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No. 18

DISEASE AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

RHODE ISLAND COURT ALLOWS COMPENSATION FOR AN ACCIDENT WHICH WAS DUE TO DIZZINESS RESULTING FROM DISEASE.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided that an injury resulting from a fall which was partly "due to dizziness or unconsciousness induced by a disease" was an injury "arising out of and in the course of" employment, for which the employee was entitled to compensation under the workmen's compensation law. (See p. 1147 of this issue of the Public Health Reports.)

The injured employee was a hack driver who was suffering from "hardening of the arteries and Bright's disease." He fell from the seat of a hack which he was driving and was seriously injured.

SMALLPOX IN GERMANY.

OCCURRENCE DURING THE YEARS 1911, 1912, AND 1913.

[Abstracted from *Medizinal-Statistische Mitteilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte*, vols. 16 and 17.]

During the year 1911 there occurred in the German Empire, as shown by the report cards received by the Imperial Bureau of Health, 288 cases of smallpox. Of this number, 35, or 12.15 per cent, terminated fatally, as compared with 14.41 per cent in 1910, and 13.62 per cent in the period from 1896 to 1910. Of the cases, 119, or 41.32 per cent, were of foreigners, of whom 97 were from Russia, 7 from Austria-Hungary, 5 from Italy, 4 from the Netherlands, 2 from the United States of America, and 1 each from England, Sweden, Roumania, and South America. The mortality among the foreign cases was 13.45 per cent, and among the native cases 12.43 per cent. The proportion of cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants was 4.40 (preceding year, 3.66), including foreigners; exclusive of foreigners, 2.58 (preceding year, 2.03).

In 1912 there were reported to the Imperial Health Bureau 340 cases of smallpox. Of these cases, 35, or 10.29 per cent, terminated

fatally. Of the 340 cases, 153, or 45 per cent, were among foreigners, viz, 110 Russians, 28 Austrians, 8 Italians, 2 Danes, 2 Africans, 1 Swiss, 1 Greek, and 1 Brazilian. Of the foreign cases, 10, or 6.54 per cent, terminated fatally; of the native cases, 25, or 13.37 per cent, ended fatally. The proportion to 1,000,000 inhabitants, including foreign cases, was 5.13; exclusive of foreign cases the proportion of smallpox cases to 1,000,000 inhabitants was 2.82.

During the year 1913 there were notified 90 cases of smallpox. This is the lowest number of smallpox cases reported in any year since 1896, when the collecting of uniform smallpox statistics was begun in Germany, except that for the year 1897, when 45 cases were reported. Of the 90 cases notified in 1913, 12, or 13.33 per cent, ended fatally. Of the cases, 39, or 43.33 per cent, were in foreigners—29 from Russia, 3 each from Austria and Spain, and 1, each from Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United States of America. Of the foreign cases, 5, or 12.82 per cent, ended fatally; of the native cases, 7, or 13.73 per cent. The proportion to 1,000,000 inhabitants of the German Empire was, including the foreign cases, 1.34; exclusive of the foreign cases the proportion was 0.76.

Distribution of Cases by Age.

Year of life.	1911	1912	1913
1.....	14	10	5
2.....	11	7	3
3-10.....	28	22	7
11-20.....	72	92	27
21-30.....	35	61	12
31-40.....	32	31	8
41-50.....	39	36	6
51-60.....	29	41	15
60 and over.....	28	40	7
Total.....	288	340	90

Distribution of Cases by Sex.

	1911	1912	1913
Male.....	154	168	52
Female.....	134	172	38
Total.....	288	340	90

Course of the Disease with Reference to Vaccination Status.

1911.

Vaccination status of persons attacked.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatal-ity rate per 100 cases.	Course of the disease.					
				Severe or medium.		Light.		Not known.	
				Cases.	Per cent of total.	Cases.	Per cent of total.	Cases.	Per cent of total.
Unvaccinated.....	53	18	34.0	19	35.8	15	28.3	1	1.9
Vaccinated without result.....	3			2	66.7	1	33.3		
Vaccinated too late.....	8	2	25.0	4	50.0	2	25.0		
Vaccinated once.....	94	5	5.3	25	26.6	64	68.1		
Revaccinated too late.....	15			3	20.0	12	80.0		
Revaccinated.....	99	2	2.0	28	28.3	69	69.7		
Vaccination status unknown.....	16	10	62.5	1	6.3	5	31.3		
Total.....	288	37	12.8	82	28.5	168	58.3	1	.3

1912.

Unvaccinated.....	41	13	31.70	14	34.15	14	34.15		
Vaccinated without result.....	6			3	50.00	3	50.00		
Vaccinated too late.....	18	2	11.11	4	22.22	12	66.67		
Vaccinated once.....	112	5	4.46	29	25.89	76	67.86	2	1.79
Revaccinated too late.....	24	2	8.33	3	12.50	19	79.17		
Revaccinated.....	126	6	4.76	27	21.43	93	73.81		
Vaccination status unknown.....	13	7	53.85	2	15.38	4	30.77		
Total.....	340	35	10.29	82	24.12	221	65.00	2	.59

1913.

Unvaccinated.....	19	8	42.11	7	36.84	4	21.05		
Vaccinated too late.....	1					1	100.00		
Vaccinated once.....	29			10	34.48	19	65.52		
Revaccinated too late.....	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33		
Revaccinated.....	36	2	5.56	4	11.11	30	83.33		
Vaccination status unknown.....	2	1	50.00	1	50.00				
Total.....	90	12	13.33	23	25.56	55	61.11		

Seasonal Prevalence.

Month.	1911	1912	1913
January.....	5	20	5
February.....	6	19	6
March.....	47	65	29
April.....	104	97	25
May.....	47	66	15
June.....	37	21	2
July.....	13	8	3
August.....	3	3	3
September.....	9	5	
October.....	8		1
November.....	6	25	
December.....	3	11	1
Total.....	288	340	90

Distribution by Federal States.

1911.—Of the 288 cases, 229 occurred in Prussia, 24 in the Kingdom of Saxony, 9 in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 3 in Saxe-Weimar, 2 in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 6 in Brunswick, 1 in Anhalt, 1 in Lübeck, 4

in Bremen, and 9 in Hamburg. The remaining 15 Federal States and Alsace-Lorraine were not attacked by smallpox.

1912.—The occurrence in the Federal States was distributed as follows: Prussia, 169 cases; Bavaria, 5 cases; Kingdom of Saxony, 11 cases; Württemberg, 46 cases; Baden, 73 cases; Hesse, 9 cases; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4 cases; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 case; Brunswick, 1 case; Anhalt, 4 cases; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 6 cases; Bremen, 3 cases; Hamburg, 6 cases; and Alsace-Lorraine, 2 cases.

1913.—The cases were distributed in the several Federal States as follows: Prussia, 57; Württemberg, 12; Baden, 1; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9; Anhalt, 2; Bremen, 6; Hamburg, 3. In the remaining 18 Federal States and in Alsace-Lorraine no case of smallpox was notified during the year 1913.

Localities Invaded.

1911.—In Prussia smallpox cases occurred in 110 localities, 1 case each being notified in 74 localities; 2 cases each in 15 localities; 3 cases each in 5 localities; 4 cases each in 7 localities; 5 cases each in 3 localities; and in addition, 7 cases in Karlsdorf, district of Breslau; 10 cases each in Landeshut, district of Liegnitz, and Poseritz, district of Breslau; 11 cases in Seelow, district of Frankfort; 13 cases in Fellhammer, district of Breslau; and 16 cases in Petersdorf, district of Breslau.

In the territorial divisions of the Empire outside of Prussia the distribution was as follows:

Kingdom of Saxony, 24 cases in 9 localities; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 cases in 6 localities; Saxe-Weimar, 1 case each in 3 localities (total, 3); Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 case each in 2 localities (total, 2); Brunswick, 6 cases in 3 localities; Bremen, 4 cases in 2 localities (city of Bremen 3 cases); Anhalt and Lübeck, each 1 case; Hamburg, 9 cases.

The 288 cases occurred in 138 localities, with an average occurrence in any one locality of 2.09 as against 2 in the year 1910 and 2.54 in the period from 1896 to 1910.

1912.—In Prussia the cases occurred in 87 localities, as follows: In 58 localities, 1 case each; in 15 localities, 2 cases each; in 4 localities, 3 cases each; in 3 localities, 4 cases each; in 2 localities, 5 cases each; in addition, at Ekelenz (Government district of Aix), 6 cases; Halberstadt (Government district of Magdeburg), 7 cases; at Piotrowo (Government district of Posen) and at Liegnitz (Government district of Liegnitz), each 11 cases; and at Frankfort on the Main (Government district of Wiesbaden), 12 cases.

In divisions of the Empire outside of Prussia the cases were distributed as follows: Bavaria, 5 cases in 3 localities; in the Kingdom of Saxony, 11 cases in 8 localities; in Württemberg, 46 cases in 12

localities; in Baden, 73 cases in 10 localities; in Hesse, 9 cases in 6 localities; in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4 cases in 2 localities; in Mecklenburg-Strelitz and in Brunswick, 1 case each; in Anhalt, 4 cases in 4 localities; in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 6 cases in 2 localities; in the city of Bremen, 3 cases; in the city of Hamburg, 6 cases; and in Alsace-Lorraine, 2 cases in 1 locality.

The 340 cases occurred in 139 localities in all, making an average occurrence of 2.45 per cent in 1 place affected as against 2.09 in the preceding year.

1913.—In Prussia the 57 cases occurred in 30 localities as follows: In 23 localities, 1 case each; in 1 locality, 2 cases; in 3 localities, each 4 cases; and in Münster in Westphalia (Government district of Münster), 6 cases; in Zalenze (Government district of Oppeln) and in Ehsel (Government district of Münster), each 7 cases. Excluding the Provinces situated on the Russian frontier, Allenstein, Bromberg, Marienwerder, and Oppeln, in which in all 20 cases were notified in 11 localities, the only localities attacked by the disease were the city of Berlin with 4 cases, the Government district of Münster with 18 cases in 4 localities, Köslin and Magdeburg each with 3 cases in 3 localities, Merseburg and Hildesheim each with 2 cases in 2 localities, Stettin with 2 cases in 1 locality, Potsdam and Frankfort each with 1 case, and Coblenz with 1 case.

In the Federal States affected, outside of Prussia, and in Bremen and Hamburg, cases occurred as follows: Württemberg, 12 cases in 5 localities; Baden, 1 case; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 cases in 4 localities; Anhalt, 2 cases in 2 localities; in Bremen, 6 cases, of which 5 occurred in the city of Bremen and 1 in a locality in the surrounding country; and in the city of Hamburg, 3 cases.

The 90 cases were distributed in 45 localities, the average being 2 cases in 1 locality as against 2.45 in the year 1912, 2.09 in the year 1911, and 2.54 in the 15-year period from 1896 to 1910.

Miscellaneous Epidemiologic Notes.

1911.—From 8 cases which were removed to hospital there were, as the result of imperfect isolation, 25 contact infections.

Smallpox occurred among disinfectors as follows: At Goslar, Government district of Hildesheim, in a 41-year-old disinfector, last vaccinated at 12 years of age. At Fulda, Government district of Cassel, in a 51-year-old disinfector, last vaccinated at 12 years of age. At Wiedigshof, Government district of Brunswick, in a 47-year-old disinfector, last vaccinated as a soldier at 21 years of age.

1912.—Removal to hospital occurred in 72 of the cases. In 45 cases the disease occurred in persons under treatment for other causes or under observation or in hospital service or inmates of institutions.

In three cases the patients had apparently suffered from a previous attack of smallpox. In the case of a 19-year-old Russian, who had had smallpox in childhood, the face showed pockmarks; another Russian, 18 or 19 years old, who had apparently had the disease, showed no marks. The third case was in an unvaccinated physician who, in the year 1871, when between 1 year and 2 years of age, suffered from an attack of smallpox. Sixteen of the cases were in former soldiers, of whom two died of the disease. Four of the remaining 14 patients whose military service had been completed 40, 39, 30, and 25 years previously had the disease severely; 10 had the disease in a light form.

An unusually large number of cases occurred in persons over 50 years of age. Whereas during the 15-year period from 1896 to 1910, of 3,574 patients whose ages were known, only 464, or 13 per cent, had reached the age of 50; during the year 1912, 81 of the 340 cases, or 23.8 per cent, were in that class. The mortality among the 81 persons over 50 years of age was 22.22 per cent; among the remaining 259 cases the mortality was only 6.56 per cent.

Two of the cases occurred among attending physicians.

In 46 cases infection occurred in hospitals, 24 of the cases being in a district charitable institution.

1913.—In almost all cases the origin of the disease was traced to a source outside of Germany. The number of persons arriving in Germany already suffering from smallpox or infected with the disease was 27.

In five cases the infection occurred in hospital.

The mortality from the disease was considerably higher among the unvaccinated than among the vaccinated and revaccinated. The light forms of the disease were considerably more frequent in vaccinated and revaccinated persons, when these were attacked, than in unvaccinated persons.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended April 15, 1916, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	4
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	18
Sulphur used (pounds).....	140
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	1,028
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	1,540
Clean bills of health issued.....	31
Foul bills of health issued.....	4

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped.....	8,663
Premises inspected.....	7,499
Notices served.....	735
Garbage cans installed.....	1

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation.....	152
By marginal concrete wall.....	188
By concrete floor and wall.....	236
By minor repairs.....	324
Total buildings rat proofed.....	900
Square yards of concrete laid.....	6,112
Premises, planking, and shed flooring removed.....	148
Buildings demolished.....	214
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	111,536

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
<i>Mus rattus</i>	248
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	1,368
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	216
<i>Mus musculus</i>	7,071
Wood rats.....	127
Musk rats.....	10

LABORATORY OPERATIONS—contd.

