Concrete floors installed (square feet, 13,163).....	26
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Basements concreted (square feet, 16,965).....	21
Inspections made.....	120	Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 7,307).....	41
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	639	Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	37,435
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,278	Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 6,342).....	5
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	582	Buildings razed.....	16
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	1,008		

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RAT PROOFING—continued.

New garbage cans stamped approved.....	428
Nuisances abated.....	281

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	18
Reinspections made on vessels.....	17
New rat guards procured.....	5
Defective rat guards repaired.....	13
Rats trapped on wharves and water front..	25
Rats trapped on vessels.....	16
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	177
Traps set on vessels.....	47
Vessels trapped on.....	12
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds.....	38,500
Bait used on water front and vessels (bacon, pounds).....	6
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Poison used on water front (pounds).....	3

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

San Francisco:

Collected.....	318
Examined.....	258
Found infected.....	None.

Hollister:

Collected.....	2
Examined.....	2
Found infected.....	None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	201
Mus rattus.....	44
Mus alexandrinus.....	37
Mus musculus.....	36

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Monterey County.....	24
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SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Monterey County:

Collected.....	179
Examined.....	179
Found infected.....	None.

WEEK ENDED MAR. 4, 1916.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction.....	220
Basements concreted (square feet, 52,505).....	48
Floors concreted (square feet, 20,353).....	13
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 24,849).....	118
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	97,707
Class A, B & C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	144
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	865
Wire screening used (square feet).....	4,510
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,106
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	500
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	338
Wooden floors removed.....	45
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Old buildings—Continued.

Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	6,990
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 19,330).....	25
Basements concreted (square feet, 18,106).....	22
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 21,036).....	73
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	58,472
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 5,715).....	6
Buildings razed.....	31
New garbage cans stamped "Approved".....	779
Nuisances abated.....	331

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	18
Reinspections made on vessels.....	18
New rat guards procured.....	21
Defective rat guards repaired.....	14
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	1

Amount of cargo inspected and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer President from Seattle:		
115 cases apples, milk, salmon, and household goods.....	O. K.....	None.
200 sacks flour, wheat, and bran.....	O. K.....	None.
100 tubs cheese.....	O. K.....	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front..	30	Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Rats trapped on vessels.....	20	Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	35,600
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	182	Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Traps set on vessels.....	48	Poison used on water front (pounds).....	1
Vessels trapped on.....	13		
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600		

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Collected.....	403
Examined.....	331
Found infected.....	None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	200	Mus alexandrinus.....	84
Mus rattus.....	78	Mus musculus.....	41

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

County.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
Monterey.....	239	239	5
Contra Costa.....	40	40	0

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Monterey County.....	32
Contra Costa.....	13

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Monterey County—

Shot February 22, 1916, M. Johnson ranch, 8 miles north of Salinas, 2 squirrels.

Shot February 23, 1916, M. Johnson ranch, 8 miles north of Salinas, 3 squirrels.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 23, 1907	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(1)	Nov. 12, 1915	1,597 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	Feb. 23, 1916	11 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	Aug. 14, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 13, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

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

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

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

WEEK ENDED MAR. 4, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		OUTGOING QUARANTINE—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	11	Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	561
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	13	Clean bills of health issued.....	23
Sulphur used (pounds).....	627	Foul bills of health issued.....	2
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	381		

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped.....	2,635
Number of premises inspected.....	7,554
Notices served.....	873
Number of garbage cans installed.....	21

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	239
By marginal concrete wall.....	203
By concrete floor and wall.....	234
By minor repairs.....	457
Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,133
Square yards of concrete laid.....	4,766
Premises, planking, and shed flooring removed.....	225
Buildings demolished.....	184
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	105,613

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus.....	142
Mus norvegicus.....	983

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.

Rodents received by species—Continued.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	185
Mus musculus.....	7,201
Wood rats.....	140
Muskrats.....	6
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	47
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,657
Rodents examined.....	2,094
Number of rats suspected of plague.....	168
Plague rats confirmed.....	1

PLAGUE RAT.

Case No. 280:
 Address, 233 St. Maurice Avenue.
 Captured, Feb. 10, 1916.
 Diagnosis confirmed, Feb. 28, 1916.
 Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping immediate rat proofing.

WEEK ENDED MAR. 11, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	3
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	20
Sulphur used (pounds).....	300
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	631
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	950
Clean bills of health issued.....	36
Foul bills of health issued.....	7

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped.....	7,137
Premises inspected.....	5,677
Notices served.....	761
Garbage cans installed.....	2

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	111
By marginal concrete wall.....	109
By concrete floor and wall.....	78
By minor repairs.....	251
Total buildings rat proofed.....	549
Square yards of concrete laid.....	4,399
Number of premises, planking and shed flooring removed.....	114
Number of buildings demolished.....	80
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	105,162

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus.....	77
Mus norvegicus.....	882
Mus alexandrinus.....	121
Mus musculus.....	6,012
Wood rats.....	130
Muskrats.....	4
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	34
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,226
Rodents examined.....	1,709
Number of rats suspected of plague.....	132
Plague rats confirmed.....	None.

PLAGUE STATUS TO MAR. 11, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Feb. 28, 1916.	
Total number of rodents captured to Mar. 11.....	640,217
Total number of rodents examined to Mar. 11.....	334,711
Total cases of rodent plague to Mar. 11, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	6
Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	11
Mus norvegicus.....	245
Total rodent cases to Mar. 11, 1916.....	280

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.

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

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

WEEK ENDED FEB. 26, 1916.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	12
New buildings reinspected.....	52
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 9,260).....	14
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 12,275).....	9
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 1,250).....	3
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	22,785
New buildings elevated.....	2
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	23
Old buildings inspected.....	6
Premises rat proofed concrete, old buildings. Floors concreted, old buildings, (square feet, 1,270).....	1
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	1
Buildings razed.....	1

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	10
Rodents trapped and killed.....	353
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	18
Total.....	381
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	230
Poison distributed, pounds.....	18
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	7

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	13
Mus alexandrinus.....	53
Mus norvegicus.....	157
Mus musculus.....	110
Unclassified.....	18

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded....	8
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Sulphur used, pounds.....	4,265
New rat guards installed.....	23
Defective rat guards repaired.....	18
Fumigation certificates issued.....	3
Port sanitary statements issued.....	41
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	11
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	4
Lectures on sanitary measures.....	2
Restaurant permits vized.....	7

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	43
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1
Mus rattus trapped.....	1
Mus musculus trapped.....	1
Total.....	46
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	43
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	4
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	4
New buildings, yards concrete (square feet, 1,686).....	2
Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet).....	1,686

WEEK ENDED MAR. 4, 1916.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	24
New buildings reinspected.....	35
Basements concreted (new buildings) (square feet, 14,750).....	12
Floors concreted (new buildings) (square feet, 25,275).....	14
Yards, etc., concreted (new buildings) (square feet, 2,540).....	4
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	42,565
New buildings elevated.....	3
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	26
Old buildings inspected.....	9
Premises rat proofed, concrete (old buildings).....	4
Floors concreted (old buildings) (square feet, 3,775).....	4
Wooden floors removed (old buildings).....	4
Buildings razed.....	3

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	15
Rodents trapped and killed.....	346
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	14
Total.....	375
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	219

RAT PROOFING—continued.

Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Poison distributed (pounds).....	10
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	6
Bodies found plague infected.....	None.

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	2
Mus alexandrinus.....	74
Mus norvegicus.....	182
Mus musculus.....	117

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded....	11
Vessels fumigated.....	2
Sulphur used (pounds).....	3,100
New rat guards installed.....	9
Defective rat guards repaired.....	22
Fumigation certificates issued.....	2
Port sanitary statements issued.....	48
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors (new buildings).....	36
Lectures on sanitary measures.....	1

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	79
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	8
Mus rattus trapped.....	2
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Total.....	90
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	83
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	35
Mus rattus trapped.....	3
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Mus musculus trapped.....	1
Total.....	40

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT—continued.

Rodents examined for plague infection.....	38
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	4
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	3
New buildings elevated 18 inches.....	1
New buildings, basements concreted (square feet, 1,210).....	1
New buildings, yards concreted (square feet, 60).....	1
Total concrete laid (new buildings) (square feet).....	1,270

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 26, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	363	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	356	Cost per rat destroyed, 21½ cents.	
Mongoose trapped.....	6	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined microscopically.....	302	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,	
Mus alexandrinus.....	176	1916.	
Mus musculus.....	92	Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation,	
Mus norvegicus.....	59	Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus rattus.....	29		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 19, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,065	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.
Rats trapped.....	3,007	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	10	Mus norvegicus.....	499
Mongoose taken.....	48	Mus alexandrinus.....	411
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	3,065	Mus rattus.....	958
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	2	Mus musculus.....	1,149
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically.....	1	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Paauhau, Jan. 18, 1916	
		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Paauhau, Dec. 16, 1915.	

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.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during February, 1916, to other State health departments by Collaborating-Epidemiologist Bracken of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Smallpox: Minneapolis Health Department, Hennepin County.	River Falls, Pierce County, Wis.	Went home Feb. 23, 1916. Case diagnosed by health officer, River Falls, Wis.
Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County.	Denver, Denver County, Colo. Lyons, Route No. 4, Clinton County, Iowa. Bonaparte, Van Buren County, Iowa.. Dayton, Webster County, Iowa. Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa. Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Mich. Raler, Chippewa County, Mich. Iitchfield, Sherman County, Nebr. Franklin, Franklin County, Nebr. Carson, Morton County, N. Dak. Sanish, Mountrail County, N. Dak. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Ola. Montello, Route No. 1, Marquette County, Wis.	1 incipient, 2 apparently arrested, 4 advanced, and 6 moderately advanced cases left Mayo Clinic for homes.
Thomas Hospital, Minneapolis, Hennepin County.	Denver, Denver County, Colo. Clement, Dickey County, N. Dak. Aberdeen, Brown County, S. Dak.	1 incipient and 1 advanced case left Thomas Hospital for homes, 1 case with tubercular hip died at Thomas Hospital.

ANTHRAX.

New Jersey.

During the month of February, 1916, one case of anthrax was notified in the State of New Jersey.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	1	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Maryland:		Worcester County—	
Allegany County—		Worcester.....	1
Frostburg.....	1	Southbridge Township.....	1
Baltimore County—		Templeton Township.....	1
Randallstown.....	1	Total.....	19
Caroline County—		Minnesota:	
Goldsboro R. F. D.....	1	Ramsey County—	
Carroll County—		St. Paul.....	1
Westminster R. F. D.....	1	St. Louis County—	
Baltimore city.....	2	Duluth.....	2
Total.....	6	Watonwan County—	
Massachusetts:		Lewisville.....	1
Bristol County—		Antrim Township.....	1
Taunton.....	1	Total.....	5
Middlesex County—		Wisconsin:	
Cambridge.....	3	Columbia County.....	1
Somerville.....	1	Manitowoc County.....	1
Plymouth County—		Marathon County.....	1
Hull Township.....	2	Milwaukee County.....	8
Suffol. County—		Total.....	11
Boston.....	7		
Chelsea.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....		1	Newport, R. I.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	4		New York, N. Y.....	9	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....		1
Davenport, Iowa.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	3	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Newark, N. J.....	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....		1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 780.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	
Atlanta, Ga.....		1	Montclair, N. J.....	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		10
Braddock, Pa.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3		Philadelphia, Pa.....	26	1
Chicago, Ill.....	56	4	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9		Reading, Pa.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	14	2	Rochester, N. Y.....	4	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	8	1
Grano Rapids, Mich.....		1	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	1	Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Long Branch, N. J.....	1		Somerville, Mass.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	2	Trenton, N. J.....	1	1
Memphis, Tenn.....	2	1			

LEPROSY.**South Carolina—Willington.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Hayne reported by telegraph March 22, 1916, that a case of leprosy had been notified at Willington, Abbeville County, S. C.

MALARIA.**Arizona—Parker—Quotidian Malaria.**

Dr. A. I. Nettle, agency physician for Colorado River Agency and assistant health officer of Parker, Ariz., reported a case of quotidian malaria January 10, 1916. The case was in a child 4 years of age; living in the town of Parker on the Mesa about one-quarter of a mile from the banks of the Colorado River. The farm on which the child lived was under irrigation.

Dr. Nettle reports that the Colorado River overflows annually in May and June and that mosquitoes become plentiful at this time; that at the agency the mosquitoes breed in the irrigation ditches in May, June, and July, and are present during six months in great numbers.

The child had an attack of chills in June, 1915, which disappeared under quinine treatment. The attack reported in January was severe; being characterized by chills, fever, delirium, and enlarged spleen. A blood examination showed the presence of the plasmodium.

Dr. Nettle further states that malaria is not common in the locality; that he has attended only two cases in five years.

State Reports for February, 1916.

