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No. 14

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW YORK COURT DECIDES THAT A BOARD OF HEALTH CAN NOT PRESCRIBE THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATING ITS ORDER AFTER THE ORDER HAS BEEN DISOBEYED.

The board of health of the city of Carthage, N. Y., issued an order to a resident of the village prohibiting him from pumping the contents of his cesspool on the ground, but the board did not prescribe a penalty for disobedience.

The order was disobeyed, and the board, after a hearing, imposed a penalty of \$50. The defendant appealed to the courts, and the Court of Appeals of New York decided that the board should have decided upon the penalty when the order was adopted, and that "the board was without power, after the order had been disobeyed, to prescribe for the first time a penalty for a wrong already done."

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 911.

A CORRECTION.

In the issue of the Public Health Reports of March 24 there appeared an article entitled "Anopheles Crucians—Their Infectibility with the Parasites of Tertian Malaria," by M. Bruin Mitzmain. The title should have read "Anopheles Crucians—Its Infectibility with the Parasites of Tertian Malaria." In the column of "Remarks" in the table accompanying the article appeared a note "3 immature zygotes on stomach wall." This should have read "3 with immature zygotes on stomach wall." These changes were indicated by the author on the proof which was sent to him, but were not transferred to the printer's proof.

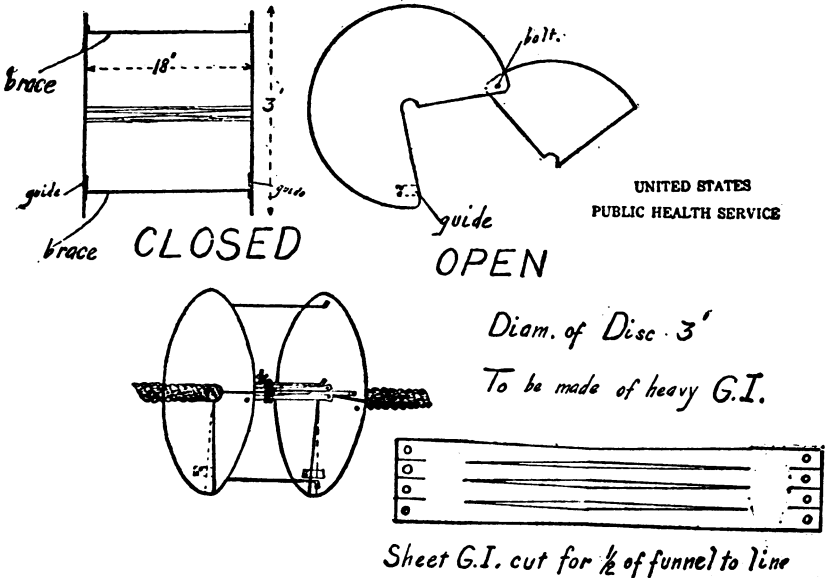
DESIGN OF AN IMPROVED RAT GUARD.

By H. M. MANNING, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

This rat guard is made of two disks of galvanized iron 3 feet or more in diameter, joined by four rods or braces of galvanized iron and a funnel made of sheet galvanized iron.

Each disk is made up of two segments as shown in the diagram, or the disks can be cut as in the Fox rat guard,¹ and joined on one side by a bolt that acts as a hinge, a socket being provided to lock the two segments on the other side. The two disks are joined at the center by a funnel made of sheet iron. The funnel is made up of two halves, one of which joins on the one side the two large segments of the disks and on the other the smaller segments. The central part of the funnel has long segments cut out as shown in the diagram.

RAT GUARD FOR SHIPS LINES



After closing the guard over a ship's line, the central part of the funnel is tied to the line by a small piece of rope. This fastens the rat guard to the ship's line so that it can not slip and completely closes the funnel and locks the two halves of the rat guard.

The advantage of this rat guard is that it is always at right angles to the ship's line, and it would take considerable force to deform it or to flatten it out so that a rat could easily get over it. Also this guard is easily stored away without any danger of damaging it.

¹ Reprint No. 36, from the Public Health Reports, vol. 27, No. 23, June 7, 1912, pp. 907-908.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

With the development of health departments and a growing desire on the part of communities to prevent the controllable diseases in so far as is practicable, increasing attention has naturally been given to the reporting of cases of disease. No health department which takes its work seriously is long in finding out that its efficiency depends upon a knowledge of where disease is and the frequency with which it is occurring, information which is obtained, under present social conditions, almost entirely from reports of cases made by practicing physicians.

The progress which is being made in the State requirements for the notification of disease is shown by the following statement of the number of States¹ in which the several enumerated diseases were notifiable in July, 1911, and the number in which they were notifiable by law or regulation on January 1, 1916. The development of morbidity reports indicates clearly the advances being made in health administration in the several States and the ever widening scope of the work of the health departments.

	Number of States in which notifiable July, 1911.	Number of States in which notifiable January, 1916.		Number of States in which notifiable July, 1911.	Number of States in which notifiable January, 1916.
Actinomycosis.....	2	12	Plague.....	22	36
Anthrax.....	7	25	Pneumonia.....	6	14
Beriberi.....	4	3	Polio-myelitis.....	21	36
Cancer.....	1	5	Puerperal fever.....	2	8
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	24	37	Rabies.....	5	20
Chagas fever.....	1	1	Relapsing fever.....	1	5
Chicken-pox.....	14	31	Rocky Mountain (spotted) fever.....	1	9
Cholera (Asiatic).....	37	45	Scarlet fever.....	38	46
Dengue.....	5	11	Smallpox.....	43	49
Diphtheria.....	39	47	Syphilis.....	2	11
Dysentery.....	1	3	Tetanus.....	5	12
Epidemic dysentery.....	3	8	Trach ma.....	8	28
Erysipelas.....	3	10	Tri-chinosis.....	3	11
Favus.....	1	5	Tuberculosis (all forms).....	22	36
German measles.....	3	16	Tuberculosis (laryngeal).....	4	4
Glanders.....	8	22	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	9	8
Gonococcus infection.....	1	10	Typhoid fever.....	26	42
Leprosy.....	21	34	Typhus fever.....	25	33
Malaria.....	3	18	Uncinariasis.....	5	15
Measles.....	24	38	Whooping cough.....	19	36
Mumps.....	4	18	Yellow fever.....	29	37
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	10	34			
Pellagra.....	4	18			

The diseases notifiable in the several States, including Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, are shown in the table on pages 882 to 885, inclusive.

¹ Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Porto Rico have been considered as States, making a total of 52.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.
CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended March 18, 1916, was received from Surg. Boggess, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction...	251
Basements concreted (square feet, 62,335).....	82
Floors concreted (square feet, 8,571).....	9
Yards, passageways, etc., (square feet, 25,991).....	124
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	96,897
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	147
Roof and basement ventilators, etc. screened.....	690
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,610
Openings around pipes, etc. closed with cement.....	1,370
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	600
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	374
Wooden floors removed.....	37
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	4
New foundation walls installed (cubic feet).....	5,510
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 36,209).....	25
Basements concreted (square feet, 25,456).....	26
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 19,662).....	77
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	81,327
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 6,495).....	7
Buildings razed.....	30
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	851
Nuisances abated.....	317

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	17
Reinspections made on vessels.....	20
New rat guards procured.....	8
Defective rat guards repaired.....	4
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	46
Rats trapped on vessels.....	33
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	173
Traps set on vessels.....	48
Vessels trapped on.....	13
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	49,500
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Poison used on water front (pounds).....	3

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Collected.....	395
Examined.....	311
Found infected.....	None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	193
Mus rattus.....	77
Mus alexandrinus.....	85
Mus musculus.....	40

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

County.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
Monterey.....	328	328	6
Contra Costa.....	99	99	1
Total.....	427	427	7

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Monterey County.....	38	Contra Costa County.....	16
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PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Monterey County—

- Shot March 2, 1916. Raymond ranch, 9 miles north of Salinas, 3 squirrels.
- Shot March 8, 1916. M. Johnson ranch, 9 miles north of Salinas, 2 squirrels.
- Shot March 9, 1916. C. Herbert ranch, 9 miles north of Salinas, 1 squirrel.

Contra Costa County—

- Shot March 1, 1916. Lacassie ranch, 1 mile northwest of Walnut Creek (Rancho Canada del Hambre), 1 squirrel.

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)	393 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 23, 1907	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(1)	Mar. 1, 1916	1,598 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	Mar. 9, 1916	17 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	Aug. 14, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 13, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

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

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended March 18, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	16
New buildings reinspected.....	36
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 21,375).....	17
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 28,645).....	15
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 8,475).....	7
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	12, 775
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	71, 270
New buildings elevated.....	4
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	32
Old buildings inspected.....	8
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings.....	5
Floors concreted, old buildings.....	5
Premises otherwise rat proofed, old buildings.....	3
Openings screened, old buildings.....	9
Rat holes cemented, old buildings.....	19
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	5
Wire screening used (square feet).....	850
Buildings razed.....	3

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	22
Rodents trapped and killed.....	333
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	38
Total.....	393
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	312
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Poison distributed (pounds).....	22
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	8
Bodies found plague infected.....	None.

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	85
Mus norvegicus.....	231
Mus musculus.....	59

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	16
Vessels fumigated.....	1
Sulphur used (pounds).....	900
New rat guards installed.....	9
Defective rat guards repaired.....	25
Fumigation certificates issued.....	1
Port sanitary statements issued.....	39
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	17
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	2
Old restaurants inspected.....	7

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	42
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	12
Mus musculus trapped.....	6
Total.....	61
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	57
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.	
New buildings inspected.....	4
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	4
New buildings, basements concreted (square feet, 1,200).....	1
Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet).....	1,200

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.	
Mus norvegicus trapped.....	186
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	2
Mus rattus trapped.....	3
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Mus musculus trapped.....	1
Total.....	193
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	193
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 ENDED MAR. 11, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	375	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	366	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	20½
Mongoose trapped.....	3	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	6	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	307	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Classification of rats trapped:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	183		
Mus musculus.....	89		
Mus norvegicus.....	56		
Mus rattus.....	38		
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:			
Mus musculus.....	5		
Mus rattus.....	1		

WEEK ENDED MAR. 18, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	391	Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Rats trapped.....	369	Mus alexandrinus.....	2
Mongoose trapped.....	4	Mus rattus.....	16
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	18	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Examined microscopically.....	311	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	20½
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.....	167	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Mus musculus.....	146	Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus norvegicus.....	25		
Mus rattus.....	31		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED MAR. 4, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,702	Classification of rats, etc.—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	2,664	Mus alexandrinus.....	373
Mongoose taken.....	38	Mus rattus.....	794
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,702	Mus musculus.....	1,047
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.		
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:			
Mus norvegicus.....	450		

WEEK ENDED MAR. 11, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,750	Classification of rats, etc.—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	2,716	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	318
Mongoose taken.....	34	<i>Mus rattus</i>	804
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,750	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1,116
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	Last case of rat plague, Pauhau Sugar Co.,	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Jan. 18, 1916.	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	478	Last case of human plague, Pauhau Sugar	
		Co., Dec. 16, 1915.	

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended March 24, 1916. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	135	25
Puerta de Tierra.....	93	3
Santurce.....	193	8

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....		1
Boston, Mass.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	2
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Montclair, N. J.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	6	5	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Fall River, Ma s.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	4	6
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	1	Somerville, Mass.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....		1	Wilmington, Del.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 899.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2		Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Montclair, N. J.....	1	
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	10	
Boston, Mass.....		5	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....		1
Brockton, Mass.....	2		New York, N. Y.....		6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	68	10	Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	14	6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	11	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	2		Providence, R. I.....		2
Detroit, Mich.....	9	2	Reading, Pa.....	2	
Duluth, Minn.....	2		Rochester, N. Y.....	2	
East Orange, N. J.....	1		Rockford, Ill.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	11	2
Hartford, Conn.....	4		San Francisco, Cal.....	4	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Seattle, Wash.....	2	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	5	6	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Wichita, Kans.....	1	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1		Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5		Williamsport, Pa.....	1	

MALARIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

During the week ended March 18, 1916, malaria was reported by cities as follows: Atlanta, Ga., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 2 deaths; Stockton, Cal., 2 cases.

MEASLES.

Washington—Seattle.