Rodents received by species—Continued.	
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	305
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	9,040
Rodents examined.....	2,489
Number of rats suspected of plague.....	136
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

PLAGUE RATS.

Case No. 285:

Address, 1406 Saratoga Street.

Captured, Mar. 24, 1916.

Diagnosis confirmed, Apr. 9, 1916.

Treatment of premises: Partially rat proofed; Remaining rat proofing initiated.

Case No. 286:

Address, 237 South Villere Street.

Captured, Mar. 16, 1916.

Diagnosis confirmed, Apr. 15, 1916.

Treatment of premises: Partially rat proofed; Remaining rat proofing initiated.

PLAGUE STATUS TO APR. 15, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Mar. 24, 1916.	
Total number of rodents captured to Apr. 15. 682,499	
Total number of rodents examined to Apr. 15.....	345,919
Total cases of rodent plague to Apr. 15, by species:	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	6
<i>Mus rattus</i>	18
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	12
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	250
Total rodent cases to Apr. 15, 1916.....	286

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague eradication work at Seattle for the week ended April 15, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	17
New buildings reinspected.....	51
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 28,827).....	23
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 13,200).....	14
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 2,725).....	7
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	3,295
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	48,047
New buildings elevated.....	5
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	37
Old buildings inspected.....	6
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings.	2
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 3,750).....	2
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	2
Buildings razed.....	3

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	6
Rodents trapped and killed.....	328
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	32
Total.....	366
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	243
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Poison distributed (pounds).....	14
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	5
Bodies found plague infected.....	None.

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

<i>Mus rattus</i>	6
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	100
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	197
<i>Mus musculus</i>	63

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

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	14
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Sulphur used (pounds).....	3,150
New rat guards installed.....	9
Defective rat guards repaired.....	12
Fumigation certificates issued.....	3
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.....	23
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	5
Lectures delivered, sanitary measures.....	3
Inspection of medicine chests, fishing vessels.....	14

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	51
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1
Mus rattus found dead.....	1
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Mus musculus trapped.....	3
Total.....	<u>57</u>
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	<u>52</u>
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	14
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	9
New buildings elevated 18 inches.....	5
New buildings, basements concreted (square feet, 750).....	1
New buildings, floors concreted (square feet, 160).....	1
New buildings, yards concreted (square feet, 96).....	1
New buildings, total concrete laid (square feet).....	1,006

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	81
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	6
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Mus musculus trapped.....	2
Total.....	<u>90</u>
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	87
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

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.

State Reports for March, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Iowa:		Mississippi:	
Jasper County.....	1	Adams County.....	1
Scott County.....	1	Harrison County.....	1
Total.....	2	Total.....	2

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	New Orleans, La.....	3	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	4	2	New York, N. Y.....	5	1
Chicago, Ill.....	7	2	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	2	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	.....	1
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	San Diego, Cal.....	1	.....

DIPHThERIA.

Alabama—Tuscaloosa.

Assistant Epidemiologist Harrington reported by telegraph May 2, 1916, that during the period from April 24 to May 2, 1916, 28 cases of diphtheria occurred among students at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1134.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.	1		New Castle, Pa.	2	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		New Orleans, La.		1
Baltimore, Md.		1	New York, N. Y.		15
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Oakland, Cal.	1	
Boston, Mass.		2	Omaha, Nebr.	3	
Braddock, Pa.	1		Passaic, N. J.		1
Bridgeport, Conn.	3		Philadelphia, Pa.	31	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	8	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	1
Chicago, Ill.	33	4	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	9	1	Reading, Pa.	2	1
Detroit, Mich.	10		Rochester, N. Y.	5	
Duluth, Minn.		1	St. Louis, Mo.	8	
Harrisburg, Pa.	2		San Diego, Cal.	1	
Hartford, Conn.	1		Seattle, Wash.		1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	1	Springfield, Ill.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	3	1	Toledo, Ohio.	1	
Madison, Wis.		1	Williamsport, Pa.	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.	6				

LEPROSY.

Louisiana—New Orleans.

During the week ended April 15, 1916, one case of leprosy was notified in New Orleans, La.

MALARIA.

Mississippi Report for March, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County	19	Lincoln County	34
Alcorn County	21	Lowndes County	23
Amite County	50	Madison County	46
Attala County	64	Marion County	52
Benton County	15	Marshall County	53
Bolivar County	469	Monroe County	24
Calhoun County	40	Montgomery County	31
Carroll County	101	Neshoba County	47
Chickasaw County	13	Newton County	19
Choctaw County	45	Noxubee County	35
Claiborne County	37	Oktibbeha County	27
Clarke County	25	Panola County	42
Clay County	24	Pearl River County	38
Coahoma County	276	Perry County	27
Copiah County	67	Pike County	55
Covington County	51	Pontotoc County	33
De Soto County	24	Trentiss County	16
Forest County	97	Quitman County	36
Franklin County	61	Rankin County	20
George County	13	Scott County	48
Green County	10	Sharkey County	35
Grenada County	19	Simpson County	39
Hancock County	98	Smith County	39
Harrison County	70	Sunflower County	450
Hinds County	170	Tallahatchie County	87
Holmes County	185	Tate County	151
Issaquena County	17	Tippah County	27
Hawamba County	58	Tishomingo County	24
Jackson County	15	Tunica County	116
Jasper County	60	Union County	27
Jefferson County	34	Walthall County	13
Jefferson Davis County	24	Warren County	161
Jones County	71	Washington County	191
Kemper County	44	Wayne County	11
Lafayette County	22	Webster County	30
Lamar County	37	Wilkerson County	9
Lauderdale County	45	Winston County	74
Lawrence County	85	Yalobusha County	57
Leake County	45	Yazoo County	231
Lee County	62		
Leflore County	175	Total	5,380

MALARIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

During the week ended April 15, 1916, malaria was notified in cities as follows: Jersey City, N. J., 1 case; Pasadena, Cal., 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case.

MEASLES.

Washing'on—Seattle.

Passed Asst. Surg. Krulish reported that during the week ended April 22, 1916, 326 cases of measles were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 1,442 cases, with 3 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak, February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1134.

PELLAGRA.

Mississippi Report for March, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	9	Lincoln County.....	9
Alcorn County.....	1	Madison County.....	6
Attala County.....	6	Marion County.....	7
Benton County.....	1	Marshall County.....	11
Bolivar County.....	56	Monroe County.....	5
Carroll County.....	10	Montgomery County.....	2
Chickasaw County.....	8	Neshobe County.....	7
Claiborne County.....	1	Noxubee County.....	13
Clarke County.....	5	Oktibbeha County.....	1
Clay County.....	6	Panola County.....	1
Cochosa County.....	21	Pearl River County.....	1
Copiah County.....	15	Perry County.....	3
Covington County.....	7	Pike County.....	2
Forest County.....	23	Prentiss County.....	4
George County.....	2	Quitman County.....	2
Gretnada County.....	1	Scott County.....	3
Hancock County.....	2	Simpson County.....	2
Harrison County.....	11	Smith County.....	2
Hinds County.....	22	Sunflower County.....	36
Holmes County.....	7	Tallahatchie County.....	10
Itawamba County.....	9	Tate County.....	2
Jackson County.....	3	Tippah County.....	1
Jasper County.....	5	Tishomingo County.....	2
Jefferson County.....	1	Tunica County.....	12
Jefferson Davis County.....	1	Union County.....	1
Jones County.....	6	Walthall County.....	1
Kemper County.....	1	Warren County.....	5
Lafayette County.....	1	Washington County.....	20
Lamar County.....	6	Winston County.....	2
Lauderdale County.....	2	Yalobusha County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	7	Yazoo County.....	15
Leake County.....	1		
Lee County.....	9	Total.....	460
Leflore County.....	5		

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Brownsville, Tex.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....		2	Richmond, Va.....		1
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	1			

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	4
Binghamton, N. Y.....	5	1	Manchester, N. H.....	6	6
Braddock, Pa.....	2		Morristown, N. J.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	180	83	Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	43	37	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Coffeyville, Kans.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	4	4
Detroit, Mich.....	10	19	Philadelphia, Pa.....	96	48
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	26	25
Galesburg, Ill.....	1		Reading, Pa.....	2	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	3	Rochester, N. Y.....	10	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	2
Kansas, City, Mo.....	8	12	Springfield, Mass.....	2	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	3	7
Lexington, Ky.....	2	4	Wilkesburg, Pa.....	2	5
Lorain, Ohio.....	4				

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Mississippi Report for March, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	Newcases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Lamar County.....	1	Sunflower County.....	1
Pearl River County.....	1	Yazoo County.....	1
Pike County.....	1	Total.....	6
Sharkey County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
New Orleans, La.....	1				

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.

Montana.

Dr. W. F. Cogswell, secretary of the State Board of Health of Montana, reported by telegraph May 2, 1916, that one case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever had been notified in Musselshell, Musselshell County, and another case at Saco, Phillips County, Mont.

Wyoming Report for March, 1916.

During the month of March, 1916, Rocky Mountain spotted fever was reported in Wyoming as follows: In Natrona County 2 cases, with 1 death, and in Park County 1 case.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1134.

SMALLPOX.

Delaware—Wilmington.

Passed Asst. Surg. Mullan reported May 2, 1916, that 23 cases of smallpox had been notified in Wilmington, Del.

Kentucky—Hazard.

Surg. McMullen reported April 25, 1916, that an outbreak of smallpox had occurred in the Perry County jail at Hazard, Ky., 25 cases of the disease being present in that institution when the report was made.

Porto Rico—San Juan.

Surg. King reported by telegraph May 2, 1916, that smallpox was present in San Juan, P. R.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iowa (Mar. 1-31):			Mississippi—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Adair.....	1		Sunflower.....	15	
Allamakee.....	1		Tate.....	3	
Blackhawk.....	8		Tunica.....	2	
Boone.....	5		Washington.....	15	
Bremer.....	1		Yazoo.....	12	
Buena Vista.....	1		Total.....	177	
Butler.....	24				
Carroll.....	1		North Dakota (Mar. 1-31):		
Cherokee.....	4		Counties—		
Chickasaw.....	2		Burke.....	1	
Decatur.....	1		Cass.....	5	
Des Moines.....	6		Emmons.....	1	
Hardin.....	19		Foster.....	8	
Henry.....	2		Grand Forks.....	4	
Jefferson.....	1		McHenry.....	13	
Johnson.....	6		Morton.....	1	
Keokuk.....	19		Nelson.....	4	
Lee.....	1		Ward.....	8	
Linn.....	7		Total.....	45	
Louisa.....	2				
Monroe.....	1		Washington (Mar. 1-31):		
Polk.....	6		Clark County.....	2	
Pottawattamie.....	1		Grays Harbor County.....	1	
Poweshiek.....	1		King County—		
Sac.....	1		Seattle.....	7	
Scott.....	42		Kittitas County.....	2	
Story.....	2		Lincoln County.....	3	
Tama.....	12		Pierce County.....	1	
Webster.....	1		Tacoma.....	1	
Woodbury.....	1		Skagit County.....	1	
Total.....	180		Snohomish County.....	4	
			Everett.....	1	
Mississippi (Mar. 1-31):			Spokane County.....	4	
Counties—			Spokane.....	66	
Bolivar.....	1		Stevens County.....	1	
Chickasaw.....	5		Whatcom County—		
Clarke.....	4		Bellingham.....	3	
Coahoma.....	7		Whitman County.....	9	
De Soto.....	4		Total.....	106	
Harrison.....	1				
Hinds.....	5		Wyoming (Mar. 1-31):		
Holmes.....	26		Counties—		
Jasper.....	13		Platte.....	1	
Kemper.....	22		Weston.....	4	
Lamar.....	2		Total.....	5	
Leflore.....	14				
Madison.....	1				
Marion.....	19				
Quitman.....	6				

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brownsville, Tex.....	3		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Davenport, Iowa.....	12		New Orleans, La.....	4	
Detroit, Mich.....	12		Oklahoma, Okla.....	4	
Duluth, Minn.....	3		Roanoke, Va.....	4	
El Paso, Tex.....	2		Rock Island, Ill.....	17	
Evansville, Ind.....	10		San Diego, Cal.....	2	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	2		Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	2		Springfield, Ill.....	5	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	12	
Kansas City, Mo.....	4		Wichita, Kans.....	3	
Little Rock, Ark.....	3		Wilmington, Del.....	6	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Mobile, Ala.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	2
Galveston, Tex.....		1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1134.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for March, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	3	Lincoln County.....	2
Alcorn County.....	2	Madison County.....	1
Amite County.....	5	Marion County.....	3
Bolivar County.....	6	Montgomery County.....	1
Carroll County.....	2	Neshoba County.....	1
Chickasaw County.....	1	Oktibbeha County.....	2
Choctaw County.....	2	Perry County.....	4
Clarke County.....	1	Pike County.....	1
Clay County.....	2	Prentiss County.....	1
Coahoma County.....	5	Scott County.....	3
Copiah County.....	4	Sharkey County.....	1
Covington County.....	1	Simpson County.....	3
Forest County.....	4	Smith County.....	1
Franklin County.....	5	Sunflower County.....	3
George County.....	4	Tallahatchie County.....	4
Grenada County.....	1	Tate County.....	8
Hancock County.....	1	Tippah County.....	4
Harrison County.....	5	Tishomingo County.....	3
Hinds County.....	3	Tunica County.....	3
Holmes County.....	4	Union County.....	1
Issaquena County.....	3	Warren County.....	15
Jackson County.....	5	Washington County.....	6
Jasper County.....	4	Wayne County.....	4
Jefferson County.....	3	Webster County.....	2
Jones County.....	1	Wilkinson County.....	4
Kemper County.....	3	Winston County.....	4
Lafayette County.....	3	Yalobusha County.....	7
Lamar County.....	2	Yazoo County.....	12
Lawrence County.....	3		
Leake County.....	1	Total.....	195
Lee County.....	1		
Leflore County.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
North Dakota:		Washington—Continued.	
Barnes County.....	2	King County.....	1
Bottineau County.....	1	Lewis County.....	1
Cass County.....	3	Lincoln County.....	2
Morton County.....	1	Pierce County.....	3
Oliver County.....	1	Spokane County.....	4
Sheridan County.....	3	San Juan County.....	1
Williams County.....	1	Skagit County.....	7
Total.....	12	Spo'ane County—	
Washington:		Spo'ane.....	1
Asotin County.....	2	Stevens County.....	4
Benton County.....	3	Walla Walla County.....	1
Clarke County.....	2	Whitman County.....	1
Cowlitz County.....	2	Yakima County.....	1
Grays Harbor County.....	1	Total.....	37

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa.....	1		Lynn, Mass.....	2	
Baltimore, Md.....	14	1	Marquette, Wis.....		1
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	8	4
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Mobile, Ala.....	4	
Boston, Mass.....	4		Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.....	1		New Castle, Pa.....	2	
Brownsville, Tex.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	7	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		Newport, R. I.....	1	1
Butler, Pa.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	34	2
Cambridge, Mass.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	10	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3		Portland, Oreg.....	2	
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Racine, Wis.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Roanoke, Va.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	6	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	1
El Paso, Tex.....	1		Rock Island, Ill.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	3		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Galesburg, Ill.....	3		Superior, Wis.....		1
Galveston, Tex.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	4	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3		Trenton, N. J.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	2		Troy, N. Y.....	4	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2		Waltham, Mass.....	1	
Kokomo, Ind.....	1	1	Washington, D. C.....	3	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		York, Pa.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....		1			

TYPHUS FEVER.