During the month of February, 1916, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: Massachusetts 1, New Jersey 7.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

During the week ended March 4, 1916, malaria was reported by cities as follows: Little Rock, Ark., 2 cases; New Orleans, La., 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 death.

MEASLES.**Texas—Galveston.**

Surg. Bahrenburg reported March 18, 1916, that there had occurred at Galveston, Tex., an outbreak of measles which began in September, 1915, and soon became epidemic. The reporting of this disease is not required of physicians in Galveston, but 38 of the physicians in the city, in response to inquiry, reported a total of 1,059 cases of the disease during the period from September 20, 1915, to March 18, 1916. On March 16, 1916, 137 cases were under treatment.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 780.

PELLAGRA.

Minnesota—Rochester.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the month of February, 1916, 1 case of pellagra was notified at Rochester, Minn.

State Reports for February, 1916.

During the month of February, 1916, cases of pellagra were notified in States as follows: District of Columbia 3, Maryland 1, Minnesota 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		1	Mobile, Ala.....		1
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	3	1
Chatanooga, Tenn.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....		1	Washington, D. C.....	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	1				

PLAGUE.

California—Monterey County—Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

Surg. Boggess reported by telegraph that 2 squirrels killed on the Johnson ranch and 1 squirrel killed on the Herbert ranch, 9 miles north of Salinas, Monterey County, Cal., were proven positive for plague infection March 18, 1916.

Louisiana—McDonoughville—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Creel reported that a rat trapped January 29, 1916, in the yard of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. at McDonoughville, Jefferson Parish, La., was proven positive for plague infection March 16, 1916.

Louisiana—Westwego—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Creel reported that a rat trapped February 2, 1916, in the town of Westwego, Jefferson Parish, La., was proven positive for plague infection March 13, 1916.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	2		Lincoln, Nebr.....	4	3
Binghamton, N. Y.....	5	4	Lorain, Ohio.....	4	
Birmingham, Ala.....	4	4	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	
Braddock, Pa.....	5		Manchester, N. H.....	3	3
Canton, Ohio.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	47	10
Chicago, Ill.....	304	119	New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	41	20	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	66	43
Detroit, Mich.....	12	11	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	44	35
Duluth, Minn.....	6	6	Reading, Pa.....	6	3
Erie, Pa.....	3		Rochester, N. Y.....	4	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	8	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	11
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	6	Schenectady, N. Y.....	6	3
Kansas City, Kan.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	10
Kansas City, Mo.....	16	12	Wichita, Kans.....	3	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Wilksburg, Pa.....	2	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for February, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	1	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Maryland:		Essex County—	
Anne Arundel County—		Lawrence.....	1
Annapolis.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Massachusetts:		Wrentham Township.....	1
Barnstable County—		Total.....	3
Sandwich Township.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

During the week ended March 4, 1916, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case; Detroit, Mich., 1 case; Grand Rapids, Mich., 1 case.

RABIES.**Washington—Seattle—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the month of February, 1916, 4 cases of rabies in dogs, 2 of which were proven positive in the laboratory, were reported in Seattle, Wash., making totals of 472 cases in dogs, 8 in cattle, 4 in cats, 2 in horses, and 1 in a hog, since the first appearance of the disease in Seattle.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 780.

SMALLPOX.**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 18, 1916; five new foci of smallpox infection were reported in the State of Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Beltrami County, Bemidji, 1; Cottonwood County, Windom, 4; Freeborn County, Alberta Township, 1, Hayward township, 1; Renville County, Croske Township, 1.

Texas—El Paso.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported that during the week ended March 11, 1916, 4 cases of smallpox were notified in El Paso, Tex., making a total of 42 cases reported at that place since January 1, 1916.

SMALLPOX—Continued.
State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland:						
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	7				7	
Wicomico County—						
Salisbury R. F. D.....	2				2	
Total.....	9				9	
Minnesota:						
Anoka County—						
Anoka.....	1				1	
Becker County—						
Detroit.....	4				4	
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	10				10	
Le Roy Township.....	1				1	
Lime Township.....	6				6	
South Bend Township.....	1			1		
Brown County—						
Linden Township.....	1			1		
Carlton County—						
Barnum.....	1				1	
Cass County						
May Township.....	1				1	
Clay County—						
Moorhead.....	1				1	
Crow Wing County—						
Ideal Township.....	4				4	
Dakota County—						
South St. Paul.....	2				2	
Burnsville Township.....	3				3	
Greenvale Township.....	1				1	
Faribault County—						
Brush Creek Township.....	1				1	
Freeborn County—						
Albert Lea.....	4				4	
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	11		1		10	
Orono Township.....	3					3
Isanti County—						
Spencer Brook Township.....	2				2	
Itasca County—						
Big Fork Township.....	12			1	11	
Jackson County—						
Heron Lake.....	1				1	
Jackson.....	3				3	
Lakefield.....	4				4	
Heron Lake Township.....	1				1	
West Heron Lake Township.....	1				1	
Lyon County—						
Marshall.....	4				4	
Monroe Township.....	1				1	
Martin County—						
Lake Frenont Township.....	3				3	
Mower County—						
Waltham.....	3		3			
Nobles County—						
Elk Township.....	1				1	
Olmsted County—						
Rochester.....	3			1	2	
Otter Tail County—						
New York Mills.....	4				4	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	8				8	
Redwood County—						
Belview.....	1				1	
Sanborn.....	1				1	
Charlestown Township.....	1				1	
Renville County—						
Buffalo Lake.....	2				2	
Morton.....	1					1
Beaver Falls Township.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	6			2	3	1
Sibley County—						
Cornish Township.....	8				8	
Stearns County—						
Collegeville Township.....	1				1	
Stevens County—						
Hancock.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Oakdale Township.....	6		3		3	
Watonwan County—						
St. James.....	1				1	
Wilkin County—						
Breckenridge.....	1				1	
Winona County—						
Winona.....	2				2	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Hanley Falls.....	1				1	
Total.....	141		7	6	123	5
Wisconsin:						
Ashland County.....	1					1
Calumet County.....	2					2
Dane County.....	1			1		
Douglas County.....	3					3
Grant County.....	1				1	
Jackson County.....	2				2	
Jefferson County.....	2					2
Langlade County.....	8				6	2
Manitowoc County.....	7			1	6	
Milwaukee County.....	2					2
Ozaukee County.....	2				1	1
Pierce County.....	2					2
Polk County.....	2					2
Portage County.....	27		4	5	13	5
Racine County.....	1		1			1
Rock County.....	1					1
St. Croix County.....	16		1	2	10	3
Shawano County.....	21		1		15	5
Sheboygan County.....	25		1		25	
Waupaca County.....	1					1
Winneshago County.....	7				6	1
Total.....	133		7	9	86	31

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1		Lincoln, Nebr.....	4	
Canton, Ohio.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	
Chicago, Ill.....	3		New Orleans, La.....	2	
Davenport, Iowa.....	9		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	6		Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1		Rock Island, Ill.....	4	
Duluth, Minn.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	7		St. Paul, Minn.....	5	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	1		Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	6	
Kansas City, Kans.....	5		Wichita, Kans.....	10	
Kansas City, Mo.....	4		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

During the week ended March 4, 1916, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case and 2 deaths; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case and 3 deaths; St. Louis, Mo., 1 case and 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 780.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	11	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Maryland:		Bristol County—	
Baltimore City.....	19	Fairhaven Township.....	1
Allegany County—		Fall River.....	3
Cumberland.....	1	New Bedford.....	2
Westernport.....	3	Taunton.....	1
Moscow Mills.....	1	Westport Township.....	1
Barton.....	1	Essex County—	
Baltimore County—		Lawrence.....	2
Franklintown.....	1	Lynn.....	1
Back River.....	1	Franklin County—	
Mount Winans.....	1	Wendell Township.....	2
Arlington.....	2	Montague Township.....	1
Colgate.....	1	Hampden County—	
Carroll County—		Helyoke.....	1
Union Mills.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Silver Run R. F. D.....	2	Lowell.....	5
Westminster.....	2	Malden.....	2
Bark Hill.....	1	Marlborough.....	1
Cecil County—		Newton.....	3
Rising Sun.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Charles County—		Bellingham Township.....	1
La Plata R. F. D.....	3	Suffolk County—	
Indianhead R. F. D.....	1	Boston.....	12
Dorchester County—		Worcester County—	
Golden Hill R. F. D.....	1	Athol Township.....	1
Frederick County—		Southbridge Township.....	1
Frederick.....	1	Worcester.....	1
Harford County—		Total.....	44
Aberdeen R. F. D.....	1		
Havre de Grace.....	1	Minnesota:	
Macton.....	1	Becker County—	
Howard County—		Audubon.....	1
North Laurel.....	1	Carlton County—	
Kent County—		Cloquet.....	1
Bettarton.....	1	Chisago County—	
Prince Georges County—		North Branch.....	1
Capitol Heights.....	1	Wyoming.....	4
Lanham.....	1	Fillmore County—	
Collington R. F. D.....	1	Spring Valley.....	1
Somerset County—		Hennepin County—	
Rehoboth.....	1	Minneapolis.....	6
Washington County—		Lake County—	
Conococheague.....	3	Two Harbors.....	1
Hagerstown.....	7	Marshall County—	
Williamsport R. F. D.....	1	Oak Park Township.....	1
Worcester County—		Mille Lacs County—	
Pocomoke City.....	1	Milo Township.....	1
Bishopville.....	1	Mower County—	
Total.....	65	Lyle Township.....	1
Massachusetts:		Nicollet County—	
Barnstable County—		St. Peter.....	1
Provincetown Township.....	1	Olmsted County—	
Berkshire County—		Rochester.....	2
Clarksburg Township.....	1	Pennington County—	
		Thief River Falls.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Minnesota—Continued.		New Jersey—Continued.	
Polk County—		Camden County.....	4
McIntosh.....	1	Essex County.....	3
Pope County—		Hudson County.....	4
Leven Township.....	1	Mercer County.....	1
Ramsey County—		Middlesex County.....	2
St. Paul.....	6	Morris County.....	1
Mounds View Township.....	2	Passaic County.....	1
Rice County—		Somerset County.....	1
Faribault.....	1	Union County.....	5
St. Louis County—		Warren County.....	1
Chisholm.....	1		
Duluth.....	1	Total.....	31
Sparta.....	1		
Stearns County—		Wisconsin:	
Farming Township.....	1	Door County.....	5
Swift County—		Green Lake County.....	1
Kerkhoven Township.....	3	Iowa County.....	1
Winona County—		Iron County.....	1
Winona.....	6	Kenosha County.....	1
Yellow Medicine County—		La Crosse County.....	2
Friendship Township.....	1	Lafayette County.....	1
Total.....	47	Milwaukee County.....	137
		Oconto County.....	1
New Jersey:		Sheboygan County.....	2
Atlantic County.....	1	Winnebago County.....	1
Bergen County.....	1	Total.....	153
Burlington County.....	6		

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	8	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	2		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	4		New London, Conn.....	1	
Brockton, Mass.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	18	1
Charleston, S. C.....	2		Orange, N. J.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	45	5	Passaic, N. J.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Portland, Ore.....	1	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	2	
Covington, Ky.....	5		Roanoke, Va.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	4	1	Rock Island, Ill.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	7		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Fall River, Mass.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
Galesburg, Ill.....	3	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7		San Francisco, Cal.....	8	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Somerville, Mass.....	1	
Kenosha, Wis.....	2		Springfield, Ill.....	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	1		Tampa, Fla.....	3	
Lorain, Ohio.....	1		Troy, N. Y.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	1	2
Lowell, Mass.....	2		Wheeling, W. Va.....		1
Memphis, Tenn.....	1		Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	115	5	Zanesville, Ohio.....	10	
Montclair, N. J.....	1				

TYPHUS FEVER.

New Mexico—Santa Rita.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported March 13, 1916, that a case of typhus fever had occurred among Mexican miners at a camp of the Chino Copper Company at Santa Rita, N. Mex.

Texas—El Paso.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported that during the week ended March 11, 1916, 14 cases of typhus fever were notified at El Paso, Tex., making a total of 21 cases, with 4 deaths, reported since January 1, 1916.

DIPHThERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for February, 1916.