Surgeon Lloyd reported that during the week ended March 25, 1916, 97 cases of measles were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 352 cases of the disease, with 1 death, reported in that city since February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 899.

PELLAGRA.

Texas.

The accompanying data relating to the prevalence of pellagra in southern Texas during the year 1915 are taken from a report just made to the South Texas District Medical Association by a committee composed of Drs. B. L. Arms, M. F. Bledsoe, W. F. Thomson, James Greenwood, and J. Mark O'Farrell. The data were obtained by means of circulars addressed to 616 practicing physicians of whom 119 replied.

County.	Circulars sent.	Replies received.	Cases reported.	County.	Circulars sent.	Replies received.	Cases reported.
Austin.....	15	2	11	Matagorda.....	12	4	14
Brazos.....	11	1	10	Montgomery.....	5	1	9
Brayoria.....	14	3	28	Nacogdoches.....	18	2	6
Burlinson.....	5	1	13	Orange.....	9	2	5
Colorado.....	17	2	2	Polk.....	19	1	2
De Witt.....	30	8	9	Sabine.....	13	1	7
Fayette.....	10	1	0	Shelby.....	17	1	4
Fort Bend.....	7	0	0	Taylor.....	6	1	2
Galveston.....	65	13	11	San Augustine.....	10	2	11
Grimes.....	14	3	150	Victoria-Calhoun.....	22	8	9
Harris.....	148	29	36	Waller.....	5	2	48
Jasper-Newton.....	16	2	11	Walker.....	10	1	6
Hardin.....	10	8	32	Washington.....	9	2	1
Jefferson.....	56	12	13	Wharton-Jackson..	15	4	16
Lavaca.....	16	1	5				
Liberty.....	4	1	2	Total.....	616	119	473
Madison.....	8	0	0				

The distribution by age, sex, and color, of 467 of the 473 cases reported is given in the following table:

Age.	White.		Negro.		Total.	Per cent.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Under 10.....	17	12	6	9	44	9.4
10 to 15.....	0	8	4	13	25	5.3
15 to 20.....	5	7	4	22	38	8.2
20 to 25.....	2	16	9	32	59	12.6
25 to 30.....	9	29	10	40	88	18.8
30 to 40.....	11	43	15	36	105	22.5
40 to 50.....	17	16	14	21	68	14.6
Over 50.....	15	12	2	11	40	8.6
Total.....	76	143	64	184	467	100.0
Per cent.....	16.3	30.6	13.7	39.4	100	.....

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.		2	Mobile, Ala.		1
Birmingham, Ala.		2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	
Boston, Mass.	1		Newton, Mass.	1	
Little Rock, Ark.	2		Richmond, Va.		1

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	2		Lorain, Ohio.	2	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Los Angeles, Cal.	11	9
Auburn, N. Y.	3	3	Manchester, N. H.	3	3
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1		Morristown, N. J.	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	5	6	Muscatine, Iowa.	1	
Birmingham, Ala.	1	5	Newark, N. J.	40	14
Braddock, Pa.	7		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Canton, Ohio.	1	4	Newport, Ky.	1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	2	Norristown, Pa.	3	
Chicago, Ill.	269	120	Philadelphia, Pa.	78	46
Cleveland, Ohio.	38	29	Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	30
Coffeyville, Kans.	4	1	Plainfield, N. J.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	2	4	Reading, Pa.	5	4
Dayton, Ohio.	3	4	Rochester, N. Y.	6	3
Detroit, Mich.	6	14	San Francisco, Cal.	7	5
Duluth, Minn.	4	4	Schenectady, N. Y.	7	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6	2	Steeltown, Pa.	1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	5	6	Steubenville, Ohio.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	2	3	Toledo, Ohio.	4	6
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	1	Wichita, Kans.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	2	14	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	2	
Lincoln, Nebr.	1				

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

During the week ended March 18, 1916, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case and 1 death; Portland, Oreg., 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 899.

SMALLPOX.

Florida—Key West Quarantine.

Surg. Guiteras reported that a case of smallpox was removed from the United States torpedo boat destroyer *Jacob Jones* at the Key West quarantine April 21, 1916.

Michigan—Detroit.

Senior Surg. Austin reported by telegraph the occurrence of an outbreak of smallpox in Detroit, Mich., 32 cases of the disease having been present in the city smallpox hospital March 25, 1916, this number diminishing to 16 cases present in that institution April 1, 1916.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 1, 1916, five new foci of smallpox infection were reported in the State of Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Clay County, Cromwell Township 1; Goodhue County, Cannon Falls 5; Jackson County, Round Lake Township 1; Pine County, Dorsey Township 2, Partridge Township 1.

Texas—Galveston.

Surg. Bahrenburg reported by telegraph that 2 new cases of smallpox had been notified at Galveston, Tex., 1 on April 1 and 1 on April 3, 1916.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (Feb. 1-29): Santa Cruz County— Nogales.....		2	Oregon (Jan. 1-31): Counties— Douglas.....	2	
North Dakota (Feb. 1-29): Counties— Burleigh.....	2		Linn.....	2	
Cass.....	7		Umatilla.....	1	
Grand Forks.....	15		Wallowa.....	1	
Griggs.....	1		Total.....	6	
Kidder.....	5				
McHenry.....	1				
Pembina.....	1				
Pierce.....	7				
Ramsey.....	1				
Ward.....	11				
Wells.....	1				
Williams.....	2				
Total.....	54				

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 899.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	3		Little Rock, Ark.....	1	
Canton, Ohio.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Marinette, Wis.....		1
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	
Davenport, Iowa.....	12		New Orleans, La.....	4	
Detroit, Mich.....	22		Oakland, Cal.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	6	2	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	5	
Evansville, Ind.....	6		Omaha, Neb.....	1	
Everett, Wash.....	1		Seattle, Wash.....	2	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	3		Sioux City, Iowa.....	2	
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	11	
Kansas City, Kans.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	7	
Kansas City, Mo.....	4		Wichita, Kans.....	9	
Lincoln, Nebr.....	4				

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Richmond, Va.		2
Covington, Ky.		1	Roc ford, Ill.	1	1
Danville, Ill.		1	Springfield, Ill.		1
New York, N. Y.		1			

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for February, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		North Dakota:	
Hawaii—		Norton County.	2
Hamakua district.	1	Ransom County.	1
Hilo.	2	Total.	3
North Kona district.	1		
Puna district.	1	Oregon:	
Oahu—		Clackamas County.	2
Ewa district.	1	Coos County.	4
Honolulu.	3	Multnomah County—	
Koolauloa district.	2	Portland.	9
Koolapoiko district.	1	Total.	15
Waialua district.	1		
Total.	13		

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Manchester, N. H.	1	
Atlanta, Ga.	2		Milwaukee, Wis.	20	5
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	Mobile, Ala.		1
Baltimore, Md.	5	1	Nashville, Tenn.	3	
Binghamton, N. Y.	2		Newark, N. J.	3	1
Birmingham, Ala.	1		New Haven, Conn.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	2		New Orleans, La.	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	1		Newton, Mass.	1	
Camden, N. J.	2		New York, N. Y.	17	1
Charleston, S. C.	4	1	Pasadena, Cal.	1	
Chelsea, Mass.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	11	
Chicago, Ill.	24	6	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		Portland, Oreg.	3	
Columbus, Ohio.		1	Providence, R. I.	1	
Cumberland, Md.	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.	1	1
Danville, Ill.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	4	1
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	San Diego, Cal.	1	2
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	3	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.		1
El Paso, Tex.		1	Somerville, Mass.		1
Erie, Pa.	1		South Bend, Ind.	1	
Galesburg, Ill.	2		Syracuse, N. Y.	2	
Galveston, Tex.	1		Tampa, Fla.	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	2		Toledo, Ohio.	2	
Lincoln, Nebr.	1		Trenton, N. J.	2	
Little Rock, Ark.	2		Troy, N. Y.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		Washington, D. C.	4	
Lynchburg, Va.	1		Wilmington, Del.	1	
Lynn, Mass.	1		Zanesville, Ohio.	7	

TYPHUS FEVER.**Texas—El Paso.**

Senior Surg. Pierce reported by telegraph that during the seven days ended April 2, 1916, 4 new cases of typhus fever were notified at El Paso, Tex.

Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported by telegraph that 1 new case of typhus fever was notified in Laredo, Tex., April 1, 1916.

Texas and New Mexico.

Senior Surg. Pierce submitted a report of the cases of typhus fever known to have occurred in Texas and New Mexico during the period from December 1, 1915, to March 18, 1916, as follows:

Bracketville, Tex.—Name and age not given. Said to have crossed at Eagle Pass on January 24, 1916. Took sick at Spofford on January 1, 1916, and while on the street was arrested as being insane. County physician called in and recognized the case as typhus and removed the patient to Bracketville. Died (?).

Eagle Pass, Tex.—J. G., male; age, 27. Came from Jalisco, Mexico; arrived at Eagle Pass, January 18, 1916. While being detained at the immigration barracks he took sick, January 19, 1916. Recovered.

El Paso, Tex.—Case No. 1. N. M., male; age, 25; said to have crossed clandestinely at Eagle Pass, Tex., about January 4, 1916. Found sick at the Associated Charity headquarters in El Paso on January 13, 1916. Died January 15, 1916.

Case No. 2. M. B., white, American, male; age, ———; United States immigration inspector. Took sick February 18, 1916. Had been in Juarez, Mexico, and had been closely associated with Mexicans at immigration station. Died February 27, 1916.

Case No. 3. Name and age not given. Convalescent when found in a shanty on Eleventh Street, near Oregon Street. From this same house cases 8 to 14 were taken on March 8.

Case No. 4. R. L. H., male; age, 29. Worked at the cement plant, just outside city of El Paso to the west. Was found sick at 619 South Florence Street. Sent to county hospital. Recovered.

Case No. 5. E. L., male; age, 20. Took sick February 18, 1916. First seen by doctor on March 4, when he was convalescent. Came from Encarnacion, via Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, Torreon; and Juarez, staying several days in each place. Arrived at El Paso about January 20, 1916. Lived at the smelter settlement. Recovered.

Case No. 6. F. G., female; age, 48; mother of case No. 23; same history. Took sick February 23; died March 7, 1916.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Case No. 7. F. L., male; age, 28; brother of case No. 23; same history. Took sick February 25. Recovered.

Case No. 8. A. M., female; age, 18. Took sick February 29 Eleventh and Oregon Streets, El Paso. Came from Guanajuato about one month ago. Recovered.

Case No. 9. G. V., female; age, 21. Took sick February 29, 1916. Same family as case 8. Recovered.

Case No. 10. J. C., male; age, 23. Took sick March 3, 1916. Same family as cases 8 and 9. Recovered.

Case No. 11. J. C., female; age, 22. Took sick March 5, 1916. Same family as cases 8, 9, and 10. Recovered.

Case No. 12. S. P., female; age, 15. Took sick March 3, 1916. Same family as cases 8, 9, 10, and 11. Recovered.

Case No. 13. M. M., male; age, 36. Patient stated he had been sick only two days on March 8, 1916. He was at that time convalescent from mild typhus. Taken from the same house as cases 8 to 12. Recovered.

Case No. 14. F. C., female; age, 18 months; child of case 11. Recovered.

Case No. 15. J. H., male; age, 14; found sick at smelter settlement March 9, 1916. Said to have lived there for two months. Recovered.

Case No. 16. M. A., female; age, 60. Sent to hospital on March 7, 1916, from Sembrano, about 5 miles east of El Paso. This patient left the house at the smelter settlement, where cases 5, 6, and 7 were found. Died March 10, 1916.

Case No. 17. M. G., male; age, 22. Came from Aguascalientes, Mexico, 22 days ago. Lived at the smelter settlement, No. 26 Nipper Street. Recovered.

Case No. 18. P. J., male; age, 26. Came from Leon, Mexico, about 22 days ago. Lived in Juarez Alley, Eleventh and Oregon Streets. Recovered.

Case No. 19. A. C., male; age, 8 years. Same family as cases 26 to 32. Juarez Alley, Eleventh and Oregon Streets. Recovered.

Case No. 20. V. C., female; age, 3 years. Same family as case 19. Recovered.