Texas—Laredo.

Asst. Surg. Scott reported that a case of typhus fever was notified at Laredo, Tex., April 17, 1916, in the person of N. V., female, age 52 years, who had lived in Laredo for a period of two years.

City Report for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

During the week ended April 15, 1916, 4 cases of typhus fever were notified at El Paso, Tex.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for March, 1916.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Iowa.....	42		386	Washington.....	24	740	58
Mississippi.....	43	231	28	Wyoming.....	2	8	10
North Dakota.....	43	204	79				

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 1916.

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.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	234	9	1	273	3	35		44	19
Boston, Mass.....	745,139	242	68	5	168		52	3	74	23
Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,045	767	82	6	307	6	230	5	199	82
Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	218	29	1	154	3	34	1	32	20
Detroit, Mich.....	554,717	227	62	6	116	3	57	3	35	19
New York, N. Y.....	5,468,190	1,555	373	31	1,045	29	214	3	466	205
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	545	59	8	519	5	64	1	129	73
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,984	165	23	1	200	2	21		19	6
St. Louis, Mo.....	745,988	212	61	5	300	5	43	3	41	21
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	131	7	1	67	2	9	1	43	20
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	135	12		386	10	5		34	19
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,133	84	19		147		24	1	25	8
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	104	6		36		11		57	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	428,062	134	12		202	8	61	1	29	6
New Orleans, La.....	366,484		19	1	12		2		28	18
Seattle, Wash.....	330,834	50	5		301		4			2
Washington, D. C.....	358,679	138	62	2	128	1	11		15	15
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	209,722	70			69	2	5		7	6
Kansas City, Mo.....	289,879		11	1	196	1	52		2	1
Portland, Oreg.....	272,833	37	3		14		17		7	1
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	62	10	1	50	3	19		1	8
Rochester, N. Y.....	250,747	58	5	2	46		5		5	5
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:										
Atlanta, Ga.....	184,873	53	1				2			4
Birmingham, Ala.....	174,108	54	1				1		14	6
Bridgeport, Conn.....	118,434	47	8		15		5		10	3
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	27	9		17	1	2		9	1
Camden, N. J.....	104,349		2		2		2		7	
Fall River, Mass.....	126,904				12		3		7	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	32	1	1	20		16		1	1
Hartford, Conn.....	108,969	59	8		117	3	1		1	2
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	36	1	1	20		3		5	4
Lynn, Mass.....	100,316	24	15		50	1	6		6	4
Nashville, Tenn.....	115,978	42					1		3	5
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,694	33	3		7		5		9	2
New Haven, Conn.....	147,095		2		5		21		3	3
Oakland, Cal.....	190,803		4	1	1		1		7	7
Omaha, Nebr.....	135,455		8	1	12		35	3	4	5
Reading, Pa.....	105,094	27			10	1	11			1
Richmond, Va.....	154,674	66	3		707	1	2		5	5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,567	20	13		2		10			1
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	25	5	2	127		5		12	
Syracuse, N. Y.....	152,534	40	10		4		1		7	1
Tacoma, Wash.....	108,094		2				1			
Toledo, Ohio.....	187,840	71	3	1	247	9	20		1	3
Trenton, N. J.....	109,212	45	6	4	4		6		7	7
Worcester, Mass.....	160,523	69	5	1	70	2	1	1	5	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Allentown, Pa.....	61,901	24	4	1	11				1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55,806	10	1						3	

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

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 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.										
Rayonne, N. J.	67,582	12	3	1	13	1	4	1	3	
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	8					3		1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	13	2	2	50				2	1
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	19	2		235	3			2	
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	18			2		2		1	2
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	24	2		11				1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,576	24	1				6		1	2
Covington, Ky.	56,520	15	1		2				1	1
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	31			71	2	9		1	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	33	11	1	27		6		7	
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	44	5		9	1	1			7
Erie, Pa.	73,798	25			97				5	
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	21	1							4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	22			65				1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	32	3		325					2
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	19	8	1	26		9	1	3	2
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	17	2		50				1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		3		57		2		1	
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	28	10		26		1		8	3
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	21								
Malden, Mass.	50,067	11	12		5		7		1	
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	31	1		89	1	1		2	2
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	17							2	3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		1	1	52	2	1			
Norfolk, Va.	88,076				26				2	2
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	6	1				4			2
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	29			7		1		4	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	19	1		9	1	1			
Rockford, Ill.	53,761		1		70		5			
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	17			1				2	4
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	15			87				37	2
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	22	1		51					1
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	16			8		5	1	1	3
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588		1							
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	21	4		2		5		5	4
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	17	2		95		2			
Springfield, Ill.	59,468		2	1	22		1			5
Troy, N. Y.	77,738			1	11		8			3
Wichita, Kans.	67,847		1		3		4		2	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	17	3		6		1		4	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		4		96		2			2
York, Pa.	50,543		1		9				1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	6								2
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	4			5		4		1	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	7			72					1
Butte, Mont.	42,918				105	1			9	3
Chelsea, Mass.	132,452	7	1		7		2		2	2
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	7			4				5	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	12			38				2	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	10			65	1			3	2
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		2				8			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650						5			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	10	4	1	66		1		2	2
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	10			2		1		1	1
Everett, Mass.	38,307	8	2						1	
Everett, Wash.	33,767	7			4	1				2
Fitchburgh, Mass.	41,144	8			26				3	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	16							1	
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	12	2		9		4		1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	16			3		4		3	
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	14	1		3		2		3	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	6	2							1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	21			22		2		1	2
Lima, Ohio.	34,644	9			66					
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662				19		4		1	
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	11	1		173		1		2	2
Madison, Wis.	30,084				1		1			

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 15, 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.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Medford, Mass.	25,737	7			3		1		1	1
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	5			14		2		3	1
Nassau, N. H.	27,114		1		2					
New Castle, Pa.	40,351				61				1	
Newport, Ky.	31,722	11							2	2
Newport, R. I.	29,631	11	1		10				3	2
Newton, Mass.	43,085	3	1		12		1		1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	8	2		109	1			2	1
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	10			87		1			
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	6								
Orange, N. J.	32,524	8	6		70		2		4	3
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	13			3				3	2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		3						2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,550	6			3		1			
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	14	3		6		3			1
Racine, Wis.	45,507	11	1		31		9		1	1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	13	2		19		1			2
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961				3		1			
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	3	1							1
Stuebenville, Ohio.	26,631	20			46					
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	9							1	
Superior, Wis.	45,285	11			5		3			
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	21	2		1					1
Waltham, Mass.	30,129		2	1						1
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893		4		2		2		1	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	15	1	1	53		1		1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	8	1		1		1		31	
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	7								1
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406				10					2
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	15	1	1			2			
Braddock, Pa.	21,310		1		1		1		1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	7			6					1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4					2			
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765				1					
Concord, N. H.	22,480	6			14					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	5	1		1					
Harrison, N. J.	16,555				26				4	
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	6			21				10	
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	6			5					
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057		1							
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	8			1					
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	8			48					
Muscatine, Iowa	17,287	5								
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	2								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4			1				2	
New London, Conn.	20,771	15								
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	2								
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	11			2				3	1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	6	1		6					
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	6								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842								2	
Steeleton, Pa.	15,337	4	1		66	1			1	1
Wilksburg, Pa.	22,361	11			12		2		1	1
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	3								

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

FOREIGN.

EGYPT.

Plague—Comparative Statement.

During the period from January 1 to March 30, 1916, 405 cases of plague with 194 deaths were notified in Egypt. The cases were distributed in nine Provinces, with 1 case each in Alexandria and Suez. The largest number of cases occurred in the Provinces of Assiout and Fayoum, with 137 cases and 113 cases, respectively.

During the period from January 1 to April 1, 1915, 23 cases of plague were notified in Egypt, as against 18 during the corresponding period of 1914. The total number of cases notified during the year 1915 was 285, with 120 deaths.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended April 8, 1916, 407 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

GREECE.

Further Relative to Cholera at Corfu.¹

During the period from March 9 to 28, 1916, 30 fatal cases of cholera were notified among the civil population of the island of Corfu.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 5, 1916.²

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Corfu	Mar. 9-28		30	
India:				
Bassein	Feb. 13-Mar. 4		11	
Bombay	Mar. 5-18	2	2	
Calcutta	Feb. 27-Mar. 4		25	
Henzada	Feb. 20-26		1	
Mergui	Feb. 6-19		1	
Pegu	Feb. 27-Mar. 4		1	
Rangoon .....	.....do	3	2	
Java:				
Batavia	Apr. 14			Epidemic.

¹ Public Health Reports, Apr. 21, 1916, p. 1010.

² 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 May 5, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 30, 1916: Cases, 312; deaths, 146.
Assiout Province.....	Mar. 17-30.....	60	35	
Assouan Province.....	do.....	2	1	
Beni-Souef Province.....	Mar. 23-30.....	15	3	
Fayoum Province.....	Mar. 17-30.....	84	44	
Girgeh Province.....	Mar. 22.....	1	1	
Minieh Province.....	Mar. 17-30.....	17	5	
India.....				Feb. 27-Mar. 4, 1916: Cases 11,194; deaths, 8,792.
Bassein.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 4.....		12	
Bombay.....	Mar. 5-18.....	238	115	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....		4	
Henzada.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 4.....		135	
Madras Presidency.....	Mar. 5-18.....	394	280	
Mandalay.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 4.....		274	
Moulmein.....	do.....		18	
Myingyan.....	Feb. 6-26.....		5	
Pegu.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 4.....		23	
Prome.....	do.....		34	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	88	80	
Toungoo.....	Feb. 13-19.....		1	
Java.....				Jan. 29-Feb. 11, 1916: Cases, 153; deaths, 148.
Kediri residency.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11.....	26	26	
Madioen residency.....	do.....	10	10	
Paseroean residency.....	do.....	10	10	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	15	15	Including Surabaya City, Jan. 15-Feb. 11, 1916: Cases, 28; deaths, 29.
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	92	87	
Mauritius.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 10.....	2		
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	2		Jan. 23-Mar. 5, 1916: Cases, 34; deaths, 21.

SMALLPOX.

Australia: New South Wales.....				Mar. 17-23, 1916: Cases, 1.
Newcastle district.....	Mar. 17-23.....	1		
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro.....	Mar. 12-18.....	17	4	
Canada: Ontario— Niagara Falls.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1		
Great Britain: Cardiff.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....	7		
Liverpool.....	Apr. 2-8.....	3		From vessel.
India: Bombay.....	Mar. 5-18.....	323	222	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....		4	
Madras.....	Mar. 5-18.....	151	52	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	71	15	
Java: Batavia.....	Feb. 3-9.....	5	3	Jan. 21-Feb. 9, 1916: Cases, 59; deaths, 12.
Mexico: Agascalientes.....	Apr. 10-16.....		24	
Frontera.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....		1	
Mazatlan.....	Apr. 5-11.....		3	
Monterey.....	Apr. 19.....	1		
Piedras Negras.....	Apr. 8-21.....		8	
Tampico.....	Apr. 1-10.....		3	
Porto Rico: San Juan.....	May 2.....			Present.
Straits Settlements: Penang.....	Feb. 13-19.....	5	2	
Singapore.....	Mar. 5-11.....	6	1	
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	3	2	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 5, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Mar. 12-18.....		1	
Chemnitz.....	Mar. 20-26.....		1	
Königsberg.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 19.....		2	
Java.....				Jan. 21-Feb. 9, 1916: Cases, 24; deaths, 5.
Batavia.....	Feb. 3-9.....	12	1	
Samarang.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Apr. 10-16.....		10	
Tampico.....	Apr. 1-10.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	9	4	