State.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	State.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia	34	124	75	Minnesota	234	1,366	609
Maryland	206	1,706	202	New Jersey	535	.....	406
Massachusetts	731	1,929	815	Wisconsin	95	2,635	314

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 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	197	15	1	275	5	30	.....	29	19
Boston, Mass.	745,139	292	56	7	109	2	65	1	48	32
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	791	120	10	274	.....	276	4	210	77
Cleveland, Ohio	656,975	209	40	1	183	1	25	1	37	26
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	220	63	4	138	5	33	.....	23	27
New York, N. Y.	5,463,190	1,603	316	23	527	19	179	6	546	193
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	1,554	61	8	355	5	58	.....	117	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	193	29	1	288	3	19	1	28	11
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	234	62	1	31	.....	26	1	49	25
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	113	15	3	239	2	18	1	30	16
Cincinnati, Ohio	406,706	142	16	1	301	1	6	.....	18	26
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	81	14	.....	7	.....	7	.....	29	8
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	115	10	.....	12	.....	4	.....	45	20
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	143	17	.....	386	4	23	.....	30	7
Newark, N. J.	399,000	142	18	.....	401	4	32	.....	57	31
New Orleans, La.	366,484	136	55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	33
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	141	27	3	1	.....	32	.....	60	19
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	55	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	14	6
Washington, D. C.	358,679	116	7	1	55	.....	10	.....	21	13
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio	209,722	71	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	5
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879	.....	25	2	108	1	84	6	3	9
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	42	4	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	8
Providence, R. I.	250,025	77	9	.....	48	2	17	.....	1	6
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	60	10	.....	21	.....	7	.....	9	6
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	63	8	.....	70	.....	12	.....	16	6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Atlanta, Ga.	181,873	51	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	53	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	31	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	10
Camden, N. J.	101,549	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	125,509	47	2	1	6	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	53	.....	.....	8	.....	62	.....	.....	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	33	.....	.....	14	.....	2	.....	13	2
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	34	21	.....	103	1	12	.....	13	3
Lowell, Mass.	112,121	34	9	.....	11	.....	2	.....	11	3
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	30	8	.....	58	.....	10	.....	3	2
Memphis, Tenn.	146,113	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	4	1
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8
New Bedford, Mass.	114,691	35	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	7	3
New Haven, Conn.	147,035	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	6
Oakland, Cal.	190,803	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	3
Reading, Pa.	105,091	.....	1	.....	96	3	11	.....	3	3

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 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 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Richmond, Va.	154,674	53	3		62		3		8	5
Salt Lake City, Utah	113,567	16	4	2			1			
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	26	6	1	13		2		8	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	152,534	39	4		1				7	2
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	81				3			20	6
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	50	9		12		2		3	5
Worcester, Mass.	160,523		8		24	1	8		3	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	30	4	1	49		13	1		2
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	12	1		1				16	5
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582		1		7					
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	8	4		1					1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	29	3	2			1		4	2
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	14	5		53		3			1
Canton, Ohio	59,139	10	1		10		9			1
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	25	1							1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	22	1				5		1	3
Covington, Ky.	56,520	13			22	1			2	
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	29	11		57		14		2	2
Erie, Pa.	73,798	25	1		52				4	
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	22	1							2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	26			74				1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	24	2		145		5		10	2
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	32	7		15				10	4
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	20	2		92		4		2	
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854		2		5		6	1	7	2
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		2						1	
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	27	9	1	9		5		5	2
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	18							2	
Malden, Mass.	50,067	10	5	1	2		1		3	2
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	21	4		76				2	4
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	22	1				1		2	3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		3	1	149				3	2
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	12	3				3			1
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	34	2	2	32		2		3	5
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	26	4		8		3			1
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	9	4		42		16		2	
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	10								1
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	23	2		32		1			
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	16	2		20		1		6	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	22	2		14		1		3	
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588		1							
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	24	5		1		3		5	3
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	17	8	1	17		2			2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		5	1	20		2			2
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	14	1		55	1	4		1	3
Tampa, Fla.	51,521		1							
Troy, N. Y.	77,738	36					7			3
Wichita, Kans.	67,847		1				3		2	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,213	29	2		2		2		6	2
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		5		37		1			
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	1			1				2	
Brookline, Mass.	31,934				5		2			
Butler, Pa.	26,587	6								1
Butte, Mont.	42,918	9			28		1		4	2
Chelsea, Mass.	132,452	10			9		1		2	1
Chilcope, Mass.	28,688	7			1		2		6	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564		1	1	185				1	1
Danville, Ill.	31,554	7			176				1	
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		1				2		12	
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650						2		2	
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	9	1	1	2		2			1
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	5								
Everett, Mass.	38,307	9	3		5		8	1		
Everett, Wash.	33,767	7								
Fitchburgh, Mass.	41,144		1		11		2		1	3
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	10					2		2	1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	20	8				2		5	1

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 4, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1914 (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.										
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	18			1				3	2
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	3								
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	10	4				2		3	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	14			9					1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	20			5		11			
Lorain, Ohio	35,662	23	1		12		2			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	9	2		25		2		1	3
Madison, Wis.	30,084				9					
Medford, Mass.	25,737	10			2					
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	4			24					
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		2		3		1			
Newport, Ky.	31,722	11	1				2		3	3
Newport, R. I.	29,631	15	1							1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	15	1		7		1		2	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	13	2		41		1			1
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	6			18				1	1
Ogden, Utah	30,466	5								
Orange, N. J.	32,524	10	4		6		2		4	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	12							2	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		3				2			
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	12	3							
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	13	1							
Racine, Wis.	45,507		1		36		2			
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	16	4		1		1		2	1
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	1	4				2			
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	4								1
Superior, Wis.	45,285	9	4							
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	16			1		3			
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	11	1				2			
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	8	2	1	2		1		3	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	16	3	1	119	1			1	
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	13					1			
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		1		1		1			1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	13	1				3			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316				5					
Braddock, Pa.	21,310		1		2					
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	9								1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5					1			
Concord, N. H.	22,480				5		1			
Dun'irk, N. Y.	20,175	3			7					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	4	1		1		1			
Gardner, Mass.	16,746			1			2			
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	9	4		5		1		2	1
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	7								1
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057								3	1
Marinette, Wis.	14,610								1	
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	7					1			
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	3					2		1	
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,287	3								
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	7			3					
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	9							2	2
New London, Conn.	20,771	8	1				1			1
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	4					3		1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	9					1		2	1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	11			25		1		1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	6								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	28			2		1		1	1
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	4	1		4				1	2
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	12			36		2		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	4								

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

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Plague Rats Found—Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended February 5, 1916, out of 4,028 rats examined at Hongkong, 2 were found plague infected.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended February 5, 1916, 131 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the period from February 21 to 29, 1916, as follows:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment Feb. 29, 1916.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment Feb. 29, 1916.
Cerebrospinal men- ingitis.....			1	Paratyphoid fever..	1		3
Diphtheria.....	12		15	Scarlet fever.....			1
Leprosy.....	1	2	246	Typhoid fever.....	5	1	21
Malaria.....	2	1	12	Typhus fever.....			1
Measles.....	10	1	13	Varicella.....	1		5

¹ From the interior of the Republic.

² Imported from Mexico.

Quarantine Against Curaçao Removed.

The quarantine measures imposed, January 6, 1915,¹ at Cuban ports against arrivals from Curaçao on account of yellow fever were removed by order of the Cuban quarantine service March 2, 1916.

¹ Public Health Reports, Jan. 22, 1915, p. 277.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 24, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Jan. 9-15.....	61	25	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Jan. 3-10.....	78	79	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 9-15.....		3	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 16-22.....		16	
Madras.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Mergui.....	Jan. 2-8.....		8	
Tavoy.....	do.....		8	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Jan. 10-23.....	2	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Dec. 21-27.....	2	2	
Cheribon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1		Vicinity of Batavia.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 23-29.....	7	4	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 16-29.....	8	8	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 9-15.....		8	
Bombay.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	48	35	
Mandalay.....	Jan. 9-15.....		153	
Pegu.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Prome.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Jan. 10-23.....	9	4	
Java:				
Kediri residency.....	Dec. 17-30.....	63	59	Dec. 17-30, 1915: Cases, 333; deaths, 328.
Paseroean residency.....	do.....	11	10	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	5	5	Including Surabaya City, cases 4, deaths, 4.
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	254	254	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 2-15.....		7	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales:				
Auburn.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 4.....	2		Jan. 21-Feb. 16, 1916: Cases, 12. Suburb of Sydney. Second case contact of first. Suburb of Sydney.
Chatswood.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1		
Forster district.....	Jan. 21-27.....	1		
Newcastle district.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 10.....	7		
Sinleton district.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria:				
Vienna.....	Feb. 6-19.....	13		Jan. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 1,550.
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 5.....	7		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	6	3	
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	1		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	2	2	
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Feb. 12-26.....	14	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	147	76	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 16-22.....		2	
Karachi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
Madras.....	Jan. 23-29.....	57	26	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 3.....	8	1	Dec. 10, 1915 Jan. 3, 1916: Cases, 85; deaths, 18.

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 During Week Ended Mar. 24, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 5.....	.....	32	6 from Sonora. In isolation hospital, cases, 16.
Guadalaajara.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	16	3	
Mazatlan.....	Feb. 16-29.....	.....	8	
Nogales.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	1	.....
Tampico.....	Feb. 20-29.....	.....	13	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....	7	3	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 13-26.....	2	.....
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Jan. 16-22.....	35	9	
Spain:				
Seville.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	6	
Tarragona.....	Feb. 13-19.....	.....	1	
Valencia.....	Feb. 13-19.....	16	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 2-8.....	2	1	
Singapore.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2	.....
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	28	.....

TYPHUS FEVER.

Egypt:					
Alexandria.....	Feb. 5-11.....	1	1	Feb. 6-12, 1916: Cases, 63; deaths, 7—among prisoners.	
Germany:					
Königsberg.....	Feb. 5-19.....	2	1		
Oppeln, Government district.	Jan. 23-29.....	1	1		
Great Britain:					
Glasgow.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 1.....	7	.....	
Greece:					
Saloniki.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 6.....	.....	20	Dec. 9, 1915-Jan. 3, 1916: Cases, 27; deaths, 12.
Java:					
Batavia.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 3.....	9	9		
Mexico:					
Aguascalientes.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 5.....	.....	7	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....	.....	1	
Russia:					
Moscow.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	165	13		
Petrograd.....	Jan. 16-22.....	13	1		

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 17, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Austria-Hungary				Total, Oct. 25, 1915-Jan. 2, 1916: Cases, 412; deaths, 165.
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	209	66	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 20.....	247	105	
Hungary.....	Oct. 18-Jan. 2.....	339	197	
Borneo:				
Putatan.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2	Nov. 18-Dec. 10, 1915: Cases, 675; deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
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.....	.....	8
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 26.....	.....	12
Mandalay.....	Oct. 21-Dec. 18.....	.....	46
Mergui.....	Oct. 23-Jan. 1.....	.....	12
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 25.....	.....	15
Pakkoku.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....	.....	45
Prome.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	.....	103

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 17, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
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	
Indo-China.				
1915.				
Anam, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	127	92	
Cambodia, Province.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin China, Province.....	do.....	15	8	
Salgon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Tonkin, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	670	448	
Java.				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 20.....	53	34	Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1915: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. Nov. 12-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 17; deaths, 10.
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Nov. 6-12.....		10	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present.
Essaleme.....	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.....	15	10	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 8.....			Present.

PLAGUE.