Case No. 21. J. P. (C.), male; age, 10 years. Same family as cases 19 and 20, 1120 South Oregon Street (Juarez Alley). Recovered.

Case No. 22. J. P., male; age, 7 years. Same family as cases 19, 20, and 21. Recovered.

Case No. 23. G. H., male; age, 22. Came from Encarnacion, Mexico, about 22 days ago. Lived at the smelter settlement. Recovered.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Laredo, Tex.—Case No. 1. M. C., female; age, 56. Lived in Laredo, Tex., more than 25 years. Took sick December 4, 1915; had been to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on November 24 and 25, during which time many Carranza soldiers were there. Infection no doubt contracted at that time. Died.

Case No. 2. J. A., male; age, 23. Lived in Laredo, Tex., all his life. Son of case 1. Took sick December 6, 1915. Recovered.

Case No. 3. I. A., male; age, 16. Lived in Laredo, Tex., all his life. Son of case 1. Took sick December 8, 1915. Recovered.

Case No. 4. G. R., male; age, 30. Indefinite history as to previous residence. Took sick December 27, 1915. Recovered.

Case No. 5. J. M., male; age, 25. Came from City of Mexico about December 26, 1915. Took sick January 1, 1916, at Ferrino Hotel, Laredo. Recovered.

Case No. 6. M. P., male; age, 21. Took sick February 9, 1916; was at home in Laredo until found and isolated on February 17, 1916. Previous history as to residence indefinite. Recovered.

Case No. 7. E. M., female; age, 24. From Leon, Guanajuato; arrived in Laredo on February 1, 1916; worked for seven days, after which she remembers nothing. She was found wandering around the streets of Laredo February 24 and sent to isolation hospital. Recovered.

Case No. 8. J. R., male; age, 19. From Durango; arrived at Laredo February 1, 1916; went to Cactus, Tex., where he worked until February 10, after which no history is obtainable until he was found at a labor agency on February 24. Sent to isolation hospital. Recovered.

Case No. 9. P. K. O., white, male. Took sick at Matahuala, Mexico, while working with typhus cases on March 1. Came to Laredo on special train with other Americans coming out of Mexico. Quarantined at Laredo. Case not ended March 18.

Case No. 10. C. H., white, American; age, 46. Same remarks as case 9.

Moore, Tex.—Six cases. These cases occurred in a family of six from Oaxaca, who crossed at Laredo on January 28, 1916; went to San Antonio and lived at 1142 or 1147 South Flores Street "for several days." The family then went to Piersol, 37 miles south of San Antonio, and then to Moore, 15 miles north of Piersol. The father and mother died about February 15, later the four children of the family were found lying out in the fields sick with typhus. The four children recovered.

San Antonio, Tex.—Case No. 1. L. M. F., male; age, 22. Lived at 1414 West Commerce Street for eight days prior to December 25, 1915, on which date he was sent to the city hospital. Had arrived from Mexico on December 18, 1915. Recovered.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Case No. 2. R. P., male; age, ———. No previous history obtainable. Died at city hospital on January 11, 1916.

Santa Rita, N. Mex.—Case No. 1. Name ———, male; age, 48. Had lived at Hurley, N. Mex., for two years. Let two Mexicans from Old Mexico sleep in his house and about 10 days later developed typhus. Sent to Santa Rita, where the Chino Copper Co. hospital is located. Proper precautions taken by the company to prevent spread.

Case No. 2. Name, ———; age, over 50 years. Said to have lived there long time. Infection not yet traced. Case not ended March 18.

City Report for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916.

During the week ended March 18, 1916, 11 cases of typhus fever, with 1 death, were notified at El Paso, Tex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for February, 1916.

During the month of February, 1916, 19 cases of diphtheria, 268 cases of measles, and 1 case of scarlet fever were reported in the Territory of Hawaii; and during the same month 17 cases of diphtheria, 133 cases of measles, and 63 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the State of North Dakota.

Oregon Report for January, 1916.

During the month of January, 1916, 19 cases of diphtheria, 30 cases of measles, and 18 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the State of Oregon.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 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	245	14	3	286	1	28	1	31	26
Boston, Mass.	745,139	267	47	7	115	3	54	1	48	21
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	787	107	13	283	1	326	6	278	83
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	188	31	4	187	2	45	3	82	19
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	212	61	1	167	2	37	3	32	17
New York, N. Y.	5,469,190	1,541	364	24	696	16	208	3	351	180
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	628	87	13	427	5	65	3	126	66
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	194	13	2	201	4	16	1	23	14
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	237	54	3	82	1	40	1	70	23
From 200,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	135	10	3	185	1	7	1	16	23
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	124	25	1	331	3	1	1	24	19
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	94	9	1	37	1	27	2	24	8
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	117	9	1	22	1	7	1	63	25
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	123	10	1	365	7	36	2	24	8
Newark, N. J.	399,000	137	13	1	572	5	26	1	65	17
New Orleans, La.	366,484	148	12	2	9	1	1	1	38	22
San Francisco, Cal.	*416,912	.....	38	2	4	1	45	1	26	8
Seattle, Wash.	330,534	51	.....	.....	94	1	1	1	18	6
Washington, D. C.	358,679	129	6	.....	64	.....	9	2	26	8

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	299,722	71	2	.....	16	.....	5	.....	7	5
Kansas City, Mo.....	289,879	.....	22	3	172	.....	55	5	3	12
Portland, Oreg.....	272,833	52	2	.....	22	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	87	7	.....	66	.....	19	.....	1	7
Rochester, N. Y.....	239,747	77	2	.....	45	.....	3	.....	13	3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Atlanta, Ga.....	181,873	78	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9
Birmingham, Ala.....	174,108	56	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	7
Bridgeport, Conn.....	118,434	40	5	1	2	.....	5	.....	4	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	36	9	1	3	.....	3	.....	7	7
Camden, N. J.....	101,319	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	6	.....
Canton, Ohio.....	125,509	47	7	1	25	.....	115	1	4	4
Fall River, Mass.....	126,901	46	2	.....	10	.....	2	.....	1	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	31	.....	.....	37	.....	9	.....	17	2
Hartford, Conn.....	108,969	49	7	1	158	1	4	1	6	2
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	31	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Lynn, Mass.....	100,316	29	6	.....	52	.....	10	.....	3	3
Nashville, Tenn.....	115,978	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,691	36	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	10	7
New Haven, Conn.....	147,095	.....	1	1	1	.....	9	1	10	2
Oakland, Cal.....	191,803	.....	3	1	2	.....	5	.....	4	6
Omaha, Nebr.....	135,455	.....	6	1	14	.....	59	3	3	3
Reading, Pa.....	105,091	38	.....	1	41	2	18	1	.....	1
Richmond, Va.....	151,671	69	.....	.....	112	1	3	.....	4	8
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	44	9	.....	43	.....	9	.....	3	1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	152,534	44	8	2	3	.....	1	.....	8	4
Tacoma, Wash.....	108,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	187,840	66	10	.....	334	1	7	.....	2	5
Trenton, N. J.....	109,212	56	8	1	14	.....	4	.....	5	4
Worcester, Mass.....	160,523	57	12	2	24	1	2	.....	12	6
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	40	4	1	50	.....	13	.....	1	2
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55,806	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	33	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Brockton, Mass.....	65,716	20	3	.....	133	.....	3	.....	3	2
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	18	2	.....	8	.....	7	1	.....	3
Charleston, S. C.....	60,427	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,576	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Covington, Ky.....	56,520	16	2	.....	16	1	7	.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	33	2	.....	150	4	7	.....	2	2
Elizabeth, N. J.....	84,550	24	8	.....	24	.....	6	.....	3	4
El Paso, Tex.....	51,936	63	3	3	12	.....	3	.....	.....	7
Erie, Pa.....	73,798	24	4	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	72,125	31	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	74,352	15	.....	.....	98	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,754	30	2	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Hoboken, N. J.....	76,101	24	7	2	28	.....	9	1	9	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	66,585	24	.....	.....	108	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	96,854	.....	5	.....	12	.....	4	.....	2	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	50,269	.....	2	.....	9	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	98,197	18	9	.....	9	1	3	.....	3	3
Little Rock, Ark.....	55,158	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden, Mass.....	50,067	12	10	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	76,959	28	2	.....	113	.....	1	.....	2	2
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
New Britain, Conn.....	52,203	.....	2	1	115	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	88,158	21	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Passaic, N. J.....	69,010	23	6	.....	23	1	1	.....	.....	3
Pawtucket, R. I.....	58,156	22	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Rockford, Ill.....	53,761	.....	1	.....	44	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	64,806	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Saginaw, Mich.....	51,815	26	.....	.....	78	1	3	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	51,115	32	1	.....	29	.....	1	.....	21	5
Schenectady, N. Y.....	95,265	20	5	1	15	.....	5	.....	5	1
Sioux City, Iowa.....	55,588	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	85,460	21	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	3
South Bend, Ind.....	67,030	15	5	.....	39	.....	3	.....	.....	1

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		2	1	17		2			3
Tampa, Fla.	51,521		1							
Troy, N. Y.	77,758		2				5			7
Wichita, Kans.	67,947		1						2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	18	3		5		2		4	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		4		123	1	2			
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	8	1		1					
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947	12			14		1		2	1
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	8			10		2		2	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	9			7	1				2
Butte, Mont.	42,918	20	3		106		3			3
Chelsea, Mass.	*32,452	7	1		5		5		4	1
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	6			1		4		2	
Cumberland, Md.	25,361	4	2		131				1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	13			237	2	2			
Davidport, Iowa	47,127		1				7			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	8	1		3		5		3	
Elgin, Ill.	27,814	9			1					
Everett, Mass.	38,307	11	3		2		2		1	2
Everett, Wash.	33,767	10					1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	14	3	1	17				1	
Galveston, Tex.	41,076		2				1			1
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	26	2		4		4		3	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,361	12	2						2	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	5	2		2		7		1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522		3		3		3		3	
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	16	1		5	1			1	2
Lima, Ohio	34,644	12	2		95		3			
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	12			4		8	1		1
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662		2		4		1			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	11			60				1	1
Madison, Wis.	30,084		1		8		1			1
Medford, Mass.	25,737	9			1		1			
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	6	5		38		1	1	1	1
New Castle, Pa.	40,351				2					
Newport, Ky.	31,722	5	1				1			
Newport, R. I.	29,631	7	4		8		2			3
Newton, Mass.	43,085	7	2		10		1			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	9	1		85	1	2		1	
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	8			28					2
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	2					2			
Orange, N. J.	32,524	14	5		33		1		5	2
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	11							2	3
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		1						1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	5	5	1			1		1	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	8			5					1
Racine, Wis.	45,507		5		42		6		1	1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	17	3		1				4	
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	5					1			
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	8	1		16		1			
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	9	1				1			
Superior, Wis.	45,285	4	2		4		3			1
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	12			3		2		1	1
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	9			1		6		1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	7							4	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097				151					1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,435	14	2						1	
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	14					1			1
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		1		52	1				
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	12					4			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316				1					
Biddeford, Me.	17,570	9								1
Braddock, Pa.	21,310								1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	7					2			1
Clinton, Mass.	*13,075	4								

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 18, 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 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Concord, N. H.	22,480	10			11					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	8								
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	8	2		11	1			2	
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	11			1				1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	3			2					
Marinette, Wis.	*14,610	1			1		1		1	
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	7	1				1		1	
Morri-town, N. J.	13,158	4	1		6				1	
Muscatoine, Iowa.	17,287	5	1							
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	7							1	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	12								
New London, Conn.	20,771	8	1						1	1
North Adams, Mass.	*22,019	5					1			
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	4					1		4	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	8					1			4
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	11	1		19				1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	4	1							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	8			3		1		2	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	23,522		1		15		1			
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	3	1		5				3	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	8			36		3		2	4
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	3								

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

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Plague Rat Found—Shanghai.

