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WATER COMPANY REQUIRED TO SUPPLY PURE WATER.

A WATER COMPANY RESTRAINED BY THE COURTS FROM COLLECTING WATER RATES FOR A PERIOD DURING WHICH THE WATER WAS UNWHOLESOME.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided that under the laws of Pennsylvania users of water can not be required to pay for water furnished for domestic use which is impure and unwholesome. The court quoted the following from a former opinion:

It is inequitable that a corporation chartered to serve a "public use" and actually undertaking to serve the public with one of the necessities of life should be allowed to collect the price of a supply of good water from those to whom it delivers an article that can not be used. * * * The remedy is to order the company to render better service, and to suspend its rights to collect rents until water is furnished that can be used with reasonable safety to its customers.

The opinion appears in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 859.

DIET AND PELLAGRA.

RABBITS AND HARES AS A POSSIBLE DIETARY FACTOR IN COMBATING THE DISEASE.

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

Whatever academic questions remain to be solved in respect to the causation of pellagra, the practical point is established that diet is a dominating factor in its cause, cure, and prevention.

From a practical point of view the great question now to be solved is: How can the diet in pellagra districts be improved most rapidly so as to contain sufficient meat, milk, eggs, peas, and beans?

Having spent a number of years among the white families in which pellagra is especially liable to develop, and therefore being fairly familiar with the general conditions involved, the writer has been considering the difficulties and possibilities in the premises and has a suggestion to make which may be of practical value in reference to an increased meat supply. Only actual trial, however, will determine whether this suggestion is more theoretical than practical.

It is an easy matter to say that the meat and milk diet of these people should be increased, but it is a more difficult matter to say how this may be done.

The factor of expense for breeding stock, the question of slaughtering, the necessity for ice or cold storage, and certain other factors render an increase in the amount of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, goat, and kid difficult, if not impossible. These same factors, in addition to prejudice, apply to horse meat.

Rabbits and hares, however, remain for special consideration, and these present the following advantages:

(1) These animals are already a recognized meat food in the United States.

(2) The original expense for breeding stock need not be great.

(3) They require relatively little space and can be penned and raised in the back yard.

(4) They are not very selective in their food, which is vegetable, and could be fed on collards or other growing or easily raised local plants.

(5) They are so gentle that the children can attend to them without difficulty, even to the extent of the necessary moving of the pen, from time to time, to fresh soil.

(6) They have a short gestation and are multiple breeders.

(7) They grow rather rapidly and are ready to serve as food at a relatively young age.

(8) They can be killed and dressed at home; hence butcher expense is saved.

(9) Their offal is small in amount and can be easily disposed of by burning, burial, or feeding to chickens.

(10) They can be killed in the morning and cooked and eaten by night, so that the questions of ice and of cold storage are eliminated.

The value of rabbits and hares as a meat diet in the United States, especially in view of the present high prices of beef, mutton, goat, and pork, is deserving of more serious attention than it is receiving and, theoretically at least, it is especially deserving of consideration in any locality where, as in a pellagra district, it is particularly desirable to increase the meat diet.

The temptation to market rabbits is not an argument against the suggestion. This temptation exists in connection with all articles raised at home, and, even granting that boys were to market all the rabbits they could raise, this would improve the family economics and thus permit the purchase of a more varied diet.

The raising of rabbits for skins is a very complicated economic problem, especially for this country, and it would scarcely be wise for people to expect much financial return from this source.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued two publications¹ on rabbits and hares. These bulletins are distributed free to persons applying for them.

¹ Farmers' bulletin 496, Raising Belgian hares and other rabbits. Farmers' bulletin 702, Cottontail rabbits in relation to trees and farm crops.

ENDEMIC INDEX OF MALARIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

By R. H. VON EZDORF, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

From morbidity and mortality records available, it is estimated that in 12 of the Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and the eastern part of Texas), having a total population of 25,000,000, at least 4 per cent of the population suffer an attack of malarial fever each year, and that 1 death occurs from this cause out of every 50 to 300 cases.

DEFINITIONS.

The term "endemic index" of malaria was first employed by Stephens and Christophers in June, 1900, to indicate the percentage of apparently healthy children whose blood, upon examination, showed malarial parasites present. In making comparative studies of splenic enlargements and of the presence of parasites in the blood, these investigators also showed that the splenic enlargement rate at the ages of 1 to 2 years is below, at 2 to 10 years slightly in excess of, and above 10 years usually in excess of, the malarial parasite rate found by blood examination.

Ross used the term "malaria index" or "endemic index" of a locality to mean "the percentage of persons in whom any evidence of malarial infection" is found; and the term "malarial rate," the "percentage of persons who contain plasmodia at some given moment."

Ross states that the number of parasites tends to vary inversely as the degree of splenic enlargement. This has been confirmed in a number of instances by investigators of the Public Health Service. In these cases, though the person was found to have a greatly enlarged spleen, due to chronic malaria, no parasites were found upon blood examination.

It was Prof. Koch, working in West Africa, who first reported in April, 1900, that apparently healthy children living in a malarious region frequently harbored the parasites of malaria in the blood, and that this fact might serve for determining the prevalence of malaria.

METHODS.

Three methods for ascertaining the malaria index of a place are quite generally in use by different authorities, namely:

1. Spleen rate.
2. Parasite rate.
3. The combined methods.

In any case, a statistical error is likely to occur in the course of random sampling, since such sampling does not include every person.

It is obviously impracticable to attempt to examine and have under control an entire population except in very small communities.

1. Spleen Rate.

This test depends upon the examination of persons by palpation (also by percussion) for enlarged spleens which are the result of chronic infections of malaria.

The method was first used by Dempster in India in 1845. It was found that this method could be applied in the examination of colored and foreign (chiefly Italian) races in only some sections of the United States, and it was not employed by the Public Health Service in its investigations. The white native of the United States and many negroes frequently resort to the use of "chill tonics" containing quinine and also to the use of quinine in the self treatment of "chills and fever." As a consequence, the chronic effects or sequelæ of malaria, with resultant enlarged spleens, are not so common, even where malaria is quite prevalent.

The advantages which have been claimed for the splenic method are:

1. Simplicity and quickness of application.
2. Applicability to the examination of large numbers of persons.

The following defects in the method have been met with:

1. Spleen may not be large in cases of early infections.
2. Spleen of healthy infants is often palpable.
3. Enlarged spleen may be due to other causes, such as kala-azar and tropical anemias (not common in the United States).
4. General use of quinine may interfere, by preventing enlargement of spleen, with value of enlarged spleen as an index.

2. The Parasite Rate.

This method is the one that has been used exclusively by the United States Public Health Service and for this reason it will be discussed in greater detail.

The first parasite rate (index) of malaria in the United States was made by Dr. B. B. Simms and Dr. B. B. Warswick, at Talladega, Ala., in September, 1907. In 610 examinations a rate of from 8 to 9 per cent was found.

In 1910 Dr. Hiram Byrd, assistant State health officer of Florida, collected 661 blood smears at 10 different places visited in the State. These were examined by the State board of health laboratories and showed 44 infections or 6.6 per cent.

The method depends on finding the parasites of malaria in the peripheral blood upon microscopic examination. It therefore requires considerable time and training of the examiner, and because of this only a limited number of examinations can ordinarily be made.

The conditions which influence its variation are:

(a) *Season.*—If taken at the beginning of the malarial season (March or April in the United States), just before the flight of anophelines, the findings will represent the very minimum percentage of carriers, because they exclude those persons who have recovered spontaneously or by treatment during the winter months. If taken at the end of the season, October or November, at the end of anopheline flight, the findings will give a larger percentage.

Whenever an index is used for comparative studies, as in places where antimalarial campaigns are in progress, it should be taken at the beginning and at the end of the season or at corresponding periods in the different years.

(b) *Ages.*—The index should be studied according to age periods. Children to the age of 10 years (possibly 15) best represent the native and more permanent population of a place.

In the United States it is important in establishing an index to examine adults as well as children, since among them is shown the frequency of carriers. A fair proportion of the population is also influenced by frequent change of residence from place to place.

(c) *Numbers.*—The percentage of error will naturally be smaller the greater the number examined and the lower the percentage of index.

Technique of Examination.

During the year 1913, one thick and one thin blood smear were made from each person examined, a total of 5,013; but during the years 1914 and 1915 only one thick blood smear was made from each person examined.

The thick film method in the examination of the blood for parasites was first used and described by Ross, 1903, and the technique of decolorizing and staining modified at different times by Ruge, L. Rogers, W. M. James, and others. This method is particularly well adapted to establishing a parasite rate or index. As an example, Technical Assistant H. A. Taylor made an examination of 526 thin blood smears corresponding to the thick blood smears in which parasites were found present. He was able to confirm the findings in but 125 or 23.7 per cent of the thin blood smears, although he employed one-half hour on the average for the examination of each thin blood film and five minutes for each thick blood film.

The method in obtaining blood, making blood smears, and staining as used by the Service is described in an article entitled "Malarial index work" in the Public Health Reports for December 26, 1913. Mention should be made of some modifications of this method suggested and employed by several of the workers engaged in these investigations. Assistant Epidemiologist T. H. D. Griffiths suggested

the use of phonograph needles (costing 5 cents per 100) for puncturing purposes, using a different needle for each individual. It was found by him quite practical and especially popular in handling school children who are being taught the ideas of asepsis and cleanliness.

The use of the broad end of a hardwood toothpick for spreading blood in making a thick blood smear, using a different stick for each smear, was found expeditious and very satisfactory.

A combination of the Ross and James methods in decolorizing blood smears was found by Technical Assistant H. A. Taylor to work satisfactorily, especially in the handling of smears which had been taken a month or more before examination.

The following is a full description of the different steps taken:

(a) Place slides in Coplin jar, arranged serially.

(b) Fill with water.

(c) After one or two minutes pour off water which has partly dissolved out the hemoglobin.

(d) Fill jar with 1 per cent hydrochloric acid solution in 70 per cent alcohol (ethyl alcohol).

(e) After complete decolorization, pour off the acid alcohol, which can be reused, and wash slides in running tap water one-half hour.

(f) After washing, pour on the stain. The original Giemsa stain is used, and is made up fresh from 0.1 per cent stock solutions, as follows:

	c. c.
0.1 per cent watery solution eosin, yellowish.....	10
0.1 per cent watery solution Azurii.....	10
Distilled or rain water.....	40

Staining will be accomplished in one-half to one hour. There is no danger of over-staining if allowed to remain much longer.

(g) After staining, rinse in water, dry, and examine.

A special study was made by Technical Assistant M. B. Mitzmain of an index taken in the vicinity of Scott, Miss., from residents on a number of plantations covering 40,000 acres.

Analyzing these findings, it is shown that of 492 in whom the parasites were found 122, or 24.8 per cent, showed gametocyte forms, and further that 32.8 per cent of the estivo-autumnal infections showed (crescent) gametocytes, whereas only 10.8 per cent of the tertian infection showed gametocyte forms. The prevalence of estivo-autumnal types to tertian types of infection was practically as 2 to 1.

The high index, 41.55 per cent, found in February and March, 1915, which is higher than the one taken and recorded in September, 1914 (showing 40.9 per cent), is due to the much longer time given to the examination of the thick blood smears than is usually employed, thereby finding a number of positives where parasites were extremely scanty.

The following gives a summary account of the special examinations made by Technical Assistant M. B. Mitzmain:

Vicinity of Scott, Miss.—Results of blood examinations, February and March, 1915.

Total persons examined.....	1, 184
Positive for malaria.....	492
Parasite index.....per cent..	41.55
Omitting mixed cases and the one quartan, subtertian.....do....	64.4
Tertian.....do....	35.6
Number of gamete carriers.....	122
Subtertian with gametocytes.....	104
Tertian with gametocytes.....	18
Malarial cases with gametocytes.....per cent..	24.8
Cases of subtertian.....	317
Cases of tertian.....	166
Cases of quartan.....	1
Cases of mixed infection (excluded in the tertian and subtertian totals).....	8

The findings in 258 were scanty and would probably have been missed in thin smears.

It is of interest to note how closely the findings in the special studies, when compared as to the notation of gametocyte forms in our index records, agree with those of the routine examinations. It was found that these had been noted only in the estivo-autumnal findings. In a series of 8,234 examinations in which 865 tertian, 1 quartan, 494 estivo-autumnal, and 14 mixed infections were found, crescent or gamete forms were noted in 118, or 24 per cent of the 494 estivo-autumnal infections.

The accompanying tables give the number of examinations and findings, arranged by places, by States, and by ages.

SUMMARIES.

From these tables the following summaries may be made:

1. In a total of 13,526 blood examinations, 1,797, or 13.28 per cent showed parasites of malaria; that is, 1 of every 7.6 persons examined was found to be a carrier.

2. The percentage of infection among the whites was 8.08 per cent, and that among the colored 20.6 per cent.

3. The percentages by color and sex were as follows: White, male, 8.8 per cent; female, 7.1 per cent; colored, male, 21 per cent; female, 20 per cent.

4. The percentage of carriers was highest among those between 1 and 3 years of age, inclusive; lowest between 10 and 14 years.

The extremes of ages of persons found infected were 9 months and 85 years.

5. The tertian type of malaria prevails, the proportion being practically two cases of tertian to one of estivo-autumnal.

6. The quartan type is extremely rare; only two pure quartans and one mixed quartan and tertian were found in a total of 2,391 infections.

Blood examinations made from March, 1912, to June, 1915, by places.

Place.	Year.	Number examined.						Number infected.			Types of infection.				Per-centage of infec-tions.	
		White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		T.	Q.	E-A.	Mixed.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Alabama:																
Mobile.....	1912	26	48	17	9	100	3	7	4	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	15.0
Do.....	1912	3	28	15	46	46	1	6	6	4	6	5	.....	.....	.....	23.9
I la. eat.....	1913	8	79	25	112	112	18	2	2	2	28	1	.....	.....	.....	1.7
Tla. adgs.....	1914	169	151	25	321	321	36	15	4	5	55	5	.....	.....	.....	10.2
Clanton and vicinity	1914	206	142	25	412	412	9	8	4	3	20	22	.....	.....	.....	18.7
Lock 12.....	1915	31	27	25	101	101	4	4	3	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	23.7
Leeds.....	1913	101	108	.....	209	209	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.9
Montevallo.....	1913	3	193	.....	196	196	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5
Anniston.....	1913	120	13	14	147	147	11	3	3	5	9	5	.....	.....	.....	9.5
Arkansas:																
Augusta.....	1913	100	8	37	5	170	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.6
Lake Village.....	1913	152	41	88	42	323	8	1	5	3	14	4	.....	.....	.....	5.2
Pine Bluff.....	1913	25	25	23	33	106	3	2	4	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	9.4
Scott.....	1913	9	6	40	47	102	1	1	3	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	8.8
Stuttgart.....	1913	50	15	46	10	121	2	2	4	2	7	3	.....	.....	.....	8.2
Altheimer.....	1914	24	151	34	25	83	3	29	7	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	15.6
Blissville.....	1914	79	28	135	125	370	7	3	.....	.....	21	32	.....	.....	.....	14.6
Blytheville.....	1914	147	6	71	46	270	11	1	1	2	11	5	.....	.....	.....	5.1
Brinkley.....	1914	156	28	100	29	314	17	6	8	3	20	13	.....	.....	.....	10.8
Cressett.....	1914	144	179	48	60	435	4	9	3	3	17	2	.....	.....	.....	4.3
Cummins.....	1914	251	.....	81	25	1858	66	2	121	6	140	53	.....	.....	.....	22.5
Helena.....	1914	110	61	163	192	526	2	6	21	19	36	11	.....	.....	.....	9.1
Little Rock.....	1914	54	22	31	19	126	4	1	3	3	8	3	.....	.....	.....	8.7
Osceola.....	1914	87	13	75	83	258	4	1	9	3	15	2	.....	.....	.....	6.5
Fidorado.....	1914	233	271	13	83	504	8	9	9	3	12	5	.....	.....	.....	3.3
De Witt.....	1914	94	26	19	13	152	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1.9
North Carolina:																
Knott's Island.....	1913	251	264	20	31	515	9	6	6	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	2.9
Greenville.....	1913	137	338	20	20	526	9	20	5	2	32	4	.....	.....	.....	6.8
Newberne.....	1913	125	126	87	169	507	4	2	13	20	35	13	.....	.....	.....	9.4
Edenton.....	1913	177	191	.....	268	398	26	20	.....	.....	34	12	.....	.....	.....	12.5
Washington.....	1913	144	112	84	126	466	14	4	7	10	24	11	.....	.....	.....	7.5
Rockingham.....	1913	9	19	1	.....	19	2	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.5
Elizabeth City.....	1913	207	194	184	224	812	18	6	17	23	58	10	.....	.....	.....	8.3
Roanoke Rapids.....	1913	213	186	400	34	400	34	21	.....	.....	40	15	.....	.....	.....	13.7
Do.....	1914	419	347	3	11	780	13	22	.....	.....	28	5	.....	.....	.....	4.4

	1914	1914	1915	1913	1914	Total	1,066	5	1	363	313	357	319	6	40.9
Mississippi:															
Scott.....	7	8	907	743	1,066	5	1	363	313	357	319	6	40.9		
Electric Mills.....	114	77	164	172	527	15	6	25	16	53	8	1	11.7		
Do.....	60	54	65	32	211	2	3	3	.....	7	1	.....	3.8		
South Carolina:															
Columbia.....	10	4	24	29	67	1	.....	2	5	5	3	.....	11.9		
Virginia.....	14	171	2	.....	320	9	20	1	.....	27	3	.....	9.4		
Emporia.....															
Total.....	4,401	3,492	3,223	2,384	13,500	359	249	579	479	1,181	1	.....	600	15	.....