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.				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 120. Jan. 1-Feb. 3, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths, 20.
Assiout, Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	11	5	
Fayoum, Province.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 10.....	2	4	
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. 10.....	19	11	
Port Said.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 1.....	3	2	
Suez.....	Aug. 10.....	1		On s. s. Syria from Bombay.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 8-20.....		1	
Piræus.....	Jan. 29.....	7	5	
Syra Island.....	Jan. 16.....	16	10	
India.				
Bassein.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		3	Oct. 31, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 40,533; 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	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 17, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Mandalay.....	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.....				
	1915.			
Anam, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	9	5	
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	
Madloen residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Paseroean residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	35	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.....				
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		
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.....				
Prague.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Vienna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 1.....	24	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	32	6	
Hungary.....				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	373		
Do.....	Jan. 1-23.....	43	2	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	36	10	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 19-26.....	1		
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
				Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,600.
				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 62. Jan. 7-13, 1916: Cases, 11.
				Ons. s. Yulgilbar from Sydney. Case returned to Sydney. Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 53. Jan. 7-13, 1916: Cases, 6.
				In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 17, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 26.....	3		
Canary Islands:				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			
Arucas.....	Dec. 5-18.....			Epidemic.
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	Present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
China:				
Antung.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Foochow.....	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:				
Since.....	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		
Germany:				Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.
Bavaria—				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Breslau.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Dusseldorf.....	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		
Greece:				
Piraeus.....	Jan. 31.....			Present in virulent form.
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:				Oct. 15-Dec. 20, 1915: Cases, 537; deaths, 112.
Batavia.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 20.....	33	15	
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		
Manchuria:				
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 27.....		98	
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	1	
Frontera.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	86	24	Dec. 26-31, 1915: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 10.....			Present. Estimated number cases, 70.
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 5-25.....	21	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	39	8	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 17, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Hermosillo.....	Dec. 12—Feb. 26...	138	24	Feb. 13, from 50 to 100 (estimated) cases present within radius of 50 miles of city.
Juarez.....	Feb. 11.....	8		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 26—Feb. 15...	65	12	Including 53 cases brought, Feb. 9-15, from Sonora.
Mexico City.....				Feb. 29, 2 cases on train from Mexico City to El Paso.
Monterey.....	Dec. 13-19.....	5	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3—Feb. 5.....	13		
Naco.....	Feb. 15.....	2		
Nogales.....	Feb. 7-26.....	26	3	
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. 7-31.....		21	Jan. 14: Epidemic; estimated cases, 100.
Do.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 20.....		66	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13—Jan. 1.....	34	29	
Do.....	Jan. 3—Feb. 20.....	74	67	
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	Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....	51	30	
Riga.....	Nov. 14—Jan. 1.....	6		
Siberia— Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 4.....	10	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 28—Dec. 4.....		1	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.....		41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		30	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		7	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21—Jan. 1.....	141	10	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....	18		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Dec. 26—Jan. 1.....	9	2	
Singapore.....	Nov. 23—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.
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	2	
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. 9-29.....		2	
Berlin.....	Nov. 21—Jan. 1.....		7	
Bremen.....	Nov. 23—Dec. 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....		1	
Dortmund.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 17, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Erfurt.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		2	
Hanover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....	2	2	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5.....	9	3	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1		
Merseburg, Govt. district.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Stettin.....	Dec. 5-25.....		6	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Dundee.....	Dec. 12-18.....	3		
Glasgow.....	Feb. 11.....	2		
Liverpool.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3	2	
Manchester.....	Jan. 23-29.....	5	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 2.....		186	Dec. 10: Present among troops.
Ychije-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....			Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Jan. 11-20.....	2		
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:				
Agua Calientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 27.....		22	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Do.....	Feb. 6-26.....	54	14	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 4-22.....	3	3	
Mexico City.....	Dec. 23.....			Prevalent.
Do.....	Jan. 12.....		1	
Monterey.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Oaxaca.....	Dec. 9.....		1	American.
Queretaro.....	Dec. 16.....			Prevalent. Estimated number cases, 500.
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 16-21.....	1		In person from Mexico City.
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1		
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 11-20.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 7-13.....		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 7-27.....	28	5	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	161	25	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	34	6	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....	6	3	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-20.....	12		
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 13.....	21	6	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	.....do.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....			Estimated deaths, 200 daily.
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	
Mersina.....	.....do.....	3		

YELLOW FEVER.

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

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

NEW JERSEY COURT OF CHANCERY.

Tuberculosis Hospital—Location—Injunction to Prohibit Erection Refused.

CITY OF NORTHFIELD *v.* ATLANTIC COUNTY, 95 Atl. Rep., 745. (July 22, 1915.)

The fact that the location of a county tuberculosis hospital in a certain place will reduce the market value of property in the vicinity is not sufficient to justify a court in granting an injunction prohibiting the location of the hospital in that place.

The officials of Atlantic County, N. J., decided to establish a tuberculosis hospital in the city of Northfield. The State board of health approved the site selected. The city and residents in the vicinity asked an injunction prohibiting the erection of the hospital. The court decided that the evidence did not show that such an institution, properly operated, was a danger to health, and refused to issue the injunction.

LEAMING, V. C.: The bill is filed by the city of Northfield and several property holders of that municipality, and prays that the board of freeholders of Atlantic County be enjoined from erecting and conducting at a certain place within the city of Northfield a certain hospital which the board has determined to erect for the care of patients afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis.

The county of Atlantic is the owner of a tract of land containing in area about 150 acres, the major portion of which is within the boundaries of the municipality of Northfield. On this county tract the county asylum for the insane and the county almshouse are now located. The tract has a frontage on the shore road of 775 feet and extends therefrom of that width in a northwesterly direction something over 3,000 feet. The insane asylum and almshouse are each located on this tract near and facing the shore road. The proposed hospital is to be erected in the rear of these buildings and at a point approximately in the center of the county tract. This will place the hospital building about 1,600 feet away from the other county buildings and about 1,900 feet from the shore road, and no part of the proposed building will be nearer than 250 feet from the side boundaries of the county tract.

The complainant city of Northfield is a sparsely settled municipality, its territory consisting chiefly of farms and woodland. In area the municipality is about 2 miles square and contains a population of 866 according to the census of 1910. Since that time the population has increased little, if any. The individual complainants are property owners in the vicinity of the county tract, and some of them own farm land adjacent thereto.

The nearest residence to the proposed hospital building is that of complainant Benjamin Risley, and is about 900 feet away. The residence of complainant William Risley is about 1,200 feet away; that of complainant Harry Collins about 1,500 feet away. No others appear to be nearer than 1,800 feet.

By act of April 21, 1909 (P. L. 421), our legislature declared tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, and dangerous to the public health. That act contained various provisions designed to afford protection against the spread of tuberculosis. At the same session of the legislature (P. L. 548), a joint resolution made provision for a commission to investigate and report advice touching appro-

prate means to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Pursuant to the report of that commission, the legislature of 1910 (P. L. 129) made provisions for the establishment of county hospitals for tuberculosis patients. In 1912 (P. L. 340) another similar and more complete act made provision for the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals. It is under the provisions of the latter act that the present hospital is being erected. By act of March 21, 1910 (P. L. 93), it is made unlawful for any hospital for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis to be located or established without first obtaining the consent and approval of the State board of health. The act provides for an application to the State board accompanied by a descriptive map of the premises proposed to be devoted to the use stated, and requires the State board to then fix a time and place for a hearing on the application, and specifies the notices of the hearing to be given. After the hearing the board either authorizes or refuses to authorize the establishment of the proposed hospital. Pursuant to this act, application was made by defendant board to the State board of health for leave to construct and operate the hospital here in question at the place where it is now being constructed, and notice of the application was given pursuant to the requirements of the act. At the time fixed by the State board a hearing was had, and the matter of location was considered, and the State board determined the proposed location a suitable one, and permission was then given for the defendants to establish the hospital at the place where it is now being constructed.

This legislation establishes a special tribunal to pass upon the question of appropriate location of hospitals of this nature. After an adjudication by that statutory tribunal, based on a hearing on adequate notice, that a given location is a proper location, it would seem that this court can not properly review that question or base relief upon the claim that the location is not a proper location. There is, however, some doubt in my mind whether that statute can be said to have been intended to include tuberculosis hospitals established by municipalities.

But I think it unnecessary to fully consider or determine what force should be here given to the adjudication of the State board touching the suitability of the site selected.

The evidence submitted does not justify a conclusion that any danger to health exists or can be reasonably apprehended from the operation of this institution, providing it is properly operated. In this view the only possible ground for relief is the claim that the establishment of the hospital is operative to materially reduce the market value of the adjacent real estate. That claim, standing alone, can not justify the relief here sought. There are some authorities apparently to the contrary, but the weight of authority is clearly to the effect stated. A person can not be denied the right to make a lawful use of his property merely because such use is operative to injure the market value of his neighbor's property; he will not be permitted to disturb the quiet enjoyment of his neighbor's habitation by interference with the atmosphere by unreasonable noises, odors, or gases; he will not be permitted to physically disturb his neighbor's property, as by backing water upon it or otherwise physically interfering with it, but the mere disturbance of market value is not regarded as an infringement of an existing right in the party damaged and can not be made the basis of relief of this nature.

* * * * *

Wolcott v. Melick, 11 N. J. Eq. 204, 66 Am. Dec. 790; *Ross v. Butler*, 19 N. J. Eq. 294, 303, 97 Am. Dec. 654; *Cleveland v. Citizens' Gaslight Co.*, 20 N. J. Eq. 201; *Duncan v. Hayes*, 22 N. J. Eq. 25, 29; *Board of Health v. Trenton* (N. J. Ch.) 63 Atl. 897; *Patton v. North American Home*, 77 N. J. Eq. 464, 78 Atl. 677. See, also, *Barry v. Smith*, 191 Mass. 78, 77 N. E. 1099, 5 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1028, 6 Ann. Cas. 817; *Frazer v. Chicago*, 186 Ill. 480, 57 N. E. 1055, 51 L. R. A. 306, 78 Am. St. Rep. 296.

I am obliged to deny preliminary restraint and will dismiss the order to show cause.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MINNESOTA.

Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products—Use of, as Prophylactics Prohibited when Disapproved by United States Public Health Service. (Reg. 104, Bd. of H., Nov. 14, 1915.)

No virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product shall be used in Minnesota for therapeutic purposes, the efficacy of which has been disapproved by the United States Public Health Service.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Cost of Maintenance of Patients—How Paid. (Chap. 264, Act Mar. 11, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Amendment.*—That section 2588 of the compiled laws for the year 1913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2588. *Cost of maintenance of patients; how paid.*—All patients admitted as patients to the sanitarium shall pay to said institution the cost of their maintenance. The charges for any patient or patients may, however, be paid by any person or persons or society. The determination of each sum shall be made by the superintendent with the approval of the board of control. Any person who is unable to pay the charges for his or her support may be admitted to the sanitarium if it has been determined by the examining physician that such person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis: *Provided, however,* That before such person shall be admitted to the sanitarium, he or she shall have a statement from the judge of the county court of the county within which he or she resides setting forth the fact that he or she is unable to pay the regular charges. Said judge, upon the presentation of the report of the duly authorized examining physician that such person is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, shall make an investigation and if he finds that such applicant or his legal representatives are actually unable to pay such charges, shall approve in writing the application of such person.

Said judge shall immediately forward to the superintendent of the sanitarium a certificate in writing that such patient is unable to pay such charges and that he or she is a resident of the county in which such application has been so approved, the county from which such patient has been so certified shall be charged with the maintenance of such patient at the rate of \$7 per week during the time that he or she remains in said institution as an inmate. Such charge shall be collected in the manner provided in sections 2568 to 2579, inclusive, of the compiled laws of North Dakota for 1913: *Provided, however,* The admission of every patient shall be subject to the final approval of the superintendent and the board of control. And any person who may be unable to pay the full charge for maintenance may be received upon paying the amount charged for county patients, if the board of control shall first find that the patient has truly represented the circumstances and is really unable to pay more than the amount charged for county patients.

SEC. 2. The North Dakota State Tuberculosis Sanitarium shall hereafter be known as the North Dakota State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Poisonous and Habit-Forming Drugs—Articles Containing, to be Labeled—Sale and Dispensing of Cocaine and Heroin. (Chap. 154, Act Mar. 1, 1915.)

Amendment.—That sections 2942 and 2943, compiled laws of North Dakota for the year 1913 be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2942. *Drugs and medicines to be labeled.*—Every proprietary product, drug, medicine, or beverage containing any alcohol, morphine, opium, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilid, croton oil, cotton root, ergot, oil of tansy, or oil of savin, or any derivative, salt, or preparation of any such substance contained therein, shall be labeled in plain, open Gothic letters printed on a white background by themselves and immediately following the name of the product showing the name, the proportion or percentage of each of the foregoing constituents, and the said facts shall be set forth on the face or principal label, also upon the carton or container.

SEC. 2943. *Cocaine and heroin; how sold.*—No product or preparation shall be sold, offered for sale, or given away which contains cocaine or any of its salts or derivatives, and no delivery of cocaine or of its salts shall be made in this State except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed North Dakota physician, dentist, or veterinarian, and the said prescription shall not be refilled. That no product or preparation shall be manufactured, sold, or offered for sale, or given away containing any heroin, and that no person shall be permitted to have in his or her possession any preparation which contains heroin or any of its salts or derivatives, and no delivery of heroin or of any of its salts or derivatives shall be made in this State except on the written prescription or order of a physician duly licensed to practice in North Dakota, and said prescription or order shall not be refilled. It shall be unlawful for any duly registered physician or licensed dentist to write, issue, deliver, or dictate, either directly or indirectly, any prescription containing heroin for any habitual user, and it shall be unlawful for any licensed veterinarian or dentist to write, issue, deliver, or dictate, either directly or indirectly, any prescription for a human being of any preparation containing heroin. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000, nor less than \$100, or by imprisonment in the State penitentiary not more than one year, or in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and if such person be a licensed physician, dentist, veterinarian, or druggist, his license may be declared forfeited.

OHIO.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention of. (Act May 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both eyes of any infant, either apart from or together with any unnatural discharge from the eye or eyes of such infant, independent of the nature of the infection, if any, occurring any time within two weeks after the birth of such infant, shall be known as "inflammation of the eyes of the new born."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, parent, relative, and any persons attendant on or assisting in any way whatsoever any infant or the mother of any infant at childbirth or any time within two weeks after childbirth, knowing the condition hereinabove defined to exist, within six hours thereafter to report such fact, as the State board of health shall direct, to the local health officer of the city, town, village, or whatever other political division there may be within which the infant or the mother of any such infant may reside. For such services the attending physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital shall receive from the State treasurer a fee of 50 cents.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the local health officer:

1. To investigate or to have investigated each case as filed with him in pursuance with the law, and any other such case as may come to his attention.