During the two weeks ended February 26, 1916, out of 632 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 20, 1916, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment Mar. 20, 1916.	Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment Mar. 20, 1916.
Cerebrospinal men- ingitis.....			1	Measles.....	12		9
Diphtheria.....	12		12	Paratyphoid fever..	1		4
Leprosy.....		1	245	Scarlet fever.....	3		3
Malaria.....	3		5	Typhoid fever.....	9	2	26
				Varicella.....	13		11

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 7, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 12.....	144	49	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 3.....	8	6	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	11	6	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Jan. 11-31.....	60	47	
Hungary.....	Jan. 10-16.....	2	2	
India:				
Calcutta.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....		14	
Madras.....	Feb. 13-19.....	4	3	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 5.....	34	21	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 6-19.....	2	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....	5	5	
Egypt:				
Assiout, province.....	Feb. 20-21.....	5	1	Jan. 1-Feb. 24, 1916: Cases, 68; deaths, 43.
Girgeh, province.....	Feb. 18.....	1	1	
Keneh, province.....	Feb. 22.....	2	2	
Minieh, province.....	Feb. 18-23.....	1	2	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 23-29.....		5	Septicæmic. Case pneumonic. Jan. 16-Feb. 5, 1916: Cases, 25,970; deaths, 20,138.
Bombay.....	Feb. 6-19.....	58	51	
Henzada.....	Jan. 16-22.....		12	
Madras Presidency.....	Feb. 13-19.....	431	288	
Mandalay.....	Jan. 23-29.....		181	
Pegu.....	do.....		1	
Prome.....	do.....		3	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 9-29.....	109	98	
Toungoo.....	Jan. 23-29.....		2	
Java:				
Surabaya City.....	Jan. 1-14.....	11	11	

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 Apr. 7, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Feb. 11-24, 1916: Cases, 4.
Newcastle district.....	Feb. 11-24.....	3		
Singleton district.....	do.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1,429		
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Niagara Falls.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
China:				
Shanghai.....	Feb. 13-26.....	2		
Germany:				
Berlin.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
Lüneburg, Government district.....	Feb. 13-19.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Mar. 5-11.....	4		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Mar. 13-19.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 6-19.....	163	91	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....		3	
Karachi.....	Feb. 16-22.....	1		
Madras.....	Feb. 13-19.....	82	13	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 5.....	159	32	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Feb. 21-27.....	2		
Java.....				Dec. 17-30, 1915: Cases, 21; deaths, 6. Jan. 3-10, 1916: Cases, 55; deaths, 11.
Batavia.....	Jan. 3-10.....	3	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Mar. 13-19.....		29	
Guadalajara.....	Mar. 12-18.....	21	4	
Mazatlan.....	Mar. 8-14.....		1	
Monterey.....	Mar. 13-19.....	2		
Tampico.....	Mar. 1-10.....		10	
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 6-19.....	10	7	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Mar. 5-11.....	5		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	62	19	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	10		Jan. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 11; Feb. 20-26, 1916: Cases, 13. Received out of date.
Venezuela:				
Tachira, State.....	Mar. 12.....			Present.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Jan. 9-15.....	235		
Germany.....				Feb. 12-19, 1916: Cases, 6; deaths, 9. In prison camps.
Bromberg Government district.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		Feb. 20-26, 1916: Cases, 39; deaths, 2.
Marburg.....	do.....	1	1	
Saxony.....	do.....	37	1	Prison camp.
Java.....				Dec. 24-30, 1915: Cases, 7; deaths, 3. Jan. 3-10, 1916: Cases, 13; deaths, 2.
Batavia.....	Jan. 3-10.....	11	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Mar. 13-19.....		4	
Guadalajara.....	Mar. 12-18.....	22	6	
Piedras Negras.....	do.....	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Feb. 6-19.....	231	24	
Petrograd.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	5	4	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 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. 2-22.....		7	
Bombay.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....		139	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....		56	
Henzada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....	19	16	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 26.....		12	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 18.....		46	
Mergui.....	Oct. 23-Jan. 1.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		21	
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 25.....		15	
Pakkoku.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....		45	
Pegu.....	Jan. 16-22.....		2	
Promé.....	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. 2-15.....		9	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 11.....		47	
Yenangyaung.....	Nov. 2.....	1	1	American. Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813; deaths, 549.
Indo-China.....				
	1915.			
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.....				Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1915: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. Nov. 12-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 17; deaths, 10. Vicinity of Batavia.
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 27.....	55	36	
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	
Cheribon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1		
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Nov. 6-12.....		10	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present. Present.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....			
Essaleme.....	Nov. 28.....		7	
Gazian.....	Nov. 6-12.....		4	
Karkhan-Roud.....	Nov. 28.....		38	And in vicinity.
Kazvin.....	Nov. 27.....		10	
Resht.....	Nov. 24.....			And vicinity: Present. Present.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....			
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....	20	11	
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. Present.
Do.....	Jan. 8.....			

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	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 120. Jan. 1-Feb. 17, 1916: Cases, 53; deaths, 36.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2		
Assiout, Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 15.....	13	6	
Fayoum, Province.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 17.....	4	6	
Garbieh, Province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6	4	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 13.....	2	1	
Gizeh, Province.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Keneh, Province.....	Feb. 15.....	2	1	
Minieh, Province.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	13	9	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 17.....	26	16	
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. 2-22.....		18	
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. 2-15.....		18	
Karachi.....	Nov. 7-20.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5.....		118	Madras Presidency, Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915: Cases, 141,356; deaths, 109,095.
Do.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 1.....	1,839	1,288	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	2,977	2,087	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 1.....		266	
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....		478	
Pegu.....	Jan. 9-22.....		3	
Prome.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 18.....	68	66	
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	13	13	
Toungoo.....	Jan. 16-22.....		1	
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 72; deaths, 65.
	1915.			
Anam, Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	9	5	
Cambodia, Province.....	do.....	20	19	
Cochin China, Provinces.....	do.....	2		
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8	5	
Do.....	Jan. 3-23.....	15	8	
Tonkin, Provinces.....	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	
Pasoerbean residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	49	50	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	24	24	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	12	12	
Surakarta residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	1,085	1,056	
Mauritius.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 30.....	8		
Peru.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 455; deaths, 240. In addition, 18 cases, course of disease unknown.
Ancachs department.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915.....	8	6	
Arequipa department.....	do.....	23	15	
Callao department.....	do.....	39	13	
Lambayecque department.....	do.....	102	38	
Libertad department.....	do.....	123	63	
Lima department.....	do.....	104	63	
Piura department.....	do.....	52	33	
Tumbez Province, Piura.....	do.....	4	9	
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Transbaikal Province.....	October, 1914.....	16	13	
Straits Settlement:				
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	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 7.....	11	11	In Hoopstad and Winsburg districts.
Atsea.....	Dec. 29, 1915-Jan. 10, 1916.	4		On s. s. Syria from Bombay; 3 left at Aden; 1 arrived Jan. 10, at Suez.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria: Algiers.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Australia: New South Wales.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 62. Jan. 7-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		Do.
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		
Wyong 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. 26.....	57	10	
Hungary— Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	373		In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	73	2	
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	42	13	
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	2	
Canada: Alberta— Calgary.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
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-Mar. 18.....	4		
Canary Islands: Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic.
Aruacas.....	Dec. 5-18.....			Present.
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
China: Antung.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Foochow.....	Nov. 21-27.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 2-22.....			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.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9		50 miles from Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, mild varioloid from U. S. S. Louisiana.
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 8.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, confluent form.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 21-27.....	3		
Cairo.....	Sept. 3-Dec. 31.....	9	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Germany:				Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.
Bavaria—				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Breslau.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Dusseldorf.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Gumlingen, 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:				
Bristol.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		On s. s. from Bombay.
Cardiff.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 4.....	21	1	
Manchester.....	Feb. 20-26.....	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. 9-29.....		5	
Karachi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....	210	75	
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-Feb. 20.....	3		
Java:				Oct. 15-Dec. 20, 1915: Cases, 837; deaths, 112.
Batavia.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 3.....	41	16	
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		
Malta:				
Dec. 1-31.....		1		
Manchuria:				
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 15.....		149	
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. 11.....	51	13	
Hermosillo.....	Dec. 12-Mar. 4.....	141	29	Feb. 13, from 50 to 100 (estimated) cases present within radius of 50 miles of city.
Juarez.....	Feb. 11.....	8		Including 53 cases brought, Feb. 9-15, from Sonora.
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 7.....	65	24	Feb. 29, 2 cases on train from Mexico City to El Paso.
Mexico City.....				
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. 14: Epidemic; estimated cases, 100.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....		79	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 1.....	34	29	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 5.....	81	72	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 5.....	9	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		
Siberia— Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	10	3	Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 4.....		1	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		30	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		6	
Tarragona.....	Feb. 13-19.....		1	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....	111	10	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 19.....	34	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....	7	3	
Singapore.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5.....	7	2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25.....	43		
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	28		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 25.....	75	31	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....	12	4	
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.
Trieste.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6		
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	2	
Hungary— Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	14		
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. 18.....	14	8	
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-Dec. 31.....	73	40	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31.....	1	2	
Germany:				Feb. 6-12, 1916. Cases, 63; deaths; 7; prisoners.
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 9-29.....		2	
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....		3	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Dortmund.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Erfurt.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-15.....		2	
Hanover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-22.....	2	2	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	14	4	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1		
Merseburg, (Govt. district).....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
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. 9-26.....	1	2	
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. 21-Feb. 6.....		206	Dec. 10: Present among troops.
Yehije-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....			Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Jan. 11-20.....	2		
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 28-Jan. 3.....	25	13	Oct. 15-Dec. 20, 1915: Cases, 85; deaths, 25.
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 7.....	7	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 15.....		33	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Do.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 11.....	60	15	
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.
Piedras Negras.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
Queretaro.....	Dec. 16.....			Prevalent. Estimated number cases, 500.
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 16-21.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1		In person from Mexico City.
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		
Do.....	Feb. 6-19.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	.....do.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....			Estimated deaths, 200 daily.
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	
Mersina.....	.....do.....	3		

YELLOW FEVER.

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

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Penalty for Violation of Order of Board of Health—Must be Determined when Order is Made.

VILLAGE OF CARTHAGE *v.* COLLIGAN, 110 N. E. Rep., 439. (Nov. 16, 1915.)

A board of health is without power, after its order has been disobeyed, to prescribe for the first time a penalty for a wrong already done.

A State law authorized local boards of health to make general and special orders for the protection of the public health and to prescribe and impose penalties for the violation of such orders not exceeding \$100. The board of health of the village of Carthage ordered the defendant not to again pump the contents of his cesspool over the ground, but they did not prescribe the penalty to be incurred if the order was violated. Defendant disobeyed the order, and then the board fixed the penalty at \$50. Defendant appealed, and the court held that the board had no right after the commission of the offense, to determine what the penalty should be.

CARDOZO, J.: This is an action to recover a penalty imposed on the defendant by the board of health of the village of Carthage.

The defendant had a cesspool on his land, and emptied it in ways offensive to his neighbors. The board of health adopted a resolution that he must not again pump his cesspool over the ground, and that he must abate the existing nuisance, and the village attorney was directed to draw up a notice to that effect. No penalty was prescribed in the event of disobedience. The resolution was followed by the service of a notice which we think was sufficient in form, and which warned the defendant that he was forbidden to pump the contents of his cesspool upon the surface of the ground. The defendant disobeyed the order, and was directed to show cause why a penalty should not be imposed. He appeared before the board; a hearing followed; and a resolution was adopted that the amount of the penalty to be imposed be fixed at \$50; and that it be paid forthwith. Whether the penalty is legal is the question to be determined.

By section 21 of the public health law (L. 1909, ch. 49; Cons. Laws, ch. 45) a village board of health has the power to make both general and special orders for the protection of the public health. General orders or regulations must be not only adopted, but also published. It is conceded that there are no general orders or regulations applicable to the defendant's case. Special orders, in individual cases, not of general application, may be made without publication, but must be served upon the owner. The same statute clothes the board with other powers to make its ordinances effective. It "may issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths to witnesses and compel them to testify, and for such purposes it shall have the same powers as a justice of the peace of the State in a civil action of which he has jurisdiction." (L. 1909, ch. 49, sec. 21.) It may also "prescribe and impose penalties for the violation of or failure to comply with any of its orders or regulations, not exceeding \$100 for a single violation or failure, to be sued for and recovered by it in the name and for the benefit of the municipality; and may maintain actions in any court of competent jurisdiction to restrain by injunction such violations, or otherwise to enforce such orders and regulations."