Histories incomplete or missing, 26; total, 13,526.
 Total infected, 1,797, or 13.28 per cent.

¹ History incomplete or missing in 1 case.
² Histories incomplete or missing in 12 cases.

³ Histories incomplete or missing in 3 cases.
⁴ Histories incomplete or missing in 4 cases.
⁵ One additional case, colored; age and sex not given.

Blood examinations made from February, 1915, to December, 1915, by places.

Place.	Year.	Number examined.				Total ex- amined.	Number infected.				Types of infection.				Per- centage of infec- tions.	
		White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		T.	Q.	E.-A.	Mixed.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Alabama:																
Loek 12.....	1915	30	27	8	9	74	2	6	2	7	3	13.51
Mississippi:																
Scott and vicinity.....	1915	95	60	634	335	1,184	42	16	297	137	166	1	317	8	41.55	
Lucedale.....	1915	77	81	29	26	213	4	4	2	2	8	.....	4	.....	5.63
Cedars.....	1915	17	6	90	6	119	3	.....	36	1	25	.....	12	3	33.6
North Carolina:																
Roanoke Rapids.....	1915	554	412	9	21	968	19	15	2	4	31	.....	3	.....	3.51
Do.....	1915	773	586	770	457	30	2	4	4	2	2	20.0
Total.....						2,588	70	41	337	146	241	1	341	11	22.9	

Summary, by States, of malaria index examinations made during the years 1912 to 1915.

State.	Num-ber of places.	Year.	Number exam-ined.		Total exam-ined.	Number In-fected.		Types of infection.			Per cent.	
			White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.	T.	Q.	E.-A.		Infected.
Alabama.....	7	1912-1915	1,348	283	1,631	151	36	139	.....	48	.....	11.4
Arkansas.....	16	1913-14	2,444	2,245	4,689	188	288	325	.....	145	.....	6
North Carolina.....	8	1913-14	3,449	941	4,390	237	107	268	.....	73	.....	2
South Carolina.....	1	1913	14	53	67	1	7	5	.....	3	.....	11.9
Mississippi.....	2	1914-15	320	2,083	2,403	32	720	417	.....	328	.....	17
Virginia.....	1	1914	318	2	320	29	1	27	.....	3	.....	9.3
Total.....	35	.....	7,893	5,607	13,500	638	1,159	1,181	.....	600	.....	15

Histories incomplete, 28; total examined, 13,526.
Total infected, 1,797; 13.28 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMARY BY STATES.

Alabama.....	1	1915	57	17	74	8	2	7	.....	3	.....	13.5
Mississippi.....	3	1915	336	1,180	1,516	69	475	199	.....	333	.....	11
North Carolina.....	2	1915	2,966	30	998	34	6	35	.....	5	.....	4.0
Total.....	6	.....	1,859	1,227	2,588	111	483	241	.....	341	.....	11

Total examined, 2,588; infected, 594; 22.9 per cent.

1 One tertian and quartan.

2 Two additional cases; no record.

Malaria index examinations made in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia from March, 1912, to June, 1915, by age of persons examined.

Age.	Number examined.						Number infected.						Types of infection.				Total infected.
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored. ¹			T.	Q.	E.-A.	Mixed.	
	M.	F.	Total examined.	M.	F.	Total examined.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Under 1 year.....	4	4	8	7	23	3	2	2	1	2	1	19	1	3			
1 to 3 years.....	49	48	62	50	209	20	13	22	14	41	600	15	1,797				
4 to 5 years.....	50	52	91	104	297	8	8	16	8	24	1	1	41				
6 to 9 years.....	75	50	104	104	297	10	8	22	14	41	1	1	55				
10 to 14 years.....	745	746	402	443	2,336	47	52	74	74	171	72	4	247				
15 to 19 years.....	1,274	1,154	569	587	3,584	99	93	92	94	318	94	3	368				
20 to 24 years.....	636	307	368	318	2,106	49	55	74	57	161	72	2	235				
25 to 29 years.....	474	115	417	195	2,139	80	17	159	100	220	1	133	2				
30 to 34 years.....	548	108	545	249	1,450	47	9	96	71	152	82	2	208				
40 years and over.....	25	84	9	7	1,125	6	9	136	3	2	108	3	283				
Not stated.....													21				
Total.....	4,401	3,492	3,223	2,384	13,500	389	249	679	479	1,181	1	600	1,797				

Histories missing or incomplete, 26; total number examined, 13,526.
Total infected, 1,797; percentage of infection, 13.28 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUMMARY BY AGES.

Age.	White.		Colored.		Total examined.	White.		Colored. ¹		Total.	T.	Q.	E.-A.	Mixed.	Total infected.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
1 to 3 years.....	11	7	12	13	43	8	1	5	7	7	6	9	1	16	
4 to 5 years.....	11	10	19	14	54	2	2	2	5	7	6	7	1	14	
6 to 9 years.....	113	121	40	56	330	4	6	22	22	25	25	17	1	41	
10 to 14 years.....	153	177	93	72	405	9	6	44	44	24	25	57	1	83	
15 to 19 years.....	103	110	112	52	377	6	8	52	22	34	34	52	2	88	
20 to 24 years.....	105	92	181	113	551	21	7	93	44	78	78	84	3	165	
25 to 29 years.....	128	42	132	51	353	12	6	45	18	27	27	53	1	81	
30 to 34 years.....	84	22	179	86	371	8	5	76	14	39	39	62	2	103	
40 years and over.....	5	5	2	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	5	5	2	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No record.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	773	586	770	457	2,588	70	41	337	146	241	1	341	11	594	

¹ One additional case, colored; age and sex not given.

7. Mississippi showed the highest percentage of infection, 31.2 per cent, while North Carolina showed the lowest (7.8 per cent) in these studies.

8. The percentages of infection according to places varied from 1.7 per cent (Plateau, Ala.) to 40.9 per cent (for Yazoo Valley, Miss.).

9. In establishing an index in the United States for comparative and economic studies, the examination should include adults as well as children; in other words, a representative index must include all age groups.

10. It is estimated that 1 of 4 infected persons harbors the sexual forms (gametocyte) necessary for infecting a malaria bearing mosquito. This would give an average of 1 person in every 32 (of the 13,526 examined) to be potential malaria carriers at all times.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended March 11, 1916, was received from Surg. Boggess, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.	
RAT PROOFING.		RAT PROOFING—continued.	
New buildings:		New garbage cans stamped approved.....	575
Inspections of work under construction.....	151	Nuisances abated.....	299
Basements concreted (square feet, 18,640).....	19	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Floors concreted (square feet, 29,050).....	15	Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	21
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 13,183).....	30	Reinspections made on vessels.....	30
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	60,873	New rat guards procured.....	6
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Defective rat guards repaired.....	11
Inspections made.....	151	Rats trapped on wharves and water front..	28
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	1,060	Rats trapped on vessels.....	34
Wire screening used (square feet).....	4,860	Traps set on wharves and water front.....	175
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,970	Traps set on vessels.....	53
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	200	Vessels trapped on.....	11
Old buildings:		Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Inspections made.....	499	Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds.....	41,000
Wooden floors removed.....	35	Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	16	Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	7,770	Poison used on water front (pounds).....	3
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 27,070).....	37	RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.	
Basements concreted (square feet, 26,050).....	35	Collected.....	412
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 24,643).....	84	Examined.....	345
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	77,763	Found infected.....	None.
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 2,400).....	2	RATS IDENTIFIED.	
Buildings razed.....	20	Mus norvegicus.....	193
		Mus rattus.....	69
		Mus alexandrinus.....	101
		Mus musculus.....	49

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

County.	Col-lected.	Exam-ined.	Found infected.
Monterey	324	324	(1)
Contra Costa.....	108	108	(1)
Total.....	432	432	(1)

¹ None.

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Monterey County.....	33
Contra Costa County.....	14
Total.....	47

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	(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. 11, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 25, 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 report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended March 18, 1916, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	7
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	14
Sulphur used (pounds).....	155
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	522
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	783
Clean bills of health issued.....	30
Foul bills of health issued.....	9

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped.....	8,327
Premises inspected.....	6,909
Notices served.....	983
Garbage cans installed.....	9

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	219
By marginal concrete wall.....	198
By concrete floor and wall.....	223
By minor repairs.....	479
Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,119
Concrete laid (square yards).....	7,535
Premises—planking and shed flooring removed.....	200
Buildings demolished.....	101
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	107,281

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus.....	203
Mus norvegicus.....	1,078

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.

Rodents received by species—Continued.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	242
Mus musculus.....	6,645
Wood rats.....	170
Muskrats.....	13
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	98
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,351
Rodents examined.....	2,065
Rats suspected of plague.....	140
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

PLAGUE RATS.

Case No. 281:
Address, Farland Street, Westwego, La.
Captured, Feb. 2, 1916.
Diagnosed, Mar. 13, 1916.
Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping.
Case No. 282:
Address, T. & P. railroad yard, McDonoghville, La.

PLAGUE RATS—continued.

Case No. 282—Continued.	
Captured, Feb. 29, 1916.	
Diagnosed, Mar. 16, 1916.	
Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping.	
PLAGUE STATUS TO MAR. 18, 1916.	
Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Mar. 16, 1916.	
Total number of rodents captured to Mar. 18.....	648,544
Total number of rodents examined to Mar. 18.....	336,776
Total cases of rodent plague to Mar. 18, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	6
Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	12
Mus norvegicus.....	246
Total rodent cases to Mar. 18, 1916...	282

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended March 11, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	25
New buildings reinspected.....	23
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 19,240).....	11
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 38,125).....	14
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 7,260).....	6
Total concrete laid, new structures, square feet.....	64,625
New buildings, elevated.....	3
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	25
Old buildings inspected.....	7
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings.	4
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 5,275).....	4
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	4
Doors rat proofed, old buildings.....	3
Buildings razed.....	3

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	20
Rodents trapped and killed.....	342
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	62
Total.....	424
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	273
Poison distributed, pounds.....	50
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	4

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	15
Mus alexandrinus.....	105

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS—continued.

Mus norvegicus.....	239
Mus musculus.....	65

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	14
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Sulphur used, pounds.....	1,950
New rat guards installed.....	12
Defective rat guards repaired.....	32
Fumigation certificates issued.....	3
Port sanitary statements issued.....	40
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	8
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	3
Lectures on sanitary measures.....	2
New restaurants inspected.....	6

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	44
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	3
Mus musculus trapped.....	1
Total.....	49

Rodents examined for plague infection.....	47
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

¹Indicates 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.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.		RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.	
New buildings inspected.....	5	Mus norvegicus trapped.....	126
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	3	Mus norvegicus found dead.....	2
New buildings elevated 18 inches.....	2	Mus rattus trapped.....	3
New buildings, yards concreted (square feet, 260).....	1	Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet).....	160	Total.....	132
		Rodents examined for plague infection.....	132
		Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

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 ENDING MAR. 4 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	325	Classification of rats killed, etc.—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	314	Mus norvegicus.....	1
Mongoose trapped.....	3	Mus rattus.....	3
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	8	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Examined microscopically.....	278	Cost per rat destroyed.....	23½ cents.
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	149	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Mus musculus.....	85	Last case human plague Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus norvegicus.....	35		
Mus rattus.....	35		
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	4		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED FEB 26, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	3,072	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	3,038	Mus rattus.....	893
Mongoose taken.....	34	Mus musculus.....	1,193
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically.....	3,072	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Paauhau, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Paauhau, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:			
Mus norvegicus.....	467		
Mus alexandrinus.....	482		

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended March 10, 1916. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	139	19
Puerta de Tierra.....	94	
Santurce.....	179	1
Rio Piedras.....	1	

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

ANTHRAX.

California.

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

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		Montana:	
Kern County.....	1	Yellowstone County.....	1
Los Angeles County—		Ohio:	
Los Angeles.....	2	Allen County.....	1
Mendocino County—		Belmont County—	
Fort Bragg.....	1	Martins Ferry.....	1
Total.....	4	Cuyahoga County—	
Iowa:		Cleveland.....	5
Polk County.....	1	Mahoning County.....	1
Kansas:		Montgomery County—	
Cherokee County.....	1	Dayton.....	1
Geary County.....	1	Pickaway County—	
Leavenworth County—		Circleville.....	1
Leavenworth.....	1	Richland County—	
Montgomery County—		Mansfield.....	1
Coffeeville.....	1	Scioto County.....	1
Wyandotte County—		Starke County.....	2
Kansas City.....	1	Summit County.....	2
Total.....	5	Total.....	16
Louisiana:		Vermont:	
Calcasieu Parish.....	1	Rutland County.....	8
East Carroll Parish.....	1	Virginia:	
West Baton Rouge Parish.....	1	Henry County.....	1
Total.....	3	Isle of Wight County.....	1
Mississippi:		Pittsylvania County.....	1
Noxubee County.....	1	Tazewell County.....	1
Simpson County.....	1	Wise County.....	1
Tunica County.....	2	Total.....	5
Yazoo County.....	2	Washington:	
Total.....	6	King County—	
		Seattle.....	1

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	2	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	New York, N. Y.....	9	4
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	Passaic, N. J.....	.....	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 846.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	3	.....	Lynn, Mass.....	.....	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	3	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	2	Montclair, N. J.....	2	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	14
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8	1	Omaha, Neb.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	51	12	Philadelphia, Pa.....	18	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	11	3	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	10	1	Reading, Pa.....	3	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	1
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	12	3
Hartford, Conn.....	2	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	1	Steelton, Pa.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	5	4	Trenton, N. J.....	1	.....
Long Branch, N. J.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	Williamsport, Pa.....	2	.....

LEPROSY.

City Report for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

During the week ended March 11, 1916, one case of leprosy was reported at New York, N. Y.