2. To report all cases of inflammation of the eyes of the new born and the result of all such investigation as the State board of health shall direct.

3. To conform to such other rules and regulations as the State board of health shall promulgate for his further guidance.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the State board of health:

1. To enforce the provisions of this act.

2. To promulgate such rules and regulations as shall, under this act, be necessary for the purpose of this act, and such as the State board of health may deem necessary for the further and proper guidance of local health officers.

3. To provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for inflammation of the eyes of the new born, together with proper directions for the use and administration thereof, to all physicians and midwives as may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth.

4. To provide, if necessary, daily inspection and prompt and gratuitous treatment to any infant whose eyes are infected with inflammation of the eyes: *Provided further*, That the State board of health, if necessary, shall defray the expense of such treatment from such sum as may be appropriated for its use.

5. To publish and promulgate such further advice and information concerning the dangers of inflammation of the eyes of the new born, and the necessity for prompt and effective treatment.

6. To furnish copies of this law to all physicians and midwives as may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth.

7. To keep a proper record of any and all cases of inflammation of the eyes of the new born as shall be filed in the office of the State board of health, in pursuance with this law and as may come to their attention in any way, and to constitute such records a part of the annual report to the governor and the legislature.

8. To report any and all violations of this act as may come to its attention to the State board of medical registration and examination and also to the local police or county prosecutor in the county wherein said misdemeanor may have been committed, and to assist said official in every way possible, such as by securing necessary evidence.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the physicians, midwives, or other persons in attendance upon a case of childbirth in a maternity home, hospital, public or charitable institution, in every infant immediately after birth, to use some prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of the new born and to make record of the prophylactic used. It shall also be the duty of such institution to maintain such records of cases of inflammation of the eyes of the new born as the State board of health shall direct.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of a midwife in every case of childbirth under her care, immediately after birth, to use such prophylactic against inflammation of the eyes of the new born as the State board of health requires. Whoever being a physician, surgeon, midwife, obstetrician, nurse, manager or person in charge of a maternity home or hospital, parent, relative or person attendant upon or assisting at the birth of any infant violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and for each second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$300. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to prosecute all violations of this act.

SEC. 8. The sum of \$5,000 shall be annually appropriated for the use of the State board of health in enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act. Any and all necessary and legitimate expenses that may be incurred in prosecuting a case under this act, shall, on proper showing, be met by the State board of health out of this

appropriation. In addition thereto, all fines and penalties recovered hereunder shall be paid into the State Treasury and shall constitute a special fund for the use and purposes of the State board of health as herein enacted.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Prevention of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 12, 1915.)

1. Every physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital required to report to the local health officer the condition defined as inflammation of the eyes of the new born, in an act entitled "An act for the prevention of blindness from inflammation of the eyes of the new born, designating certain powers and duties and otherwise providing for the enforcement of this act," passed May 19, 1915, shall make such report in writing. Said written report shall give the name and address of the reporting physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital, the name, sex, age in days, and address of the infant afflicted with inflammation of the eyes of the new born, together with the name of the mother of such infant, provided that in the case of any unnamed infant so afflicted the designation "unnamed" shall be written in lieu of a given name.

2. If, in the opinion of the reporting physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home, or hospital, the conditions of the case so require, in addition to the written report, an immediate notice of such case shall be given to the health officer in the most rapid manner available.

3. Upon receipt of a written report of a case of inflammation of the eyes of the new born the local health officer shall immediately write on the report the date and hour of the receipt of the report, together with his own signature, and shall make a permanent record of the case for the use of the local health department. The original written report shall be thereafter forwarded at once by mail to the State department of health.

4. Parents, relatives, and other persons required to report a case of inflammation of the eyes of the new born shall make such report to the health officer in the most rapid manner available. Each case so reported to the health officer, and any other case coming to his attention otherwise than by the written reports as provided above, shall be reported in writing to the State department of health by the health officer. Such report from the health officer shall give the name and address of the person who first notified the health officer of the case, or a statement as to the health officer's source of information concerning the case, together with the name, sex, age in days, and address of the infant afflicted with inflammation of the eyes of the new born and the name of the mother of such infant, provided that in the case of any unnamed infant so afflicted the designation "unnamed" shall be written in lieu of a given name.

5. The local health officer shall forward by mail to the State department of health on blanks provided for the purpose a report of the investigation and history of each and every case of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn reported to him or coming to his attention, said report to be submitted as soon as practicable.

6. Between the 1st and 6th of each month the secretary and executive officer of the State board of health shall certify to the treasurer of State the name and address of every physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital from whom one or more, the number to be specified, written reports of cases of inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, submitted in full compliance with statute and rules and regulations of the State board of health, have been received by the State department of health during the preceding month.

[These regulations were effective Aug. 20, 1915.]

Tuberculosis—District Hospitals—Apportionment of Expenses Between Counties.
(Act June 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 3152-1 of the General Code be supplemented by the enactment of an additional section to be known as section 3152-2 relating to joint hospitals for tuberculosis patients.

SEC. 3152-2. Whenever after any district tuberculosis hospital has been established and operated for a continuous period of five or more years, a new site, a new hospital building or buildings, betterments and additions to an existing building or buildings, or new equipment become necessary, any county in the district may complain by proper petition to the court of common pleas of the county in which said district tuberculosis hospital is located, stating that it is unjust and inequitable that such complaining county should pay for the said expense incurred or to be incurred in proportion to its taxable property, as provided by section 3152 of the General Code. In such petition the complaining county shall be plaintiff and all other counties of said district shall be defendants, and each shall be required to answer said petition within the ordinary answer day required in civil actions. Upon answer or in default thereof the matter shall come on for hearing before said court of common pleas, and upon full hearing said court of common pleas may make such order of apportionment of said expense between the counties as may be just, proper, and equitable, and thereupon such order shall be binding as between the counties, and in lieu of the apportionment prescribed by said section 3152 of the General Code.

Tuberculosis—County and District Hospitals—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 12, 1915.)

1. The county commissioners or board of trustees of each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall file an annual report with the State board of health as provided in section 3153 of the General Code of Ohio and shall make such other reports as may be required from time to time by the State board of health.

2. An annual inspection and such other inspections as may be ordered of each and every county and district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall be made by the State board of health through its duly authorized representatives.

3. A certificate of approval signed by the secretary and executive officer and stamped with the official seal of the State board of health shall be issued annually to each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio when it has complied fully with the laws governing such hospitals, the rules and regulations of the State board of health, and when the annual inspection indicates that such hospital is being conducted in proper manner.

4. The medical superintendent or other responsible officer of each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall adopt a set of rules and regulations for the internal management of his institution. Such rules and regulations shall not become effective until a copy of said rules and regulations has been filed with and received the approval of the State board of health.

5. Any new district or addition to a district shall be approved by the State board of health as provided in section 3148 of the General Code of Ohio and a formal application for such approval must be made to the State board of health.

6. The State board of health shall be notified within 24 hours of every application for admittance of a patient received by the medical superintendent or other responsible officer of each county or district tuberculosis hospital.

7. The State board of health shall be notified within 24 hours of every death, immediate discharge for cause, or voluntary leaving of patient who has been admitted to each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital.

8. The State board of health shall be notified at least two weeks in advance of each and every contemplated discharge of a patient by the medical superintendent or other responsible officer of each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital.

9. Each and every county or district tuberculosis hospital in Ohio shall employ not less than two graduate nurses—one on day duty and one on night duty—who shall give their time to the professional care of patients within such hospital.

10. All reports, annual or otherwise, applications for approval, and notifications required by these rules and regulations shall be made on blank forms furnished by the State board of health.

State Board of Health—Appropriations for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917. (Act June 5, 1915.)

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Personal service:

A 1. Salaries—

Secretary and executive officer.....	\$3,500
Assistant secretary.....	3,000
Record clerk.....	1,200
Financial clerk.....	1,500
17 clerks and stenographers.....	14,340
Bacteriologist.....	3,000
Assistant bacteriologist.....	2,000
Assistant bacteriologist and chemist.....	2,000
2 laboratory assistants.....	2,800
3 laboratory helpers.....	1,680
Director division sanitary engineering.....	8,000
5 assistant engineers.....	7,060
Director division communicable diseases.....	2,750
Assistant epidemiologist.....	1,700
State inspector plumbing.....	1,800
2 deputy inspectors plumbing.....	2,850
Chief division of tuberculosis.....	3,000
Superintendent publications and organizer.....	1,700
Exhibit director.....	1,500
State supervising nurse.....	1,600
Visiting nurse.....	1,400
Public health nurse.....	1,300
Statistician.....	1,600
Chief division occupational diseases.....	3,000
Assistant division occupational diseases.....	1,600
2 janitors.....	1,320
Director division child hygiene.....	2,400
2 hostlers antitoxin stables.....	960
2 antitoxin chemists.....	1,920
Chemist analysis work.....	4,000
Total.....	\$1,483

A 2. Wages—

Per diem of board members.....	840
5 inspectors division communicable diseases.....	900
Total.....	1,740

A 3. Unclassified—

Referee fees.....	1,000
Total personal service.....	84,220

Maintenance:

C. Supplies—

C 2. Forage and veterinary.....	1,500
C 4. Office.....	3,800
C 5. Medical and surgical.....	1,500
C 7. Refrigerating.....	300
C 11. General plant.....	2,000
Total.....	9,100

Maintenance—Continued.**E. Equipment—**

E 1. Office.....	\$250
E 3. Medical and surgical.....	3,450
E 4. Livestock.....	600
E 8. Educational and recreational.....	1,200
E 9. General plant.....	3,000
Total.....	8,500

F. Contract and open-order service—

F 1. General repairs.....	250
F 4. Light, heat, and power.....	1,000
F 6. Transportation, express, and freight.....	1,500
Traveling expense.....	12,000
F 7. Communication.....	1,000
F 9. General plant.....	3,200
For prevention of blindness among infants as per H. B. No. 470, approved May 27, 1915.	5,000
Total.....	23,950
Total maintenance.....	41,550
Total appropriation.....	125,770

* * * * *

Secretary of State Board of Health—Salary of. (Act Feb. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 2250 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2250. The annual salaries of the appointive State officers and employees herein enumerated shall be as follows:

* * * * *

Secretary of State board of health, \$3,500.

SEC. 2. That said original section 2250 of the General Code be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

State Registrar of Vital Statistics—Appointment of. (Act May 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 199 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 199. The secretary of State shall appoint a State registrar of vital statistics who shall be a registered physician and a competent vital statistician, and who shall serve for a term of four years commencing on the 1st day of January after his appointment. He shall give a bond in the sum of \$10,000 satisfactory to the secretary of State. A vacancy in such office shall be filled by appointment by the secretary of State. Such State registrar shall have the immediate direction of the central bureau of vital statistics, and shall not be subject to any civil-service law or regulations.”

SEC. 2. That said original section 199 of the General Code be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Ice-Cream Parlors and Soda Fountains—Sanitary Regulation—Sterilization of Utensils—Employees. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 23, 1915.)

RULE 1. In order that the sale of ice cream, sodas, and soda-fountain sundries may be conducted under sanitary conditions the operators of ice-cream parlors and soda fountains are hereby instructed that all such goods shall be dispensed only in sterile containers. To this end it is ordered that all soda fountains and ice-cream parlors be provided with facilities for the sterilization of dippers, glasses, spoons, serving dishes, and any other vessel or utensil coming in contact with ice cream, sodas, or soda-fountain sundries.

RULE 2. Facilities for the sterilization of dippers, glasses, spoons, serving dishes, and any other vessel or utensil coming in contact with ice cream, sodas, or soda-fountain sundries shall include:

(1) An adequate supply of hot and cold water of a quality suitable for drinking purposes.

(2) Suitable arrangements for supplying boiling water or live steam.

(3) An adequate supply of clean towels for drying glasses, dishes, etc.

(4) Suitable provision for taking care of sterile glasses, dishes, etc., so as to keep same clean until wanted for use.

RULE 3. All dishes and utensils, after each individual service, shall be washed by (a) rinsing in cold water, (b) then thorough washing in hot water with soap or suitable cleansing powder, (c) then exposing to live steam or boiling water for a period of three to five minutes, (d) then rinsing in clean cold water and draining or wiping dry with a clean towel.

In lieu of the above requirements or where it is found impossible or inexpedient to use live steam or boiling water, paper cups or paper tumblers with individual spoons will be allowed for individual use only.

RULE 4. Refrigerators at soda fountains shall be kept clean by washing with hot water and soap or washing powder.