The order directed to the defendant was not a general one. It was an order in an individual case. It did not prescribe any penalty. It simply announced a command. We think the board was without power, after the order had been disobeyed, to prescribe for the first time a penalty for a wrong already done. The statute is not mandatory, but permissive. It does not require the board to prescribe any penalty whatever. It merely authorizes the board to prescribe one. If the board had "prescribed" a penalty in advance of the offense, it might have "imposed" the penalty after the offense. Even then, its finding that the offense had been committed would be subject, of course, to reexamination by the courts. (*People ex. rel. Copcutt v. Board of Health*, 140 N. Y., 1; 35 N. E., 320; 23 L. R. A., 481; 37 Am. St. Rep., 522.) We do not say that it was bound in advance of the event to make the penalty a fixed one. (*Dillon, Municipal Corporations*, vol. 2, secs. 608, 613; *City of Poughkeepsie v. King*, 38 App. Div., 610; 57 N. Y. Supp., 116.) Following the words of the statute, it might prescribe by its order a penalty not exceeding \$100, and then take heed of circumstances aggravating or mitigating the offense in imposing the penalty up to the maximum prescribed. But the difficulty in this case is that not till after the event did the board give notice to the defendant that he would be subjected to any penalty whatever. It is usual to authorize boards of aldermen and other local bodies when adopting ordinances to prescribe penalties within stated limits. But if they adopt an ordinance without a penalty they may not affix one thereafter so as to cover past offenses. The lack of power is, of course, the same whether the ordinance is general or special. A different situation would be here if the legislature had said that there must be no ordinance without a penalty. In such a case, a penalty, not exceeding the prescribed maximum, might automatically attach. But that is not the case before us. The board may abate this nuisance. It may enjoin the violation of its order. It may even prescribe a penalty if the violation is continued. But for past offenses there is no penalty, for none has been prescribed.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

Willard Bartlett, C. J., and Hiscock, Collin, Hogan, and Pound, JJ., concur. Seabury, J., dissents on dissenting opinion of Krause, P. J., below.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ILLINOIS.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Act June 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That the State board of health shall have charge of the registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths throughout the State. The said board shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of this act throughout the State, and shall cause to be preserved and kept the originals of all such records in the office of the State board of health in the capitol building at Springfield.

SEC. 2. That the secretary of the State board of health shall be the superintendent of such registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths. The State board of health shall, in conformity with the law, provide for such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, and the said board may fix the compensation of persons thus employed within the amounts appropriated therefor by the general assembly. Suitable quarters shall be provided by the secretary of State for the registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths, which quarters shall be properly equipped with a fireproof vault and with filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records returned to said board under this act.

SEC. 3. That for the purposes of this act the State shall be divided into vital statistics registration districts (hereinafter referred to as registration districts), as follows:

Each city, village, and incorporated town, and each township in counties under township organization (excepting that portion of the township constituting a separate registration district) and each road district in counties not under township organization (excepting that portion of the road district constituting a separate registration district) shall constitute a registration district.

Whenever in the opinion of the State board of health, it is advisable to subdivide a registration district located in territory outside of cities, villages, or incorporated towns of less than 100,000 population, or to combine into one district two or more registration districts located in such territory, such consolidation or subdivision may be effected by such board, and whenever two or more registration districts are consolidated or a registration district is subdivided, the said board shall appoint a local registrar for each such newly created district.

SEC. 4. That the local registrars for each registration district shall be as follows:

In cities, villages, and incorporated towns the clerk of the city, village, or incorporated town shall be the local registrar for the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That in cities, villages, and incorporated towns in which registration of births, stillbirths, or deaths is conducted under local ordinance, the officer of the city, village, or incorporated town who is local registrar under such ordinance shall be the local registrar under this act, and such local registrars shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State board of health and to all the provisions of this act.

In each township in counties under township organization, excepting those portions of the township constituting a separate registration district, the clerk of the township shall be the local registrar for the purposes of this act.

In each road district in counties not under township organization, excepting those portions of the road district constituting a separate registration district, the road district clerk shall be the local registrar for the purposes of this act.

Each local registrar immediately upon taking office shall, in conformity with the law, appoint a deputy whose duty it shall be to act in his stead in case of absence, illness, or disability, and such deputy shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing local registrars. And when it may appear necessary for the convenience of the people in any registration district, the local registrar, when so directed by the State board of health, shall appoint, in conformity with the law, one or more suitable persons to act as subregistrars, who shall act for the registrar in and for such portion of the registration district as may be designated by said State board of health; and each subregistrar shall note over his signature the date on which each certificate was filed with him and shall forward all such certificates to the local registrar of the district within 10 days and in all cases before the third day of the following month. All subregistrars shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State board of health and shall be liable to the same penalties as local registrars, as provided in section 21 of this act.

SEC. 5. That the body of any person whose death has occurred in the State or which shall have been found therein, shall not be interred or disinterred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into or from place to place in any registration district, nor shall it be temporarily held pending further disposition more than 72 hours after death, unless a permit for burial, removal or other disposition thereof shall have been properly issued by the local registrar, deputy or subregistrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found. No burial or removal permit shall be issued by any such registrar until, whenever practicable, a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That when a dead body is transported by common carrier into any registration district for burial therein, then the transit or removal permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district into which the body has been transported for burial or other disposition, as a basis upon which he may issue a local burial permit: *And provided further*, That where it is necessary to obtain a burial or removal permit before completion of an inquest, the coroner may make out a temporary certificate pending inquest, which certificate shall, whenever practicable, give all the personal and statistical particulars required by this act and the rules of the State board of health. Such certificate shall be marked at the top: "For temporary use only," and shall state under the item cause of death, "Inquest pending." Such temporary certificate shall not be considered a substitute for the permanent certificate provided for in section 8 of this act.

No local registrar shall require from undertakers or persons acting as undertakers any fee for the issuance of burial or removal permits under this act.

SEC. 6. That a stillborn child shall be registered as a stillbirth and a certificate of stillbirth shall be filed with the local registrar in the same manner as required for a certificate of death: *Provided*, That a certificate of stillbirth shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, if either was in attendance, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and if prematurely born, the period of uterogestation in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit of the form prescribed by the State board of health shall be required. Stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife, shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance, as provided for in section 8 of this act. If twin, triplet, or other plural birth, a separate certificate shall be required for each child in the order of birth.

SEC. 7. That the certificate of death shall contain at least the items of the standard certificate of death, approved and adopted by the United States Bureau of the Census. The personal particulars shall be authenticated by the signature and address of the informant who shall be the nearest of kin or other competent person acquainted with the facts. The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the legally qualified

physician, if any, last in attendance, or coroner, or by the local registrar, as provided for in section 8 of this act.

Certificate of death or of stillbirth and record thereof required by this act shall not in the case of an illegitimate child or person contain the name or other identifying fact relating to the father or reputed father thereof, or to the mother thereof, without the consent of the said father or reputed father to the use of his name, nor the use of the name of the mother without her consent to the use of her name.

SEC. 8. That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker or person acting as such, to notify the local registrar and the coroner of such death, and in such cases, if no suspicion of death from violence, casualty, or undue means exists, the local registrar may make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts: *Provided further*, That if the registrar or coroner has reason to believe that the death may have been due to some cause which under the law is subject to investigation by the coroner the death shall then be referred to the coroner or other proper officer for his investigation and certification. The coroner or other proper officer whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or if from external causes, (1) the means of death; and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal; and shall, in any case, furnish such information as may be required by the State board of health in order to properly classify the death.

SEC. 9. That the undertaker or person acting as undertaker shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the local or subregistrar of the district in which the death occurred, and for securing a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required from the nearest of kin, or person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or to the coroner, if so directed by the local or subregistrar, for the medical or coroner's certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record. He shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local or subregistrar within the time limit for the issuance of a burial or removal permit: *Provided*, That when the body is the subject of an inquest or an investigation by the coroner, the personal and statistical particulars required herein shall be obtained by the coroner at the time of the inquest or investigation, and over the signature and address of the informant: *Provided further*, That for deaths in hospitals and institutions, the personal and statistical particulars required herein shall be furnished by the physician or person in charge of such hospital or institution, who shall obtain the information from the records of said hospital or institution, as made and provided for in section 16 of this act.

The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the person in charge of the place where the body is to be buried or otherwise disposed of before the interment or other disposal of the body, or, when the body is shipped by any common carrier, the transit or removal permit must accompany the corpse to its destination, in accordance with the official rules of the State board of health governing transportation of the dead, and said permit shall be delivered to the person to whom the body is consigned, or to the person in charge of the cemetery or other place where interment or other disposition is to be made.

SEC. 10. That if the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar and over his signature that permission is granted to inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the deceased, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the State board of health.

SEC. 11. That no dead human body or part thereof shall be received by any person in charge of any premises in which interments and other disposition of human bodies are made unless said body or part thereof is accompanied by a burial permit, issued by any local registrar as herein provided. Each person in charge of any burial ground or other place of disposition of dead human bodies shall keep a record in a book provided for the purpose of each interment or other disposition of a human body made in the cemetery or other place of disposal in his charge. Such register or record shall be in a form prescribed by the State board of health and shall at all times be open to the inspection of said board, the local registrar, or their duly authorized representatives. Each person in charge of any burial ground or other place of disposition of a human body shall file the burial or removal permit with the local registrar of the district in which the interment is made within three days from the date of receipt of such body, and he shall immediately report any violations or attempted violations of this act to the local registrar of his district: *Provided*, That the undertaker, or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial ground having no person in charge, shall sign the burial or removal permit, giving the date of burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words "No person in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within three days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located: *And provided further*, That when the death occurs in another registration district in the State of Illinois that the local registrar of the district in which the body is buried or otherwise disposed of shall within three days return all such burial or removal permits to the local registrar issuing same, after having stated on the back of the permit any departure from the provisions of the permit as to place of burial or otherwise, and the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred shall note any such departure on the original death or stillbirth certificate and on the copy or copies thereof.

SEC. 12. That all births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts in which they occur, as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, and in a form prescribed by the State board of health, with the local or subregistrar of the district in which the birth occurred within 10 days after the date of birth. If there be no attending physician or midwife, then it shall be the duty of the father, or in case of death or absence of the father, it shall be the duty of the mother, and in the event of the death or disability of the mother, then it shall be the duty of the householder where the birth occurred, to file such certificate of birth with the local registrar within 10 days after such birth; or if the birth occurred in a public or private institution, it shall be the duty of the manager or superintendent of such institution to file with the local or subregistrar a certificate of such birth, properly and completely filled out as required by this act: *Provided*, That in order to prevent blindness and otherwise conserve the health and life of infants, the State board of health on request of any health officer of any registration district, shall direct and require that persons, residing in such district, charged with the duty of reporting births, shall file with the local registrar such reports within 24 hours, and for this purpose, a short form on postal card may be used: *Provided further*, That said brief postal card report shall not take the place of the complete report provided for in this act, and that no fees shall be paid to registrars, deputy registrars or subregistrars for receiving, handling, or recording such postal form reports.

SEC. 13. That the certificate of birth shall contain at least the items of the standard certificate of birth as approved and adopted by the United States Bureau of the Census: *Provided*, That the certificate of birth and record thereof required by this act shall not, in the case of an illegitimate child, contain the name of [or] other identifying fact relating to the father or reputed father or to the mother thereof, without the consent of said father or reputed father to the use of his name, nor the use of the name of the mother, without her consent to the use of her name.

SEC. 14. That when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local or subregistrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to such registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

Where the birth of a child born prior to the taking effect of this act has not been recorded, or in case of failure to report any birth which occurs subsequent to the taking effect of this act within the time prescribed herein, such report may be received and filed by the local registrar, for the purposes and uses of this act, when such report is accompanied by affidavits of the father or mother of the child, or if neither father nor mother of the child is living, of the nearest of kin or guardian.

SEC. 15. That every physician, midwife, undertaker, and sexton shall, without delay, register his or her name, address, and occupation with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides or may hereafter establish a residence; and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this act, together with such rules and regulations as may be prepared by the State board of health relative to its enforcement. Within 30 days after the close of each calendar year each local registrar shall make a return to the State board of health of all physicians, midwives, undertakers, and sextons who have been registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year: *Provided*, That no fee or any compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, undertakers, or sextons for registering their names under this section or for making returns thereof to the State board of health.