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Total, Oct. 25, 1915-Jan. 2, 1916: Cases, 412; deaths, 165. Jan. 3-Feb. 5, 1916: Cases, 138; deaths, 47.
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	209	66	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 12.....	144	49	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 3.....	8	6	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	12	6	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 20.....	247	105	
Do.....	Jan. 3-31.....	138	126	
Hungary.....	Oct. 18-Jan. 2.....	339	197	Nov. 18-Dec. 10, 1915: Cases, 675; deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
Do.....	Jan. 10-16.....	2	2	
Borneo:				
Putatan.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
India:				
Bassein.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....		29	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....		17	
Bombay.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....		139	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....		102	
Henzada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	29	23	
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-Feb. 5.....		3	
Prome.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....		106	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....	88	69	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	53	39	
Tavoy.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....		18	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....		11	
Toungoo.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 11.....		47	
Yenangyaung.....	Nov. 2.....	1		
Indo-China.....				American. Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813; deaths, 549.
Anam Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	127	92	
Cambodia Province.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin China Province.....	do.....	15	8	
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3-23.....	3	1	
Tonkin Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	670	448	
Java.....				Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1915: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. Nov. 12-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 17; deaths, 10.
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 27.....	55	36	
Do.....	Jan. 11-17.....	2	1	
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	
Cheribon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1		Vicinity of Batavia.
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Nov. 6-12.....		10	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present.
Do.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 2.....		11	
Essaleme.....	Nov. 28.....		7	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia—Continued.				
Gazian.....	Nov. 6-12.....		4	
Karkhan-Roud.....	Nov. 28.....		38	And in vicinity.
Kazvin.....	Nov. 27.....		10	
Resht.....	Nov. 24.....			And vicinity: Present.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	25	12	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 14-27.....	4	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 19.....	2	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Dec. 2-4.....	15	10	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 8.....			Present.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 19..	18	11	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25...	37	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	36	35	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 120. Jan. 1-Mar. 16, 1916: Cases, 225; deaths, 103.
Assiout Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 14.....	87	26	
Fayoum Province.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 16.....	53	9	
Garbieh Province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6	48	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 13.....	2	1	
Girgeh Province.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 15.....	6	2	
Gizeh Province.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 5.....	1		
Keneh Province.....	Feb. 15-22.....	4	3	
Minieh Province.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	13	9	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.....	34	19	
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:				
Akyab.....	Jan. 16-29.....		1	Oct. 31, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 40,533; deaths, 34,225. Jan. 2-Feb. 26, 1916: Cases, 54,118; deaths, 42,734.
Bassein.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....		37	
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 1.....	53	51	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	275	217	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....		1	
Benzada.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....		70	
Karachi.....	Nov. 7-20.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5.....		118	Madras Presidency, Aug. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1915: Cases, 141,356; deaths, 109,095.
Do.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 1.....	1,839	1,288	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 4.....	4,151	2,880	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 1.....		266	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....		1,001	
Myingyan.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....		6	
Pegu.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....		21	
Prome.....	do.....		17	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 18.....	68	66	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	381	357	
Toungoo.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 5.....		4	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 72, deaths, 65.
Anam province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	9	5	
Cambodia province.....	do.....	20	19	
Cochin China province.....	do.....	2	1	
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 5.....	8	5	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 27.....	41	18	
Tonkin province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	41	41	
Java.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 1,689; deaths, 1,638. Year 1915: Cases, 4,884; deaths, 4,482; among Chinese and natives. Jan. 1-28, 1916: Cases, 491; deaths, 469.
Kediri residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	527	507	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	119	116	
Madloen residency.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 11.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 15-28.....	6	5	
Paseroean residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	49	50	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	24	23	
Surabaya residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 30.....	24	24	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	31	31	
Surabaya.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 30.....	12	12	
Do.....	Jan. 1-14.....	17	16	
Surakarta residency.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 16.....	1,085	1,056	
Do.....	Jan. 1-28.....	301	294	
Mauritius.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 30.....	8		
Peru.....				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 455; deaths, 240. In addition, 18 cases, cause of disease unknown.
Ancachs department.....	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1915.....	8	6	
Arequipa department.....	do.....	23	15	
Callao department.....	do.....	39	13	
Lambayeque department.....	do.....	102	38	
Libertad department.....	do.....	123	63	
Lima department.....	do.....	104	63	
Piura department.....	do.....	52	33	
Tumbes Province, Piura.....	do.....	4	9	
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Transbaikal Province.....	October, 1914.....	16	13	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Singapore.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 18.....	5	2	
Do.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 14-20.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 12.....	52	69	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 20.....	32	20	In Hoopstad, Winsburg, and Senekal districts.
At sea.....	Dec. 29, 1915-Jan. 10, 1916.....	4		On s. s. Syria from Bombay. Three cases left at Aden; 1 arrived Jan. 10 at Suez.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algeirs.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 62, Jan. 7-Feb. 24, 1916: Cases, 27, Suburb of Sydney.
Auburn.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 4.....	2		
Bega district.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
Bulahdelah district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Chatswood district.....	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. 24, 1916: Cases, 16.
Wallsend.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Rooty Hill district.....	Dec. 19-16.....	1		
Singleton district.....	Feb. 4-21.....	2		
Sydney.....	Dec. 3-10.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Taree district.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Wyong district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,600. Jan. 16-Feb. 12, 1916: Cases, 7,824.
Prague.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Trieste.....	Feb. 20-26.....	2		
Vienna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 1.....	24	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 18.....	108	20	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	373		In addition, Jan. 1-3, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 4.....	101	5	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....	91	21	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	1	
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Mar. 5-25.....	2		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 19-26.....	1		
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-22.....	2		
Niagara Falls.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 18.....	4		
Canary Islands:				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic. Present.
Arucaas.....	Dec. 5-18.....			
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....	2		
China:				
Antung.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 5.....	2		
Chungking.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 21-27.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....			Do.
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	12		
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 13.....	5		
Hongkong.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 5.....	34	29	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....		2	
Do.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 18.....	19	10	
Nanking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 16-29.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Feb. 13-26.....	2		
Colombia:				
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9		50 miles from Cartagena.
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, mild varioid from U. S. S. Louis- iana.
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 8.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, conflu- ent form.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 21-27.....	3		
Do.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
Cairo.....	Sept. 3-Dec. 31.....	9	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
France:				
Marseille.....	Feb. 1-29.....		1	
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Germany:				
Bavaria—				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2. Of these, 8 in one institution.
Berlin.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
Breslau.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2.....	1		
Düsseldorf.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Gumbinnen, Govt. district.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Lüneburg, Govt. district.....	Feb. 13-19.....	1		
Oppeln, Govt. district.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	14		
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Saxony.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		On s. s. from Bombay.
Cardif.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 11.....	25	1	
Liverpool.....	Mar. 19-25.....	4		From a vessel.
Manchester.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
South Shields.....	Mar. 5-25.....	2		
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Jan. 31.....			Present in virulent form.
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 19.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....		1	
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	103	67	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	618	293	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 26.....		16	
Karachi.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 4.....	4	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	458	140	
Do.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 11.....	14	7	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	243	52	
Do.....	Dec. 5-11.....		1	
Toungoo.....				
Italy:				
Turin.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	6		
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 19.....	12	2	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 20.....	46	20	Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 558; deaths, 118. Jan. 1-17, 1916: Cases, 38; deaths, 9.
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		
Malta:				
Manchuria:				
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	11	7	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 9.....		243	
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 9.....	1	1	
Frontera.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	86	24	Dec. 28-31, 1915: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....		13	Present Jan. 1-Feb. 10; estimated number cases, 70.
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 5-25.....	21	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 8.....	61	34	
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-Mar. 19.....	13		Including 53 cases brought, Feb. 9-15, from Sonora.
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 4.....	65	37	Feb. 29, 2 cases on train from Mexico City to El Paso.
Mexico City:				
Monterey.....	Dec. 13-19.....	5	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 9.....	24		
Naco.....	Feb. 15.....	2		
Nogales.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 4.....	27	3	
Piedras Negras.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 8.....	23	7	
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-Mar. 31.....		102	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 1.....	34	29	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 9.....	105	86	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 18.....	21	3	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 10.....		140	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 5-26.....	4		
Do.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 11.....	7		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	125	37	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	234	88	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	6		Ang. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	10	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
Spain:				
Cadix.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....		68	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain—Continued.				
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....		10	
Tarragona.....	Feb. 13-19.....		1	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....	141	10	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 25.....	95	8	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....	13	4	
Singapore.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 1.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 4.....	26	5	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25.....	43		
Do.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 11.....	53		Jan. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 13. Received out of date.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 25.....	75	31	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	18	7	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Tachira, State.....	Mar. 12.....			Present.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Aleiers.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	1	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria:				
Trieste.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6		Nov. 14-Dec. 1, 1915: Cases, 490.
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	2	Jan. 9-Feb. 12, 1916: Cases, 1,580.
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	Jan. 24-Feb. 6, 1916: Cases, 50; deaths, 4.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	14		
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	2		
Do.....	Mar. 13-19.....	1		
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 1-10.....	2	1	Imported from Mexico.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31.....	5	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 18.....	78	19	
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-Dec. 31.....	73	40	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31.....	1	2	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 9-29.....		2	Feb. 6-19, 1916: Cases, 69; deaths, 16; prisoners. Feb. 20-Mar. 4, 1916: Cases, 43; death, 1.
Barmen.....	Jan. 2-8.....	2		
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 11.....		10	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 26.....	1	3	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
Chemnitz.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Dortmund.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Erfurt.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....		4	
Frankfort on Main.....	Feb. 5-11.....	1		
Hanover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 27.....	2	3	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 1.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 25.....	20	4	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1		
Marburg.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1	1	
Merseburg, Govt. district.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Oppeln, Govt. district.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to Apr. 28, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Dec. 5-18.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Saxony.....	Feb. 20-26.....	37	1	
Stettin, Govt. district.....	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	
Do.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1	1	
Manchester.....	Jan. 23-29.....	5	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 2.....		186	Dec. 10: Present among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 27.....		25	
Yehije-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....			Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 17.....	110		
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Feb. 1.....	58	21	Jan. 1-Mar. 17, 1916: Cases, 155.
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 7.....	7	1	Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 42;
Do.....	Jan. 1-13.....	7	2	deaths, 28. Jan. 3-Feb. 1, 1916:
				Cases, 30; deaths, 6.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 9.....		58	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Do.....	Feb. 6-Apr. 8.....	146	34	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 4-22.....	3	3	
Juarez.....	To Mar. 19.....	5		
Mexico City.....	Dec. 23.....			Prevalent.
Do.....	Jan. 12.....		1	Jan. 1-31, 1916: Cases, 2,001;
				deaths, 488.
Monterey.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Oaxaca.....	Dec. 9.....		1	American.
Piedras Negras.....	Mar. 5-18.....	2		
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-Mar. 31.....		5	
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 9.....		5	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 7-27.....	28	5	Nov. 28-Dec. 11, 1915: Cases, 22.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	859	91	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	34	6	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	48	13	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-20.....	12		
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 13.....	21	6	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-29.....		1	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 6-26.....	5		
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....			Estimated deaths, 200 daily.
Bagdad district.....	Feb. 23.....			Prevalent.
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 12.....	11	6	
Damascus.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1,100	150	Estimated; among troops.
Mersina.....	Nov. 21-27.....	3		

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:			
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1
Mexico:			
Frontera.....	Apr. 20.....		1

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

RHODE ISLAND SUPREME COURT.

Workmen's Compensation Law—Accident due to Dizziness Resulting from Disease— Compensation Allowed.

CARROLL *v.* WHAT CHEER STABLES Co., 96 Atl. Rep., 208. (Jan. 5, 1916.)

The petitioner, William Carroll, had been employed by the What Cheer Stables Co. as a hack driver for about five years. He was suffering from "hernia, hardening of the arteries, and Bright's disease." On December 1, 1914, while driving a hack, he had an attack of "dizziness or unconsciousness," fell from his seat, and was seriously injured.

One witness testified that "the horses ran against the curbstone and he fell off head first," but the court found that the fall was probably "due to dizziness or unconsciousness induced by a disease from which he was suffering."

The court decided (Mr. Justice Vincent dissenting) that the injury was caused by an accident "arising out of and in the course of his employment," and that the employee was entitled to compensation under the workmen's compensation law of Rhode Island.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.

County Health Officer—Compensation—In North Carolina Salaries Fixed by County Boards of Health Must be Approved by the County Commissioners.

HALFORD *v.* SENTER ET AL., 86 S. E. Rep., 525. (Oct. 6, 1915.)

The North Carolina law authorized the county board of health to fix the salary of the county superintendent of health, subject to the approval of the board of county commissioners. The board of health of Harnett County elected the plaintiff superintendent of health and fixed his salary at \$600 per annum. The board of county commissioners refused to approve the salary for more than \$300 per annum. He brought suit for the salary of \$600. The court held that he could not recover more than \$300.

BROWN, J.: The agreed facts are that plaintiff was duly elected superintendent of health for Harnett County by the board of health of said county, and his compensation fixed by said board at the rate of \$600 per annum. Upon the presentation of plaintiff's claim, the matter being properly brought before the defendants, the board of commissioners of said county, they declined to audit and allow such expenditure, upon the ground that it was exorbitant and unreasonable. The defendants then authorized an expenditure of \$300 per annum for the services of plaintiff as superintendent of health.

Section 9 of chapter 62 of the Public Laws of 1911 provides that the board of health shall make such rules and regulations, pay such fees and salaries, and impose such penalties as, in their judgment, may be necessary to protect and advance the public health: *Provided*, That all expenditures shall be approved by the board of county commissioners before being paid.

The very question presented here was decided by this court adversely to plaintiff's contention in *McCullers v. Commissioners*, 158 N. C. 84, 73 S. E. 820 (Ann. Cas. 1913D, 507), where it is said:

It thus becomes the duty of the board of commissioners to pass on and audit the plaintiff's accounts for services and to determine whether they are reasonable and within the bounds fixed by the statute. The approval of the defendant board is necessary to the payment of plaintiff's account, and while the courts will not undertake to compel the county commissioners to approve them, they will require them to consider the account and to pass on it in good faith, in the exercise of a sound judgment as to whether or not the services as charged are warranted by the statute.