RULE 5. Employees in ice-cream parlors and at soda fountains shall be cleanly in person and dress, free from infectious and contagious disease, and trained in the conduct of their work.

RULE 6. The use of straws is forbidden except when such straws are protected from dust, dirt, and handling by employees and others.

RULE 7. As soon as empty, all ice-cream containers, milk and cream cans shall be thoroughly rinsed with cold water and covered so that no foreign matter may enter said containers or cans.

RULE 8. The foregoing rules and regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after January 1, 1916.

Marriage—Venereal Diseases—Physicians Allowed to Disclose Facts to Interested Persons—Advertising by Physicians—Revocation of License. (Act Apr. 26, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 1275 * * * of the General Code be amended * * * [to read] as follows:

“SEC. 1275. The State medical board may refuse to grant a certificate to a person guilty of * * * grossly unprofessional or dishonest conduct * * *. The words ‘grossly unprofessional or dishonest conduct’ as used in this section are hereby declared to mean:

* * * * *

“Second. The willful betrayal of a professional secret. But a physician, knowing that one of the parties to a contemplated marriage has a venereal disease, and so informing the other party to such contemplated marriage, or the parent, brother, or guardian of such other party, shall not be held to answer for betrayal of a professional secret, nor shall such physician be liable in damages for truthfully giving such information to such other party, or the parent, brother, or guardian of such other party.

“Third. All advertising of medical practice in which extravagantly worded statements intended, or having a tendency, to deceive and defraud the public are made, or where specific mention is made in such advertisements of tuberculosis, consumption, cancer, Bright’s disease, kidney disease, diabetes, or of venereal diseases or diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

* * * * *

“Upon notice and hearing, the board, by a vote of not less than five members, may revoke or suspend a certificate for like cause or causes.”

State Parks Made Sanitary Districts—Control by State Board of Health. (Act May 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The following rules are hereby adopted for the guidance of the superintendent of public works and of the police patrolmen appointed by said superintendent; in the discharge of their official duties:

* * * * *

SANITATION RULES.

RULE 89. The territory included within any State park or pleasure resort and surrounding lands extending back one-fourth of a mile therefrom is hereby designated a special sanitary district, to be under the control and management of the State board of health for sanitary purposes.

RULE 90. The State board of health shall have power to make and enforce rules and regulations relating to the location, construction, and repair of stockyards, hog pens; stables, privies, cesspools, sinks, plumbing, drains, and all other places where offensive substances or liquids may accumulate within such sanitary district, and said board of health shall have power to abate all such nuisances, and may remove or correct all unsanitary conditions detrimental to the health and well-being of the community included in such sanitary district, and may, when necessary, certify the costs and expenses thereof to the county auditor, to be assessed against the property of the offending party, and thereby made a lien upon it and collected as other taxes.

RULE 91. When any specific order of the State board of health is neglected or disregarded by parties, after due notice, said board may cause the arrest and prosecution of all persons so offending in accordance with the terms of this act. Notice by the State board of health to abate or correct a nuisance shall be served upon parties offending in accordance with the terms of section 4422 of the General Code.

RULE 92. No sewer, drain, or other connection with closets, cesspools, sinks, privies; or other places where offensive or unsanitary matter accumulates shall be drained or discharged into any State reservoir, and no garbage, offal, or filth of any kind shall be thrown or discharged, in any manner, into any such reservoir or immediate tributary thereto, and this rule shall apply to all house boats and buildings erected over the waters of any State reservoir.

SEC. 2. Any person convicted of violation of any of the foregoing rules shall be fined not less than \$10, nor more than \$100.

SEC. 3. That said original section 479 of the General Code be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

OKLAHOMA.

State Department of Health—Officers, Inspectors, and Clerks—Salaries. (Chap. 79, Act Mar. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Assistants; salaries.*—The commissioner of health of the State is hereby authorized and empowered for the purpose of providing the necessary help and assistants in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner to employ the following persons, and their salaries shall be as hereinafter set out, to-wit: One assistant commissioner of health, \$1,800; one chief clerk, \$1,500; one assistant register of vital statistics, \$1,200; one record clerk and stenographer, \$1,200; one stenographer, \$1,000; eight food, drug, and sanitary inspectors, each at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

State Commissioner of Health and Assistant Commissioner—Salaries, Powers, and Duties—Regulations. (Chap. 155, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Salary of commissioner; expenses.*—That section 6789, Revised Laws of Oklahoma 1910, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6789. That the State commissioner of health shall receive a salary of \$1,800 per annum to be paid monthly as other State officers are paid, and he shall be allowed

for records, printing, and traveling expenses all sums actually and necessarily expended in the performance of his official duties. All other persons acting under his direction shall likewise be reimbursed for such actual expenses, all vouchers to be approved by the State commissioner of health."

* * * * *

SEC. 3. That section 6947, Revised Laws of Oklahoma 1910, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6947. It shall be the duty of the State commissioner of health to carry into effect the provisions of this article, and all other laws relating to foods, drugs, and medicines; and said commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, as he may deem proper and necessary, and to amend, alter, and abolish the same from time to time. The said commissioner shall make an annual report to the governor on or before the 1st day of November of each year, giving in a concise manner in said report a full statement of his work relative to the enforcement of this article, and accounting for all receipts and disbursements therein. Said commissioner shall be authorized and empowered to print such rules, regulations, and announcements from time to time, as he may deem necessary. The annual report of said commissioner relative to food, drugs, and medicine shall be printed, published, and distributed in the same manner as reports of the State commissioner."

* * * * *

SEC. 5. *Assistant commissioner of health; duties; salary.*—The State commissioner of health is hereby authorized to appoint an assistant State commissioner of health, who shall have power to direct the affairs of the office in the absence of the commissioner, sign requisitions for supplies, approve expense and salary vouchers, and who shall perform any other duties of the office assigned him by the commissioner of health. Said assistant State commissioner of health shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and shall receive as full compensation \$1,800 per annum, payable monthly out of the salaries, traveling, and expense fund of the pure food and drug division.

State Laboratories—Establishment—Work to be Done. (Chap. 155, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

SEC. 2. *Laboratory for examination of public water supplies.*—That section 6790, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6790. The board of health shall establish and maintain a chemical and bacteriological laboratory for the examination of public water supplies. Such examination shall be made as often as deemed necessary by the State commissioner of health and shall cover the effluent of sewerage, purification work, and the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, hydrophobia, and all contagious and infectious diseases, and such other diseases as they may deem necessary, and the examination of food suspected to be the cause of disease. The said chemical and bacteriological laboratory, as herein provided, shall be established and maintained at the office of the State commissioner of health. The said board of health shall have control and supervision, under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, over the work required to be performed by said laboratory under the provisions of this article."

* * * * *

SEC. 4. *State laboratory; chemists and assistants; examinations for adulterations.*—That section 6948, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6948. For the purpose of this article there is hereby established a State laboratory for the analysis of food, drugs, and medicines, which shall be under the

supervision of the State commissioner of health. Said laboratory shall be established and located at the office of the State commissioner of health, who shall have power to employ such additional chemists and assistants as are necessary to properly and expediently [sic] examine and analyze such articles of food, drugs, and medicines as are sent to the said laboratory for the purpose of determining whether such articles are adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this article; and if it shall appear that any such specimens are adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded within the meaning of this article, the State commissioner of health shall certify the facts to the county attorney in the county in which such sample was taken, with a copy of the results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the analyzer."

* * * * *

County Health Officers—Appointed by State Commissioner of Health—Duties.
(Chap. 154, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Appointment and duties; term.—That section 6791, of chapter 67; article 1, of the Revised Laws of Oklahoma, annotated, 1910, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6791. In every county in the State there shall be appointed by the State commissioner of health a county superintendent of public health, who shall be a regular practicing physician, of good standing and of good moral character, and a resident of the county for which he was appointed; and he shall hold his office for a term of two years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the commissioner of health. The two-year term shall run as follows: Beginning with the term of the governor, and then running two years, and then another two-years term, expiring with the term of the governor of the State; this being a legislative declaration as to the meaning of the original section. Said county superintendent of public health shall have power to abolish nuisances that are dangerous to public health, to isolate persons affected with dangerous and contagious diseases, and to do such other things, with the approval of the State board of health, as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public health within said county: *Provided*, That appointments of county superintendents of health shall be made from all the recognized schools of medicine, as near as may be, according to the relative per cent of practitioners of the various schools of the State."

Foods and Drugs—Manufacturers and Importers Required to Register. (Chap. 157, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Registration and fee.—All manufacturers of foods and drugs doing business in the State of Oklahoma, or all such persons as shall bring into and offer for sale within the State any article of food or drug, shall annually register their firm or corporate names and addresses with the State commissioner of health, and shall pay to the commissioner a fee of \$1 for such registration on or before the 1st day of July of each year. Such fees shall be turned over by the commissioner of health to the State treasurer: *Provided*, That all manufacturers of food and drugs resident in the State, and who have paid the merchant's license of \$1 per year, shall not be required under this act to pay the registration fee.

SEC. 2. Penalty for violation.—Whoever shall do any of the acts or things prohibited; or willfully neglects or refuses to do any of the acts or things enjoined by this act, or in any way violates any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Milk and Creamery Utensils—Cleaning Required. (Chap. 257, Act Mar. 31, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Users to cleanse containers.—It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation within this State, upon receiving from any creamery or dairy company, either by wholesale or retail, any creamery can, bucket, bottle, or any utensil used for

conveyance of ice creams, sherbets, or frozen dainties, sweet milk, buttermilk, sweet cream and all products thereof, as soon as said creamery cans, buckets, bottles, or utensils are empty, to thoroughly cleanse same with hot water at a temperature of not less than 180° F. Such bottles shall be thoroughly drained and such cans, containers, and buckets shall be washed and thoroughly dried immediately upon emptying same.

SEC. 2. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation receiving such articles, and upon failure to comply with all provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. *How enforced.*—It shall be the duty of the county commissioner of health and the county dairy commissioner and all other peace officers to enforce this act.

Hotels, Rooming Houses, and Places where Food and Drugs are Sold—License—Inspection—Regulation by State Commissioner of Health. (Chap. 158, Act Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Inspection, hotels, food and drink dispensers; license.*—That from and after the passage of this act all hotels, lodging and rooming houses, drug stores, grocery stores, restaurants, drink fountains, confectioneries, fruit stores, bakeries, and meat markets of the State of Oklahoma shall be required to pay to the State commissioner of health a license fee as hereinafter specified in lieu of all inspection fees provided for under the existing laws. That upon the payment of said license fee an annual license shall be issued by the State commissioner of health, all licenses to be dated July 1 and run for a period of one year.

SEC. 2. *Commissioner of health; time of inspection.*—That said State commissioner of health shall make or cause to be made a sanitary inspection one or more times each year and under said inspections to make such orders as are now authorized by law.

SEC. 3. *Fee; hotels.*—The fee for license to conduct such hotels, lodging and rooming houses, shall be \$2 per annum, except hotels that contain 20 sleeping rooms, in which case the fee shall be \$3, and for every additional 10 rooms a fee of \$1 shall be charged, which shall be paid to the State commissioner of health before said license shall issue.

SEC. 4. *Fee; sellers of drugs, food, drinks.*—The fee for license to conduct drug stores, grocery stores, restaurants, drink fountains, confectioneries, bakeries, fruit stores, and meat markets shall be \$1 per annum, to be paid to the State commissioner of health as set out in section 3.

SEC. 5. *Fees, disposition; license posted.*—The State commissioner of health on the first day of each month shall pay into the State treasury all fees collected for licenses issued during the preceding month, and the persons, firms, associations, or corporations receiving such licenses shall keep the same posted in a conspicuous place in the premises so licensed.

SEC. 6. *Violation of license provisions; forfeiture of license; penalty.*—Whenever any person, firm, association, or corporation licensed under the provisions of this act shall fail to comply with the laws of the State of Oklahoma and the regulations of the State commissioner of health with reference to sanitation, and alter their methods of running their respective places of business as ordered by him, such license shall be forfeited, and in addition thereto, upon conviction, such person or persons having such business in charge shall be fined in a sum not less than \$25 or more than \$100 and shall not be allowed to reenter business until said order shall have been complied with and a new license provided as hereunder directed.

SEC. 7. *Insanitary place; county attorney to prosecute; health commissioner to report.*—It shall be the duty of the State commissioner of health to report to the county attorney of the county in which infractions of this law are found to exist, giving the name of the person or persons offending, the charge against him or them, and thereupon the county attorney shall take proper action under the criminal laws to prosecute the offender or civil action to abate the nuisance found to exist.