SEC. 16. That all superintendents or managers or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of their institutions at the date of taking effect of this act that are required in the forms of the certificates prescribed by the State board of health; and thereafter such record shall be by them made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for medical or surgical treatment of disease or injury, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the records the nature of the disease or injury, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted or received. The personal particulars and information required shall be obtained from the individual himself, if it is practicable to do so, and when they can not be so obtained they shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

SEC. 17. That the State board of health shall prescribe all forms of reports of births, stillbirths, and deaths and shall prepare, print, and supply all local registrars with copies of all blanks and forms sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration, and no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State board of health: *Provided*, That in any city, incorporated town or village, the local department or board of health or the city clerk, as the case may be, may have printed blank forms bearing such items of record or instructions as may be necessary for the needs and purposes of carrying out the provisions of local ordinances not in conflict with the forms prescribed or approved by the State board of health: *And provided further*, That the State board of health shall not supply the short form on postal cards for reporting the births mentioned in section 12 of this act.

The State board of health shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars and of [sic] any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the records complete and satisfactory. All physicians, midwives, coroners, superintend-

ents of hospitals or institutions, informants, undertakers or sextons, connected with any birth, stillbirth, or death, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, shall furnish such information as they may possess regarding any death, stillbirth, or birth (excepting such information as may divulge the parentage of an illegitimate child, as provided in section 13 of this act) upon demand of the State board of health, by mail or through an accredited representative. Said board shall arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive card index of all births and deaths registered and shall compile and publish for the information of the citizens of the State an annual report of births and deaths, which report shall contain such data as, in the opinion of the said board, will serve to promote public health and the general welfare of the citizens of the State.

Sec. 18. That it shall be the duty of the local registrars to supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them. Each local registrar or subregistrar shall carefully examine each certificate of birth, stillbirth, or death when presented for record, to see that it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State board of health, and if any certificate of death or stillbirth is incomplete or unsatisfactory it shall be the duty of the local registrar to call attention to the defects in the return, and at his discretion he may withhold issuing the burial or removal permit until such defects are corrected. If the certificate of death or stillbirth is properly executed and is complete, as far as is practicable, he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred from any disease that is communicable and dangerous to the public health the permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the local or subregistrar, under such rules as may be prescribed by the State board of health, or under local rules or ordinances not in conflict with the rules of the State board of health. If a certificate of birth is incomplete, the local registrar shall immediately notify the person making such report and require him or her to supply the missing items if they can be obtained.

The local registrar shall number consecutively the certificates of births, stillbirths, and deaths in three separate series, beginning with No. 1 for the first birth, stillbirth, or death in each calendar year, and sign his name as local registrar in the attest of the date of filing in this office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy or copies of each birth, stillbirth, and death certificate registered by him on blank certificates of births, stillbirths, and deaths, or in a record book of approved form prescribed by the State board of health. Local registrars shall deposit with the county clerks of their respective counties within 60 days after the close of each calendar year, one complete set of the records of births, stillbirths, and deaths registered with them during the year, and the county clerks are charged with the binding and safe-keeping of such records. Each local registrar shall, on the 10th day of each month, transmit to the State board of health all original certificates registered by him, including those received from his subregistrars, during the preceding month: *Provided*, That any city, incorporated town, or village which is a registration district for the purposes of this act, may cause to be made extra copies of any or all birth, stillbirth, and death certificates filed with the local registrar, such extra copies to be in addition to those copies which are required to be made for and turned over to the county clerk, as provided for in this act, and such extra copies may be retained by any city, incorporated town, or village as its permanent record.

If no birth, stillbirth, or death occurred in any month, the local registrar shall, on the 10th day of the following month, report that fact to the State board of health on a card provided for that purpose.

Sec. 19. That each registrar for a registration district shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth, stillbirth, and death certificate properly and completely made out, filed with and registered by him, up to an aggregate annual total of 5,000 certifi-

cates, and for each such certificate so made out and filed with and registered by him, in excess of an annual total of 5,000 certificates, the registrar shall be paid the sum of 10 cents: *Provided*, That the originals of all such certificates have been turned over by him to the State board of health, and that accurate copies of all such certificates have been made and turned over by him to the county clerk of his county as provided for in this act.

In case no birth, stillbirth, or death was registered during a month, the local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for a report to that effect, but only if such report be made promptly as required by this act.

When no record of a birth exists or when report of birth is not made within the time prescribed by this act and affidavits are required to establish such record, the local registrar who receives and files such record shall be entitled to the sum of 25 cents, to be paid by the person upon whose application the birth is recorded: *Provided*, That in registration districts coextensive with cities, villages, or incorporated towns in which registration of births, stillbirths, or deaths is conducted under local ordinances, and the local registrars receive fixed salaries in lieu of fees, all fees received under this act shall be paid into the treasuries of such cities, villages, or incorporated towns.

The State board of health shall, at the close of each calendar year, certify to the county clerk of each of the several counties the number of births, stillbirths, and deaths properly registered in his county, with the names of the persons entitled to the prescribed fees, and the amount due each at the rate fixed in this act.

The amounts payable to local registrars under the provisions of this act are hereby made and declared to be a charge upon the county in which said fees accrue, and the county clerk, or other county officer by whom warrants on the county treasurer are issued, of each of the several counties, shall issue to such local registrars his warrant upon the county treasurer of said county for the amount of fees due each person entitled to said fees in his county as certified to by the State board of health, and the county treasurer of said county shall pay the same upon presentation.

It shall be the duty of all boards of county commissioners or boards of supervisors, as the case may be, to appropriate such amounts as may be necessary for efficiently carrying out the provisions of this act in their respective counties.

SEC. 20. The State board of health, any local registrar, or any county clerk shall, on request, furnish a certified copy of the record of any birth, stillbirth, or death to any applicant entitled to the same upon the payment by such applicant of a fee of 50 cents to the maker of such certified copy. Any such copy of a birth, stillbirth, or death, when properly certified to by the State board of health or the local registrar or the county clerk, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated: *Provided*, That the United States Census Bureau may obtain, without expense to the State, transcripts or certified copies of birth, stillbirth, and death certificates without payment of the fees herein prescribed: *And provided further*, That the State board of health, in its discretion and in the interests of promoting registration of births, may issue, without fee, to the parents or guardian of any or every child whose birth has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, a special certificate of birth, limited in its statement of items from record of birth, to the name of the child, names of the parents, date and place of birth, date recorded, and the name of the attendant; such certificate, however, shall not be deemed as fulfilling the requirements of the certified copy of a record of birth for which payment is hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 21. That any person, who for himself or as an officer, agent, or employee of any other person, or of any corporation or partnership, (a) shall inter, cremate, or otherwise finally dispose of the dead body of a human being, or permit the same to be done, or shall remove said body from the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found, without the authority of a burial or removal permit issued by the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the body was found; or (b) shall refuse or fail to furnish correctly any information in

his possession, or shall furnish false information affecting any certificate or record required by this act; or (c) shall willfully alter, otherwise than is hereinafter provided in this act, or shall falsify any certificate of birth, still birth, or death, or any record established in this act; or (d) being required by this act to fill out a certificate of birth, still birth, or death and file the same with the local registrar, or deliver it, upon request, to any person charged with the duty of filing the same, shall fail, or neglect, or refuse to perform such duty in the manner required by this act; or (e) being a local registrar, deputy registrar, or sub-registrar, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to perform his duty as required by this act and by the instructions and directions of the State board of health thereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall for the first offense be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and for each subsequent offense not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than 60 days, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That marginal notes placed on a certificate or report of birth, still birth, or death by a local registrar, or any official empowered by this act to record such certificates or records, and attested by the signature of such registrar or official, shall not be considered as an alteration in violation of the provision of this act.

SEC. 22. That each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in his district under the supervision and direction of the State board of health. He shall make immediate report to the State board of health of any violation of this law coming to his knowledge, by observation or upon the complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State board of health is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of the State, and is hereby granted supervisory power over local registrars, deputy local registrars and subregistrars, to the end that all its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. The State board of health, or its accredited representatives, shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, and all registrars shall aid said board upon request, in such investigations. And when it is deemed necessary the State board of health shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the State's attorney of the county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to the said State's attorney by the State board of health, said State's attorney shall forthwith initiate and properly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of the law. And upon request of the State board of health, the attorney general shall likewise assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That in cities, incorporated towns or villages, operating under local ordinances, the local registrar may report such violation to the city or local prosecuting attorney and any such prosecuting attorney so notified shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings, and when violation involves both local ordinances and the statutes, the State's attorney and the attorney general, upon request of the State board of health, shall likewise assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 23. That an act entitled "An act requiring reports of births and deaths, and the recording of the same and prescribing a penalty for noncompliance with the provisions thereof, and repealing certain acts therein named. approved May 6, 1903, in force July 1, 1903," and all amendments thereto be and the same is hereby repealed.

TENNESSEE.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention of. (Chap. 52, Act Apr. 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State board of health to officially name and approve a prophylaxis (or preventive) to be used in treating the eyes of newly-born children for preventing ophthalmia neonatorum (or for preventing blindness); and it shall be the duty of the board of health to publish instructions for using the same.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of any physician, nurse, or midwife, who shall assist and be in charge at the birth of any infant, or have the care of the same after birth, to treat the eyes of the infant with a prophylaxis approved by the State board of health; and such a treatment shall be given as practicable after the birth of the infant and always within one hour; and if any redness, swelling, inflammation, or gathering of pus shall appear in the eyes of such infant or upon the lid or about the eyes within two weeks after birth, then any nurse, midwife, or other person, having care of the infant, shall report the same to the local health officer or some competent practicing physician within six hours after its discovery.

SEC. 3. That any failure to comply with the provisions of section 2 of this act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable, upon indictment and conviction, by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Designation of Standard Prophylactic by State Board of Health. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 3, 1915.)

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Public Acts 1915, the State board of health of Tennessee hereby designates and approves either of the following solutions as standard prophylactic against ophthalmia neonatorum:

Silver nitrate, 1 per cent solution.

Argyrol 15 per cent solution.

State Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Establishment—Appointment, Duties, and Salaries of Board of Commissioners. (Chap. 146, Act May 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That there shall be established as soon as practicable after the passage of this act an institution for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis to be located in some suitable portion of the State and to be known as the "Tennessee State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of procuring lands for said institution, improving same, erecting buildings, purchasing furniture and other articles required, paying an architect, and for carrying into effect generally the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$50,000, and a superintendent's salary of not over \$2,400, which shall be paid in monthly installments.

SEC. 3. That upon the passage and taking effect of this act the governor shall appoint five commissioners, not less than two of whom shall be practicing physicians of good repute, and they shall be known as "commissioners for the State sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis." Said commissioners, for the purposes set forth in this act, shall be authorized to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and the governor shall notify said commissioners of their appointment and shall fix a time and place for the first meeting of said board of commissioners not to exceed 30 days from the date of said notice.

SEC. 4. That the governor shall have power to fill all vacancies in said board of commissioners which may occur by death, resignation, failure or refusal to act, or from any cause whatsoever, and said commissioners shall receive \$5 per day for their services while actually engaged in the discharge of their duties under this act, together with their traveling and other necessary expenses. At the expiration of every three months the said commissioners shall each make out an itemized statement of their account, verified by affidavit, and present the same to the governor, who shall, if found to be true, indorse his approval thereon, which account so certified and approved shall be filed in the office of the State comptroller, who shall draw his warrant on the State treasurer for the amount thereof in favor of said commissioners.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners for said sanatorium shall meet at the time and place designated by the governor as provided in the third section of this act; and before

entering on the discharge of their duties hereunder they shall enter into bonds to the State of Tennessee in such sum as shall be prescribed by the governor, conditioned that they will faithfully disburse and account for all moneys that may come into their hands or under their control and perform all of the duties required of them by this act, the sureties on said bonds to be approved by the governor; and said commissioners shall also take and subscribe an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties enjoined on them by this act. They shall then proceed to organize by electing one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings and perform such other duties as shall be required of him by said board.

