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THE HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC LAW.

UNITED STATES COURT DECIDES THAT IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO HAVE POSSESSION OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY ALLOWED BY THE LAW.

Section 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law provides that "It shall be unlawful for any person not registered under the provisions of this act, and who has not paid the special tax provided for by this act, to have in his possession or under his control any of the afore-said drugs." This section does not apply to employees of persons registered, to nurses, to persons for whom the drugs have been prescribed, and to certain officers.

The meaning of this section has been considered by several United States district courts. Most of these have taken the view that the section applies only to persons required to register under the law (i. e., to physicians and dealers);¹ but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has decided that the section makes unlawful the possession of the drugs named in the law by any person, whether a dealer or not, unless the person comes within one of the exceptions named in the law.

The pertinent part of the opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 1335.

THE DIVISION OF DOMESTIC QUARANTINE.

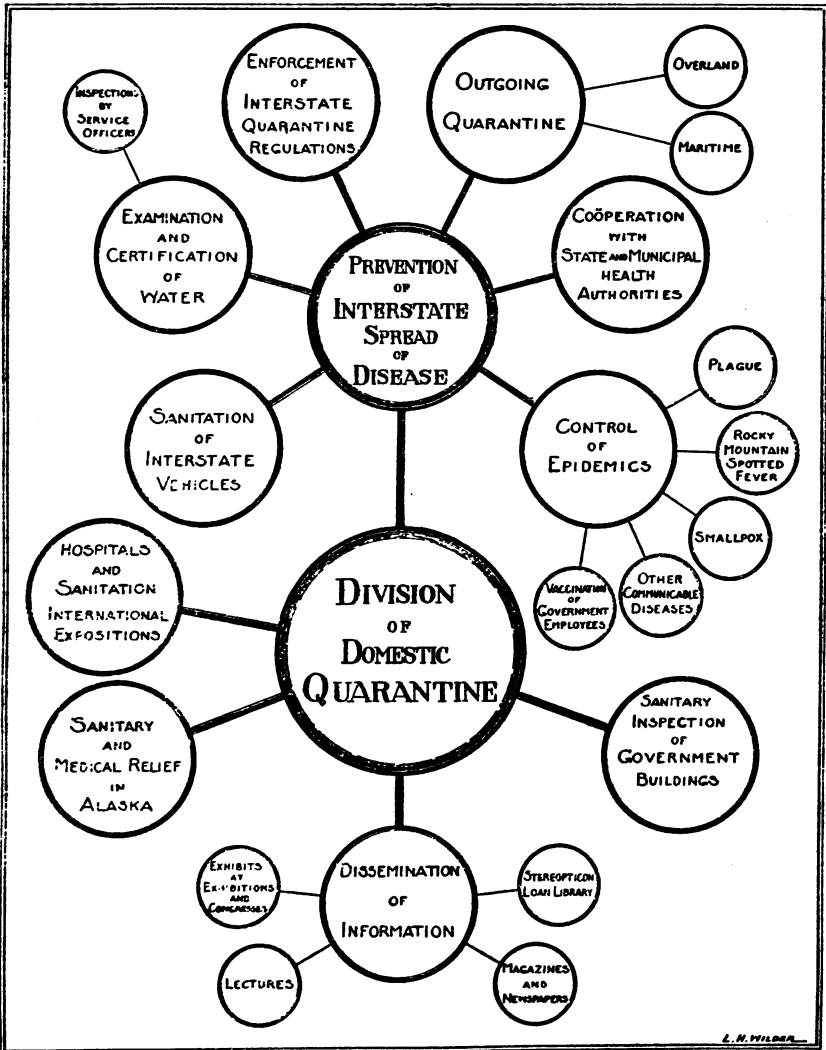
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

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

The duties of the Domestic Quarantine Division are performed broadly under the authority of section 3 of the act approved February 15, 1893, and consist in the prevention of the interstate spread of disease. This is in contradistinction to the prevention of the introduction of disease from foreign countries, which devolves upon the Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine. From time to time,

¹ Public Health Reports Dec. 17, 1915, p. 3715; Jan. 21, 1916, pp. 141, 143; Apr. 28, 1916, p. 1091. See also Public Health Reports Dec. 10, 1915, p. 3631.

upon direction of the Surgeon General, additional duties have been delegated to the Domestic Quarantine Division, but they all bear a distinct relation to the interstate spread of disease. The various functions of the division are performed under the following heads:



U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Control of epidemics.—This duty devolved upon the Public Health Service in the early days of its existence, and the performance of work of this character was largely responsible for the delegation of public health functions in general to an organization which was originally created for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen. From the control of the major epidemics and pestilences of earlier

days, diseases which offered a grave menace to the health of the nation, the duties have broadened and at present include the prevention of the interstate spread of the common and more prevalent communicable diseases. The work is chiefly conducted upon request of the State or municipal authorities within whose jurisdiction the epidemic outbreak occurs, and in connection with the enforcement of the Interstate Quarantine Regulations. At the present time extensive operations of this character are being carried on in several separate localities. All such operations are conducted in cooperation with the State and local health authorities and in so far as possible with the individual citizen.