Hotels, Rooming and Apartment Houses, and Restaurants—Licensing, Inspection, and Regulation by the State Board of Health. (Chap. 227, Act Apr. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Hotel defined; license.*—That chapter 67, article 6, of the Revised Laws of Oklahoma, annotated, 1910, be amended to read as follows:

“That every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where food is served and sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests, in which eight or more rooms are used for the accommodation for such transient guests, and having one or more dining rooms or cafés, where meals or lunches are served to such transient guests, such sleeping accommodations and dining rooms being conducted in the same building and under the same management, together with any buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a hotel; such only shall have the right to the use of the name ‘hotel’ in connection with their business, and upon the proper application the State board of health shall issue to such above-described business a license to conduct a hotel.”

SEC. 2. *Rooming house defined; license.*—That every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for pay for transient or permanent guests, in which eight or more rooms are used for the accommodation of such guests, but which does not maintain dining rooms or cafés in the same building and under the same management, together with any buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed a rooming house and shall not have the right to the use of the name “hotel” in connection with such business. Upon proper application, the State board of health shall issue to such described business a license to conduct a rooming house: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the use of any name the proprietor of such rooming house may desire to apply to his business which name does not include the word “hotel.”

SEC. 3. *Apartment house defined; license.*—That every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where accommodations for sleeping rooms, either single or in suites for light housekeeping, or both, but where no dining room or café is maintained in the same building or under the same management, and where two or more families or tenants aggregating 15 persons or more occupying said buildings, together with any buildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be an apartment house and shall not have the right to use the word “hotel” or “rooming house” in such business. Upon proper application, the State board of health shall issue to the above described business a license to conduct an apartment house: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the use of any name the proprietor of a licensed apartment house may desire to apply to his business, which name does not include the words “hotel” or “rooming house.”

SEC. 4. *Restaurant defined; license.*—That every building or other structure kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where meals or lunches are served without sleeping accommodations, together with all outbuildings in connection therewith, shall, for the purpose of this act, be defined a restaurant, and, upon proper application to the State board of health, shall issue to such above described business a license to conduct a restaurant: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the use of any name a proprietor of a licensed restaurant may desire to apply to his business, which name does not include the word “hotel,” “rooming house,” or “apartment house.”

SEC. 5. *Term “proprietor.”*—Whenever used in this act or any act amendatory thereof, the word “proprietor” of any hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant, it shall mean and include any owner, proprietor, lessee manager, receiver,

agent, or other person in charge of such hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant, within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 6. *License required.*—That on or before July 1, 1915, and on or before July 1 of each year thereafter, every person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the business of conducting a hotel, or restaurant, or both, or a rooming house or apartment house, and every person, firm, or corporation who shall hereafter engage in conducting such business, shall procure a license for each hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant so conducted or proposed to be conducted: *Provided*, That one license shall be sufficient for each combined hotel and restaurant, where both are conducted in the same building and under the same managements. Each license shall expire on the 30th day of June next following its issuance.

No hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant shall be maintained or conducted in this State after July 1, 1915, without a license therefor. No license shall be transferable except application be made therefor in writing to the State board of health.

SEC. 7. *Application blanks.*—The State board of health shall, upon request therefor, furnish to any person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct a hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant, the necessary application blanks for a license which the applicant shall fill in, stating the full name and address of the owner and address of the agent or both, or lessee and manager of such hotel, rooming house, apartment house, together with a full description of the building and property to be used or proposed to be used for such business, and stating the location of same, which application upon its return to the State board of health shall be accompanied by a license fee, as provided by law.

SEC. 8. *Penalty.*—Every person, firm, or corporation who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each and every day he shall fail or refuse to so comply.

SEC. 9. *Sanitation; fire escapes.*—Every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant in this State shall be properly plumbed, lighted, and ventilated, and shall be conducted in every department with strict regard to health, comfort, and safety of the guests: *Provided*, That such proper lighting shall be construed to apply to both [sic] daylight illumination, and that such proper plumbing shall be construed to mean that all plumbing and drainage shall be constructed and plumbed according to approved sanitary principles and that such proper ventilation shall be construed to mean at least one door and one window in each sleeping room.

No room shall be used as a sleeping room which does not open to the outside of the building or upon light wells, air shafts, or courts, and all sleeping rooms shall have at least one window and one door.

In each sleeping room there must be at least one window with openings so arranged as to provide easy access to the outside of building, light wells, or courts.

SEC. 10. *Health and sanitation.*—In all cities, towns, and villages not having a system of waterworks every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant shall have properly constructed privies or other vaults to receive the night soil, the same to be kept clean and well screened at all times and free from filth of every kind. Separate apartments shall be furnished for sexes, each being properly designated.

SEC. 11. *Wash room.*—Each hotel or restaurant in this State shall be provided with a main public wash room, convenient and of easy access to guests.

SEC. 12. *Examinations.*—For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the State board of health shall supervise the licensing, examination, and inspection of all hotels, rooming houses, apartment houses, or restaurants as provided herein.

SEC. 13. *Duty of inspector; records.*—It shall be the duty of said inspector, under the supervision and direction of the State board of health, to see that all provisions of

this act are complied with, and said inspectors shall personally inspect, once in 12 months, as herein provided, every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, and restaurant as defined in this act, but it shall be unlawful for such inspector to make known to the proprietor in charge of such hotel his intentions to make inspection at such time. Said inspectors are hereby granted police power to enter any hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant at any reasonable hour to determine whether or not the provisions of this act are being complied with. The State board of health shall keep a complete set of books for public use and inspection showing the condition of each hotel, rooming house, apartment house, and restaurant so inspected, together with the name of the proprietor, and showing its sanitary conditions and the number and condition of its fire escapes and any other information for the benefit of the public service. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to furnish any citizen of the State with such blanks as to facilitate the reports desired to be made by any such citizen relative to any hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant subject to the provisions of this act and to enable such citizen to give an abstract of evidence or names of witnesses which may be produced to sustain the charge of any violation of this act.

SEC. 14. *Certificate of inspection.*—If the State board of health shall find, after examination and report of the inspector of any hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant in such county that this law has been fully complied with and the license fee paid, said board of health shall issue certificate to that effect to the proprietor of such hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant, and said certificate shall be kept posted up in a conspicuous place in said building.

SEC. 15. *False certificate.*—Any inspector or member of the State board of health who shall willfully certify falsely regarding any building inspected by him or under them [sic] or who shall issue a certificate to any person operating a hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant when the person operating the same has not complied with the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or shall be confined in the State prison for a year and a day, and shall forever be disqualified from holding any public office in the State of Oklahoma.

SEC. 16. *Resisting officer; violations of act.*—Any proprietor of a hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant who shall obstruct or hinder any inspector in the proper discharge of his duties under this act, or who shall operate such hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant, or keep the same open for the public after an examination thereof as provided in this act, without paying the license fee and obtaining the certificate authorized to be issued by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 17. *Complaint.*—It shall be the duty of the inspector, upon ascertaining by inspection or otherwise, that after this act takes effect any hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant is being carried on contrary to the provisions of this act, to make complaint and cause the arrest of the person so violating same.

SEC. 18. *Violations; misdemeanor.*—Any violation of this act (where not otherwise provided for, both as to grade and punishment) shall constitute a misdemeanor, and any person convicted shall be fined in a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by punishment [sic] or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 5 nor more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Advertisements—Untrue, Deceptive, or Misleading, Prohibited. (Chap. 61, Act Mar. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Misrepresenting wares; penalty.*—That any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the con-

sumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation galating thereto or to acquire title thereto or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public in this State in a newspaper or other publication or in form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, known by him to be deceptive or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 20 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

RHODE ISLAND.

Occupational Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Chap. 1226, Act Apr. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every physician in this State attending on or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, or any other ailment or disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the patient's employment, shall within 48 hours of such attendance send to the State board of health a report stating:

- (a) Name, address, and occupation of patient.
- (b) Name, address, and business of employer.
- (c) Nature of disease.
- (d) Such other information as may be reasonably required by the State board of health.

The reports herein required shall be on or in conformity with the standard schedule blanks hereinafter provided for. The posting of the report, within the time required, in a stamped envelope addressed to the office of the State board of health, shall be a compliance with this section.

SEC. 2. The State board of health shall prepare and furnish, free of cost to the physicians included in section 1, standard schedule blanks for the reports required under this act. The form and contents of such blanks shall be determined by the State board of health.

SEC. 3. Reports made under this act shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action arising out of the disease therein reported.

SEC. 4. It shall furthermore be the duty of the State board of health to transmit a copy of all such reports of occupational disease to the chief factory inspector.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1915.

Vaccination—Certificate from a Physician a Prerequisite for Attendance of Pupils at Public Schools. (Chap. 1201, Act Apr. 21, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 10 of chapter 73 of the General Laws, entitled "General provisions relating to public schools," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. No person shall be permitted to attend any public school in this State as a pupil unless such person shall furnish to the teacher of such school a certificate of some practicing physician that such person has been properly vaccinated as a protection from smallpox, or a certificate of a practicing physician, granted for cause stated therein, that such person is not a fit subject for vaccination; and every teacher in the public schools shall keep a record of the names of such pupils in their respective schools as have presented a certificate as required herein."

State Board of Health—Organization—Meetings—Compensation and Traveling Expenses. (Chap. 1267, Act Apr. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 4 of chapter 115 of the general laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. The members of the board, except the secretary, shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of \$10, respectively, for attendance at each meeting, or for conducting an examination, but no compensation shall be given for meetings oftener than once a month. The traveling expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid by the State. And the sum of \$1,100, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated for the purposes of this section, and the State auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment to the members of the State board of health for attendance at meetings or the conducting of examinations in accordance with the provisions of this section, upon certification to him by the president of the State board of health.

SEC. 2. Section 5 of chapter 115 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," as amended by chapter 1056 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1914, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. The board shall organize by the election of a president, vice president, and secretary, and the various duties and powers, prescribed by law for the president shall in the event of his absence or inability be performed and exercised by the vice president. The president shall be ex officio chairman of the board. The secretary shall be a well-qualified physician and he shall be ex officio State registrar.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and the sum of \$1,100, or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, during the fiscal year ending December 31, A. D. 1915; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sum or so much thereof as may from time to time be required, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this act.

State Board of Health—Rules Governing—Duties of Officers—Laboratory. (Reg. Bd. of H., May, 1915.)

The officers of the board shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting on the second Thursday of June in each year, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors have been elected and have qualified, but no person shall serve as president or vice president for more than two years consecutively.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all regular and special meetings of the board when present. He shall also take executive action in conjunction with the secretary in emergencies when it is not possible to convene the board. He shall, except as provided herein or unless otherwise provided for by vote of the board, appoint all committees. He shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

Vice president.—It shall be the duty of the vice president in the absence of the president to act as presiding officer. In the absence of the president, he shall be clothed with all the powers, duties and privileges pertaining to the office of president.

Secretary.—It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of all the transactions of the board. He shall have custody of all books, papers, documents, and other

property belonging to the board. He shall communicate when necessary with other State boards of health and with the local boards of health within the State. He shall file and keep all records received from said boards and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the board: *Provided, however,* That all correspondence pertaining to routine work of examination in each department shall be referred to the head of such department and by him answered. He shall present a report in writing at every meeting of the business transacted during the preceding month and shall submit a detailed, itemized account of all moneys expended. A copy of this report shall be furnished to each member of the board at least 24 hours in advance of the time for the regular meeting. He shall render such assistance to the various committees of the board as may be required by them. He shall prepare for presentation to the board for their approval, not later than February 1 of each year, the annual report of the State board of health.

COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting of the board, or as soon thereafter as may be, the following standing committees shall be chosen by ballot: (1) Committee on expenditures; (2) committee on publications and education; (3) committee on law enforcement.

There shall be two elective members of the board upon each committee.

Committee on expenditures.—No financial obligations in excess of the amount appropriated monthly by the board shall be incurred without the consent of this committee. It shall prepare in January of each year a financial budget for the ensuing year and it shall see and approve all bills before they are presented to the board for approval. No expenditures in any department for more than \$50 shall be made without the consent of the committee on expenditures.

Committee on publications and education.—It shall be the duty of this committee to report upon the character of all literature to be purchased, issued, or distributed by the board; to authorize the use of the property of the board in health education, and to supervise and provide for the publication of the quarterly bulletin.

Committee on law enforcement.—It shall be the duty of this committee to take cognizance of all infractions of laws pertaining to the public health and take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention and punishment of such violations.

Reports of all committees shall be presented in writing and copies of such reports shall be furnished each member of the board prior to the day of meeting, at which action may be taken thereon. This rule may be suspended at any time by unanimous consent of the members present.

Regular meetings of the board shall be held on the second Thursday of each month at such hour as the board may designate, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be held at the offices of the board. Suitable accommodations shall be provided for the board conferences and a meeting place for committees. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president and shall be called by him upon the request in writing of two members of the board. In the call for special meetings the members of the board shall be notified of the purposes for which the same has been called, and no business shall be transacted other than that stated in said call. Members, except the secretary, shall receive \$10 for attendance at each meeting, or for conducting an examination, but no compensation shall be given for meetings oftener than once a month. Traveling expenses of the members are allowed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:

Reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting and all meetings subsequent thereto.