SEC. 6. That after said commissioners shall have organized as provided in the next preceding section they shall proceed to examine, consider, and select a proper location for said sanatorium, and no location containing less than 5,000 acres of good land shall be considered, and which shall have an elevation of at least 1,000 feet above sea level; and in making said location said commissioners shall have special regard to the following matters:

First. Healthfulness of the location.

Second. Cheapness of quantity [sic] and quality of building materials and convenience of access to the same.

Third. Convenience to pure and wholesome water.

Fourth. Cost of the land.

Fifth. The amount of land or money any city or county may voluntarily donate to the State for said institution for the purpose of securing the location of said sanatorium. But no land shall be selected or purchased for the location of said sanatorium in which any of said commissioners shall be interested, either directly or indirectly; and said commissioners shall see that the title to the land selected is clear and that the same is free from all liens and incumbrances of any kind before paying for the same.

SEC. 7. That after having selected the land for the site of said institution it shall be the duty of said commissioners to report to the governor the fact of such location, together with a statement of the number of acres so selected, describing the same by its metes and bounds, and the amount agreed to be paid therefor. Upon the receipt of such report the governor shall certify that fact to the State comptroller, including therein a statement of the amount agreed to be paid by said commissioners for the purchase of said land; said certificate shall be filed with the State comptroller, who shall draw warrants on the State treasurer in favor of said commissioners, who shall, without delay, apply the said sum of money so received to the payment for the land so selected by them as aforesaid as the site of said institution, taking from the person or persons from whom the same was purchased good and sufficient deeds of general warranty therefor to the State of Tennessee for the use of said sanatorium, which said deeds they shall cause to be recorded in the proper county.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of said board of commissioners, as soon as may be after the purchase of the lands as provided in the last preceding section, to cause to be erected and constructed, at the most eligible point on said lands, suitable buildings and necessary improvements contiguous thereto, to be known as "The State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis"; that some of the buildings shall be for a hospital and others for cottage sanatorium purposes, the details of which are to be determined by the architect and the commissioners.

Said buildings shall be constructed of substantial materials, the walls being of brick or stone, the interior subdivisions to conform as near as may be to the most modern improvements, having reference to the comfort and convenience of inmates therein; they shall be as near fireproof as practicable, with partitions and fire walls between the wards, also such facilities for egress as will insure safety in case of fire.

And for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to plans and construction of said buildings and improvements the said commissioners may, themselves, visit

in person one or more institutions of similar character; and in the construction of said buildings and other improvements regard shall be had for future enlargements or extensions of the same.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of facilitating said sanatorium buildings and improvements the said board of commissioners shall be authorized and empowered to employ some competent person as architect and superintendent of such buildings and improvements, at a salary not to exceed \$200 per month, whose duty it shall be to prepare plans and specifications and drawings of such buildings, and to inspect the materials and superintend the construction of said buildings and improvements, and do and perform such other duties as may be required of him by said board of commissioners under the provisions of this act.

Said architect shall enter into bond to the State of Tennessee in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the board of commissioners, conditioned that he will properly apply and faithfully account for all sums of money which shall come into his hands and faithfully discharge all of the duties required of him by law.

SEC. 10. That the cost of the lands, buildings, furniture, fixtures, apparatus for water, steam, bathing, lights, and other things to complete institutions of this kind, including sewage, fencing, and improving the grounds, shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000.

SEC. 11. That before any contract shall be let for the erection of buildings, making improvements or furnishing materials for said sanatorium, the architect and superintendent thereof shall have matured and well-considered plans of the same, with detailed specifications, drawings, and estimates of the proposed cost of the same, made out in full, describing therein the kind, amount, and quality of materials, the character of workmanship and the total cost of the whole, including water, gas, or apparatus for lighting, steam, bathing, fixtures, sewage, fencing, outbuildings and everything relating to such sanatorium except the lands, furniture, and other personal property otherwise provided for by this act, which said plans, drawings, specifications and estimates shall be carefully examined by said board of commissioners, and if they shall approve the same the architect shall proceed at once under their direction and supervision, to advertise in three newspapers of general circulation for sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing said labor, or he may invite separate proposals for different parts thereof, as may be deemed best, the whole to be completed within 18 months from the date of awarding said contracts. Said architect shall fix a time in said advertisements, not exceeding 90 days, in which proposals will be received, and at the expiration thereof said architect shall open sealed bids in the presence of said commissioners, who shall carefully examine and consider the same, and award the contract to the lowest and most responsible bidder or bidders, but neither the architect nor any of said commissioners shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract relating to said buildings or improvements.

If the bids received should, in the opinion of the commissioners, be too high, they may reject the same, and in that event it shall and may be lawful for the architect, under the direction and supervision of said commissioners, to receive other proposals, and said commissioners may make contracts for the construction of said buildings and improvements and furnishing materials therefor, and all contracts for labor done and materials furnished shall be made in the name of the commissioners of said sanatorium, and shall stipulate for the completion of the same within 18 months from the date thereof.

SEC. 12. That all persons to whom contracts shall be awarded under the provisions of the last [sic] section of this act shall enter into bond to the State of Tennessee in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by said board of commissioners. Conditioned that he or they will within the time required in said contract faithfully perform and fulfill the covenants and stipulations thereon contained, and deliver to said commissioners, upon payment of the contract price, the buildings and improvements, or any part thereof, contracted to be done or performed by him or them, with all materials furnished, free and clear of all claims, liens, and incumbrances whatsoever.

SEC. 13. That said architect and superintendent of the buildings shall give strict attention, in person, to the erection of said buildings and improvements; he shall have the right to reject all unsound or improper material, and shall see that all contractors comply strictly with their contracts; and on the completion of the buildings and improvements aforesaid, he shall notify the commissioners thereof, and it shall be the duty of said commissioners at an early day thereafter to proceed in a body to visit and inspect the same, and if upon such inspection and information a majority of said commissioners and architect and superintendent of buildings shall be satisfied that the contracts as relate to said buildings and improvements, both as to workmanship and materials, have been fully complied with, they shall accept the same, and pay over any balance which may be due and unpaid thereon, but if not so satisfied they shall notify the contractors of what is required to fill their contract, and retain a sufficient amount of the contract price which may remain unpaid to secure the fulfillment of said contract.

SEC. 14. That the commissioners of said sanatorium shall from time to time as the work progresses make requisitions upon the State comptroller for such sums as may be necessary to enable them to comply with the contracts and to pay the salaries and other necessary incidental expenses, and upon such requisitions the State comptroller shall draw his warrant on the State treasurer in favor of said commissioners for the amount thereof, payable out of the fund appropriated by this act to said sanatorium. And said commissioners may, if they think proper, retain from the contract price of any contract made for the construction of buildings and improvements, or for furnishing materials, or any part thereof, a sufficient amount to indemnify said institution against loss or damage in case any contractor should fail to comply with his contract.

SEC. 15. That as soon as the buildings and improvements for said sanatorium shall be completed and accepted as aforesaid, the architect and superintendent shall, under the direction and supervision of said commissioners, proceed at once to advertise in three newspapers of general circulation for sealed proposals to supply said sanatorium with suitable furniture, implements, utensils, and such other articles of personal property as are required in and for well-conducted institutions of that kind, as determined on by said commissioners, to be delivered at said sanatorium not exceeding 90 days after said contract is awarded. At the expiration of the time set for receiving said proposals, the architect and superintendent shall, in the presence of the commissioners, open said bids; and said commissioners shall examine and consider the same and award the contracts to the lowest and best bidder, and enter into contract at the price bid for the same, to be paid for in the same manner as other contracts.

If there shall be no bids, or if the bids received shall be, in the opinion of the commissioners, too high, they may be rejected, and in that event the commissioners shall be authorized and empowered to proceed to purchase at private contract and have placed in said sanatorium the furniture and other articles required for the use thereof, to be paid for as herein provided.

SEC. 16. That the commissioners shall every six months during their continuance in office make out and transmit to the governor a report of the progress of the buildings and improvements under their charge, accompanied by a detailed statement, under oath, of the amount of money received from all sources and paid out under the provisions of this act, together with the evidence of such payment; and these, together with the final report of the commissioners with respect to the completion of the institution, including its furnishings, shall be laid before the general assembly by the governor at the next session thereafter.

SEC. 17. That any salary provided for under this act shall cease to be paid upon the completion of the duties prescribed for such person or persons receiving such salary.

SEC. 18. That the commissioners of said sanatorium shall in no wise be authorized to make requisition upon the State comptroller at any time for a larger amount than may be due for work done or materials furnished at the time said requisition is made.

Wearing Apparel, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, and Cigars—Manufacture—Sanitary Regulation of Establishments. (Chap. 28, Act Mar. 25, 1915)

SECTION 1. That no room or rooms, apartment or apartments in any tenement or dwelling house used for eating or sleeping purposes shall be used for the manufacture for sale in whole or in part of coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls[sic], cloaks, shirts, ladies' waists, purses, feathers, artificial flowers or cigars, and all wearing apparel except by the immediate members of the family living therein.

Every such workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and shall be subject to the provisions of this act; and each of said articles made, altered, repaired, or finished in any such workshops shall be subject to examination and inspection as hereinafter provided for the purpose of ascertaining whether said articles, or any of them or any part thereof, are in a cleanly condition and free from vermin and any matter of an infectious and contagious nature; and every person so occupying or having control of any workshop aforesaid shall within 14 days from the taking effect of this act, or from the time of beginning of work in any workshop as aforesaid, notify the board of health of the location of such workshops, the nature of the work there carried on, and the number of persons therein employed.

SEC. 2. That if the board of health of any city or said chief inspector or[sic] workshops and factories or his deputies find evidence of infectious or contagious diseases present in any workshop or in goods manufactured, or in the process of manufacture therein, and said board or chief inspector or deputies shall issue such order or orders as the public health may require, the board of health are hereby enjoined to condemn or disinfect all such infectious and contagious articles.

SEC. 3. That whenever it will be reported to said chief inspector of workshops and factories or to the board of health, or to either of them, that coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, skirts, ladies' waists, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, or cigars are being transported to this State, having been previously manufactured in whole or in part under unhealthy conditions, said chief factory inspector or deputies shall examine said goods and the condition of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any part of them are found to contain vermin or to have been made in improper places, or under unhealthy conditions, he shall make report thereof to the board of health, which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the public health require; and the board of health are hereby empowered to condemn and disinfect all such articles.

SEC. 4. That the words "manufacturing establishment or factory or workshop" whenever used in this act shall be construed to mean any place where goods or products are manufactured or repaired, cleaned, or sorted in whole or in part, for sale or for wages. Whenever any house, room, or place is used for the purpose of carrying on any process of making, altering, repairing, or finishing, for sale or for wages any coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, shirts, waists, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, or cigars, or any wearing apparel of any kind whatsoever, intended for sale, shall within the meaning of this act be deemed a workshop for the purpose of inspection.

And it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation to keep a complete list of all such workshops[sic] in his or their employ, and such list shall be produced for inspection or on demand by the board of health or any of the officers thereof, or by the chief inspector of workshops and factories or any of his deputies.

SEC. 5. That any firm, person, or corporation who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Advertisements—Untrue, Deceptive, or Misleading, Prohibited. (Chap. 105, Act May 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligations relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto or an interest therein, knowingly makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public in this State, in a newspaper or other publication or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

UTAH.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Trachoma—Notification of Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 15, 1915.)

It shall be the duty of every physician or other person caring for the sick in the State of Utah to make a report to the local board of health immediately after such person becomes aware of the existence of any case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

It shall be the duty of every physician or other person caring for the sick in the State of Utah to make a report to the local board of health immediately after such person becomes aware of the existence of any case of trachoma.

Camps—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 8, 1915.)

REGULATION 1. *Pollution of waters prohibited.*—All persons living in the open or in camps, tents, or other temporary shelters shall exercise every proper and reasonable precaution to dispose of their wastes, so that springs, lakes, reservoirs, streams, and other watercourses shall not be polluted.

REG. 2. *Notice of labor or construction camp to be occupied by five or more persons to be given State board of health.*—Every railroad or other corporation, contractor, lumberman, or other person in Utah who shall establish, construct, or maintain any labor or construction camp to be occupied by five or more persons, and the person in charge of any temporary living quarters on wheels or otherwise that shall be provided for five or more workmen, shall at once notify the State board of health by telephone, telegraph, or letter, of the presence and location of such quarters or camp.