Plague.—In July, 1914, measures for the eradication of plague were instituted at New Orleans upon the request of the city and State authorities, and have been continued since that date. The work consists in eradicating the rodent population of the entire city as completely as possible, through such methods as trapping and poisoning, the examination of all rodents to determine foci of infection, and the rat-proofing of docks, warehouses, and other buildings, together with such other measures as are applicable to plague prevention. In California the spread of plague has largely become a matter of control of the ground squirrel (*Citellus beechyi*) population. Shooting, poisoning, and the use of squirrel destructors are the means adopted to accomplish this end, all rodents being examined for plague infection. This work has been continued over a period of years, with the object in view of establishing squirrel-free, and therefore plague-free, zones about the important centers of population, as well as the elimination of foci of infection. This division also cooperates with the health authorities of the State of California in the enforcement of the State law regarding rodents. In the State of Washington routine measures for plague control are followed. At all of these places bacteriological laboratories are maintained and cultural and inoculation tests are performed, in order that all foci of infection may be definitely located.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever.—The control of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, a disease of increasing prevalence and economic importance, has been a matter of attention in several localities for a number of years. The principal work of eradication has been carried out in the southwestern section of Montana, where the disease is especially fatal. The methods adopted have consisted of the regular dipping of stock for the destruction of the disease-carrying tick (*Dermacentor andersoni*) and the extermination of wild animals by shooting and poisoning, to prevent tick transmission. The danger of the further extension of this infection beyond State lines has been recognized and regulations have recently been promulgated requiring that stock and other animals originating in infected territory shall at certain seasons of the year be freed from disease-carrying ticks, either by dipping, picking, or other means, immediately before interstate ship-

ment occurs. Experimental work has also been carried on, and as a result means have been devised which have proved of value in the eradication of the parasitic ticks. Research to determine the exact cause of the disease has occupied a large portion of the time of the men detailed to this study. Surveys of all the northwestern States to ascertain the prevalence of the infection have been conducted, educational campaigns have been instituted to acquaint physicians with the disease, and the various State boards of health have received cooperation in the work of eradication.

Yellow fever and cholera.—The control of epidemics of yellow fever has in previous years been a highly important function of the Domestic Quarantine Division, but there has been no necessity for work of this character since the epidemic of 1905. Similarly, the institution of measures for the control of cholera have not been required since 1911. In connection with both of these diseases as well as other quarantinable infections, however, there has been administered a notification system whereby all health officers in charge of districts to which persons arriving at ports of entry on infected vessels are destined are notified of their coming in order that suspicious illness may be immediately detected. Through this means the Domestic Quarantine Division becomes an important adjunct in the administration of maritime quarantine. Whenever a disease of a suspicious character arises either among recently arrived immigrants or in the resident population, officers are detailed to conduct a thorough investigation in order to establish its nature.

Smallpox.—The prevention of the interstate spread of smallpox is guarded against by the free vaccination of all Government employees engaged in interstate traffic and the investigation of epidemics having an interstate bearing. Actual supervision of the control of epidemics is exercised upon request of the health authorities concerned.

Other diseases.—From time to time, as outbreaks have occurred, other communicable diseases have been combated upon request of the proper authorities. These diseases have included typhoid fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other infections. The prevention of the interstate spread of typhoid is in part guarded against by the free vaccination of all Government employees engaged in interstate traffic, and by other measures to be mentioned later.

Outgoing quarantine.—An important function in connection with the suppression of epidemics is the establishment of outgoing quarantine, a procedure which renders unnecessary the institution of restrictive measures by neighboring communities, and thus immeasurably facilitates the movement of persons and freight between infected and noninfected districts. Outgoing quarantine may be either maritime or overland. The former consists of the fumigation of vessels, the inspection of passengers and crew prior to sailing and the adoption of other necessary measures varying with the character

of the disease, while overland quarantine is concerned with similar procedure as it relates to passengers and freight.

Interstate Quarantine Regulations.—The control of the interstate spread of disease through the promulgation and enforcement of Interstate Quarantine Regulations has been a matter of increasing importance during the last few years. Regulations relating to the control of plague, yellow fever, leprosy, and the major epidemic diseases, have been in force over a period of years, but it has been realized that the commoner infections, such as typhoid, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, and others, could be similarly guarded against by the judicious exercise of further regulations, as they relate to common carriers. The compilation of these regulations has been one of the functions of the Domestic Quarantine Division. The revised regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury January 15, 1916, and govern such matters as the cleanliness of interstate carriers, the purity of the water and food supplies, and the transportation of persons afflicted with communicable diseases. It is believed that the enforcement of these regulations, a duty which devolves upon the Domestic Quarantine Division, will do much toward preventing the interstate spread of disease.