MALARIA.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California.....	13	Mississippi—Continued.	.....
Kansas.....	3	Bolivar County.....	306
Louisiana.....	26	Calhoun County.....	34
Mississippi:	.....	Carroll County.....	111
Adams County.....	20	Chickasaw County.....	14
Alcorn County.....	17	Choctaw County.....	20
Amite County.....	38	Claiborne County.....	52
Attala County.....	38	Clarke County.....	2
Benton County.....	13	Clay County.....	3
		Coahoma County.....	186
		Copiah County.....	39
		Covington County.....	30

MALARIA—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
De Soto County.....	41	Oktibbeha County.....	37
Forrest County.....	96	Panola County.....	44
Franklin County.....	21	Peari River County.....	23
George County.....	6	Perry County.....	34
Grenada County.....	20	Pike County.....	45
Hancock County.....	81	Pontotoc County.....	30
Harrison County.....	74	Prentiss County.....	10
Hinds County.....	192	Quitman County.....	114
Holmes County.....	191	Scott County.....	12
Issaquena County.....	4	Sharkey County.....	40
Itawamba County.....	30	Simpson County.....	43
Jackson County.....	19	Smith County.....	38
Jasper County.....	62	Sunflower County.....	276
Jefferson County.....	32	Tallahatchie County.....	35
Jefferson Davis County.....	17	Tate County.....	108
Jones County.....	84	Tippah County.....	44
Kemper County.....	25	Tishomingo County.....	20
Lafayette County.....	8	Tunica County.....	78
Lamar County.....	23	Union County.....	30
Lauderdale County.....	35	Walthall County.....	10
Lawrence County.....	47	Warren County.....	126
Leake County.....	25	Washington County.....	158
Lee County.....	63	Wayne County.....	31
Leflore County.....	209	Wilkinson County.....	8
Lincoln County.....	19	Yalobusha County.....	48
Lowndes County.....	12	Yazoo County.....	228
Madison County.....	30		
Marion County.....	78	Total.....	4,272
Marshall County.....	27		
Monroe County.....	20	Ohio.....	1
Montgomery County.....	8		
Neshoba County.....	39	South Carolina.....	25
Newton County.....	13		
Noxubee County.....	32	Virginia.....	255

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

During the week ended March 11, 1916, malaria was reported by cities as follows: Berkeley, Cal., 1 case; Charleston, S. C., 1 death; Chicago, Ill., 1 death.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 845.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California.....	2	Mississippi—Continued.	
Kansas.....	2	Cochran County.....	24
Louisiana.....	13	Copiah County.....	9
Mississippi:		Covington County.....	3
Adams County.....	1	Forrest County.....	14
Alcorn County.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Amita County.....	6	Grenada County.....	1
Bolivar County.....	16	Harris County.....	5
Calhoun County.....	2	Hinds County.....	33
Chickasaw County.....	1	Holmes County.....	9
Choctaw County.....	1	Itawamba County.....	5
Clarke County.....	1	Jackson County.....	2
Clay County.....	6	Jasper County.....	1
		Jones County.....	9
		Kemper County.....	2
		Lafayette County.....	1

PELLAGRA—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued	
I amar County.....	4	Simuson County.....	4
Lauderdale County.....	1	Smith County.....	3
Lawrence County.....	2	Sunflower County.....	25
Lee County.....	10	Tallahatchie County.....	5
Leflore County.....	6	Tate County.....	4
Lincoln County.....	10	Tishomingo County.....	4
Madison County.....	8	Tunica County.....	7
Marion County.....	4	Walthall County.....	6
Marshall County.....	7	Warren County.....	7
Monroe County.....	2	Washington County.....	8
Neshoba County.....	8	Wayne County.....	1
Newton County.....	1	Willinson County.....	1
Noxubee County.....	12	Yalobusha County.....	4
Oktibbeha County.....	1	Yazoo County.....	9
Panola County.....	4		
Pearl River County.....	2	Total.....	331
Perry County.....	1		
Pike County.....	4	South Carolina.....	15
Pontotoc County.....	1		
Scott County.....	1	Virginia.....	13

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.....		2	Memphis, Tenn.....		2
Birmingham, Ala.....		2	Mobile, Ala.....		1
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Washington, D. C.....		1
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1				

PLAGUE.

Louisiana—Algiers—Plague-Infected Rats Found.

Surg. Creel reported the finding of plague-infected rats at Algiers, La., as follows: One rat trapped March 4, 1916, at No. 437 Seguin Street, was proven positive for plague infection March 21, 1916; another, trapped March 10, 1916, at No. 215 Seguin Street, was proven positive for plague infection March 21, 1916.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....	1	2
Auburn, N. Y.....	3	2	Lincoln, Nebr.....	2	2
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	5	5	Manchester, N. H.....	5	5
Braddock, Pa.....	3		Morristown, N. J.....	1	1
Canton, Ohio.....	1		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	259	102	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	33	25	Philadelphia, Pa.....	76	46
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	41	30
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	3	Reading, Pa.....	2	2
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	5	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	6
Detroit, Mich.....	19	17	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	7
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	2
Grand Haven, Mich.....	1		Steelton, Pa.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	10	3	Stockton, Cal.....	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	5	2	Wichita, Kans.....	7	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	3	6
Kansas City, Mo.....	6	18	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		Ohio:	
Kern County.....	1	Brown County.....	1
Los Angeles County.....	3	Columbiana County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	Cuyahoga County.....	
Sonoma County.....		Cleveland.....	1
Santa Rosa.....	1	Tuscarawas County.....	
Total.....	6	Dover.....	1
		Total.....	4
Iowa:		Vermont:	
Iowa County.....	2	Bennington County.....	1
Linn County.....	1	Oran County.....	1
Total.....	3	Rutland County.....	1
		Total.....	3
Kansas:		Virginia:	
Woodson County.....	1	Buchanan County.....	1
		Campbell County.....	1
Louisiana:		Charlotte County.....	1
Vermilion Parish.....	1	Cumberland County.....	1
		Franklin County.....	1
Michigan:		Grayson County.....	1
Genesee County.....		Henry County.....	1
Flint.....	1	Pownatan County.....	1
Monroe County.....		Prince Edward County.....	1
Monroe.....	1	Rockingham County.....	1
Total.....	2	Warren County.....	1
		Total.....	11
Mississippi:		Washington:	
Amite County.....	1	Yakima County.....	1
Columbia County.....	5		
Copiah County.....	1		
Tunica County.....	2		
Walthall County.....	1		
Yazoo County.....	1		
Total.....	11		

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1		Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	1	
New York, N. Y.....	1	1	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 846.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended March 25, 1916, two new foci of smallpox infection were reported in the State of Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Brown County, Eden Township, 1; Olmsted County, Farmington Township, 2.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Texas—Galveston.

Surg. Bahrenburg reported the occurrence of cases of smallpox at Galveston, Tex., as follows: From January 5 to 31, 1916, 5; during the month of February, 1916, 2; from March 1 to 27, 1916, 8; making a total of 15 cases of the disease reported during the outbreak.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Amador County—						
Amador.....	10		2		8	
Colusa County.....	3		2		1	
El Dorado County.....	1				1	
Glenn County.....	2				2	
Imperial County.....	7				5	
Calexico.....	7		1	2	3	2
Los Angeles County.....	3			2	1	
Glendale.....	1			1		
Los Angeles.....	22			3	19	
Santa Monica.....	1				1	
Sacramento County—						
Sacramento.....	1				1	
San Bernardino County—						
Colton.....	1			1		
San Joaquin County.....	2					2
Siskiyou County.....	1					1
Tulare County.....	1				1	
Total.....	63		5	10	43	5
Kansas:						
Allen County.....	6				4	2
Atchison County—						
Atchison.....	1				1	
Barton County.....	6				6	
Cherokee County.....	5				4	1
Clay County.....	26				10	16
Cloud County.....	1				1	
Crawford County.....	3				2	1
Pittsburg.....	1					1
Decatur County.....	6			1	3	2
Douglas County.....	3					3
Ford County.....	40				18	22
Goose County.....	8				8	
Graham County.....	1				1	
Harper County.....	1				1	
Harvey County.....	1				1	
Jefferson County.....	6					6
Jewell County.....	15					15
Lafayette County.....	3					3
Parsons.....	1				1	
Iane County.....	3				2	1
Iowa County.....	2			1	1	
Mitchell County.....	1				1	
Montgomery County.....	2				1	1
Coffeeville.....	1				1	
Morris County.....	1				1	
Neosho County.....	7				1	6
Norton County.....	19				19	
Osage County.....	2				2	
Osborne County.....	8				7	1
Pawnee County.....	1				1	
Phillips County.....	2				2	
Pratt County.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Kansas—Continued.						
Reno County—						
Buttington.....	3				2	
1					1	
Republic County.....	5				3	
Riley County.....	1				1	
Rooks County.....	12					
Sedgewick County—						
Wichita.....	35					
Shawnee County—						
Topeka.....	5				5	
Sheridan County.....	3				1	
Smith County.....	8			1	5	
Sumner County.....	1				1	
Thomas County.....	1				1	
Washington County.....	3				1	
Wilson County.....	1				1	
Wyandotte County—						
Kansas City.....	20					
Total.....	246		3	117	160	
Michigan:						
Bay County—						
Fraser Township.....	2				2	
Kawlawlin Township.....	1				1	
Calhoun County—						
Alfion Township.....	1				1	
Alfion.....	17				17	
Marshall.....	1				1	
Delta County—						
Gladstone.....	2			1	1	
Escanaba.....	3				3	
Eaton County—						
Delta Township.....	1			1		
Hamlin Township.....	2		1		1	
Ingham County—						
Lansing.....	3				1	
Ionia County—						
Orleans Township.....	1				1	
Iron County—						
Stambaugh.....	1				1	
Isabella County—						
Isabella Township.....	1				1	
Jackson County—						
Leon Township.....	1				1	
Kent County—						
Tyrone Township.....	1				1	
Grand Rapids.....	2				2	
Marquette County—						
Ishpeming.....	1				1	
Mecosta County—						
Big Rapids Township.....	1				1	
Martiny Township.....	5				5	
Big Rapids.....	2				2	
Monroe County—						
Erie Township.....	1				1	
La Salle Township.....	2				2	
London Township.....	5				5	
Monroe Township.....	1				1	
Monroe.....	2				2	
Montcalm County—						
Bushnell Township.....	2				2	
Day Township.....	1				1	
Everreen Township.....	1				1	
Ferris Township.....	1				1	
Sheridan.....	2				2	
Stanton.....	2				2	
Oakland County—						
Pontiac.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan—Continued.						
Osceola County—						
Le Roy	2				2	
Ottawa County—						
Zeeland	1			1		
Washtenaw County—						
York Township.....	11				11	
Wayne County—						
Hamtramick Township.....	1				1	
Total	85		1	3	72	9
Ohio:						
Adams County.....	10				9	1
Allen County—						
Delphos.....	1				1	
Lima.....	1				1	
Clark County.....	2			1	1	
Clinton County.....	13				1	12
Columbiana County.....	5				5	
Coshocton County.....	1					1
Cuyahoga County.....	2					2
Defiance County—						
Defiance.....	1			1		
Erie County.....	5					5
Guernsey County.....	6				3	3
Highland County.....	8				5	3
Henry County.....	1				1	
Jackson County—						
Jackson.....	2					2
Lorain County.....	1		1			
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	40			1	4	35
Mahoning County.....	17				10	
Muskingum County—						
Zanesville.....	1					1
Paulding County.....	4					4
Putnam County.....	33				3	30
Ross County—						
Chillicothe.....	3				3	
Seneca County.....	2					2
Stark County—						
Canton.....	3		1	1		1
Trumbull County.....	4					4
Tuscarawas County.....	23			1	6	16
Williams County.....	3				3	
Wood County.....	9			1	5	3
Total	201		2	6	61	132

SMALLPOX—Continued.
Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Sept. 1-30):			Illinois (Nov. 1-30)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties—Contd.		
Bureau.....	7		Wabash.....	5	
Crawford.....	1		Washington.....	2	
Dekalb.....	1		Wayne.....	5	
Edwards.....	1		Whiteside.....	6	
Franklin.....	2		Total.....	197	
Henry.....	1				
Iroquois.....	2		Illinois (Dec. 1-31):		
Knox.....	1		Counties—		
Lake.....	1		Adams.....	6	
Macon.....	2		Cass.....	1	
Madison.....	4		Coles.....	4	
Marshall.....	24		Cook.....	4	
McLean.....	1		Cumberland.....	1	
Menard.....	12		Dekalb.....	12	
Montgomery.....	6		Dewitt.....	2	
Ogle.....	2		Fayette.....	1	
Randolph.....	8		Henderson.....	1	
Rock Island.....	6		Henry.....	1	
Sangamon.....	2		Iroquois.....	6	
Shelby.....	1		Kane.....	1	
Vermilion.....	6		Knox.....	7	
Warren.....	2		Lake.....	1	
Wayne.....	1		Lee.....	23	
Whiteside.....	7		Logan.....	2	
Total.....	101		Deatur.....	19	
			Macoupin.....	3	
Illinois (Oct. 1-31):			Madison.....	14	
Counties—			Marion.....	53	
Christian.....	7		Marshall.....	30	
Cook.....	9		Mason.....	5	
Cumberland.....	2		Morgan.....	4	
Dekalb.....	2		Peoria.....	6	
Edwards.....	37		Rock Island.....	9	
Fulton.....	38		Saline.....	1	
Greene.....	2		Sangamon.....	111	
Henry.....	8		Shelby.....	2	
Kane.....	1		St. Clair.....	2	
Madison.....	2		Tazewell.....	2	
Marshall.....	4		Vermilion.....	21	
McDonough.....	3		Warren.....	1	
Morgan.....	2		Williamson.....	7	
Peoria.....	7		Total.....	363	
Pike.....	3				
Rock Island.....	2		Illinois (Jan. 1-31):		
Sangamon.....	17		Counties—		
Wayne.....	36		Bond.....	1	
White.....	1		Brown.....	3	
Whiteside.....	6		Bureau.....	2	
Will.....	1		Champaign.....	1	
Total.....	190		Christian.....	3	
			Coles.....	3	
Illinois (Nov. 1-30):			Cook.....	1	
Counties—			Dewitt.....	15	
Coles.....	1		Fayette.....	10	
Cook.....	25		Fulton.....	1	
Dekalb.....	1		Hancock.....	3	
Dewitt.....	8		Henderson.....	1	
Edwards.....	1		Henry.....	1	
Henry.....	5		Jersey.....	1	
Kane.....	1		Kane.....	1	
Knox.....	5		Knox.....	12	
La Salle.....	1		La Salle.....	2	
Lee.....	2		Lee.....	10	
Macon.....	6		Livingston.....	1	
Madison.....	1		Macon.....	19	
Marion.....	33		Macoupin.....	20	
Marshall.....	20		Madison.....	5	
Mason.....	2		Marion.....	23	
Morgan.....	13		Marshall.....	8	
Pike.....	7		McLean.....	2	
Richland.....	1		Morgan.....	10	
Rock Island.....	2		Ogle.....	4	
Sangamon.....	35		Peoria.....	6	
St. Clair.....	1		Piatt.....	2	
Vermilion.....	8		Rock Island.....	12	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Jan. 1-31)—Cont'd.			Mississippi (Feb. 1-29)—Con.		
COUNTIES—Continued.			COUNTIES—Continued.		
Sanamon.....	85		Issaquena.....	1	
Shelby.....	1		Kemper.....	19	
Stark.....	5		Lelore.....	11	
Tazewell.....	1		Madison.....	2	
Vermilion.....	15		Marion.....	30	
Warren.....	7		Marshall.....	1	
Wayne.....	2		Prentiss.....	1	
Whiteside.....	1		Quitman.....	3	
Williamson.....	1		Sunflower.....	30	
Total.....	301		Tate.....	18	
Iowa (Feb. 1-29):			Montana (Feb. 1-29):		
COUNTIES—			COUNTIES—		
Adams.....	12		Blaine County.....	6	
Apranose.....	1		Carbon County.....	3	
Benton.....	2		Chouteau County.....	1	
Blackhawk.....	12		Custer County.....	3	
Boone.....	1		Dawson County.....	3	
Butler.....	3		Gallatin County.....	1	
Cherokee.....	1		Meagher County.....	4	
Clayton.....	4		Powell County.....	1	
Crawford.....	2		Silverbow County.....	3	
Deaer.....	1		Butte.....	3	
Delaware.....	2		Stillwater County.....	1	
Des Moines.....	2		Valley County.....	2	
Franklin.....	1		Yellowstone County.....	4	
Han'ok.....	7		Billings.....	1	
Harrison.....	4		Total.....	36	
Henry.....	1		South Carolina (Feb. 1-29):		
Johnson.....	1		COUNTIES—		
Linn.....	17		Gran'burg.....	17	
Loisa.....	2		Richland.....	1	
Madison.....	2		Total.....	18	
Mahaska.....	7		Vermont (Feb. 1-29):		
Mitchell.....	1		COUNTIES—		
Page.....	3		Caledonia.....	9	
Polk.....	1		Orange.....	7	
Pottawattamie.....	1		Orleans.....	7	
Scott.....	61		Total.....	18	
Sioux.....	10		Virginia (Feb. 1-29):		
Storv.....	1		Gile County.....	2	
Tama.....	27		Goochland County.....	1	
Washington.....	1		Norfolk County.....	2	
Webster.....	2		Nottoway County.....	8	
Total.....	182		Pace County.....	5	
Louisiana (Feb. 1-29):			Roanoke County.....		
PARISHES—			Roano.....		
Acadia.....	12		Washington County.....	1	
Ascension.....	1		Total.....	23	
Beauregard.....	2		Washington (Feb. 1-29):		
Boazier.....	1		COUNTIES—		
Caddo.....	1		King County.....	1	
Calcasieu.....	18		Seattle.....	2	
Iberla.....	23		Pierce County.....	1	
Iberville.....	2		Spokane County.....	8	
Jefferson Davis.....	13		Spokane.....	24	
Lafayette.....	7		Whatcom County.....	1	
Sabine.....	2		Bellevue.....	1	
Vermilion.....	4		Whitman County.....	2	
Vernon.....	5		Total.....	40	
West Baton Rouge.....	1		Wyoming (Feb. 1-29):		
Total.....	89		Sheridan County—		
Mississippi (Feb. 1-29):			Sheridan.....		
COUNTIES—			2		
Bolivar.....	1				
Carroll.....	5				
Claiborne.....	60				
Coahoma.....	6				
Copiah.....	4				
Forrest.....	1				
Holmes.....	10				

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	9	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	8	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	5	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	2	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	6	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	4	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	8	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	4	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	7	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	.....	Steubenville, Ohio.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	5	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	10	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Wichita, Kans.....	10	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....		