The constitution of this State prescribes that a board of commissioners shall be biennially elected in each county. Such board is given "a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and of the finances of the county as may be prescribed by law." The commissioners constitute the local governing body of the county and are directly responsible to the people who elected them. It is not only reasonable, but due to the people of the county, that these men elected by them should have supervision and control over the expenditures of a subordinate and nonelective board. It is not to be supposed that the general assembly intended to deprive the taxpayers of a county of such necessary and proper protection and safeguards which are thus thrown around the county treasury.

The proceeding is dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ALASKA.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of. (Reg. Registrar of Vital Statistics, Aug. 28, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Deaths.*—REGULATION 1. *Certificate of death.*—For every death occurring in the Territory there must be filed at once with the United States commissioner of the district in which the death occurred a certificate of death on Form 2 provided for that purpose, which can be obtained from any United States commissioner upon application.

The personal and statistical particulars shall be authenticated by the signature of the informer, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.

The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance of the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, the hour of the day at which death occurred; and he shall further state the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving the primary and immediate causes, and also the contributory causes, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, indicating only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held as sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit.

Any certificate containing indefinite and unsatisfactory terms the United States commissioners will return to the physician or undertaker for correction or completion.

REG. 2. *Failure to file certificate a misdemeanor.*—Under the law the physician, nurse, or other person attending or assisting in the last illness of a deceased person, or the undertaker, sexton, or other person having charge or in any way assisting or directing the burial of any corpse, are required to file a certificate of death with the United States commissioner of the precinct in which the death occurred. It is a misdemeanor for undertakers, sextons, or other persons to inter or remove a body of a deceased person before a certificate containing the cause of death signed by the attending physician is filed and a permit issued by the commissioner for interment or removal; and commissioners are forbidden under the law to issue a burial or removal permit until such completed certificate is filed.

REG. 3. *Deaths occurring without medical attendance.*—In case the dead body of a human being is found or a person is killed within the Territory, or dies without medical attendance, it is the duty, under the law, of any person having such knowledge at once to make a full report thereof to the United States commissioner of the district wherein the death occurred; and if the circumstances are such that the said United States commissioner does not deem it necessary to hold an inquest over the remains, it is the duty of any person upon request from the commissioner to make out and furnish to him a certificate of death as required by regulation 1 of this section; and it is a misdemeanor for any person refusing to do so.

In cases where inquests are held by United States commissioners over the remains of any dead person, as required by chapter 37, Code of Criminal Procedure of the Compiled Laws of Alaska, he or the physician he summons shall make the proper certification of death on the certificate required to be filed.

In case any person mysteriously disappears or leaves one locality to go to another within the Territory, and should fail within a reasonable time to reach the locality for which he or she started, it is the duty of anyone having knowledge of such disappearance to notify in writing the commissioner of the district from which such person started, stating all the known circumstances. For failure or neglect to do so it is a misdemeanor under section 6 of chapter 35.

REG. 4. *Commissioner's duties relative to death certificate.*—Upon receipt by a United States commissioner of a certificate of death in which all the items are carefully and correctly answered, he shall number the certificate, beginning with No. 1 for the first death certificate, and number the succeeding certificates consecutively (see blank space for registered number immediately above line for commissioner's signature). He shall fill in the correct name of the precinct, town, or village on the certificate if not already done. He shall then write on the certificate the date of filing and recording, the book number of certificates of deaths and page, and his signature and address.

If the interment is to be made in his registration district, he shall issue a burial permit for the body of the person given in the certificate, on Form 2a, containing the information required by section 3 (regulation 3) of part 1 of this bulletin; and make an entry on the stub attached to the said form, which stub shall be preserved in his office in the same manner that other public records are required to be kept by him. The permit shall then be delivered to the undertaker or person acting as undertaker. All permits will be numbered by the United States commissioner, beginning with No. 1 for the first one issued, and consecutively thereafter.

If the body is to be transported, a transit permit and label, for attaching to the coffin or casket, must be issued on form 2b in accordance with section 2 (regulation 1) of part 1 of this bulletin, for all bodies of dead persons that are to be transported, and common carriers are prohibited from transporting or commissioners issuing transit permits, unless the body has been prepared for transportation by a licensed embalmer (see regulation 10 of the said section 2). A duplicate of the transit permit should be retained by the United States commissioner for future reference.

Commissioners should see that the permits are issued for all burials or removals and should report to the registrar any person interring or removing the dead body of a human being without having first secured a permit.

In cases of deaths occurring without medical attendance commissioners should exercise discretion as to whether an inquest should be held over the remains before issuing a burial, removal, or transit permit.

The United States commissioners are required on or before the 10th day of each month to forward to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics the certificates of deaths filed with him during the preceding calendar month.

REG. 5. *Commissioner's fees in connection with death certificate, how paid.*—The fees of the United States commissioners for recording certificate of death are paid by the Territory in accounts rendered quarterly by the United States commissioner to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics.

SECTION 2. *Births.*—REGULATION 1. *Certificate of birth.*—For every birth that occurs within the Territory, whether born alive or stillborn, there must be filed within 10 days thereafter with the United States commissioner of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of birth on Form 1, provided for that purpose, which can be obtained from any United States commissioner upon request. Every item of information must be furnished and the commissioner must see that it is complete before it is filed and recorded by him.

Where the child is unnamed at the time the certificate is filed the commissioner should make a note to that effect, as it is an essential item of the certificate. If the name is not reported within a reasonable time thereafter, he should call upon the person filing the certificate for that information and make a supplemental report to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics, to obviate the necessity of the registrar calling upon the said commissioner for such additional report.

REG. 2. *Who must file certificate of birth.*—It is the duty of the physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all the particulars required thereon; and if there be no attending physician or midwife, then it is the duty of the father or mother of the child, householder, or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of public or private institution in which the birth occurred, captain of vessel, or other competent person having knowledge thereof to file said certificate within 10 days after the birth occurred.

REG. 3. *Commissioner's duties relative to birth certificate.*—Upon receipt by the United States commissioner of a certificate of birth, if the specific items of information are not answered in every instance, and he believes that the answers are obtainable, he shall immediately forward to the person making the report a notice stating that such report is incomplete and can not be recorded as a certificate of birth under the laws of the Territory. If the person responsible for such report shall then fail to make a proper report within a reasonable time after receipt of such notice, it will be the duty of the commissioner to file with the Territorial registrar of vital statistics a complaint against such person for action thereon, under chapter 35 of the 1913 Session Laws.

If the certificate when filed is correctly and completely made out, the commissioner shall record the same in the book provided for that purpose in the same manner that certificates of death are recorded (regulation 4, section 1) and shall number the certificate, beginning with number 1 for the first birth certificate and number the succeeding certificates consecutively in the blank space for the registered number immediately above line for commissioner's signature.

The United States commissioners shall on or before the 10th day of each month forward to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics the certificates of birth filed with him during the preceding calendar month.

REG. 4. *Commissioner's fees in connection with birth certificate, how paid.*—The fees of the United States commissioner for recording certificate of birth are paid by the Territory in accounts rendered quarterly by the United States commissioner to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics.

SECTION 3. *Marriages.*—**REGULATION 1. *Certificate of marriage.***—Every person performing a marriage in the Territory of Alaska is required to fill out three marriage certificates, as follows:

(a) The original certificate of marriage must be made on Form 3 and is required by law to be filed within 30 days after the marriage is performed with the United States commissioner of the district in which the marriage took place. This certificate must be signed by the person performing the marriage and bear his clerical or official title. It is a misdemeanor for the person performing the marriage to neglect or fail to file with the United States commissioner the original certificate of marriage.

(b) The second and third copies are to be made on Form 3a, which is the same as the body of Form 3 (the original certificate). The duplicate and triplicate copies are required by law to be given the contracting parties by the person performing the marriage.

The above blanks can be obtained from any United States commissioner upon request.

REG. 2. *Commissioner's fees in connection with marriage certificate, how paid.*—The Territory does not pay the commissioner's fees in connection with certificates of marriages. As the person who performs the marriage must file the original certificate

with the United States commissioner, if he fails or neglects to collect the necessary fees for filing the certificate such person is required by chapter 44 of the 1915 Session Laws to pay said filing fees out of his own money. The fees prescribed by the attorney general for this and like services are as follows:

	Fees in—	
	First division.	Second, third, and fourth divisions.
For filing and recording certificate of marriage.....	\$1.00	\$1.50
For indexing the names of the contracting parties (each index).....	.10	.15

REG. 3. *Commissioner's duties in connection with marriage certificate.*—The commissioner's duties with respect to marriage certificates are similar to those relative to death (regulation 4, section 1) and birth (regulation 3, section 2) certificates. Every certificate must be numbered, beginning with number 1 for the first marriage certificate and numbered consecutively thereafter in the blank space for registered number immediately above line for commissioner's signature, after which the same are to be recorded in a book provided for that purpose.

The United States commissioners are required, on or before the tenth day of each month, to forward to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics the certificates of marriage filed with him during the preceding calendar month.

As a part of the United States commissioner's duties, he should see that the laws as enumerated in this bulletin are strictly enforced, and should inform the public at every opportunity of the requirement of the law. Any violations should be promptly reported to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics for attention.

All records and blanks pertaining to the registration of vital statistics under this bulletin to be kept by United States commissioners and those that may hereafter come into their possession are public records of the Territory of Alaska, for which the commissioners are personally responsible under the Compiled Laws of Alaska to preserve and safely keep. Under section 1778 they are required to be delivered by the commissioner to his successor in office, or, if no successor is appointed or the district is abolished, to be delivered to the clerk of the district court of his division or to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics, Juneau, for safe-keeping.

Embalming—Practice of—Burial—Transportation of Dead Bodies—Communicable Diseases. (Reg. Registrar of Vital Statistics, Aug. 28, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *License.*—REGULATION 1. *Must be licensed embalmer.*—Every person engaged or hereafter intending to engage in the occupation of embalming in the Territory of Alaska shall first obtain a license as herein provided from the registrar of vital statistics to practice embalming within the Territory.

REG. 2. *Definition of practicing embalming.*—Preparation of the body of any deceased person for the purpose of preserving the same for more than 30 hours after death, or preparing the remains of any deceased person for shipment by boat, railway, or other public conveyance between points within the Territory of Alaska or between any points in the Territory of Alaska and any points without said Territory, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of embalming within the meaning of these regulations.

REG. 3. *How to qualify as an embalmer.*—Every person who may wish to qualify as competent to practice embalming in the Territory shall first file with the Territorial registrar of vital statistics an affidavit setting forth the name of the applicant in full;

age; place of residence; certificate of good moral character signed by three persons, one of whom must be a physician; length of time during which and the place where applicant has practiced such occupation, or that the applicant is a graduate of a recognized school of embalming; and such affidavit shall be accompanied by a fee of \$1, to be covered into the treasury of Alaska to defray the cost of issuing such license and the expenses incident thereto. A license will thereupon be issued, if such affidavit is found proper, entitling said person to practice embalming until December 31 of the year in which issued, which must be renewed annually by application and payment of the fee provided herein. Anyone continuing to engage in such occupation after his license has expired and not been renewed, will be deemed to be practicing embalming in the Territory without a license.

REG. 4. *Licenses issued by other States and Territories.*—Licenses issued to embalmers under the authority of the laws and regulations of any other State or Territory having similar requirements to those existing in the Territory shall be recognized as sufficient to issue a license to the applicant to practice embalming within the Territory of Alaska, as provided in regulation 3 above.

REG. 5. *License may be revoked.*—The registrar of vital statistics reserves the right to revoke any license granted by him if the holder thereof has been guilty of drunkenness or has been convicted of crime or has obtained said license by any false or fraudulent representation, or has been guilty of immoral, unprofessional, or dishonorable conduct, or of wilful or repeated violation of the rules and regulations contained in this bulletin, or of doing work in an unsanitary or filthy manner: *Provided*, That before any certificate or license shall be revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him and shall at a time specified in said notice be given ample opportunity to refute such charges and defend himself.

SECTION 2. *Preparation of dead for transportation and burial.*—REGULATION 1. *Transportation permits required to ship bodies.*—A transit permit and transit label on Form 2b, which includes a licensed embalmer's certificate, issued by a United States commissioner, shall be required for each dead body transported by common carrier. It is a misdemeanor under chapter 35 of the 1913 Session Laws to transport, inter, or remove bodies before a certificate of death is filed, and United States commissioners will in no case issue a transit, burial, or removal permit until such certificate has been filed with him. Blank certificates of death can be obtained from any United States commissioner upon application.

The transit permit (Form 2b) will be numbered consecutively by United States commissioners beginning with number 1 for the first one issued, and shall state the name, sex, color, and age of the deceased, the cause and date of death, a statement that death certificate has been filed, the initial and terminal points, the date and route of shipment, a statement as to the method of preparation of the body, the date of issuance, the signature of the embalmer, and the signature and official title of the United States commissioner issuing the permit. Commissioners should keep a copy of all transit permits issued by them for future reference.

The transit label shall state the place and date of death, the name of the deceased, the name of the escort or consignee, the initial and terminal points, the date of issuance, the signature and official title of the United States commissioner issuing the permit, and shall be attached to the outer case.

REG. 2. *Bodies dead of contagious diseases.*—The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, plague, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheric sore throat), scarlet fever (scarlet rash or scarlatina), shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

The body shall be thoroughly embalmed with an approved disinfectant fluid, all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, the body shall be washed with the disinfectant fluid, enveloped in a sheet saturated with same, and placed at once in the coffin or casket, which shall be immediately closed, and the coffin or casket or the out-

side case containing the same shall be metal or metal lined and hermetically and permanently sealed.

REG. 3. *Bodies dead of other diseases.*—The transportation of bodies dead of any disease other than those mentioned in regulation 2 shall be permitted under the following conditions:

(a) When the destination can be reached within 36 hours after death, the coffin or casket shall be incased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick; all joints must be tongued and grooved, top put on with cleats and crosspieces, all put securely together and be tightly closed with white lead, asphalt varnish, or paraffin paint, and a rubber gasket placed on the upper edge between the lid and the box.