REG. 3. *The State board of health to inspect and pass on location and sanitary conditions of camps.*—The State board of health, when notified of the establishment of any camp with temporary buildings, on wheels or otherwise, shall promptly inspect and determine the propriety of the location of the camp and of its sanitary conditions. If the location or manner of operation of the camp be found to be detrimental to the public health it shall be removed or the manner of its operation corrected.

REG. 4. *Permit required for labor or construction camp to be occupied by more than ten persons for more than six days.*—No railroad or other corporation, contractor, lumberman, or other person shall establish, construct, or maintain any labor or construction camp to be occupied by 10 or more persons for a period of more than six days without a permit from the State board of health. Whenever any such camp shall be vacated

the person in charge thereof shall forthwith notify the State board of health and surrender to him the permit therefor.

REG. 5. *Application required for permit.*—Application for such permit shall be made in writing to the State board of health.

The application shall state the exact situation of the proposed camp, the type of camp to be established, the approximate number of persons to be maintained, the probable duration of stay, the proposed source of water supply for the camp, and the proposed method of sewage and garbage disposal.

REG. 6. *Conditions of issuance of permit; may be revoked.*—If the State board of health is satisfied after inspection that the proposed camp will not be a source of danger to the health of others or to its inmates, it shall issue the necessary permit in writing, in a form to be prescribed by the State commissioner of health.

Any such permit may be revoked for cause by the State board of health after a hearing.

REG. 7. *State board of health to be notified of the name of the person responsible for sanitary condition of camp.*—It shall be the duty of the owner, manager, or foreman of a labor or construction camp occupied by 20 or more persons to detail one person, who shall be responsible for the sanitary condition of the camp, and to notify the State board of health of the name of such person.

REG. 8. *Copy of rules to be posted.*—There shall be furnished by the State board of health and conspicuously posted in every camp a copy of these rules.

REG. 9. *No building, tent, or car in any camp to be nearer than 50 feet of water's edge of public water supply.*—In every camp or temporary quarters the nearest part of any building, tent, car, or shed shall be at least 50 feet in a horizontal direction from the water's edge of any stream, lake, or reservoir.

REG. 10. *Suitable privy or other toilet facilities to be provided and used.*—For every camp there shall be provided convenient and suitable privy or other toilet facilities approved by the State board of health, which the occupants of the camp shall be required to use instead of polluting the ground.

REG. 11. *Construction of privies more than 200 feet from the water's edge.*—If such privy be more than 200 feet from the water's edge of any spring, stream, lake, or reservoir forming part of a public or private water supply, it shall consist of a pit at least 2 feet deep, with suitable shelter over the same. No such pit shall be filled with excreta to nearer than 1 foot from the surface of the ground, and the excreta in the pit shall always be covered with earth or ashes. If the camp is to be occupied for more than six days between May 1 and November 1, the shelter and pit shall be inclosed in fly netting.

REG. 12. *Construction and care of privies located between 50 and 200 feet from the water's edge.*—If such privy be between 50 and 200 feet from the waters of a spring, stream, lake, or reservoir forming part of a public or private water supply, there shall be no pit, but the excreta shall be received in a water-tight tub or bucket and periodically, as often as may be found necessary, shall be taken away and disposed of. Such privy shall be properly screened against flies and kept in a clean and sanitary condition; the pails or buckets shall not be allowed to fill so that they overflow or spill in carrying, and the construction of the privy shall be such that the convenient removal and replacement of the tubs or buckets is facilitated.

REG. 13. *Disposal of wastes from privies.*—The pails, tubs, or buckets used in privies located between 50 and 200 feet from the water's edge, as referred to in regulation 12, shall, when not more than three-quarters filled, be removed from the privy and carried at least 200 feet from the water's edge and the contents there either burned or buried in a trench at least 2 feet deep, so that when buried there shall be at least 1 foot of earth cover. The pails, tubs, or buckets immediately after being emptied shall be rinsed out with a suitable disinfectant as particularly prescribed for such purposes by the

special rules and regulations of the State board of health, and the rinsing fluid shall also be emptied into the trench.

REG. 14. *Garbage to be disposed of in suitable manner.*—All garbage, kitchen wastes, and other rubbish in camps shall be deposited in suitable covered receptacles, which shall be emptied daily or oftener if necessary, and the contents burned, buried, or otherwise disposed of in such a way as not to be or become offensive or insanitary.

REG. 15. *Water rules to be observed.*—Whenever a camp is established on the banks of a spring, lake, reservoir, stream, or other watercourse which is a source of water supply, no bathing or washing by the occupants of said camp shall be allowed in said springs, lakes, reservoirs, streams, or other watercourses.

REG. 16. *Location and drainage of stables regulated.*—No stable or other shelter for animals shall be maintained within 100 feet of any living quarters in a camp, nor within 150 feet of any kitchen or messroom therein. No drainage from such stable or shelter shall be permitted to empty directly into any spring, lake, reservoir, stream, or other watercourse forming a part of a public or private water supply.

REG. 17. *Camps to be kept and left in clean and sanitary condition.*—All tents, cars, and buildings in, and the grounds surrounding, camps shall at all times be kept, and when definitely vacated be left, in a clean and sanitary condition.

REG. 18. *Person in charge of camp to report cases of disease presumably communicable.*—It shall be the duty of every person in charge of any labor or other camp, having knowledge of any person affected with any disease presumably communicable, who by reason of the danger to others seems to require the attention of the public health authorities, to report at once to the local health officer, within whose jurisdiction such case occurs, all facts relating to the illness and physical condition of such affected person.

REG. 19. *Isolation of cases of communicable disease; cases not to be removed without permission of health officer.*—Whenever a case of disease presumably communicable shall occur in any labor or construction camp it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the camp immediately to isolate the case. Such isolation shall be maintained in a manner approved by the State board of health. The person in charge of the camp shall not allow the case to leave or be removed from such camp without the permission of the State board of health.

REG. 20. *Duty to enforce regulations on person in charge.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent, foreman, or other person in charge of a camp to see that these regulations are faithfully observed.

REG. 21. *Supplementary rules and regulations.*—Labor and construction camps shall be subject to such special and supplementary rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, as may from time to time be made by the State commissioner of health.

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

BAYONNE, N. J.

Poultry—Keeping of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 19, 1915.)

No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall keep or maintain live poultry of any kind, chickens, ducks, geese, or pigeons within the limits of the city of Bayonne, N. J., without first obtaining therefor a permit from this board, which permit shall cost the sum of \$1 and shall be revokable when deemed advisable by this board for violation of any part of this ordinance.

No chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, or live poultry of any kind shall be kept or maintained in any dwelling house or part thereof where said dwelling house is occupied by more than one family, nor in any tenement house or yard thereof. Nor shall any of the above-mentioned poultry be allowed to run at large, but shall be housed in a suitable house or coop with an inclosed runway. Said house or coop and runway shall be so constructed that each fowl shall have at least 10 square feet of floor space, and such house or coop and runway shall be kept thoroughly clean and unobjectionable at all times and shall be cleaned at least once in each week or oftener if the health officer shall so require. No part of such chicken house (or coop) or runway shall be nearer than 20 feet from the doors or windows of any building occupied by human beings whether for dwelling or other purposes.

No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall keep or maintain any rooster or other bird which shall by noise or crowing disturb the quiet or repose of any person in the vicinity.

Any person or persons, firm, or corporation violating this section or any part thereof shall, on conviction, pay a penalty of \$10.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Rabies—Prevention of—Muzzling of Dogs Required. (Ord. Feb. 16, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for the owner or keeper of any dog to permit said animal to run at large within the corporate limits of Boise City, Idaho, during the prevalence of rabies in said city or vicinity or after the issuance of the mayor's proclamation, as provided in the next section, unless securely muzzled and fully restrained from biting.

SEC. 2. The mayor of Boise City, Idaho, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to issue a proclamation upon order of the council whenever the prevalence of rabies in said city or vicinity demands it, calling attention of the public to the necessity of complying with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in the police court of Boise City, Idaho, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

BOSTON, MASS.**Manicuring, Massaging, and Giving of Vapor Baths—License Required—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Health Commissioner, Oct. 29, 1915.)**

No person shall perform manicuring, massaging, or giving of vapor baths in the city of Boston unless licensed by the health commissioner. Each applicant must furnish a certificate from a duly licensed practitioner of medicine that he or she is free from any infectious or communicable disease.

The place of business, together with all furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

Brushes and all other utensils used shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof and before being used on another customer.

All rubber and glass disks and appliances of a massage vibrator coming in contact with the skin in the process of massaging shall be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized after each operation and before being used on another customer.

Alum, or other material used to stop the flow of blood, shall be used only in powder form.

The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited. Powder shall be applied from gauze, absorbent cotton, or towel, which must be destroyed or relaundersed after each use.

The apartment in which manicuring, massaging, or giving of vapor baths is performed shall not be used for sleeping purposes, and shall contain no furniture that could be adapted for such purpose.

Operators shall cleanse hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer.

Any person practicing manicuring, massaging, or giving of vapor baths without a license in the city of Boston is liable to prosecution, and the license of any person who does not conform to the above regulations will be either suspended or revoked.

COLUMBUS, GA.**Washerwomen—Registration of—Inspection of Premises and Implements. (Ord. Nov. 9, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That from and after 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of every washerwoman, laundress, or other person, except operators and employees of regularly licensed steam laundries, who wash or launder clothing or wearing apparel for hire or pay, to register his or her name in the office of the city sanitary department.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful from and after the date that this ordinance goes into effect for any washerwoman, laundress, or any other person, except operators and employees of regularly licensed steam or hand laundries, who wash or launder clothing or wearing apparel for hire, to wash or launder clothing or wearing apparel for any other person or family while and during the time that said washerwoman, laundress, or other person, as above set forth, shall be employed to do washing or laundering for the inmates of houses of ill fame or prostitution.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the sanitary department to cause a register to be kept in office of said department, in which shall be recorded the names and addresses of all such persons as shall report to said department under the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance, and that upon such name being registered it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to issue a certificate of registration without cost to such persons registering, and to make or cause to be made such investigation and inspection of the premises and paraphernalia (such as tubs, scrubbing boards, pots, ironing boards, etc.) of such person as shall enable said inspector to determine whether such person shall be permitted to engage in such occupation.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the holder of the certificate or permit provided for in section 3 of this ordinance to notify the officer in charge of the city sanitary department in person of any change in the address of such person, which notice shall be given within five days from the date of such change of address.

SEC. 5. Inspection provided for under section 3 of this ordinance shall be made at any reasonable hour in the daytime and as often as said sanitary inspector shall designate. The person making said investigation or inspection shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, return to the office of the sanitary department a written report (on blanks provided by the department) of the conditions found to exist at the time of such inspection.

SEC. 6. Any person may, upon application to the sanitary inspector, be furnished with a copy of the report of said inspection and said copy shall be furnished free of charge to said applicant.

SEC. 7. Any person violating the provisions or any provision of this ordinance, upon conviction shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be reprimanded by the city recorder; and for any other like offense shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$5, or be imprisoned not less than 1 nor more than 30 days, in the discretion of the recorder.

HYDE COUNTY, N. C.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Compensation of Owners whose Animals are Condemned by State Board of Health. (Chap. 244, Act North Carolina General Assembly, Mar. 9, 1915.)

Whereas the owners of stock in several counties of North Carolina have had certain of their live stock affected with contagious or infectious diseases, condemned and killed by authority or advice of the State board of health; and

Whereas such precautions are necessary for the protection of the health of both people of said counties and the live stock therein; and

Whereas it is right and proper that the burden of loss to the owners of stock so condemned and killed should be distributed among those benefited; Now, therefore, The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That in all cases where live stock affected with contagious or infectious diseases have been or may hereafter be condemned and killed by authority or advice of the State board of health, the owner of such live stock may present a bill for the amount of his loss or damage to the board of commissioners of his county, which board, after careful investigation, may allow such owner such amount as in their discretion will be fair compensation to such owner for such loss or damage; such allowance to be paid by claim issued by such board to be paid by the treasurer of said county out of the general funds of said county.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SEC. 3. That this act shall apply to Hyde County only.

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