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

During the week ended March 11, 1916, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case; Sacramento, Cal., 1 case and 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 846.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		Kansas—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Cowley County.....	1
Alameda.....	3	Crawford County.....	1
Oakland.....	2	Doniphan County.....	1
Fresno County.....	2	Ellsworth County.....	1
Fresno.....	1	Greenwood County.....	2
Imperial County.....	1	Jac ^h son County.....	3
Los Angeles County—		Lincoln County.....	1
Long Beach.....	1	Linn County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	3	Miami County.....	3
Mendocino County—		Montgomery County.....	2
Willits.....	3	Reno County—	
Modoc County—		Hute ⁿ insen.....	1
Alturas.....	2	Shawnee County—	
Orange County.....	1	Topeka.....	1
Anaheim.....	1	Stafford County.....	1
Riverside County—		Sumner County.....	1
Riverside.....	1	Wyandotte County—	
Sacramento County.....	1	Kansas City.....	1
San Bernardino County.....	1		
San Bernardino.....	1	Total.....	32
San Diego County.....	1		
San Diego.....	7	Louisiana:	
San Francisco County—		Assumption Parish.....	2
San Francisco.....	15	Beauregard Parish.....	1
Santa Cruz County—		Bien ille Parish.....	1
Santa Cruz.....	1	Bossier Parish.....	3
Total.....	48	Caddo Parish.....	1
		Calcasieu Parish.....	8
Kansas:		De Soto Parish.....	1
Brown County.....	2	East Baton Rouge Parish.....	1
Butler County.....	2	East Feliciana Parish.....	1
Cherokee County.....	6	Iberia Parish.....	1
Cloud County.....	1	Morehouse Parish.....	2
		Natchitoches Parish.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Louisiana—Continued.		Michigan—Continued.	
Plaquemines Parish.....	1	Wayne County—Continued.....	
St. Charles Parish.....	1	Detroit.....	17
St. Helena Parish.....	1	Wyandotte.....	5
St. James Parish.....	5	Total.....	110
St. Landry Parish.....	4	Mississippi:	
St. Martin Parish.....	1	Alcorn County.....	3
St. Mary Parish.....	3	Amite County.....	7
St. Tammany Parish.....	1	Penton County.....	2
Taniparaha Parish.....	1	Rollivier County.....	6
Terrebonne Parish.....	3	Calhoun County.....	2
Union Parish.....	1	Carroll County.....	4
Verdun Parish.....	3	Chickasaw County.....	1
Vernon Parish.....	3	Clarke County.....	1
West Baton Rouge Parish.....	1	Clay County.....	1
West Feliciana Parish.....	2	Coahoma County.....	2
Total.....	54	Copiah County.....	2
Michigan:		Covington County.....	2
Alpena County—		De Soto County.....	1
Alpena.....	5	Forrest County.....	9
Barry County—		Franklin County.....	3
Hastings.....	1	Grenada County.....	1
Bay County—		Hancock County.....	2
Merritt Township.....	2	Harrison County.....	9
Berrien County—		Hinds County.....	8
Buchanan Township.....	1	Holmes County.....	2
St. Joseph.....	1	Itawamba County.....	1
Calhoun County—		Jackson County.....	8
Battle Creek.....	1	Jasper County.....	1
Genesee County—		Jones County.....	3
Holt.....	12	Kemper County.....	1
Gogole County—		Lafayette County.....	3
Bessemer.....	1	Lamar County.....	3
Hillsdale County—		Lauderdale County.....	1
Montgomery Township.....	1	Lawrence County.....	1
Jackson County—		Leake County.....	4
Rives Township.....	1	Lee County.....	3
Jackson.....	1	Leflore County.....	1
Kent County—		Lincoln County.....	4
Lowell.....	1	Marion County.....	11
Grand Rapids.....	27	Marshall County.....	3
Lapeer County—		Neshoba County.....	1
North Branch.....	2	Noxubee County.....	6
Lenawee County—		Panola County.....	5
Seneca Township.....	1	Pearl River County.....	2
Livinston County—		Pike County.....	9
Fowlerville.....	1	Pontotoc County.....	2
Marquette County—		Prentiss County.....	5
Nerbonne.....	1	Scott County.....	1
Monroe County—		Simpson County.....	6
Monroe.....	1	Sunflower County.....	3
Muskegon County—		Tallahatchie County.....	6
Muskegon.....	1	Tate County.....	6
Newaygo County—		Tinnah County.....	6
Fremont.....	1	Tishomingo County.....	6
Oakland County—		Tunica County.....	2
Independence Township.....	1	Union County.....	1
Oceana County—		Walthall County.....	4
Shelby Township.....	2	Warren County.....	10
Ogemaw County—		Washington County.....	4
Churchill Township.....	2	Wayne County.....	2
Saginaw County—		Wilkinson County.....	1
Albee Township.....	1	Yalobusha County.....	4
Saginaw.....	8	Yazoo County.....	6
St. Clair County—		Total.....	214
Marine City.....	1	Montana:	
Port Huron.....	3	Blaine County.....	20
Shlawassee County—		Chouteau County.....	1
Lainburg.....	1	Custer County.....	2
Tuscola County—		Dawson County.....	1
Gilford Township.....	1	Fergus County.....	1
Wayne County—		Hill County.....	3
Canton Township.....	1	Lewis and Clark County—	
Monkton Township.....	2	Helena.....	1
Ford.....	2		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for February, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Montana—Continued.		Vermont:	
Musselshell County	1	Chittenden County	2
Park County—		Franklin County	1
Livingston	4	Orange County	1
Valley County	5	Rutland County	3
Yellowstone County	1	Windham County	1
Billings	3	Total	8
Total	43	Virginia:	
Ohio:		Accomac County	4
Adams County	2	Augusta County	2
Ashtabula County	1	Bath County	1
Auglaize County	4	Caroline County	1
Belmont County	1	Culpeper County	1
Carroll County		Dinwiddie County	1
Clark County—		Elizabeth City County	2
Springfield	1	Essex County	1
Columbiana County—		Floyd County	6
East Liverpool	2	Fauquier County	1
Salem	1	Franklin County	16
Wellsville	3	Giles County	3
Cuyahoga County	14	Gloucester County	1
Erle County	2	Grayson County	2
Fairfield County	1	Green County	2
Fayette County—		Hanover County	2
Washington C. H.	1	Henry County	2
Franklin County—		King William County	1
Columbus	1	Louisa County	1
Greene County—		Madison County	5
Xenia	1	Mathews County	2
Guernsey County	5	Middlesex County	2
Hamilton County	5	Nansemond County	1
Hancock County—		Page County	2
Findlay	1	Princess Anne County	1
Hardin County	1	Prince Edward County	1
Henry County	1	Roanoke County	1
Highland County	2	Roanoke	2
Huron County	1	Rockbridge County	1
Jefferson County—		Russell County	1
Steuensville	1	Shenandoah County	3
Lawrence County	6	Tazewell County	5
Licking County	3	Smyth County	1
Logan County	3	Westmoreland County	1
Lorain County—		Wise County	2
Lorain	1	Wythe County	1
Lucas County—		Total	82
Tolledo	18	Washington:	
Montgomery County—		Clarke County	2
Dayton	17	Cowlitz County	1
Morrow County	5	King County	2
Muskingum County—		Seattle	2
Zanesville	27	Lewis County	3
Perry County	2	Lincoln County	4
Pike County	1	Pierce County—	
Portage County	1	Tacoma	1
Richland County—		Skagit County	2
Mansfield	2	Snohomish County	3
Ross County	1	Everett	3
Sandusky County	6	Spokane County—	
Seneca County	5	Spokane	1
Stark County	2	Walla Walla County	2
Summit County	1	Whitman County	1
Trumbull County	11	Total	27
Tuscarawas County—		Wyoming:	
New Philadelphia	1	Carbon County—	
Union County	1	Rawlins	1
Washington County	1	Hot Springs County—	
Williams County	1	Crosby	2
Wyandot County	1	Sheridan County—	
Total	171	Sheridan	4
South Carolina:		Sweetwater County—	
Chester County	1	Rock Springs	3
Chesterfield County	1	Total	10
Laurens County	1		
Orangeburg County	1		
Richland County	1		
Total	5		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	5	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	
Bayonne, N. J.....	2		Lowell, Mass.....	1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Malden, Mass.....	1	1
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....		1
Birmingham, Ala.....	2		Memphis, Tenn.....	3	
Boston, Mass.....	5	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	43	5
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Montclair, N. J.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	2	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Camden, N. J.....	6		New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Charleston, S. C.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	12	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.....		1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	23	7	Orange, N. J.....	2	1
Chicopee, Mass.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Portland, Ore.....	2	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	1	
Covington, Ky.....		1	Racine, Wis.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	2		Reading, Pa.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....	2	
Dayton, Ohio.....	3	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
De'roit, Mich.....	7		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1		St. Paul, Minn.....	1	
Elgin, Ill.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	3	
Fall River, Mass.....	3		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	2		Seattle, Wash.....	2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4	1	Syracuse, N. Y.....		1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2		Tampa, Fla.....	2	
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		Tacoma, Wash.....	1	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	2	2
Kansas City, Kans.....	2		Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2		Washington, D. C.....	2	
La Crosse, Wis.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....		1
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Texas—El Paso.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported that during the week ended March 22, 1916, one case of typhus fever was notified in El Paso, Tex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for February, 1916.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California.....	258	374	366	Ohio.....	675	6,132	1,294
Iowa.....	43		210	South Carolina.....	81	2	15
Kansas.....	119	1,450	283	Vermont.....	15	18	27
Louisiana.....	13	30	8	Virginia.....	170	1,333	63
Michigan.....	312	731	608	Washington.....	34	229	41
Mississippi.....	47	51	46	Wyoming.....	4		11
Montana.....	4	212	40				

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 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	215	14		339		32	3	21	25
Boston, Mass.	745,139	292	69	6	135	1	80		46	27
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	767	108	19	243	5	282	9	251	61
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	195	42	3	245	3	37		35	10
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	217	42	2	200	6	43	3	35	26
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,607	342	24	576	9	190	2	456	179
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	611	70	11	388	1	53	1	114	51
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	215	27	6	367	10	18		28	16
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	238	49	3	38		33		30	23
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	156	22	2	168	2	15	1	22	19
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	138	18	1	293	3	2		25	18
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	107	16	4	4		14		23	9
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	135	19	2	18		1		51	32
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	117	12	2	380	9	28	2	29	9
New Orleans, La.	366,484	119	12	1	5	1	3		24	22
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	155	30	1	1		57	1	13	16
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	68	1		65		4		15	5
Washington, D. C.	358,679	143	9		55		26		23	16
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	70	3		7		6		7	4
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879		12	1	133		63	5	1	11
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	53	9		16		2		12	7
Providence, R. I.	250,025	91	10	2	34	3	21			10
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	80	3		24		6		10	8
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	64	3		124		11		17	3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Atlanta, Ga.	184,873	52	1				2			7
Birmingham, Ala.	174,708	55	1		1				6	3
Bridgeton, Conn.	118,434	39	4	1	1		6		2	2
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	33	11		4		1		9	7
Camden, N. J.	104,349		2		1		1		3	
Dayton, Ohio.	125,509	42		1	29		77		6	8
Fall River, Mass.	126,704	60			9		4		15	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	34			17		11		54	1
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	45	7	1	149	2	4		4	2
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	47	12		3		3		3	3
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	33	12		53		10		1	3
Memphis, Tenn.	146,113		2		8		3		5	
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	31			4		2		6	3
New Haven, Conn.	147,075		2	1	2		9		3	4
Oakland, Cal.	190,803		3		1		6		7	3
Omaha, Nebr.	135,455		6	1	8		72	3		2
Reading, Pa.	105,074	40	2		118		11	1	15	1
Richmond, Va.	154,674	57	1		136		3		6	4
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	24	9		3		3			2
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	33	1		25		3		4	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	157,534	45	3		3		4		6	5
Tacoma, Wash.	108,094				1		1		4	
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	80	4	1	322	1	10		1	9
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	37	8	1	14		4		4	2
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	71	2		54	1	7		16	8
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	34	4	1	19		14			1
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,906	8	1						8	
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	19	3		12		3		2	3
Berkeley, Cal.	51,879	7	2				4		2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	25	6						2	5
Brocton, Mass.	65,736	23	2		83	5	1			
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	15	1		7		14			
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	31								4
Chatanooga, Tenn.	58,576	21	1				1			2
Covington, Ky.	56,520	16	1		16					
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	19	1		90	5	7		2	
Erie, Pa.	73,798	26	2		67		11		2	
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	29	3		1				3	6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	14			37		2		2	