(b) When the destination can not be reached within 36 hours after death, the body shall be thoroughly embalmed and the coffin or casket placed in an outside case constructed as provided in paragraph (a).

REG. 4. *Transportation of disinterred bodies.*—No disinterred body dead from any disease or cause shall be transported by common carrier unless approved by the health authorities or the United States commissioner having jurisdiction at the place of disinterment, and transit permit and transit label will be required as provided in regulation 1.

The disinterment and transportation of bodies dead of diseases mentioned in regulation 2 shall not be allowed except by special permission of the health authorities or United States commissioner, at both place of disinterment and point of destination.

All disinterred remains shall be inclosed in metal or metal-lined boxes and hermetically sealed: *Provided*, That bodies in a receiving vault, when prepared by licensed embalmers, shall not be regarded as disinterred bodies until after the expiration of 30 days.

REG. 5. *When outside case may be omitted.*—The outside case may be omitted when the coffin or casket is transported in hearse or undertaker's wagon.

REG. 6. *Handles on cases.*—Every outside case shall bear at least four handles and when over 5 feet 6 inches in length shall bear six handles.

REG. 7. *Disinfectant fluid to be used.*—The term "approved disinfectant fluid," as used in these rules, means an embalming fluid that has been submitted to a bacteriological test, or a fluid that contains not less than 5 per cent of formaldehyde gas, or as described in Bulletin No. 42 of the Public Health Service, entitled "Disinfectants, their use and application in the prevention of communicable diseases"; the term "embalming," as employed in these rules and regulations, shall require the injection by licensed embalmers of not less than 10 per cent of the body weight, injected arterially in addition to cavity injection, and 12 hours shall elapse between the time of embalming and the shipment of the body. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, a $\frac{1}{10}$ solution of corrosive sublimate, or 14 per cent of a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde are approved as disinfectants for external washing of bodies when required by these rules. Other prepared disinfectants of equal germicidal action may also be used. No embalming fluid containing arsenic shall be used in Alaska for embalming dead human beings for burial.

REG. 8. *Transportation from one district to another.*—Any corpse shipped originally from one registration district within the Territory of Alaska, accompanied by a properly executed transit permit, to any other registration district within the Territory, may be transhipped by surrendering the original transit permit to the local United States commissioner and receiving in exchange a new transit permit, unless said body has been held over 30 days or has been interred, in which case proceed under regulation 4.

The only case in which transit permits will not be required for bodies is when the transportation is from one registration district into another nearby or adjacent district by hearse or undertaker's wagon, but such bodies must be accompanied by a removal

permit from the United States commissioner of the district in which the death occurred as required in section 3 of these regulations.

If corpse is routed to point of final destination on original transit permit and is accompanied by ticket which allows stop-over privileges, corpse may be held for funeral or for any other purpose temporarily at a stop-over point without any additional transit permit being required.

REG. 9. *Transit permit as authority for interment.*—The transit permit shall be accepted as authority for interment or cremation anywhere within the Territory of Alaska by sextons or crematory officials, and shall be surrendered to them by the person in charge of corpse at point of interment, in the same manner as “burial-removal” permits.

REG. 10. *Bodies for shipment must be prepared by licensed embalmers.*—Transportation of any body by common carrier in the Territory of Alaska is prohibited unless the body has been prepared for transportation by a licensed embalmer holding a license as such, issued by the territorial registrar of vital statistics.

SECTION 3. *Burial or removal.*—REGULATION 1. *Dead bodies must be buried within specified time.*—The dead body of any human being must not remain unburied for a period longer than four days unless the same is to be shipped, which shipment must begin within the four-day period if transportation facilities do not prevent, and the body must be prepared in the manner prescribed in section 2 of these regulations: *Provided, That* where necessities arise the body may remain unburied for a longer period in cases of diseases other than contagious, by securing permission from the health authorities or United States commissioner having jurisdiction, but in such case the body must be prepared as required in regulation 3 (paragraph b) of section 2.

REG. 2. *Permits must be issued for all burials.*—It is a misdemeanor under chapter 35 of the 1913 Session Laws, for any person to inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, cremate, or otherwise dispose of, or disinter or remove the body or remains of any person whose death occurs in this Territory or any body that is found, before first filing a satisfactory certificate of death, and obtaining from the United States commissioner of the district in which the death occurred or the body was found, a permit for the burial, disinterment, or removal of such body; and United States commissioners are forbidden under the law to issue a burial or removal permit until such complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed. Blank certificates can be obtained from any commissioner upon application: *Provided, That* any licensed embalmer of this Territory, after a satisfactory death certificate has been filed may temporarily remove any body of a person dying in the Territory from the place where the death occurred outside of any incorporated town to the nearest incorporated town or his place of business for the purpose of preparing the same for burial, without having first obtained a removal permit, but in such case the embalmer shall file with the United States commissioner a certificate in writing of such temporary removal, signed by the embalmer; but this permission to temporarily remove will not confer any rights upon such embalmer to inter or remove the body after preparation for burial without having first secured the necessary permit mentioned above.

REG. 3. *Contents of burial permit.*—Burial or removal permits (Form 2a) will be issued by United States commissioners for all deaths occurring in the Territory, and shall contain a statement by that officer over his signature that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him as required by law, 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 2a provided by the Territorial registrar of vital statistics. The permit will be numbered consecutively, beginning with number 1 for the first one issued. In case of transportation of the deceased, a transit permit is required as provided by section 2 above.

REG. 4. *Disinterment permits.*—The permits for disinterring bodies and removing to a nearby district for burial, shall be on the same form as the burial or removal permit,

which shall state the date of original burial and the place of intended removal and burial in addition to the information contained in regulation 3 above. When the body is to be transported, a transit is required (regulation 1, section 2) and the procedure under regulation 4 of section 2 must be followed.

REG. 5. *When permits must be refused.*—If upon examination by the United States commissioner of the death certificate which is required to be filed before a permit can be issued, the answers to any questions are found to be indefinite and unsatisfactory and the circumstances of the case would make it appear that the questions can be more fully and definitely answered, no burial or removal permit shall be issued until such information has been properly and fully supplied.

REG. 6. *Burial permits to be delivered to sexton or other person.*—The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or person in charge of the place of burial, before interring the body; or shall attach the transit permit containing the local United States commissioner's removal permit, to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company, and said permit shall accompany the corpse to its destination: *Provided*, That when a body is removed from one registration district to another for interment, cremation or other permanent disposition not requiring the use of common carrier or the issuance of a transit permit, the commissioner's removal permit from the district where the death occurred may be accepted as authority for burial in the other district. If there be no sexton or other person in charge of the burial grounds then the person acting as undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the commissioner of the district in which the body was buried within 10 days from the date of burial.

Undertakers are responsible for the strict observance of the regulations relative to the burial of bodies dead of communicable diseases (see section 4 hereof).

REG. 7. *Duties of sexton or others in charge.*—No person in charge of any premises in which bodies of deceased persons are interred, cremated or otherwise permanently disposed of, shall permit the interment, cremation or other disposition of any body upon such premises unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit as hereinabove provided. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such premises to—in case of the interment, cremation, or other disposition of the body therein—indorse upon the permit the date and character of such disposition, over his signature; to preserve all permits so indorsed in his possession or possession of the cemetery for future reference; and to keep a record of all bodies disposed of on the premises under his charge, stating in each case the name of the deceased person, if known, the place of death, the date of burial or other disposition, and the name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection; and it shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge, to sign the burial, removal, or transit permit, giving the date of burial, write across the face of the permit the words "No person in charge," and file the permit within 10 days with the commissioner of the district in which the cemetery is located.

REG. 8. *Imported bodies.*—When bodies are brought into any registration district by common carrier, if from points without the Territory, they must be accompanied by a transit and removal permit, issued in conformity with the laws and health regulations of the State in which death occurred. This permit must be delivered to the United States commissioner of the district in which the body is to be interred, who will issue a burial permit in the same way as if death had occurred in his district and make out a death certificate from the transit permit, writing across the face of such certificate the words: "Imported case."

SECTION 4. *Communicable diseases; preparation for burial and conducting funerals.*—

REGULATION 1. *Licensed embalmer to prepare body.*—A licensed embalmer shall prepare a body for burial dead from a disease requiring quarantine, in the following manner:

If the body be removed from the room in which death occurred to another room in the same house, in order to enable the embalmer to better carry out his duties, both rooms must be thoroughly scrubbed and woodwork, furniture, etc., mopped in addition to the general fumigation of the house.

REG. 2. *Precaution taken by embalmer.*—The embalmer before entering a room containing a corpse dead from a disease requiring quarantine, shall cover himself from head to foot in a cloth or rubber gown, and shall cover his head with a snugly fitting cap, and wherever possible shall wear rubber gloves. Upon leaving the room the outer garments, cap, and gloves shall all be wrapped in a tight covering or placed in a tightly closed bag, and the entire contents shall immediately thereafter be disinfected by boiling.

REG. 3. *Coffin or casket.*—The coffin or casket used to convey the corpse shall not be taken into the room containing the corpse and removed therefrom unless the room previously or the room and coffin together, shall have undergone thorough disinfection, under the direction of the health officer.

REG. 4. *Instruments.*—All knives, razors, trocars, needles, syringes, and all other instruments employed in the process of embalming, together with all vessels, sponges, cooling boards or other apparatus taken from the room during preparation of a corpse dead from a contagious or infectious disease, shall be thoroughly disinfected by boiling or immersion in a strong antiseptic solution immediately thereafter.

REG. 5. *Fluids removed from body.*—All fluids or other matter removed from such bodies during the embalming process shall be either burned or mixed with equal volumes of a disinfectant solution of the character prescribed in regulation 7 of section 2 above, for at least three hours before final distribution.

REG. 6. *Other diseases than those requiring quarantine.*—In cases of death from diseases other than those requiring quarantine, the same procedure as in deaths from quarantinable diseases shall be carried out in all cases dead from smallpox, measles, glanders, anthrax, Rocky Mountain tick fever, leprosy, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and infantile paralysis.

In cases of death from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, careful disinfection of the hands, instruments, and fluids and other matters removed from the body shall be carried out, but not the other restrictions relative to the preparation of such bodies.

REG. 7. *Body may be taken from house under certain conditions.*—Any licensed embalmer in lieu of preparing the body for burial at the place of death may wrap such corpse completely in a sheet soaked with a strong disinfectant, and place the body so wrapped in a wicker case and remove it to his place of business for the process of embalming: *Provided, however,* That if such be done the same precaution as to disinfection shall be carried out at the undertaker's parlors as are specified for the preparation of such body at the house where death occurred, and that the right to remove said body shall not be held to confer the right to conduct a public funeral.

REG. 8. *What funerals must be private.*—In case of funerals from houses that still continue under quarantine, members of the immediate family shall be allowed to accompany the corpse to the cemetery or crematory and to return to their premises under supervision of the local health officer or physician having charge of the quarantine.

REG. 9. *Funerals to be supervised.*—The health officer shall supervise the conducting of funerals in all cases of acute infectious diseases. If a funeral be held at the undertaker's parlors in the case of a person dead from any of the diseases enumerated above, except typhoid fever, tuberculosis, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, the local health officer shall supervise the conducting of such funeral services and the premises must be thoroughly disinfected immediately thereafter.

REG. 10. *Depth at which bodies are to be buried.*—Hereafter all deceased human bodies that are disposed of by earth burial in the Territory of Alaska must be buried in the ground at a depth of at least 3 feet.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Eating Places—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 18, 1915.)

No. 1. All doors, windows, back porches, where same exists, air passages or openings in hotels and restaurants, lunch wagons or lunch counters in this State, shall be properly screened from the 1st day of April to the 15th day of November in each year.

No. 2. All cooked or prepared food on display shall be kept covered at all times by glass covers or kept in glass cases to prevent contamination by handling or flies.

No. 3. All garbage or other matter discarded from kitchens shall be kept in metallic garbage cans, which shall be kept clean and always effectually covered to prevent flies from getting in the cans.

No. 4. It shall be the duty of every person or persons [sic] conducting a hotel, restaurant, eating house, or lunch wagon, to keep the premises clean and sanitary, and all floors to be scrubbed sufficiently often to keep them in sanitary condition, and they shall exterminate all ants, roaches, and other insects, and keep premises free from same. They shall also keep all food where rats and mice can not get to it.

No. 5. All water-closets shall be disinfected each week or more frequently if necessary, to prevent obnoxious odors or effluvia arising therefrom. A simple and inexpensive solution can be prepared by adding one pound of copperas to one gallon of water, to be used freely in sinks, water-closets, and vaults.

No. 6. Serving tables, trucks, trays, boxes, buckets, knives, saws, cleavers, and all other utensils and machinery used in handling, moving, cutting, chopping, mixing, or serving food are required to be sterilized through cleansing daily by boiling water or steam, and the clothing and hands of cooks, stewards, and waiters must be clean and sanitary.

No. 7. No person, firm, or corporation engaged in conducting a hotel or restaurant shall knowingly have in his employ any person who has an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

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

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Railroad Stations—Floors and Platforms—Washing of. (Ord. Dec. 22, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That each corporation controlling a passenger station or passenger depot within the corporate limits of said city shall cause the floors of the waiting room or rooms used in connection with such station or depot to be thoroughly washed twice each week, and shall cause the floors of any toilet room used in connection therewith to be thoroughly washed each day except Sunday.

SEC. 2. Each corporation controlling a railroad passenger station or passenger depot within the corporate limits of said city shall cause the platforms adjacent to such station or depot, or floors of the places outside of the waiting room thereof where passengers congregate upon the premises controlled by such corporation, to be thoroughly washed at least twice each week: *Provided*, That it shall not be necessary to wash such portions of said platform and such floors as are uncovered within 24 hours after a rain sufficient to cleanse same.