Report of secretary.

Report of pathologist.

Report of chemist.

Reports of standing committees.

Reports of special committees.

Unfinished business.

New business.

General discussion.

Adjournment.

Quorum.—Four members shall constitute a quorum.

LABORATORY.

The laboratory shall be known as the laboratory of the State board of health, wherein shall be made sanitary analyses; pathological, bacteriological, and chemical examinations and studies in hygiene and preventive medicine to aid in the enforcement of the health laws. There shall be two divisions of the laboratory, namely, the division of pathology and the division of chemistry.

All work done in the laboratory shall be exclusively and entirely for the public benefit and no fees shall be charged for such work. This shall not be construed so as to prevent the pathologist and chemist from doing such private consulting work as from time to time the board may permit.

Laboratory, directors.—The pathologist shall be the director of all pathological, bacteriological, and serological examinations of the laboratory. He may, subject to the approval of the board, employ such assistants other than provided by law as he may deem necessary.

The chemist and sanitary engineer shall conduct that department of the laboratory at present devoted to the examination of water supply and sewerage disposal and such other analytical work as may from time to time be required, subject to the approval of the board. He may employ, with the approval of the board, such assistants as he may deem necessary.

The pathologist and chemist shall report at every regular meeting of the board, and said reports shall be filed with the records of the meeting at which they were presented. The pathologist and the chemist shall present annually to the board, at its December meeting, an estimate of the expenditures of the departments for the ensuing year.

THE LIBRARY.

All books and manuscripts now in the possession of the board shall be catalogued and be in the charge of the chief clerk. It shall be the duty of the chief clerk to report at the annual meeting of the board the condition of the library.

These rules may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the board by a two-thirds vote and providing notice of said change has been given at a previous regular meeting.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—State Board of Health Authorized to Prohibit the Use of, in Public Places. (Chap. 1238, Act Apr. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 115 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the State board of health," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

"SEC. 15. In order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, the State board of health is hereby authorized to prohibit in such public places, vehicles or buildings as it may designate the use of a common drinking cup and a common towel and the board may establish rules and regulations for this purpose.

"Whoever violates the provisions of this section, or any rule or regulation of the State board of health made under authority hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense."

Cold-Storage Eggs—Sale of—Labeling Required. (Chap. 1190, Act Apr. 8, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The term "cold storage eggs" as used in this act shall be construed to mean eggs that have been artificially cooled for 30 days or more at or below a temperature of 40° Fahrenheit, and no other eggs shall be sold as "cold storage eggs."

SEC. 2. Whenever "cold storage eggs" are sold at wholesale or retail or offered or exposed for sale, the case, package, box or other container in which the eggs are placed or delivered shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words "cold storage eggs," or there shall be attached to such container a placard or sign having on it the said words. If "cold storage eggs" are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard having the words "cold storage eggs" plainly and conspicuously marked upon it shall be displayed in, upon, or immediately above the said eggs; the display of the words "cold storage eggs" as required by this act shall be in letters not less than 1 inch in height and shall be done in such a manner as is approved by the board of food and drug commissioners.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 4. The board of food and drug commissioners shall have the same duties and powers relative to the making of rules and regulations hereunder and relative to the enforcement of this act as is or shall be conferred upon them by chapter 183 of the General Laws with reference to other foods.

SEC. 5. Complaints for the violation of the provisions of chapter 183 of the General Laws and any amendments thereof, or additions thereto, may be made by any person, and if made by a member of the board of food and drug commissioners said member shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any such complaint.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect September 1, 1915, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Foods and Drugs—Adulteration and Misbranding. (Chap. 1241, Act Apr. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 183 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the maintenance of purity in foods and drugs, by prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated, misbranded, or deleterious foods or drugs," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. A drug shall be deemed to be adulterated:

"FIRST. If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity prescribed therein.

"SECOND. If its strength, quality, or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold: *Provided*, That in no case shall a drug be deemed to be adulterated, as differing from such professed standard, when the variation is caused by the evaporation of any volatile ingredient or by other changes beyond control, happening after the manufacture of the same: *Provided*, That due care be taken to preserve its integrity."

SEC. 2. Section 5 of said chapter 183 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Confectionery shall also be deemed to be adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc. chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

SEC. 3. Section 9 of said chapter 183 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. Any article of food or any drug that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this chapter, or which is decayed, diseased, unwholesome or unfit for

food, may be seized and destroyed by any commissioner or other officer or agent appointed hereunder in the performance of his duty. All such seizures shall be at once reported to said board of food and drug commissioners by any commissioner or other officer or agent making such seizures, and a complete record of such seizure shall be kept in the office of said board: *Provided, however,* That any such commissioner or other officer or agent making such seizure shall, upon request of the owner of any such article or upon the request of said owner's agent or servant, permit such owner, his agent, or servant to retain a sample of any such article. and such commissioner or other officer or agent shall retain such article for the period of two hours for examination by such person or persons as said owner or his agent or servant may select. Said commissioner or other officer or agent at the expiration of two hours after seizure of any such article shall treat such article in a manner to render it impossible to use such article for human consumption: *Provided, however,* That said board of food and drug commissioners may in its discretion order said article so seized to be sold and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the treasury of the State: *And provided further, however,* That upon payment of the costs of such proceedings, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond payable to the State to the effect that such articles or drugs shall not be sold or otherwise used or disposed of contrary to the provisions of this chapter, said board of food and drug commissioners may direct that such articles or drugs be delivered to the owner thereof. Any owner of any articles of food or drugs so seized may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact in such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the State."

SEC. 4. Section 12 of said chapter 183 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of said board of food and drug commissioners to enforce the provisions of this chapter and to prosecute every person, firm, or corporation violating the same and for this purpose said board may employ experts if necessary. Any member of said commission may make complaints for any violation of the provisions of this chapter and such commissioner making such complaint shall not be required to give surety for the payment of costs. They shall adopt such rules consistent with the provisions of this chapter as may be necessary for its enforcement, and shall adopt rules regulating minimum standards of strength, purity, and quality for food and drugs, defining specific adulterations when such standards are not specified or fixed under this chapter or by the laws of this State, and subject to the provisions of this chapter, declaring the proper methods of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food; but such rules and standards shall not be more stringent than, nor conflict with, the rules and standards adopted, or which may hereafter be adopted, for the enforcement of the food and drug act of the United States, approved June 30, 1906, or of any food and drug act of the United States hereafter in force, regulating the misbranding or adulteration of food and drug products for interstate commerce: *Provided, however,* That in prosecutions under this chapter, when the strength, quality, or purity of a drug or an article of food is in issue and the standard of strength, quality, or purity of such drug or article of food is fixed by said board, proof that such drug or article of food is below the standard of strength, quality, or purity fixed by said board shall be evidence that such drug or article of food is adulterated within the meaning of this chapter.

"The said commissioners shall have an office in the statehouse. They shall be allowed such office, traveling, and personal expenses as may be approved by the governor, to be paid, upon the order of the State auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"They shall meet at least once in three months and as much oftener as may be necessary. They shall biennially organize by the election of a chairman and an executive secretary, who shall be a practical chemist. Said board shall have authority

to appoint such other agents as may be necessary to assist in the enforcement of this chapter. Said executive secretary and agents shall work under the direction of the said board of commissioners and shall perform such duties as the said board shall prescribe for them to perform."

Wood Alcohol—Labeling—Sale of Articles for External or Internal Use Containing Wood Alcohol Prohibited. (Chap. 1183, Act Mar. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 1 and 2 of chapter 834 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1912, entitled "An act in relation to the sale of wood alcohol," are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. Any person who sells, exchanges, or delivers to another person any wood alcohol, sometimes known as methyl alcohol, shall affix to the vessel or container holding the same a label bearing the words 'wood alcohol poison,' printed or written thereon in letters not less than one-fourth of an inch in height, and in addition thereto the words 'it is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food or drink, or in any medicinal or toilet preparation intended to be used internally or externally,' printed or written thereon in letters not less than one-eighth of an inch in height. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

"SEC. 2. Any person who sells, exchanges or delivers or has in his possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, any article of food or drink, or any drug, intended for external or internal use, or perfumes or toilet articles, containing any wood alcohol, sometimes known as methyl alcohol, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of food and drug commissioners to prosecute any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this chapter, and any member of said board may make complaint for the violation of the provisions of this chapter, and such commissioner making such complaint shall not be required to give surety for the payment of costs.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of—Annual Report. (Chap. 1239, Act Apr. 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 2 of chapter 121 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the registration of births, deaths, and marriages," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The secretary of the State board of health shall receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually make a general abstract and report thereof, in form as prescribed by section 3 of this chapter, and publish and print not exceeding 1,000 copies thereof; and for preparing, tabulating, and publishing said annual report, including all clerical assistance needed therefor and the printing and binding of said report, the sum of \$1,700 is hereby annually appropriated to be paid to the State registrar. Said returns, after such report is prepared, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of State, who shall cause the same to be arranged, full alphabetical indices of all the names to be made, and the whole to be bound in volumes of convenient size and carefully preserved in his office."

SEC. 2. The item of section 2 of chapter 363 of the General Laws, entitled "Of salaries and clerical assistance and of appropriations," which refers to the payment of money to the State registrar, and which item reads "State registrar, for preparing, tabulating, and publishing his annual report, \$1,000," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$700, in addition to the sum of \$1,000 heretofore appropriated to the State registrar for preparing, tabulating, and publishing his annual report, be and the same hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the State

auditor is hereby directed to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for the payment of said sum upon the receipt by him of proper vouchers approved by the secretary of state.

Practice of Medicine or Surgery—Examination and License by State Board of Health. (Chap. 1216, Act Apr. 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 3 of chapter 193 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the practice of medicine," as amended by chapter 1057 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1914, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this chapter shall be a certificate from the State board of health, and said board shall, upon application, after examination, issue a certificate signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of said board to any reputable physician who intends to practice medicine or surgery in this State who presents satisfactory evidence of graduation from a medical school in good standing and who shall present himself before the State board of Health and pass in a satisfactory manner such examination as said board may require: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in this State on the 22d day of May, 1908. Any physician so presenting himself for examination shall present to said board a receipt of the general treasurer that he has paid into the State treasury the sum of \$20 as a fee for such examination, and said fee shall in no case be returned: *Provided, however,* That an applicant who fails to pass an examination satisfactory to the board, and is therefore refused registration, shall be entitled, within one year after such refusal, to a reexamination at a meeting of the board called for the examination of applicants, without the payment of an additional fee."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pollution of Streams, Lakes, and Other Bodies of Water—Prevention of. (Reg. 174, Bd. of H., July 16, 1915.)

1. No sewage, drainage, domestic, factory, or industrial refuse, excremental or other polluting matters of any kind whatsoever, which, either by itself or in connection with other matter, corrupts or impairs or tends to corrupt or impair, the water so as to render its use, or the use of ice formed therefrom, detrimental or dangerous to health, shall be placed in or discharged into any river, brook, stream, or tributary branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, or other public stream or body of water, within or abounding the State of South Dakota, from which water or ice is, or may be, taken for domestic purposes.

2. No sewage, drainage, domestic or industrial refuse, excremental or other polluting matters of any kind whatsoever, which, either by itself or in connection with other matter, corrupts or pollutes, or tends to corrupt or pollute the water thereof, shall be placed in or discharged into any river, brook, stream, or of any tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, or other public stream or body of water, within or bounding the State of South Dakota, so as to render same injurious or dangerous to the public health.

3. Complaint may be made to the State board of health of the violation of the provisions of the foregoing regulations. Whenever the county board of health of any county of the State or the health officer or board of any city or town of the State, or 10 per cent of the electors of any county, city, or town of the State, shall file with the State board of health a complaint in writing, setting forth that the waters of any river, brook, stream, or tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, or other public stream or body of water are corrupted, impaired, or polluted as prohibited in the foregoing sections, and specify the causes thereof, the State board of health, if it deems

such complaint sufficient and warranted will make an order appointing a hearing thereon and the superintendent shall give such notice of said hearing by posting, publishing, or otherwise, as the board by its order shall prescribe. At such hearing any party interested may appear and be heard with reference thereto. The State board of health will thereupon make its findings, and with the approval of the attorney general make such regulations and directions as shall be required to prevent the corruption and pollution of said waters.

4. The State board of health will proceed of its own motion, when deemed necessary to protect the public health, to investigate alleged pollution of streams or public waters of the State, whether with or without a hearing, as the board deems best, and make, with the approval of the attorney general, such regulations as it deems necessary in any such case.

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