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1911 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	22	1		100				6	2
Hoboken, N. J.	76,101	26	8	1	9		10	1	8	4
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	27	2		92	1	4			1
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854		4		6		3		5	1
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		4		4				6	
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	40	2		20	1	3		3	1
Little Rock, Ar.	55,158	25								
Malden, Mass.	50,067	14	21	1	4		3		3	3
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	30	2		52		3		3	3
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	21								
New Britain, Conn.	52,243		1		142		1			4
O'lahoma, Okla.	88,158	15	1				4			1
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	28	2		40				5	2
Rochford, Ill.	53,761	5			74		7		1	
Sacramento, Cal.	64,896	20	1							
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	22			39		1		1	1
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	31	5		24		1		16	7
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	21	3		8		1		3	3
Somerville, Mass.	85,160	17	4	1			7		2	
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	18	2		16		2			3
Springfield, Ill.	59,408				43		3			
Tampa, Fla.	51,521		2							
Troy, N. Y.	77,738	19	2		5		7		2	2
Wichita, Kans.	67,847		4				2		3	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	27	2		8		3		5	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		4		103	2	2			4
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	5			1					
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	10	1		15		1			1
Brookline, Mass.	31,934				9		4			
Butler, Pa.	26,587	4			2		1		5	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	17			7		2		4	4
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	10			4				2	2
Cumberland, Md.	25,664	8	1		146				2	1
Danville, Ill.	31,551	15			125		1		1	2
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		1				4			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650									
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	12	4		7		5			1
Elgin, Ill.	27,814	4								
Everett, Mass.	38,307	11	2		2		4	1	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	11	4		9					2
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	18	3						1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	24	7	2			2		1	5
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	19			4				32	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	5	2		6		1		1	
Lafayette, Wis.	31,522	15	1				1			1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	17			16	1	2			1
Lima, Ohio.	34,644	9			49		2			
Lincoln, Neb.	46,028	25	2		10		4	1		
Lorain, Ohio.	35,642		1		9		3		1	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	10							1	
Madison, Wis.	34,084				4	1				
Medford, Mass.	25,737	11			2		1			
Montclair, N. J.	25,559	7	1		49		3			
New Castle, Pa.	40,351				1				4	
Newport, Ky.	31,722	9	1				1			
Newport, R. I.	24,631	5			8		2		2	1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	10	3		11					
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	17	1		63				1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	12			24					
Orange, N. J.	32,524	18	5		46				3	
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	16	1	1						3
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	8							2	1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	9	1							
Racine, Wis.	45,507		4	1	58		4		2	1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	16	2		3		1		1	2
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	11							1	
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	14	1		16		1		1	

Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 11, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Stockton, Cal.....	34,508	33					1		8	
Superior, Wis.....	45,285	12			10					1
Taunton, Mass.....	35,957	17					1			3
Waltham, Mass.....	30,129	7	3				1		1	1
West Hoboken, N. J.....	41,893	1	1		2				5	
Wheeling, W. Va.....	43,097	13	1		123	1		1		1
Williamsport, Pa.....	33,495	8	1		1					
Wilmington, N. C.....	28,264	12	1						1	1
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30,406				37		1			1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,979	15			2		1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,316				4				1	
Biddeford, Me.....	17,570	8								2
Bradnock, Pa.....	21,310		1		3		1			
Cairo, Ill.....	15,593	9								2
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	2							1	
Concord, N. H.....	22,480	17			7		1			
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,923	13								1
Gardner, Mass.....	16,746	5	1							
Kearney, N. J.....	22,753	8			23	1	2		1	
Kokomo, Ind.....	20,312	6							2	1
Long Branch, N. J.....	15,057	4							2	
Melrose, Mass.....	17,166	3	1							
Morristown, N. J.....	13,158	5			3		1		1	
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,287	4							1	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	22,441	4			1					
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,195	3	1						1	
New London, Conn.....	20,771	8					1		1	
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	6	1				1		1	1
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	11			1				2	
Phoenix, Ariz.....	17,798	10	1				1			4
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,280	10			39	1			1	
Rutland, Vt.....	14,624	7								1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	11			1					1
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	1	1		9				1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	22,361	12	2				2		3	2
Woburn, Mass.....	15,862	3								

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

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Plague Rat Found—Shanghai.

During the week ended February 12, 1916, out of 229 rats examined at Shanghai, 1 was found plague infected.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

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

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment Mar. 10, 1916.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....			1
Diphtheria.....	8	1	8
Leprosy.....			246
Malaria.....	4		4
Measles.....	10		5
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	1	3
Scarlet fever.....	1		2
Typhoid fever.....	11	2	25
Varicella.....	14		11

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended February 26, 1916, 492 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

PERU.

Plague, Year, 1915.

During the year 1915, 455 cases of plague with 240 deaths, were notified in Peru. The cases were distributed as follows:

Department or Province.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1915.	No. data.
Ancachs department.....	8	6		
Arequipa department.....	23	15		
Callao department.....	39	13	3	3
Lambayeque department.....	102	38	5	5
Libertad department.....	123	63	5	7
Lima department.....	104	63		
Piura department.....	52	33	2	3
Tumbes province, Piura.....	4	9		
Total.....	455	240	15	18

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague—Orange Free State.

During the period from January 23 to February 7, 1916, 11 fatal cases of plague, 10 of which occurred in natives and 1 in a European, were notified in the Orange Free State. The foci of infection were three farms situated in the Hoopstad and Winsburg districts.

ZANZIBAR.

Examination of Rats—Zanzibar.

During the month of December, 1915, 4,421 rats were examined at Zanzibar. No plague infection was found.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 31, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein	Jan. 16-22		3	
Calcutta	Jan. 23-29		23	
Madras	Jan. 30-Feb. 12	10	7	
Mergui	Jan. 9-15		13	
Pegu	Jan. 16-22		2	
Tavoy	Jan. 9-15		1	
Persia:				
Enzeli	Feb. 6			Present.
Resht	do			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Jan. 30-Feb. 12	5	2	

PLAGUE.

Egypt				Jan. 1-Feb. 17, 1916: Cases, 58 deaths, 36. 1 septicemic.
Assiout province	Feb. 14-15	2	1	
Fayoum province	Feb. 11-17	2	2	
Garbieh province	Feb. 13	1	1	
Keneh province	Feb. 15	2	1	
Minieh province	Feb. 11-17	7	5	5 pneumonic.
India:				
Bassein	Jan. 16-22		3	
Henzada	Jan. 9-15		13	
Madras presidency	Jan. 30-Feb. 12	1,117	772	
Mandalay	Jan. 16-22		174	
Pegu	do		2	
Toungoo	do		1	
Peru				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 455; deaths, 240. In addition, 18 cases, course of disease unknown.
Arequipa department	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1915	8	6	
Callao department	do	23	15	
Lambayeque department	do	39	13	
Libertad department	do	102	38	
Lima department	do	123	63	
Piura department	do	104	63	
Tumbez province, Piura	do	52	33	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State	Jan. 23-Feb. 7	11	11	Two foci, viz, 3 farms in Hoopstad and 1 farm in Winsburg district.

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. 31, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna.....	Feb. 20-26.....	12	4	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Feb. 6-26.....	23		
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	2	
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
China:				
Foochow.....	Jan. 16-22.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		On s. s. from Bombay.
Cardiff.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 4.....	3		
Manchester.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
India:				
Calcutta.....	Jan. 23-29.....		2	
Madras.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....	161	31	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Feb. 14-20.....	2		
Malta:				
.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Mar. 9-15.....		19	
Guadalajara.....	Mar. 5-11.....	6	2	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	3	5	
Mazatlan.....	Mar. 1-7.....		4	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 5.....		2	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Feb. 6-12.....	14		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 9-15.....	5	2	
Singapore.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	5	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 9-22.....	12	4	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Trieste.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6		
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Feb. 6-26.....	7		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 12-18.....	3	2	
Cairo.....	Dec. 25-31.....	9	3	
Port Said.....	do.....		1	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....		3	
Königsberg.....	Feb. 20-23.....	3		
Stettin.....	do.....		2	
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Mar. 9-15.....		4	
Guadalajara.....	Mar. 5-11.....	6	1	
Piedras Negras.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Feb. 6-13.....	5		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Total, Oct. 25, 1915-Jan. 2, 1916: Cases, 412; deaths, 165.
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	209	66	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	61	25	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 20.....	247	105	
Do.....	Jan. 3-10.....	78	79	
Hungary.....	Oct. 18-Jan. 2.....	339	197	Nov. 18-Dec. 10, 1915: Cases, 675; deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
Borneo:				
Putatan.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....		29	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		4	
Bombay.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....		139	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....		33	
Benzada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....	9	9	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 26.....		12	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 18.....		46	
Mergui.....	Oct. 23-Jan. 1.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....		8	
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 25.....		15	
Pakkoku.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....		45	
Prome.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....		106	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....	88	69	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	6	5	
Tavoy.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....		18	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....		8	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 11.....		47	
Yenangyaung.....	Nov. 2.....	1	1	American.
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813; deaths, 549.
Anam, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	127	92	
Cambodia, Province.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin China, Province.....	do.....	15	8	
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3-23.....	3	1	
Tonkin, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	670	448	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 27.....	55	36	Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1915: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. Nov. 12-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 17; deaths, 10.
Brehes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	Vicinity of Batavia.
Cheribon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1		
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. 29.....	16	10	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 14-27.....	4	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 9-15.....		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. 2-29.....	18	17	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.....	Jan. 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.....				Oct. 31, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 40,533; deaths, 34,225. Jan. 2-15, 1916: Cases, 15,321; deaths, 11,750.
Bassein.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		15	
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 1.....	53	51	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	81	59	
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, 1893, 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	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 1.....		266	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		304	
Pegu.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Prome.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 18.....	68	66	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	13	13	
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 72; deaths, 65.
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. 3-23.....	15	8	
Tonkin, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	41	41	
Java.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 1,689; deaths, 1,638.
Kediri residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	527	507	
Madioen residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Paseroean residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	49	50	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	24	24	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	12		
Surakarta residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	1,085	1,056	
Mauritius.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 30.....	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	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		7	
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.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 62. Jan. 7-Feb. 10, 1916: Cases, 23. Suburb of Sydney.
Auburn.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 4.....	2		
Bega district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Bulahdelah district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Chatswood.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1		Suburb of Sydney.
Cundletown.....	Dec. 24-30.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Forster district.....	Jan. 21-27.....	1		
Gloucester district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Kempsey.....	Jan. 7-13.....	1		On S. S. Yulgilbar from Sydney. Case returned to Sydney.
Newcastle district.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 53. Jan. 7-Feb. 10, 1916: Cases, 13.
Wallsend.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Rooty Hill district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Singleton district.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1		
Sydney.....	Dec. 3-30.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Taree district.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Wyang district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,600. Jan. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 1,550.
Prague.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Vienna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 1.....	24	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	45	6	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	373		In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5.....	50	2	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	42	13	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 19-26.....	1		
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 26.....	3		
Canary Islands:				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			
Azuarcas.....	Dec. 5-18.....			Epidemic. Present.
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 21-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		
Hongkong.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	2	2	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....		2	
Nanking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 16-29.....			Do.
Colombia:				
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9		50 miles from Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, mild varioid from U. S. S. Louis- iana.
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 8.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, con- fluent 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		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany.....				Jan. 2-3, 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. 26.....	18	1	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Jan. 31.....			Present in virulent form.
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Jan. 9-15.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	103	67	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	204	99	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....		3	
Karachi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....	149	44	
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-Jan. 3.....	41	16	
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		
Manchuria:				
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 5.....		130	
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-Mar. 4.....	45	11	
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		Feb. 29, 2 cases on train from Mexico City to El Paso.
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 29.....	65	20	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-Mar. 4.....	27	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. 11: Epidemic; estimated cases, 100.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....		79	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 1.....	34	29	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 27.....	81	70	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 15-29.....	8	1	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 10.....		140	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 5-26.....	4		
Do.....	Feb. 13-26.....	2		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	125	37	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	86	39	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	6		Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	10	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		30	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		6	
Tarragona.....	Feb. 13-19.....		1	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....	141	10	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	34	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8.....	11	3	
Singapore.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25.....	43		
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	28		
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-Feb. 11.....	11	6	
Caïro.....	Aug. 13-Dec. 23.....	64	37	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 9-29.....		2	Feb. 6-12, 1916: Cases, 63; deaths, 7; prisoners.
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....		7	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Dortmund.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1		
Erfurt.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		2	
Hannover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....	2	2	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	11	4	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1		
Merseburg, Govt. district.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Oppeln, Govt. district.....	Jan. 23-29.....	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-Mar. 1.....	9		
Liverpool.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3	2	
Manchester.....	Jan. 23-29.....	5	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 24-Feb. 6.....		206	Dec. 10: Present among troops. Present among troops.
Yehije-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....			
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Jan. 11-20.....	2		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 24, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java.....				Oct. 15-Dec. 20, 1915: Cases, 85; deaths, 25.
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Jan. 3.....	25	13	
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 7.....	7	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 5.....		29	
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. 7-27.....		2	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 7-27.....	28	5	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	326	38	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	34	6	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....	19	4	
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.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

Water for Domestic Use—Company Furnishing Impure Water can not Collect Water Rates.

CITY OF NEW CASTLE v. NEW CASTLE WATER CO., 95 Atl. Rep., 531. (July 3, 1915.)

Both the State law and its contract with the city required the water company to furnish pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants of the city of New Castle. During a period of about a month and a half the water was unfit for domestic use. The court affirmed a decree restraining the water company from collecting from domestic consumers for more than half of the quarter year during part of which the water was impure.

It was the duty of the New Castle Water Co., under the law and under its contract with the city of New Castle, to furnish pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants of the city. The supply of water was obtained from the Shenango River. The findings of the court showed that prior to and after December 1, 1912, and up to the time the bill in this suit was filed the water furnished by the company contained bacteria, including "bacteria coli," in such quantities "as to render said water of such a character that the same might be considered dangerous to the public health, although there was no perceptible increase in the amount of sickness in the city during the said time."

Between December 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913, "a great portion of the time, amounting to about six or seven weeks," the water furnished by the company was so impure, being contaminated with industrial wastes, as to render it unfit for drinking or cooking purposes, and even for bathing. It had an offensive odor and could be used only for washing, scrubbing, and similar purposes.

After the filing of the bill the company took measures to correct the conditions complained of, and when the testimony was taken the water was "good, pure, and wholesome."

The chancellor in the court below entered the following decree:

(1) That the City of New Castle Water Co., defendant, be, and is hereby, restrained from collecting from all domestic consumers and users of water (not including water furnished to the public schools) in said city of New Castle any moneys or water rates for 1½ months (one-half of a quarter) between December 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913, during which time the said company did not furnish pure water.

(2) That said company be, and it is hereby, restrained from turning or cutting off the water supply of the said plaintiffs and of all other domestic consumers or users of water in said city, by reason of or for failure to pay said company for the impure water furnished by said company, for 1½ months, between December 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913.

(3) That the water rates which the said company shall collect from the said plaintiffs and other domestic consumers and users of water in said city are hereby reduced and changed, between December 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913, so as to prohibit and restrain said company from collecting water rates for 1½ months between said dates.

BROWN, J.:

* * * * *

The third and fourth prayers of the bill had been answered by the company itself, and no decree was needed to compel it to perform its duty to furnish pure water. But if it had not performed this duty after the bill of the complainants had been filed to compel performance, they would have been entitled to a decree to compel performance and to enjoin the collection of any charges for impure water furnished to domestic consumers. *Brymer et al. v. Butler Water Co.* (172 Pa., 489; 33 Atl., 707) is conclusive of this. But learned counsel for defendant contend that, inasmuch as the evils complained of in the bill had been actually corrected by the company by the time the learned court had concluded the taking of testimony, its decree enjoining the collection of water charges for impure water furnished to domestic consumers for 1½ months, between December 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913, during which period it did not furnish pure water, is error for want of jurisdiction to make it; in other words, the contention is that whether the water company can collect water rents or charges during the said period is a question to be decided by a jury on the law side of the court, and not by a chancellor. This is really the sole and narrow question in the case.

The defendant company was incorporated under the act of April 29, 1874 (P. L. 73), and its right to furnish water within the district covered by its charter is an exclusive one; but the duty imposed upon it is to "at all times furnish pure water," and jurisdiction is conferred upon the court of common pleas within the district covered by the charter to enforce performance of the company's duties. That jurisdiction is thus conferred:

Any citizen using the same [water] may make complaint of impurity or deficiency in quantity, or both, to the court of common pleas of the proper county, by bill filed, and after hearing the parties touching the same, the said court shall have power to make such order in the premises as may seem just and equitable, and may dismiss the complaints or compel the corporation to correct the evil complained of.

This provision in the act of 1874 has been incorporated in all the amendments to it.