SEC. 3. In case the health officer believes the public health requires, he may notify any such corporation to wash such floors or platforms or any part thereof at a more frequent interval than above specified, and whenever notice thereof shall be delivered by said health officer to such corporation in writing, it shall be the duty of such corporation to comply with such notice.

SEC. 4. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or a notice of such health officer shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$300.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Water for Domestic Purposes—Closing of Source of Supply when Contaminated. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SEC. 7. Whenever this board shall have satisfactory evidence that any well, spring, or other water source, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, has become polluted and rendered unsafe for potable use, notice to discontinue the use of said polluted water shall be sent to the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well, and at the discretion of this board the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well may be ordered, in writing, to close said well. If the said order is not complied with within the time therein specified, this section shall be deemed to have been violated, and this board may proceed to cause the said well to be closed, the owner, lessee, or person in charge, paying all expenses therefor.

Buildings—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, persons, or body corporate shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected or converted to a new purpose by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, drainage, or any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any such or of any other

building or structure (within the right or ability, or either, to remedy or prevent the same) cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 2. No owner, agent, or lessee, of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied as a place in which or for anyone to dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided, and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which this code or any law of this State provides, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept.

SEC. 3. All refrigerators or ice boxes maintained in any warehouse, mercantile business, or other place wherein animal and vegetable matters or dairy products are kept or stored, shall be open at all times, when said business is being carried on, to inspection by this board of health or an authorized agent of said board. No person engaged in any such storage or mercantile business shall allow any animal or vegetable matters or dairy products, which are foul or which are in a state of decay, to remain within said refrigerator, ice box, or other place of storage, nor shall the said refrigerator, ice box, or other place of storage be allowed to become foul or malodorous through the lack of proper cleaning and disinfecting.

SEC. 4. No person, having the right and legal power to prevent the same, shall knowingly cause or permit any person to sleep or remain in any cellar, or in any place dangerous or prejudicial to life or health by reason of a want of ventilation or drainage, or by reason of the presence of any poisonous, noxious, or offensive substance or otherwise.

SEC. 5. No owner, agent, lessee, or keeper of any tenement house shall cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portions thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

SEC. 6. Every tenement house and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage, or other matter in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, area, or alley connected with or belonging to the same. The owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any tenement house or part thereof shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cesspools, and drains thereof of the house or part of the house of which he is owner, agent, lessee, or occupant, so often as shall be required by said board or its officers, and shall, when notified so to do, well and sufficiently whitewash or paint the walls and ceilings thereof once in each year.

SEC. 7. Wherever it shall be decided by this board that any building or part thereof is unfit for human habitation, by reason of its being so infected with disease or by reason of its being in a condition dangerous to health or life or to be likely to cause sickness among the occupants, and notice of such decision shall have been affixed conspicuously on the building or any part thereof so decided to be unfit for human habitation, and personally served upon the owner, agent, or lessee, if the same can be found in the State, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building or part thereof for the reasons to be stated therein as aforesaid, such building or part thereof, shall within 10 days thereafter be vacated; or in case of special emergency, within such shorter time as in said notice may be specified.

SEC. 8. No premises shall be rented, let, leased, or occupied as a tenement house unless said premises shall have a plentiful supply of pure water, suitable for domestic purposes, furnished at one or more places in such house or in the yard thereof, so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants of said house.

SEC. 9. Whenever the board of health shall so direct, all houses and other buildings abutting on streets in which a sewer is laid or shall be laid shall be connected with said sewer by the owner, agent, or lessee of said premises.

SEC. 10. Whenever the board of health shall so direct, the owner, agent, or lessee of any premises abutting on streets in which there is no sewer shall construct a cesspool on said premises, to be built as hereinafter provided, and connect the house and other buildings on said premises with said cesspool.

SEC. 11. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this subject shall pay a penalty of \$25.

Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Maintenance—Disposal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

Cesspools and privies.—SECTION 1. No cesspools shall be constructed or used upon any property contiguous to a public sewer, and where any such cesspool now exists it shall be, if so required by the board of health, immediately filled, in such manner as the board of health directs.

SEC. 2. All privy vaults and cesspools in the village of Hackensack shall be built water-tight and fly proof, and all existing privy vaults and cesspools shall be made fly proof within 60 days of the date of the first publication of this ordinance; no privy vault or cesspool shall be built within 10 feet of the line of any street, road, lane, or alley, or within 4 feet of the party line or fence of any adjacent lot or lots, or within 20 feet of the foundation wall of any dwelling house.

SEC. 3. Upon notification of the board of health, all privy vaults or cesspools must be immediately cleaned and their contents removed in such manner as not to be offensive.

SEC. 4. No privy vaults shall be cleaned or emptied within the months of May, June, July, August, or September without special permit of this board.

SEC. 5. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this subject shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$15.

Cleaning of cesspools, privy vaults, etc.—SECTION 1. No privy vault or cesspool shall be cleaned or emptied except by scavengers who, before performing such work, shall have first obtained from this board a license to engage in and carry on the business of cleaning cesspools and privies, and no person shall clean or empty any privy vault or cesspool without first obtaining such license.

SEC. 2. Application for license to engage in and carry on the business of cleaning cesspools and privies must be obtained at the office of this board. The applicant shall pay to this board the sum of \$10 as license fee; and that all apparatus, means, appliances and vehicles or conveyances to be used in said business shall be approved by this board before being used, and shall at all times thereafter be subject to inspection of this board; that every such license shall continue in force and be valid for one year only from and after the granting of the same.

SEC. 3. Any scavenger who shall commence to clean or empty any cesspool or privy vault shall, without interruption or delay, proceed with the work until it is completed and the filth be carried away; that the work shall be performed between the hours of 11 p. m. and 4 a. m.; that the filth shall be removed in tight vessels.

SEC. 4. At the completion of emptying any privy vault or cesspool the vehicle or vehicles, tools, and apparatus used shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. When not in use, all vehicles, tools, and apparatus connected with and used in the work of cleaning and emptying vaults and cesspools shall be kept in some place away from any habitation or public highway, where neither private individual or the public can be annoyed by objectionable odors arising from them.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions or requirements of this subject shall be subject to a fine of \$15, and the license of any person or persons violating any of the provisions or requirements of this subject may be revoked by the board of health.

Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every person, persons [sic], or corporation owning, leasing, or using any stall, stable, shed, barn, or other place in which any horse, horses, cattle, fowl, or other domestic animal or animals shall be kept, or any other place in which any manure or refuse from such horses, cattle, fowl, or other domestic animals may collect or accumulate, shall at all times keep or cause to be kept in a cleanly and healthful condition such stalls, stables, sheds, barns, and the yards and appurtenances thereof and no offensive smells shall be allowed to escape therefrom. In all cases where the board of health or its sanitary inspector shall, by written notice to the person, persons, or corporation owning, leasing, or using such stall, stable, shed, barn, or other place as aforesaid, so require, all such manure and refuse shall be removed from the place, where the same may accumulate, within the time specified in said written notice. Any person or persons or corporation offending against or failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

SEC. 2. All receptacles for manure shall be so constructed as to be water-tight and shall be covered with a suitable cover. All manure pits shall be disinfected with an approved disinfectant by the owner or person using the same, upon notification from the board of health.

SEC. 3. Whenever this board or the health officer shall by written notice so require, every stable or building in which any horses or cattle are kept shall be so constructed and drained that no fluid excrement or refuse liquids or washings from vehicles shall flow upon or into the ground. It may be by written notice required that all of the surface of the ground beneath such stables and buildings, and of the yard adjoining shall be covered with a concrete or other water-tight covering; the material and manner of construction of said covering to be subject to the approval of said board. Any person or persons or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

SEC. 4. Whenever on any premises within this township anything in violation of any of the preceding sections of this code exists or is maintained, or whenever the condition of any premises is such as to call for the interference of this board, notice may be served on the owner, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant or other proper person, by order of the health officer, which notice shall enable the person served therewith to know wherein any section of this subject is violated or what is to be remedied, and shall, when notice is served, give not less than 1 day nor more than 10 days for compliance with the provisions of said section or with the requirements of the board. Such notice may be served on the owner, lessee, agent, tenant, or occupant or other proper person, personally, or, when there is an occupied dwelling on the premises, by leaving with an adult occupant of such dwelling.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Rabies in Animals. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

Glanders.—SECTION 1. Every veterinary surgeon who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the township of New Barbadoes, having the glanders or farcy, or any contagious disease, shall within 24 hours thereafter report in writing to the board of health of said township the following facts, viz: First, a statement of the location of such diseased animal; second, the name and address of the owner thereof; third, the type and character of the disease.

Any person or persons offending against the provisions of this subject shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$15.

Hydrophobia, etc.—SECTION 1. Any animal which is mad or has hydrophobia, or shows symptoms thereof, shall be at once killed, and any animal that has been exposed to such disease shall be at once confined in some secure place, approved by this board

or its officers, by the owner or persons in whose possession it is, for such length of time as to show that such exposure has not given such animal said disease; and the body of any animal that died of such disease, or has been killed on suspicion that it had such disease, shall be disposed of as may be directed by the board of health. Any person, corporation, or association of persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 2. Every veterinary surgeon or practitioner who examines, treats, or receives knowledge of any animal having glanders, farcy, hydrophobia, rabies, or any other like contagious or dangerous disease shall, within 24 hours thereafter, present in writing to the board of health or the officer or other person in charge of its office the following statement of facts relating thereto:

First. Location and description of animal.

Second. Name, address, and business occupation of owner or custodian.

Third. Nature and character of the disease.

Fourth. All other particulars and information as may be peculiar or pertinent to the case.

Any person or persons, partnership, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for the first offense, and not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the second or subsequent offense.

Domestic Animals—Fowl—Keeping of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person shall keep or allow to be kept in any building or inclosure, or on any premises in the village of Hackensack, of which he may be the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant, any live chickens, geese, ducks, pigeons, or other fowl within 30 feet of any dwelling house, school, or church, whether occupied or unoccupied.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

Garbage—Care and Disposal. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee, occupant, or person in charge of any and every building or place of business in the village of Hackensack, forthwith to provide and at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept provided, within such building or place of business or on the premises on which such building or place of business is situate, and for the exclusive use of such building or place of business, separate receptacles for receiving and holding, without leakage, all garbage that may accumulate from said building or place of business, or such portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant.

SEC. 2. Any receptacle containing garbage or liquid substances which shall be placed outside of any building or on the premises on which such building or place of business is situate shall be securely covered and kept covered. Such receptacles shall not be filled to within 4 inches of the top thereof.

SEC. 3. The burial of garbage within 500 feet of any church, school, store, or dwelling house is hereby prohibited.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance [sic] shall be liable to a penalty of \$20.

Fat, Bones, and Refuse—Removal of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, persons, or corporation shall engage in the removing of fat, bones, or refuse from butcher shops or markets without a permit first had and obtained from the board of health for that purpose, said permit to be issued for one year, upon payment of a fee of \$2.

That any person or persons engaged in the collection of fat, bones, or refuse from butchers' establishments or markets shall cause the same to be removed in proper and suitable conveyances, approved by this board, and shall not permit nor suffer any such conveyance to remain at any one establishment or market or at any other place within the township limits for a longer period than five minutes.

Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

Offensive Trades—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SEC. 2. That no person or persons shall carry on any trade, manufactory, or business within the city which may be obnoxious or offensive to the inhabitants of said city, or part thereof, and which may be attended by noisome and offensive odors, without first having obtained a permit to be granted from this board; such permit to be granted on such terms and conditions as shall be from time to time prescribed by said board; to which terms or conditions the applicant or applicants for such permit shall subscribe before receiving said permit, and such permit shall not be transferable in case of sale or transfer of business, in which case a new application must be made in the name of the parties who propose to conduct the business; and the said trade, manufactory, or business may be at any time summarily abated in case of failure or neglect to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit; and any such trade, manufactory, or business which may be established within the city without having first obtained the permit hereinafter provided for shall be summarily abated. Any person or persons or corporation violating any of the provisions of this subject shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Nuisances—What Constitute—Abatement of. Spitting. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

Nuisances.—SECTION 1. That nuisances within the village of Hackensack are hereby defined and declared to include and embrace:

1. The placing or depositing or allowing to remain in or upon any street or public place, or in or upon any open lot or public or private property, any dead animal or part of the same, or any offal or garbage, or any carrion or putrid meat, or manure or composite (stable manure used as fertilizer or kept in manure pits of approved construction and location excepted) or any foul or offensive or obnoxious substance whatsoever.

2. Throwing upon or allowing to flow from any premises upon any street or public place, open lots, or public or private property, or the allowing to collect upon the surface of any premises any waste water, dirty water, slops, stable drainings, liquid filth, overflow from any cesspool or privy vault, or of any offensive liquid matter whatever.

3. Any full, foul, or leaky privy vault, cesspool, or other receptacle of filth; any privy vault, cesspool, or catch basin which is beneath any dwelling house or other building or which is attached to the foundation wall of any dwelling house or other building; any privy vault or cesspool which is not water-tight as well as fly proof; the accumulation of manure or any form of filth that has not been so treated as to act as a repellent to flies. (The presence of fly eggs or maggots or flies will be sufficient evidence that such accumulation has not been properly treated.)

4. Allowing or permitting any night soil, garbage, or any other offensive or decomposed solid or fluid matter, or substance to leak or ooze from any cart or wagon or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried.

5. Throwing of any dirt, filth, or other obstructions in or upon the streets, as broken glass, wire, tin cans, or other matter that endangers the safe use of the streets by man or beast; also allowing of accumulations of dirt, filth, or other obstructions in the gutters.