If, as was distinctly held in *Brymer et al. v. Butler Water Co.*, supra, a decree ordering a water company to furnish pure water to its customers within its district may, and properly does, include an order enjoining the making or collecting of any charge for impure water furnished, why should the decree complained of in the case at bar be reversed? The reason urged for its reversal is that the court below, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1874, was confined to a correction of the evils complained of, and, as they did not continue up to final hearing, as in the *Brymer* case, it is without application. We are unable to follow this reasoning. While the jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1874 is to enable the proper court to compel a water company to furnish pure water, that court, in exercising the jurisdiction conferred upon it, may "make such order in the premises as may seem just and equitable." Would it be just and equitable to permit this appellant to charge and collect for impure water merely because, after a bill had been filed to compel it to perform its duty, it has performed by the time the chancellor was ready to make his decree? He was authorized by the statute to make such decree in the premises as seemed just and equitable, and this is a complete answer to the denial of his equitable jurisdiction to make the decree of which appellant complains. Suppose the relation between the water company and the city of New Castle was a contractual one; it was at the same time controlled by statute conferring upon the court below power to compel the water company to perform its duty, and, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, to make any just and equitable order, in a proceeding like the present one, instituted to compel performance of a contractual and statutory duty. The appellant did not perform, but nevertheless insists that the appellees must perform, under penalty of having their water supply cut off. This inequitable proposition is thus answered by Mr. Justice Williams in the *Brymer* case:

It is inequitable that a corporation chartered to serve a "public use" and actually undertaking to serve the public with one of the necessities of life should be allowed to collect the price of a supply of good water from those to whom it delivers an article that can not be used, or be made fit for use by any process within their knowledge or reach. The relations between the defendant and its customers rest on contract, and if the commodity bargained for is not delivered it is elementary law that the price is not recoverable. * * * Practically it is unimportant whether the water becomes unfit for use because of the neglect, or in spite of the vigilance of the company. The question to be considered as between the seller and buyer is: What is the fact? Is the water fit for use? The same question is also to be investigated by the court on behalf of the public. Is the company meeting the objects of its organization and discharging its duty to the State by fairly serving the public use to which it is required to minister? If this question must be answered in the negative, then the remedy is to order the company to render better service, and to suspend its right to collect rents until water is furnished that can be used with reasonable safety to its customers.

The decree is confined to domestic consumers and users of water for the period of but one month and a half. It is as mild as the undisputed facts could have justified. From all others than domestic consumers the company may collect for impure water furnished. In making his decree the learned chancellor had before him the contract between the water company and the city, and domestic consumers may be regarded as those therein so named and for whom rates are fixed. Apart from the contract, a domestic consumer of water is one using water in connection with his house or home, if its inherent and popular meaning is to be given to the word "domestic." Some water may have been used by domestic consumers in flushing closets or for washing or other purposes, but defendant company offered no evidence as to this, and the court below was not asked to modify its decree in view of such use of the water.

Each of the assignments of error is overruled and the decree affirmed at appellant's costs.

ELKIN, J., dissents.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ALABAMA.

Deaths—Certificates of. (Act Sept. 22, 1915.)

4. That section 713 of the code be amended so as to read:

713. *Certificate of death.*—A certificate of death for each person who dies shall be made out by the physician who last attended the deceased, in accordance with a form prescribed by the State board of health. In cases in which a physician was not in attendance a certificate of death may be made out and signed by any licensed physician on information furnished by a member of the family of the deceased person, or by other person: *Provided*, That when reasons exist for suspecting that the deceased person did not die from natural causes neither the attending physician nor other licensed physician shall furnish a certificate of death, but shall advise that a coroner be summoned to hold an inquest over the body.

Nuisances—Abatement of. (Act. Sept. 25, 1915.)

That section 718 of the printed Code of Alabama of 1907 be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 718. That whenever the health officer of a county, city, or town discovers a nuisance, or whenever complaint is made in writing to such health officer that a nuisance exists, such health officer, if the nuisance be in a municipality provided with ordinances for the abatement thereof, proceed in accordance with such ordinances, but if the alleged nuisance exist in a municipality not provided with ordinances fixing a method of procedure for the abatement thereof, or if the nuisance exist outside of the corporate limits of a municipality, the procedure shall be as follows: The health officer of such municipality, or of territory outside of the corporate limits of a municipality, shall thoroughly investigate the insanitary condition discovered, or complained of, and should he reach the opinion that the condition constitutes a nuisance, he shall promptly order the person or persons responsible therefor to remove or abate the same at his or their own expense, and shall fix a reasonable time within which this shall be done. Should the person or persons so ordered refuse or fail to abate or remove the nuisance within the time fixed, or should such person or persons notify the health officer of their refusal to abate or remove the nuisance, the health officer shall, as soon as can be done, request the chairman of the committee of public health of the county board of health to call a meeting of said committee, giving the members thereof ample notice of the time and place of meeting, for the purpose of determining the following things: (1) Whether or not the alleged nuisance is in fact a nuisance; (2) the method of abatement or removal, in case the alleged nuisance be declared in fact a nuisance; (3) whether the person alleged to be responsible for the nuisance is in fact so responsible. Due notice of the time and place of such meeting of the committee of public health shall be sent to the person or persons alleged to be responsible for the nuisance.

A quorum of the committee of public health shall consist of not less than three members of said committee. In the event of a quorum not being present those members who are present shall adjourn to a date to be fixed by them, of which date the members of said committee who were not present, and also the person or persons alleged to be responsible for the nuisance, shall be duly notified. Whenever a quorum of the said committee is present the procedure shall be as follows: All evidence that may be offered, both for or against the alleged existence of a nuisance, shall be received, and all parties directly interested shall be heard in person or by counsel, or both. At the termination of the hearing the said committee shall submit its opinion on the questions propounded, in writing, a copy of which shall be furnished by the health officer concerned to the person or persons alleged to be responsible for the nuisance. Should the opinion of the committee be that a nuisance does in fact exist, and that the person or persons charged with responsibility therefor is the person or are the persons responsible for its creation or maintenance, the health officer concerned shall prescribe the time within which the nuisance must be abated or removed and must so notify the person or persons responsible therefor. Should such person or persons refuse or fail to execute such order the health officer concerned shall notify the court of county commissioners or other board of like character, or the mayor and council or other governing body of an incorporated town in which no ordinances exist fixing a method of procedure for the abatement of nuisances, as the case may be, whereupon it shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners, or other board of like character, or of the mayor and council, or other governing body, of such town, as the case may be, to proceed forthwith to have the nuisance abated in the manner prescribed by the committee of public health and shall be authorized to incur such expense as may be involved in such abatement. At the suit of said court of county commissioners, or of other board of like character, or of the mayor and council, or other governing body, of such town, in any court of competent jurisdiction, judgment may be rendered against the person or persons responsible for the nuisance for the cost of abatement; the cost to be a lien on the property from which said nuisance was abated, provided that the person or persons responsible for said nuisance is or are the owner or owners of said property.

In the event that the owner or owners of the property on which a nuisance exists be a nonresident or nonresidents it shall be lawful to give notice to such person or persons to abate the nuisance by publication in a newspaper published in the county in which said property is situated once each week for two consecutive weeks, the cost of such publication to be assessed to such owner or owners, and if not paid it shall be considered as a part of the expense of abating the nuisance. The court of county commissioners or other board of like character or the mayor and council or other governing body of a municipality may grant a person or persons responsible for the expense incurred by such court of county commissioners, or other board of like character, or by the mayor and council or other governing body of a municipality in the abatement of a nuisance such time as may be deemed proper in which to repay such expense, any such extension of time shall provide for equal annual installments, not to exceed 10, for all deferred payments, such deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually: *Provided, however,* That no municipality or county shall not [sic] be required to pay more than \$300 in any one year for the abatement of nuisances, unless such municipality or county has legally voted to expend larger sums, in which event the municipality or the county may stipulate an additional amount which it will consent to expend.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Department of Health—Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916.
(Act of Congress No. 268, Mar. 3, 1915.)

* * * * *

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health officer, \$4,000; assistant health officer, \$2,500; chief clerk and deputy health officer, \$2,500; clerks—one \$1,400, five at \$1,200 each, four at \$1,000 each, one \$720; sanitary inspectors—chief \$1,800, eight at \$1,200 each, two at \$1,000 each, two at \$900 each; food inspectors—chief \$1,600, five at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, five at \$900 each; chemist, \$2,000; assistant chemist, \$1,200; assistant bacteriologist, \$1,200; skilled laborers—one \$720, one \$600; messenger and janitor, \$600; driver, \$600; pound-master, \$1,200; laborers, at not exceeding \$50 per month each, \$2,400; in all, \$64,940.

Not less than 12 of the sanitary and food inspectors above provided for shall be employed in enforcement of milk and pure food laws and regulations relating thereto and in the inspection of dairies and dairy farms.

For enforcement of the provisions of an act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897, and an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907, and an act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District, approved May 13, 1908, under the direction of the health officer of said District, and for the prevention of other communicable diseases, including salaries or compensation for personal services, not exceeding \$12,000, when ordered in writing by the commissioners and necessary for the enforcement and execution of said acts, and for the prevention of such other communicable diseases as hereinbefore provided, purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, purchase of reference books and medical journals, and maintenance of quarantine station and smallpox hospital, \$25,000: *Provided*, That any bacteriologist employed under this appropriation shall not be paid more than \$6 per day and may be assigned by the health officer to the bacteriological examination of milk and other dairy products and of the water supplies of dairy farms, and to such other sanitary work as in the judgment of the health officer will promote the public health, whether such examinations be or be not directly related to contagious diseases.

For repairs to the smallpox hospital and administration building, \$1,000.

For repairing and painting quarantine station, \$400.

For maintenance of disinfecting service, including salaries or compensation for personal services when ordered in writing by the commissioners and necessary for maintenance of said service, and for purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, \$6,000.

For enforcement of the provisions of an act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia, approved May 17, 1896, and an act to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the commissioners, and for other purposes, approved April 14, 1906, \$1,500.

For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and of foods, including candy and milk, \$100.

Bacteriological laboratory: For maintaining and keeping in good order, and for the purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals, \$1,000.

Chemical laboratory: For the purchase and installation of new apparatus and equipment, \$2,080; for the replacement of apparatus and equipment, \$755; and for main-

taining and keeping in good order, and for the purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals, \$500; in all, \$3,335.

For contingent expenses incident to enforcement of an act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895; an act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, approved February 17, 1898; an act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia, approved May 5, 1898; an act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906, \$1,000.

For necessary expenses of inspection of dairy farms, including amounts that may be allowed the health officer, assistant health officer, medical inspector in charge of contagious-disease service, and inspectors assigned to the inspection of dairy farms, for maintenance by each of a horse and vehicle, or motor vehicle, for use in the discharge of his official duties, not to exceed \$240 per annum, and allowances for such other inspectors in the service of the health department as the commissioners may determine, of not exceeding \$100 per annum for maintenance of a motor cycle each, or of not exceeding \$25 per annum for the maintenance of a bicycle each, for use in the discharge of their official duties, and other necessary traveling expenses, \$6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. -

The examinations, inspection, rules, and regulations concerning the milk supply of the District of Columbia shall be applied alike to each State shipping milk into said District.

Garfield and Providence Hospitals: For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield Memorial and Providence Hospitals, maintenance, \$7,000 and \$5,000, respectively, or so much thereof as in the opinion of the commissioners may be necessary; in all, \$12,000.

For maintenance, including personal services, of the public crematory, \$2,000.

For maintenance of one motor vehicle for the sanitary and food inspection service, \$400.

* * * * *

HAWAII

Poisons and Drugs—Sale of.¹ (Reg. Bd. of H., May 27, 1915.)

SEC. 101. *Drugs and chemicals.*—The following substances shall be known as schedule "A" drugs and chemicals; they shall be held to constitute poisons within the meaning of chapter 73 of the Revised Laws, 1915, and shall not be sold except upon the prescription of a duly licensed practitioner of medicine (R. L. 1052), or upon a permit issued by the board of health.

Acetanilide.	Cocaine.
Aconite (aconitine).	Codeine.
Alpha eucaïne.	Coniine (alkaloid of hemlock).
Antipyrine.	Croton oil.
Belladonna (atropine).	Digitalis.
Beta eucaïne.	Ergot.
Brucine.	Henbane (hyoscyamus).
Cannabis indica.	Heroin.
Cantharides.	Hydrastine (in golden seal)
Chloral hydrate.	Hydrocyanic acid.
Chloroform.	Morphine.

¹ The sections referred to are secs. 96 to 99, inclusive, on pp. 1799 and 1800 of the Public Health Reports for June 11, 1915.

Nux vomica (strychnine).
 Oil of bitter almonds.
 Opium.
 Phenacetine.
 Pyramidone.
 Savin.

Salicylic acid.
 Sulphonal.
 Any of the salts, derivatives, compounds, or preparations of the foregoing substances.

Provided, however, That this section shall not apply to so-called proprietary or patent medicines which contain any of the above-named drugs in doses not to exceed those established by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia (where the U. S. Pharmacopoeia does not list the drug the National Standard Dispensatory shall be followed): *And provided further,* That in all cases except in physicians' prescriptions the quantity per apothecary ounce (weight or measure) of said drug or drugs shall be plainly and conspicuously stated on the principal label of the container or that the formula shall be deposited and registered with the board of health.

The names of the ingredients of proprietary and patent medicines, registered in accordance with the terms of this section, and all information relating thereto or connected therewith, shall be regarded as confidential, and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than the official custodian of such records in the department of health, such persons as may be authorized by law to inspect such records, and those duly authorized to prosecute or enforce the Federal statutes, the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, both criminal and civil, and the regulations of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii, but only for the purpose of such prosecution or enforcement.

SEC. 102. The following substances shall be known as schedule "B" drugs and chemicals; they shall be held to constitute poisons within the meaning of chapter 73 of the Revised Laws, 1915, and may be sold or delivered by persons who have no pharmacist license nor license to sell poisonous drugs, where such substances are sold or delivered in the original unbroken packages and a record of the sale kept as provided for in section 1001, R. L. 1915. For the purpose of this regulation, however, any package of a substance in schedule "B" put up by a duly licensed pharmacist shall be considered an original package. The box, phial, or other package in which any substance included [sic] containing the words "poison" and "laau make" in large letters, together with emblematic devices showing the skull and crossbones:

Arsenic in all forms.
 Carbolic acid.
 Creosote.
 Mercuric salts (corrosive sublimate, red and white precipitate of mercury, etc.).
 Muriatic acid.
 Nitric acid (aqua fortis).
 Oxalic acid (sorrel) in all forms.

Phosphorus.
 Salts of lead.
 Sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).
 Tartar emetic.
 Fungicides.
 Insecticides.
 Rat poisons.

INDIANA.

State Board of Health—Appropriations. (Act Mar. 8, 1915.)

FOR THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For printing, publishing, and distributing Indiana Mothers' Baby Book . . .	\$4,000
* * * * *	
Salary of secretary of State board of health, who is also State health commissioner	3,000
Salary of chief clerk and accountant	1,500

For attending the meetings of the State board of health, to each of the members of said board, excepting the secretary, for each meeting.....	\$10
For vital statistics, office expenses, suppression of disease, and other public health work.....	25,000
Maintenance and expenses of laboratory of hygiene.....	10,000
For enforcing the pure food and drug law, purchase of food and drug samples, salaries of employees, transportation and hotel expenses of those necessary to conduct inspections, collect samples, and attend prosecutions, and incidental expenses.....	20,000
For maintenance and expenses of the water and sewage laboratory.....	5,000
Weights and measures department.....	5,000

IOWA.

Communicable Diseases—Whooping Cough, Measles, Mumps, and Chicken-Pox—Notification of Cases—Placarding. (Act Apr. 10, 1915.)

SEC. 2571-1a. *Physician to report whooping cough, etc.*—The physician attending cases of whooping cough, measles, mumps, or chicken-pox shall be required to report the same to the local board of health. In case there is no attending physician, it shall be the duty of the parents or guardian or school teacher to report same to the local board of health. [36 G. A. (H. F. 136, sec. 1.)]

SEC. 2571-2a. *Warning signs posted.*—It is the duty of the local board of health to cause a card with the name of the disease printed upon it to be placed upon the home where the patient resides, which shall act merely as a warning to the public. [36 G. A. (H. F. 136, sec. 2.)]

SEC. 2571-3a. *Not a quarantine.*—That this act is not to be regarded as a quarantine but merely as a notice to the public. [36 G. A. (H. F. 136, sec. 3.)]

Tuberculosis—Care of Patients by Counties. (Act Apr. 12, 1915.)

SEC. 409-t1. *Repeal.*—Section 409-t, supplement to the Code, 1913, is hereby repealed. [36 G. A. (H. F. 352, sec. 4.)]

SEC. 409-t2. *Board of supervisors to provide care for indigent tubercular persons.*—That the board of supervisors of each county in this State shall provide for suitable care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and who are financially unable to provide for themselves and who have no relatives liable for their support. [36 G. A. (H. F. 352, sec. 1.)] [35 G. A., ch. 40, sec. 1.]

SEC. 409-t3. *Same.*—That in compliance with the foregoing, boards of supervisors may construct or otherwise secure, equip and operate such suitable buildings for the proper segregation and maintenance of said designated persons, or the board of supervisors shall place such persons found to be indigent and suffering from tuberculosis in institutions where suitable care and treatment may be given: *Provided*, That the care and treatment of all persons found to be indigent and suffering from tuberculosis shall be approved by the State board of control. [36 G. A. (H. F. 352, sec. 2.)]

SEC. 409-t4. *Allowance for support; appropriation for buildings; election authorizing greater expenditure.*—The board of supervisors shall allow for the care and support of each patient when in such designated institution, a sum not exceeding \$15 per week, from the poor fund: *Provided*, That in counties of 67,000 or over, population, a sum not to exceed \$15,000, in counties of 15,000 or over population, and less than 67,000, a sum not to exceed \$5,000, and in counties of less than 15,000 population, a sum not to exceed \$2,000 may be appropriated out of county funds for constructing, acquiring and equipping buildings without submitting the same to a vote of the qualified electors. The board of supervisors may submit the question of expending a greater amount than above specified by a vote of the qualified electors of the county at any general election and may for such purposes expend the amount authorized by said vote. [36 G. A. (H. F. 352, sec. 3.)]

Bacteriological Laboratory of the State University—Duties of—Appropriations. (Act Apr. 21, 1915.)

SEC. 2575-a7. *Establishment; source of epidemics; examinations of water.*—The bacteriological laboratory of the medical department of the State university at Iowa City is hereby established as a permanent part of the medical department of the university work, and it shall in addition to its regular work perform all scientific analyses and tests, chemical, microscopical or other scientific investigations, which may be required by the State board of health, and it shall make prompt report of the results thereof, under such rules and regulations as the said State board of health may from time to time adopt. This laboratory shall in addition to the above prescribed duties make or cause to be made, bacteriological and chemical examinations of water whenever requested so to do by the State board of health or any State institution, or by any citizen, school or municipality when in the judgment of the local board of health such is necessary in the interest of the public health and for the purpose of preventing epidemics of disease. Such examinations shall be made without charge except for transportation charges, and actual cost of examination not to exceed \$2.

This laboratory shall also make the necessary investigations by both laboratory and field work to determine the source of epidemics of disease and to suggest methods of overcoming such epidemics and to prevent the recurrence of such, whenever requested so to do by the State board of health, the executive officer of a State institution, or a local board of health. A copy of the report of every epidemiological investigation shall be sent to the secretary of the State board of health. [36 G. A. (S. F. 637, sec. 1.)] [30 G. A., ch. 101, sec. 1.]

SEC. 2575-a9. *Appropriation; purposes.*—That section 3 of chapter 101 of the laws of the thirtieth general assembly and chapter 113 of the laws of the thirty-first general assembly be, and the same are hereby, repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

“There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of more perfectly equipping the present bacteriological laboratory at the State university and for the purpose of enabling it to perform the duties hereby imposed, and to provide it with the necessary apparatus and assistants to render the same effective, the sum of \$6,000 annually or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be additional salary of the director, epidemiologists, water analysts, and other assistants, the expenses of said laboratory as may be necessary by this act, including postage, stationery, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses which may be incurred in the maintaining of said laboratory and performing the duties required therein by the provision of this act. The director shall receive such additional salary, not to exceed \$1,200 per year, as the State board of health may fix. The appropriations hereby provided shall be expended in the manner provided in section 2575 of the code. The appropriation of \$5,000 provided for the ‘epidemiology laboratory’ in the annual appropriation of the thirty-sixth general assembly to the State university is hereby made available for the use of the laboratory and the work provided for in this chapter.”

All laboratory work of the State board of health shall be done at or through the laboratory herein provided. [36 G. A. (S. F. 637, sec. 2.)] [32 G. A., ch. 137, sec. 1.] [31 G. A., ch. 113.] [30 G. A., ch. 101, sec. 3.]

Drugs, Adulterated - Manufacture or Sale Prohibited. (Act Mar. 12, 1915.)

SEC. 4999-a32. *Manufacture or sale of adulterated drugs prohibited.*—No person, firm, or corporation, by himself, officer, servant, or agent, or as the officer, servant, or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, shall manufacture or introduce into the State or solicit orders for delivery, or sell, exchange, deliver, or have in his pos-

session with the intent to sell, exchange, deliver, or expose, or offer for sale or exchange, or delivery any drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act: *Provided*, That none of the penalties set forth in this act shall be imposed upon any common carrier for introducing into the State, or having in its possession, any adulterated or misbranded drugs, where the same were received by said carrier for transportation in the ordinary course of its business and without actual knowledge of the adulteration or misbranding thereof. [36 G. A. (H. F. 64, sec. 1).] [32 G. A., ch. 176, sec. 1.]

Sewer Outlets, Garbage-Disposal Plants, Sewage-Disposal Plants, and Dump Grounds—Acquisition of Land for. (Act Apr. 17, 1915.)

SEC. 881. *Sewer outlets; disposal plants.*—That section 881, supplement to the code, 1913, be, and the same is hereby, repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

“Cities and towns, including cities under special charter and cities acting under commission form of government, shall have the power to acquire real estate and easements therein, within or without their territorial limits, necessary for the control of streams and surface waters flowing into sewers within such towns and cities, or necessary for sewer outlets, garbage-disposal plants, sewage-disposal plants, and dump grounds, by purchase or condemnation, as in this chapter provided, and the expense of such acquisition of real estate or easements therein for the control of streams and surface waters flowing into sewers, for sewer outlets, garbage-disposal plants, sewage-disposal plants, and dump grounds, shall, in the case of garbage-disposal plants and dump grounds, be paid out of the general fund, and in the case of the control of streams and surface waters flowing into sewers, sewer outlets, and sewage-disposal plants out of the general fund, or out of the city sewer fund, or out of the sewer fund of the sewer district which is to be served by such acquisition of land or easement.” [36 G. A. (H. F., 280, sec. 1).] [30 G. A., ch. 37.] [26 G. A., ch. 8.]

Garbage and Waste—Cities and Towns Authorized to Provide for the Collection and Disposal of. (Act Apr. 6, 1915.)

SEC. 696-*b*. *Sanitary districts; cleaning streets; tax; bonds.*—The council of any incorporated city or town, including cities operating under special charter and commission-governed cities, may, by ordinance, provide for the establishment of sanitary districts for the collection and disposal of garbage and such other waste material as may become dangerous to the public health or detrimental to the best interests of the community, and for the oiling and sprinkling, flushing and cleaning of streets, and may adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary for the proper administration of the provisions of this act. It shall have authority to levy an annual tax within each district not exceeding 2 mills for a fund for the purposes of this act, and, by vote of a majority of the voters voting on such proposition, may issue bonds for the purchase or erection of disposal plants. [36 G. A. (H. F. 374, sec. 1).]

Burial—Record of Interments to be Kept by Record-Keeping Officers of Cemeteries. (Act Mar. 31, 1915.)

SEC. 587. *Regulations for cemeteries; record.*—* * * It shall be the duty of the record-keeping officer of each cemetery to make and keep a permanent record of all interments made in such cemetery, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection. [36 G. A. (S. F. 151, sec. 1).] [17 G. A., ch. 106, sec. 1.]

SEC. 587-*a*. *Record; of what it shall consist.*—This record shall consist of a copy of the certificate of death as provided by the State board of health, and a record of the exact location of grave on cemetery lot. [36 G. A. (S. F. 151, sec. 2).]

SEC. 587-b. Duty of physician and undertaker.—It shall be the duty of the attendant physician to furnish, and of the undertaker to procure from him, a certificate of death before proceeding with the burial; and it shall be the duty of the undertaker to present to the sexton or other person in charge of the cemetery, at or before the time of interment, a copy of such death certificate. [36 G.A. (S. F. 151, sec. 3).]

Hotels—Inspection of. (Act Apr. 21, 1915.)

SEC. 2514-p. Inspector of hotels; deputies; bonds.—The State board of health shall at its first meeting in July, 1915, and biennially thereafter, appoint an inspector of hotels who shall have no other official business and shall be required to give bonds to the State in the penal sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, to be approved by and filed with the secretary of State, and shall maintain his office in the State board of health rooms at the capitol. Such inspector may, with the consent of a majority of the members of the State board of health, appoint, and at his pleasure remove, one or more deputies who shall assist under his direction in performing the duties imposed by this act; such deputies shall each give bond to the State in the penal sum of \$2,000, conditioned as that of the inspector and be approved by and filed with the secretary of State. [36 G. A. (S. F. 620, sec. 1).] [33 G. A., ch. 168, sec. 9.]

SEC. 2514-s. Inspection fees.—The proprietor or manager of every hotel containing 15 rooms or less, \$4; more than 15 and less than 31 rooms, \$6; more than 30 and less than 75, \$8; 75 rooms and above, \$10, when inspected under the provisions of this act and before the certificate of inspection shall be issued. But no hotel shall be inspected oftener than once a year unless there is a change of proprietors or unless upon a verified complaint signed by three or more patrons setting forth facts showing that such hotel is in an unsanitary condition or that fire escapes and appliances are not kept and maintained in accordance with the provisions of law. Upon receipt of such complaint the inspector shall make or cause to be made an inspection or examination of the matters complained of, and if upon inspection such complaint is found to be justifiable the legal fee of inspection shall be charged and collected. In case the complaint is found to be without reasonable grounds the ordinary fee for such inspection shall be chargeable against and collected from the person or persons making the complaint. All fees for the inspection shall be forthwith paid over to the State treasurer and his receipt taken and filed with the secretary of the State board of health. Such fees shall be by the treasurer kept as a separate fund to be known as a hotel inspection fund, and only paid out upon warrants or orders issued by the secretary of the State board of health and countersigned by the chairman thereof. [36 G. A. (S. F. 620, sec. 2).] [33 G. A., ch. 168, sec. 12.]

NOTE.—It is evident that the words "shall pay" were inadvertently omitted in the clause commencing with the word "fifteen" and ending with the word "issued." Reporter.

SEC. 2514-t. Compensation; expenses.—The inspector shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum and necessary expenses out of the hotel inspection fund. Each deputy inspector shall receive such compensation out of the hotel inspection fund as shall be fixed by the inspector, not to exceed \$5 per day and necessary expenses when actually engaged in the work of inspection. All salaries, compensation, printing, stationery, postage, and other contingent expenses necessarily incurred under the provisions of this act shall be paid from said fund. All bills for compensation and necessary expenses shall be itemized, verified, audited, and warrant drawn on the hotel inspection fund in the same manner as other expenses of the State board of health: *Provided*, That no salaries, compensation, or expenses shall be paid in excess of the inspection fees received: *And provided*, That at the close of each fiscal year all fees remaining in the State treasury in excess of the outstanding warrants and the sum of \$500 shall be transferred to the general fund. [36 G. A. (S. F. 620, sec. 3).] [33 G. A., ch. 168, sec. 13.]

PORTO RICO.

Communicable Diseases—Funerals—Death Certificates. (Proclamation Aug. 2, 1915.)

ARTICLE 1. At the end of section 11,¹ amended by sanitary rules and regulations No. 17, add the following:

"*Provided*, That in those municipalities where there is no representative of the service of sanitation, said certificate may be countersigned by the municipal physician, and when he has been the attending physician, his certificate will be sufficient."

Sanitation Service and Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene—Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1916. (Act No. 39, Mar. 11, 1915.)

* * * * *

OFFICE OF SANITATION SERVICE.

Salaries, office of the director of sanitation; director's office proper.—Director, \$4,000; assistant director, \$3,000; medical secretary in charge of the work of the insular board of health, \$2,200; two veterinary inspectors, at \$1,300 each, \$2,600; stenographer, \$1,500; file clerk, \$1,300; stenographer, \$1,200; chauffeur, \$540; clerk, \$480; messenger, \$360; janitor, \$360; telephone operator, \$360; fees of the insular board of health, \$1,000; in all, \$18,900.

Division of property and accounts.—Chief of division, \$2,300; bookkeeper, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,200; clerk, \$900; in all, \$6,000.

Division of sanitary engineering.—Sanitary engineer, \$2,500; assistant sanitary engineer, \$1,600; two plumbing inspectors, at \$1,300 each, \$2,600; stenographer, \$1,200; draftsman, \$1,100; in all, \$9,000.

Division of transmissible diseases and bacteriological laboratory.—Chief of division, \$2,300; laboratory director, \$1,800; bacteriologist, \$1,300; pharmacist, \$1,000; clerk, \$900; laboratory assistant, \$600; janitor, \$360; in all, \$8,260.

Division of chemical laboratory.—Chemical director, \$2,300; chemist, \$1,500; two food and drug inspectors, at \$1,400 each, \$2,800; pharmacist, \$1,200; assistant chemist, \$1,100; clerk, \$600; janitor, \$360; in all, \$9,860.

Chemicals and disinfectants, \$500; lighting and water, \$200; postage and freight, \$1,500; purchase of vaccine and serums, \$1,000; stationery and printing, \$1,500; supplies and equipment, bacteriological laboratory, \$1,000; supplies and equipment, chemical laboratory, \$1,000; telephone and telegraph service, \$960; traveling expenses, including maintenance of automobiles, \$2,000; incidentals—miscellaneous supplies, toilet articles, ice, repairs to office furniture and typewriters and for other minor office expenses, \$500; in all, \$10,160.

Total, office of the director of sanitation, \$62,180.

Leper colony; salaries, leper colony.—Resident minor surgeon, \$900; attendant, \$360; attendant, \$240; two watchmen, at \$300 each, \$600; two boatmen, at \$180 each, \$360; gardener, \$120; three laundresses, at \$150 each, \$450; cook, \$180; cook, \$96; in all, \$3,306.

Subsistence.—Maintenance of 39 patients and 13 employees, at 30 cents per day each, \$5,475; clothing and bedding, \$2,000; unexpended property purchases, \$500; incidentals—fuel, ice, etc., \$630; in all, \$8,605.

In all, leper colony, \$11,911.

Salaries, quarantine hospital.—Superintendent, \$480; nurse, \$120; attendant, \$240; cook, \$96; servant, \$96; in all, \$1,032.

Subsistence.—Maintenance of patients and employees, \$700; lighting and water, \$200; incidentals, \$100; in all, \$1,000.

In all, quarantine hospital, \$2,032.

Salaries, field force, \$66,000; in all, \$66,000.

Killing and burying animals, \$300; labor, including maintenance of animals and equipment, materials, purchase of equipment, \$12,000; light and water, \$600; postage and freight, \$800; rent, \$1,780; telephone and telegraph service, \$200; traveling expenses, \$6,000; in all, \$21,680.

In all, field force, \$87,680.

To continue the campaign against anemia in Porto Rico under the direction of the director of sanitation, all disbursements to be made upon the approval of the director of sanitation, \$8,000; in all, \$8,000.

Total, sanitation service, \$171,803.