6. The pollution of any stream, well, spring, or reservoir of water used for drinking purposes is hereby prohibited.

If any well or spring in the township of New Barbadoes or any water used for drinking purposes, is found to be polluted, or to be the cause of any sickness, the board of health may order the same to be closed or not to be used, and every person who shall disregard or shall refuse to obey such an order shall be deemed to have violated this ordinance.

7. Spitting upon the floor, steps, or other portions of any public building or public conveyances, or sidewalks or cars, is hereby forbidden and declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons creating or maintaining such nuisance shall be deemed to have violated this ordinance.

8. Or whatever is dangerous to human health, or whatever renders the ground, the water, the air a hazard to human health.

9. No animal or vegetable substance or garbage or street sweepings, muck or silt, or dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, sewers, docks or slips, or waste of mills or factories, or any materials which are offensive to health or tend to decay, to become putrid, or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited upon or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, docks, wharf, pier, street, or alley in this village, or any ground filled for the purpose of building thereon, unless pursuant to a special permit from this board; any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

10. No act, place, or thing shall be deemed a nuisance within the provisions of this code which shall be authorized by a permit from the board of health, said permit to be issued in the discretion, and to be revocable at the pleasure of the board, but immediately upon such revocation the provisions of this code shall apply as though said permit had never been granted.

11. Any imperfect trap, sink, or water-closet within any building or any other drainage appliance or fixture within any building, from which there shall arise any foul or obnoxious gas or odor, is hereby declared a nuisance; and any person maintaining any such nuisance, or any person who shall refuse or neglect to repair or make perfect any defect in any drainage appliance, or any part of the soil pipe or waste pipe, or any fixture, sink, basin, water-closet, or traps attached to said waste pipe or soil pipe, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

12. All sunken lots or marsh lands or lots below grade where stagnant water gathers or is collected are hereby declared nuisances, and any owner or owners or agent or tenant of any such lot or lots or lands shall, on written notice from this board, correct and abate this nuisance in the manner prescribed by this board in said notice; and any owner or owners, tenant, or agent failing to comply within the period named in said notice with such notice shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

13. That besides special evils and nuisances heretofore mentioned, the board of health of the village of Hackensack shall, under the general laws as to the care of all nuisances or matters prejudicial to health, have the power to take such measures as in their judgment the interests of the public health may require.

14. Every nuisance as above defined is hereby prohibited and forbidden within the village of Hackensack. And any person making, causing, maintaining, or permitting any of the said nuisances where no other penalty is herein specified, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$15.

Disturbances detrimental to health.—SECTION 1. No person owning or occupying or having in charge any stable, house, or other premises shall keep, have, or allow therein or thereon any bird, dog, calf, or other animal that shall by noises which is detrimental to health, disturb the quiet or repose of those or anyone therein or in the vicinity, nor shall the unnecessary blowing of steam whistles or the unnecessary ringing of bells;

be permitted; nor shall the operation of street or trolley cars with so-called flat wheels be permitted, and any person or persons, or corporations offending against any of the provisions of this subject shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

Smoke, obnoxious trades, etc.—SECTION 1.—The owners, lessees, tenants, occupants, and managers of every shop, manufactory, and premises where any burning is done, or wherein or upon any engine or locomotive is used, shall not cause, suffer, or allow any cinders, dust, gas, or smoke to escape or to be discharged from such building or premises to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereon engaged.

Registrar of Vital Statistics—Appointment and Duties. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed annually by the board of health of the village of Hackensack a registrar of vital statistics in and for the village of Hackensack, who shall serve until the first day of January next succeeding his appointment or until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

SEC. 2. In addition to the duties prescribed to be performed by such officer by the laws of the State, the registrar of vital statistics shall perform such other duties as may be from time to time required of him by the board of health. He shall, in addition to transmitting to the State bureau of vital statistics all certificates of marriages, births, and deaths received by him, report the same to this board of health at least once in each month.

Health Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations—Enforcement of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

Every member of the Hackensack Board of Health and all officers and agents thereof, shall, by virtue of their respective appointments or election, be invested with the power and authority to make the inspections and examinations required by any health law of this State to be made by local boards of health, or required by any code, ordinance, regulation, or order of this board; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct such inspection, examination, or execution under a penalty of \$25 for each and every offense.

Definition of Terms. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The terms "board," "this board," "said board," and "board of health," shall be held to mean the Hackensack Board of Health.

The terms "township of New Barbadoes," "New Barbadoes Township," "this township," "the township," "said township," "township limits," "village of Hackensack," "this village," "city," "this city," "Hackensack," and "Hackensack Improvement Commission," shall be held to mean all that portion of Bergen County now governed by the Hackensack Improvement Commission.

SEC. 2. The word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations" (which latter will be from time to time issued and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth); the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this board, issued according to its rules and regulations and the sanitary code; the word "light" or "lighted" shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

SEC. 3. The phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include any disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature with which any person may be sick, affected, or attacked (more especially, however, referring to cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, and scarlet fevers), and also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this board to be dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 4. The word "street" when used in the sanitary code, shall be held to include avenues, sidewalks, gutters, places, and public alleys, and the word "public place" shall be held to include parks, piers, docks, and wharves, and water and open space thereto adjacent and also public yards, grounds and areas, and also open spaces between buildings and streets; the word "rubbish" shall be held to include all the loose and decayed material and dirt-like substance that tends to decay, or which accumulates from buildings, storing or cleaning; the word "garbage" shall be held to include every accumulation of animal or vegetable matter or both, liquid or otherwise, that attends to the preparation, decay, dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowls, birds, fruits or vegetables; and the word "dirt" shall be held to mean natural soil, earth, and stone.

SEC. 5. A "tenement house" shall be taken to mean and include every house, building, or every portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied or is occupied as the house, home, or residence of more than two families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking but having a common right to the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them. A "cellar" shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining.

SEC. 6. The word "meat" wherever herein used, includes every part of any land animal; and "eggs" (whether mixed or not with any other substance); the word "fish" includes every part of any animal that lives in water or the flesh of which is not meat; and the word "vegetable" includes every article of human consumption as food, which (not being meat or fish or milk) is held or offered or intended for sale and consumption; and all fish and meat and vegetables found in any place shall be deemed to be therein and held for such sale or consumption as such food, unless the contrary be distinctly proved.

SEC. 7. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals except birds, fowl, and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving, or slaughtering any cattle or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand, or place (not being a part of a public market) at which the business is the buying, selling or keeping for sale of meat, milk, fish, or vegetables for human food.

Permits—Revocation of. Penalty for Violation of Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)

Revocation of permits.—SECTION 1. Any permit granted under this code may be revoked by the board of health for the violation of any provisions of the code under which it is granted, or for any good cause shown, and after an opportunity has been granted to the holder of such permit to be heard by the board of health. During the pendency of such proceeding, said board of health may, at its discretion, order the permit to be suspended, and all transactions thereunder to be discontinued, under the penalties herein provided as though such permit had not been granted.

Penalties, etc.—SECTION 1. Should any person or persons or corporation offend against any of the provisions of this code, and there be no penalty stated therein as a punishment therefor, the penalty for such offense shall not be less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

HAMILTON, OHIO.**Communicable Diseases and Industrial Diseases—Notification of Cases. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 10, 1915.)**

Any physician or other person called to attend a case of chicken-pox, diphtheria, membranous croup measles, German measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute pneumonia, acute infectious poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, typhoid fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis, all forms, the organ part affected to be specified, anthrax, Asiatic cholera, hookworm diseases, leprosy, malaria, plague, rabies, septic sore throat, tetanus, trichinosis, typhus fever, yellow fever, syphilis, gonorrhoea, or any other contagious or infectious disease or any disease, poisoning, or disability contracted as a result of the nature of a person's employment, shall at once report in writing the fact to the board of health, or its executive officer, giving the name of the patient, address, name of the disease and such other information as is required by the blank adopted by the United States Public Health Service and furnished by the board of health, excepting that, in all cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis, it shall not be necessary to report the patient's name or address.

Where no physician is called, the head of the family in which any of the above-mentioned diseases occur shall make the report as above described to the board of health or its executive officer, at once.

HOLYOKE, MASS.**Schools—Physicians, Medical Inspectors, and Nurses—Appointment of. (Chap. 349, Special Act Mass. Legislature, May 22, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. So much of chapter 502, of the acts of the year 1906, and of acts in amendment thereof as provides that in cities the board of health shall appoint school physicians, shall not apply to the city of Holyoke, and the school physician or physicians, and the medical inspectors and school nurses in that city shall be appointed and controlled by the school board.

SEC. 2. Appointments and reappointments of the said officers and employees shall be made in conformity with the rules, regulations and requirements of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the board of aldermen of the city of Holyoke, with the approval of the mayor.

IRVINGTON, N. J.**Boarding Houses for Infants and Children—License. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 13, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That no person, persons, firm, or corporation shall keep or maintain a boarding house for infants and children within the limits of the town of Irvington without first obtaining a license for the same.

SEC. 2. The applicant for a license or licenses for the above purpose shall make an application to the bureau of health for a permit to keep and maintain such a boarding house and in said application shall agree to observe and abide by the rules and regulations which shall be from time to time promulgated by said board, said application shall be acted upon by the bureau of health. If passed upon favorably a license shall be issued to the applicant authorizing said applicant to conduct such a boarding house for a period not to exceed one year from the date upon which said license is issued.

SEC. 3. A fee of \$1 shall be paid upon the granting of said license.

SEC. 4. This ordinance [sic] shall not apply to the State board of children's guardians or to any children's home or orphan asylum, or children's aid society incorporated under the laws of this State or to any aid societies of properly organized and accredited

churches and fraternal societies organized for aid and relief to their members or to any charitable society incorporated under the laws of New Jersey having as one of their objects the prevention of cruelty to children or the care and protection of children.

SEC. 5. Any person, persons, or corporation keeping such boarding houses for infants and children without first having obtained a license as above provided, or any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance or rules and regulations governing the keeping and maintenance of boarding houses for children and infants passed by the bureau of health of the town of Irvington shall, upon conviction therefor, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25, and in default of such payment may be committed to the county jail for a period not exceeding 10 days.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Communicable Diseases—Attendance at Schools. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 1, 1915.)

No pupil or employee of any public or private school affected with any of the following diseases shall be allowed to remain in school: Cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken-pox, diphtheria (membranous croup), erysipelas, German measles, glanders, infantile paralysis, measles, mumps, pediculosis, pink eye, pulmonary tuberculosis, ringworm, scabies, scarlet fever (scarlatina), smallpox, trachoma, whooping cough.

Pupils, teachers, and employees residing on premises on which any of the following diseases exist, or who may have resided on premises up to within a week prior to the onset of the disease, shall not be allowed to attend school: Chicken-pox (unless person has had chicken-pox), diphtheria, measles (unless person has had measles), scarlet fever, smallpox, whooping cough (unless person has had whooping cough).

In no case shall any pupil, teacher, or employee who has been excluded from school on account of any of the foregoing diseases be allowed to return without a written statement from the health department saying that the case is terminated. This statement will be mailed to the principals of the schools, upon certification by the physician in charge that no further danger exists, but in no instance will persons be allowed to return to school earlier than the following dates from the time that the case is reported: Chicken-pox, 10 days; diphtheria, after negative culture by health department; measles, 2 weeks; mumps, 2 weeks; scarlet fever, 3 weeks; smallpox, 4 weeks; whooping cough, 5 weeks.

Principals and teachers are required to send home for examination by the family or city physician any child that shows symptoms of disease, and if any pupil returns still in suspicious state to decline to receive such pupil without statement from the health department that there is no danger.

Persons who have had chicken-pox, measles, or whooping cough are allowed to attend school on signed statement to that effect, even when living in house where disease exists.

All pupils, teachers, and employees must be excluded from school who do not show evidence of successful vaccination within the past five years.

Moving from one house to another on suspecting a disease does not allow continuance at school, and is a frequent means of spread. For scarlet fever and diphtheria special rules in addition to above have been adopted, which are as follows:

Persons exposed to scarlet fever may move to another house provided that there are no children in the second house; that the inmates of second house are informed of conditions; that they take a disinfecting bath, and that they notify the health department to what house they have moved. They then will be allowed to attend school, church, etc., after seven days.

Persons exposed to diphtheria may move to another house provided that there are no children in the second house; that the inmates of second house are informed of

conditions; that a negative swab is made of their throats, and that an immunity dose of antitoxin is taken. They will then be allowed to attend school, church, etc., without any detention.

LYNN, MASS.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that, except during the process of sale, no meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, nut meats, provisions, baker's or confectioner's products of all kinds, or any other article of food intended for human consumption, either cooked or uncooked, shall be conveyed from place to place, kept or exposed for sale in any open window, doorway, stall, booth, or vehicle outside of a building or any other place within the city of Lynn unless raised at least 18 inches above the ground, sidewalk, platform, or place upon which it is displayed, and covered with clean material so as to be fully protected from dust, flies, animals, or other sources of contamination.

SEC. 2. The exposure or display of foodstuffs in any window in which other articles of merchandise are displayed is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. Every owner or occupant of any building, room, booth, stall, vehicle, or other place in which human food is prepared, kept, stored, or offered for sale shall maintain such premises, vehicles, or other appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition.

SEC. 4. Every person while engaged in the handling of articles of food to be sold or offered for sale shall wear clean garments and shall be free from infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases.

SEC. 5. Every room, stall, booth, stand, or other place where articles of food are prepared or offered for sale shall be fitted with such hot and cold water facilities or other appliances as may be required and approved by the board of health, and no such place shall have a water-closet open directly into it or be used for domestic purposes.

SEC. 6. The use of unclean paper or newspaper as an outside or inside wrapping of articles of food is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 7. Every owner or occupant of a building, room, stall, booth, vehicle, or other place in which articles of food are prepared, sold, or offered for sale shall provide a covered water-tight receptacle of sufficient size for the wastes of their business, and which shall be at all times kept covered and so disposed of as not to cause a nuisance.

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