Provided, That medical members of the service of sanitation may practice their profession when it does not interfere with their duties; *And provided further*, That the city physicians of each one of the municipalities of the island are hereby required to perform such sanitary service as may be assigned to them by the director of sanitation within his jurisdiction under rules laid down by an ordinance of the municipal council, which must be approved by the director of sanitation, and such rules so approved shall be included as a condition of the duties of said city physicians in the contracts made by them with the municipalities: *Provided*, Said city physicians shall receive additional compensation for sanitation service rendered by them, which compensation shall be fixed by the director of sanitation with the approval of the executive council, but the same shall not exceed \$300 a year and shall be paid from the appropriation of \$66,000 for "salaries, field force."

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE OF PORTO RICO.

To pay for the current expenses of the Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico, created by an act approved March 13, 1912, for the installation of its offices, purchase of instruments, apparatus, and books for all the purposes of its development, including its scientific expeditions to different parts of the island, the maintenance of dispensaries, payment of fees for patients submitted to observation in municipal or insular hospitals, purchase of medicines and utensils, payment of salaries and incidental expenses, \$11,000; in all, \$11,000.

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Milk—Transportation of—Milking of Cows. (Proclamation Aug. 2, 1915.)

ARTICLE 1. That between the articles 30 and 31 of the sanitary rules and regulations No. 29, "governing dairies, milk depots, and the sale of milk," shall be inserted the following:

"ART. 31. No person having in his care or custody any milk cows shall milk or permit the said animals to be milked except at a sanitary milking place constructed in accordance with plans approved by the sanitation service, nor transport or permit to be transported through the public roads or streets any milk in conditions other than those required by the sanitary regulations, except when the milk is intended and used solely for the consumption of the person having the said animals under his care and of his immediate family."

ART. 2. That articles 31 and 32 of sanitary regulation No. 29 shall hereafter be known as articles 32 and 33, respectively.

Health Certificates—Granting of. (Proclamation Aug. 2, 1915.)

SECTION 1. In cases in which the sanitary regulations or laws require health certificates and no medical officer of the service of sanitation is available, said certificates may be granted by the municipal physician, or by any physician authorized to that effect by the director of sanitation: *Provided, however*, That the medical inspector or

health officer may, in his discretion, annul a certificate or require a new physical examination.

SEC. 2. Violations of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished in accordance with section 33¹ of a "law to reorganize the service of sanitation," approved March 14, 1912.

Buildings—Director of Sanitation May Require Maintenance of Water Service.
(Proclamation Aug. 2, 1915.)

ARTICLE 1. That sections 6, 7, and 8² of sanitary rules and regulations No. 14, "To govern the keeping of houses, edifices, and outhouses in sanitary condition, and to regulate construction in cities, towns, and villages," are hereby substituted as follows:

"SEC. 6. When due to nonpayment of the water tax, in any house or building, the municipal government is obliged to shut off the water supply, the said municipal government, before doing so shall present to the director of sanitation a list of the tardy taxpayers, containing their names, residences, and amounts they owe, and as soon as the director of sanitation shall have received this list, he shall require of the owner, owners, or agent of said house or building that within the period of 24 hours from the time of the service of this notice, the water service shall be reestablished. If said owner, owners, or agent shall fail to comply with this necessary sanitary measure within the prescribed time, the director of sanitation or the sanitary authority upon whom it is incumbent shall proceed in accordance with the powers conferred by the law of sanitation in force and according to section 21 of this regulation."

ART. 2. In sections 23 and 24 of the same regulation substitute "10 days" by "15 days."

ART. 3. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 shall be in the future sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, respectively.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

County Boards of Health—Powers and Duties. (Chap. 133, Act Mar. 11, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 250 of the Revised Political Code of 1903, as same was amended by chapter 110 of the Session Laws of South Dakota of 1913, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 250. The several county boards of health shall have power within their respective counties, subject to the supervisory control of the State board of public health and medical examiners, to:

1. Enforce any and all needful rules and regulations made by the State board of public health and medical examiners for the prevention and cure, and to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

2. Establish quarantine and isolate any person afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease.

3. Remove or cause to be removed any dead, decaying or putrid body, or any decayed, putrid, or other substance that may endanger the health of persons or domestic animals.

4. Appoint all duly licensed physicians within the county deputies with powers to quarantine any and all cases of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, which are now subject to quarantine pursuant to the rules and regulations of the State board of public health and medical examiners, heretofore or hereafter adopted. That for all services rendered in quarantining, as aforesaid, said deputies shall be entitled

to the sum of \$1 for each premises so quarantined. The said county board shall also have authority to delegate to any person or physician within the county the power and authority to release quarantine, under the supervision of said county board, to fumigate premises and to do any and all other things that may be necessary to protect the health of the public.

SEC. 2. That section 252 of the Revised Political Code of 1903, as the same was amended by chapter 110 of the Session Laws of South Dakota of 1913, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 252. The president of the county board of health shall receive no other compensation than that which is provided for. He shall receive 5 cents for every mile actually and necessarily traveled in the performance of his duties as a member of said board. The superintendent of the county board of health shall receive 20 cents for every mile actually and necessarily traveled, by the nearest route, in the performance of his duties and when not the attending physician, which mileage shall be in lieu of all compensation of traveling expenses; that said superintendent or the vice president of the county board of health, if he performs the duties of the superintendent, shall receive such other sums as the board of county commissioners may allow: *Provided*, That for each investigation, visit, or examination necessarily made under the provisions of the rules and regulations adopted by the State board of public health and medical examiners and approved by the attorney general, and when no investigation, visit, or examination has been made by any other member of the county board of health or any deputy appointed under the provisions of this act, the superintendent of the county board of health or the vice president, if he performs the duties of the superintendent, shall receive the sum of \$5. The superintendent shall also receive the sum of \$5 per month for making the daily reports and keeping the records of his office as required by the rules and regulations of the State board of public health and medical examiners, and he or the vice president, if he performs the duties of the superintendent, shall further receive such other sum or sums as he may pay or become liable to pay for medicine, chemicals, drugs, or appliances in carrying out and performing the various duties imposed upon him by law, which together with other expenses shall be audited by the board of county commissioners and paid as other county expenses.

SEC. 3. Any superintendent or vice president of the county board of health, or any deputy appointed under the provisions of section 1 of this act, failing to quarantine any and all cases of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, which are now or may hereafter be subject to quarantine, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the State board of public health and medical examiners, when they shall have actual notice thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Chap. 161, Act Mar. 9, 1915.)

An act to regulate the sale, barter, distribution, storing, or giving away of opium, coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof; and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

This law was published in the Public Health Reports for March 10, 1916, on page 672.

Poisons—Sale of, by Persons Other Than Registered Pharmacists. (Chap. 160, Act Mar. 5, 1915.)

An act governing the sale of certain poisonous drugs in common use, by persons other than registered pharmacists.

This law was published in the Public Health Reports for March 10, 1916, on page 671.

Wood Alcohol—Sale and Labeling. (Chap. 307, Act Mar. 6, 1915.)

An act to regulate the labeling and selling of wood alcohol, otherwise known as methyl alcohol or wood naphtha, providing penalties for violation thereof and providing for the enforcement thereof.

This law was published in the Public Health Reports for March 10, 1916, on page 676.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—State Registrar—Fees of County Registrars. (Chap. 109, Act Feb. 18, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 1 of chapter 63 of the laws of 1905 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The secretary of the State historical society is hereby constituted ex-officio superintendent of census and vital statistics for the State of South Dakota, who shall take and subscribe an oath that he will perform the duties of said office to the best of his ability and shall give to the State a bond in some approved surety company in the sum of \$5,000, the premium upon which said bond shall be paid from the expense fund provided for the department of history. Such bond and oath shall be duly filed with the secretary of state. Said secretary of the State historical society and superintendent of census and vital statistics shall receive an annual salary of \$2,000, which shall be in full compensation for all services rendered to the State.

SEC. 2. That section 22 of chapter 63 of the laws of 1905 is hereby amended as follows:

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of census and vital statistics to receive the primary certificates of births and deaths and the reports of the marriages, divorces, and naturalizations from the several clerks of courts of the State, and to number, index, and bind the same in substantial covers and carefully preserve the same at the State capitol and at the close of each calendar year to report to the governor a complete summary properly tabulated of the information received. Such reports shall be published as are the reports of other State officers.

SEC. 3. That section 24 of chapter 63 of the laws of 1905 be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the clerk of courts to make complete lists from his records of all persons who have returned primary birth and death certificates and issued burial or transportation permits in his county during the previous year and to certify the amount due each person, including his own fees as provided in this act, and having certified to the correctness of the same shall present it to the county commissioners at the first meeting after December 31 each year which amounts shall be allowed by the boards of county commissioners of the several counties of the State and warrants for the amounts due each such person shall be issued; it being the purpose of this act to grant the clerks of courts the vital statistics fees provided for such officers by this act in addition to the regular salary as fixed by law.

Burial—Vaults and Mausoleums—Construction and Maintenance. (Chap. 248, Act Feb. 18, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That hereafter when any person, firm or corporation, shall desire to build, construct, or erect any mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, the same to be built or constructed, entirely above ground, or partly above and partly excavation and to be built, constructed, and erected so that the same may contain 20 or more deceased human bodies, for permanent interment, before proceeding to build, construct or erect such mausoleum, vault, or other structure, shall present all plans for such construction to the State Board of Health of the State of South Dakota, and if approved by such board, may proceed with the construction and erection of such mausoleum, vault, or other structure. No such mausoleum, vault, or other structure

for the burial of the dead shall be erected other than in accordance with the plans for such construction approved by the State board of health.

SEC. 2. All crypts or catacombs, if any be placed in such mausoleum, vault, or other structure, shall be so constructed that all parts thereof may be readily examined by the State board of health or any other health officer, and such crypts or catacombs shall be hermetically sealed, after deceased body or bodies shall have been placed therein, that no offensive or unhealthful odor or effluvia may escape therefrom.

SEC. 3. Should any person, firm, or corporation fail to hermetically seal such crypts or catacombs, so placed or constructed in such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure and by reason of such failure offensive odor or effluvia arise therefrom, such State board of health, or any other health officer of the State, county, or city in which such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure shall be situated, shall upon the complaint of any resident of the township or city where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structures may be situated, compel the sexton or other person in charge of said mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure, to immediately remove said deceased body or bodies therefrom and properly inter same at the expense of the person, firm, or corporation owning such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure. And if no such person, firm, or corporation may be found in the county where the same may be located then such interment shall be at the expense of the county where such mausoleum, vault, or other burial structure may be situated.

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, may be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500 to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail six months.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Rooming Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Chap. 215, Act Mar. 10, 1915.)

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8. It shall be the duty of every person, persons, firm, or corporation conducting or operating a hotel, restaurant, or rooming house in this State to see that the drinking water supplied by such hotel, restaurant, or rooming house is pure and free from disease germs. The source of supply must be far enough removed from privy vaults, cess-pools, or other means of contamination to prevent drainage from such vaults, cess-pools, or other means of contamination reaching the wells or other source of water supply, and the water shall be subject to inspection and examination by the State food and drug commissioner, and when found by such inspection or examination to be unfit for drinking purposes it shall be condemned and its use for drinking purposes must be discontinued forthwith.

9. Every hotel, rooming house, and 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 daylight and artificial illumination, and that such proper plumbing shall be constructed [sic] and 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 that can be easily opened from the inside in each sleeping room, according to the instructions of the State food and drug commissioner.

In buildings hereafter to be constructed or remodeled into hotels or rooming houses no room shall be used for 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; also a transom as wide as the door leading into the hallway: *Provided*, That no skylight placed in the ceiling of a room shall be approved or accepted as a window within the meaning of this section.

Every person, persons, firm, or corporation who shall construct or remodel or cause to be constructed or remodeled any building to be used for a hotel or rooming house shall first obtain the approval of the State food and drug commissioner of the plumbing and standpipes to be used for fire protection, and of the plans for ventilation and lighting.

10. In all cities, towns, and villages where a system of waterworks and sewerage is maintained for public use, every hotel, rooming house, and restaurant therein shall within six months after the passage of this act be equipped with suitable water-closets for the accommodation of its guests, which water closet or closets shall be connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system and shall be equipped with separate ventilating flue and means of flushing such water closet or closets with water of said system in such a manner as to prevent sewer gas or effluvia from rising therefrom. All lavatories, bath tubs, sinks, drains, closets, and urinals in such hotels, rooming houses, or restaurants must be connected and equipped in a similar manner both as to methods and time, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

11. In all cities, towns, and villages not having a system of waterworks, every hotel, rooming house, or restaurant shall have properly constructed privies or over 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 properly designated.

12. Each and every hotel and restaurant in this State shall be provided with a public wash room, convenient and of easy access to guests. For the use of guests at all such hotels and restaurants, individual towels of washable material, not less than 10 by 15 inches in size after laundering, shall be provided in such wash rooms: *Provided*, That the use of any roller towel or other common towel designed or intended to be used by more than one person is prohibited in such public wash rooms, unless it be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All hotels and rooming houses shall furnish in each bedroom not less than two clean individual towels as described above, together with clean water and suitable equipment for washing. No comb or brush to be used in common by guests or employees for combing or brushing the hair, shall be permitted in any such public wash room. No cup, vessel, or other receptacle to be used promiscuously as a common drinking cup shall be furnished or suffered or permitted to be used in any hotel, restaurant, lunch room, rooming house, or public building in this State.

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17. All bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets and comforts and all carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings used in any hotel or rooming house in this State shall be thoroughly aired, disinfected, and cleaned as often as may be necessary to keep the same in a clean and sanitary condition. No room in any hotel or rooming house or restaurant shall be suffered or permitted to be infested with vermin or bedbugs; and whenever bedbugs or vermin are found to exist in any room, wall or ceiling of such places the same shall be fumigated, disinfected, and renovated until said vermin or bedbugs or both are exterminated.

Whenever any room in any hotel or rooming house shall have been occupied by any person affected with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, tuberculosis or consumption, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, trachoma, typhoid fever, epidemic dysentery, measles, mumps, German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, or any other infectious or contagious disease, the said room shall be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected under the direction of the local health officer, and all bedding therein thoroughly disinfected before said room shall be occupied by another person; but in any event such room shall not be let to any person for at least 48 hours after such fumigation and disinfection.

18. Every kitchen, dining room, and lunch counter in all such hotels, restaurants, or other public places where food is prepared and served shall be kept in a clean and

sanitary condition. The premises surrounding every kitchen where food is prepared for public consumption must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. No slops nor any refuse from food may be deposited within 50 feet of the rear entrance of any such kitchen, and all such refuse must be deposited in water-tight receptacles provided with covers to prevent access of flies to the refuse. All such containers must be emptied and the contents hauled away from the premises not less than twice each week during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November. All doors, windows, and other openings leading to such kitchen and dining rooms must be provided with effective fly screens and every possible effort shall be used to keep flies from kitchen and dining rooms. The floors, walls, closets, cupboards, and refrigerators of all kitchens, pantries, and sculleries shall at all times be kept free from dirt and no dust or grease shall be allowed to collect thereon; and all kitchen appliances, blocks, tables, utensils, and dishes shall be thoroughly cleaned after use and be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. No rusted tin or iron vessel or unclean vessel shall be used in cooking food, and all foodstuffs shall be kept in a clean and suitable place, free from dampness and contact with dirty water, foul air, or other contamination: *Provided*, That no lunches shall be permitted to be served in any pool hall unless the lunch counter and all food supplies and utensils shall be kept in a portion of the room separated by a partition of wood, glass, or metal from the remainder of the said pool hall.

19. When cuspidors for the use of guests, employees, or other persons, are provided in the lobby, office, or other portions of hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms, and rooming houses, each cuspidor shall be emptied and thoroughly washed daily with disinfectant solution and 5 ounces of such solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. No guest, employee, or other person shall expectorate within any building used as a hotel, restaurant, lunch room, or rooming house except in cuspidors as provided herein. No cuspidors shall be permitted to be used as herein provided except cuspidors made of metal, porcelain, or other impervious material with smooth surface.

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21. The State's attorney of each county in this State is hereby authorized and required upon complaint on oath of the State food and drug commissioner or other person to prosecute to termination before any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State of South Dakota a proper action or proceeding against any person or persons violating the provisions of this act.

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