For the purpose of facilitating the administration of the Interstate Quarantine Regulations the United States has been divided into 12 sanitary districts. Laboratories are being established at central points within each of these districts and all questions arising in a particular unit are referred to the commissioned officer in charge thereof for investigation and report. By the adoption of this plan actual acquaintance with conditions is more quickly and easily obtained and officers are always available to meet emergencies as they arise. Following the establishment of the Sanitary District of the Great Lakes an investigation of the water supplies furnished passengers and crews of vessels navigating these waters was begun. A similar investigation of many of the boats of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was instituted. Whenever a polluted water is discovered its use for supplying passengers on interstate carriers is forbidden until it has become a satisfactory and safe supply.

Sanitation of common carriers.—This duty is at present performed through a system of inspection carried out by officers traveling under official orders. Reports are forwarded to the Domestic Quarantine Division regarding the sanitary condition of trains and vessels, and records preserved of the inspections performed. In instances where insanitary features or violations of the existing regulations are found, the carrier concerned is notified and requested to correct, if possible, objectionable conditions. From time to time recommendations are also advanced relating to the introduction of sanitary devices, such, for example, as those for the sterilization of water, or improving sanitary standards. Upon the occurrence of epidemics the

sanitation of common carriers becomes an important adjunct in the prevention of the spread of disease and a system of freight and passenger inspection is usually inaugurated to provide against such a contingency.

Examination of water.—The Interstate Quarantine Regulations require that the water furnished passengers by common carriers engaged in interstate traffic shall conform to a certain standard. These regulations were issued in order that water so furnished should be incapable of conveying disease and of known purity. The enforcement of these requirements is one of the duties of the Domestic Quarantine Division. The work is performed in cooperation with State and municipal health authorities, actual certification in most instances being done by those bodies, while records of water supplies and the certificates covering the same are maintained at the bureau. In case a supply is found polluted and so certified, the use of such water is immediately ordered discontinued, notice being sent to the common carrier concerned to that effect. Water of questionable quality is reexamined. In numerous instances where it seems desirable that additional information be obtained, or where neither State nor local authorities provide for bacteriological examinations, officers are detailed to make such investigations and to conduct sanitary surveys of the watersheds involved, and to obtain all other information relating to the supply. Supplemental to these regulations there has been promulgated a bacteriological standard for drinking water, providing methods for the conduct of the examinations and setting forth the degree of permissible pollution.

Educational work.—The purely educational work of the Public Health Service constitutes a portion of the duties of the Domestic Quarantine Division. This work is carried on through the following channels:

Stereopticon loan library.—A series of several thousand stereopticon slides relating to public health activities and illustrating facts connected with the common preventable diseases has been collected. The slides demonstrate sanitary and insanitary conditions, and the existing causes of disease, including bacteria, parasites, and the various forms of animal life with which certain infections are associated, together with the means of prevention. These views are loaned to health organizations, welfare workers, physicians, and educational bodies in all parts of the country and have a very extensive circulation. Upon completion of their use they are returned and almost immediately again placed in circulation. Many of the slides are used for the purpose of obtaining duplicates and in this way their usefulness is greatly increased.

Service exhibits.—As a part of the educational campaign for the better instruction of the people in the principles of sanitation, exhibits have been held in connection with international fairs or expositions, the latest of which was at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. These exhibits are prepared with the idea of illustrating facts

bearing on the development of disease and the principles of disease prevention. For the most part they consist of models, transparencies, charts, photographs, actual specimens, and motion pictures, arranged according to the subject or disease which they are intended to illustrate. In connection with the last exhibit of this character, actual laboratory operations in the diagnosis of disease, the examination of water, and the determination of medical questions were carried on in view of all visitors. Usually officers are detailed to such meetings or expositions for the purpose of replying to inquiries and advancing information concerning the exhibit.

Lectures.—From time to time officers are detailed to deliver lectures before gatherings in order to broaden the popular knowledge concerning the principles of sanitation. These lectures are distinct from those presented to scientific meetings and congresses. Officers detailed in all parts of the country have access to the stereopticon loan library and sets of slides are constantly being prepared and forwarded to them for the purpose of illustrating such lectures.

Press items.—As a part of the educational campaign conducted by the service, brief news articles dealing with sanitary subjects are prepared and issued. These articles are wholly of a popular character and provide information easily grasped upon various scientific subjects. A mailing list of some 8,000 newspapers is maintained. This is a most important function. Until the citizens have become thoroughly acquainted with the laws of sanitation and personal hygiene it will be impossible to obtain the highest efficiency in public health.

Hospitals and sanitary work at international expositions.—At all of the recent international expositions the sanitary work has been in charge of officers of the Public Health Service. The work has consisted of regular sanitary inspections, the institution of remedial measures for unsatisfactory or unhygienic conditions, the preventive inoculation for smallpox and typhoid, and the detection and care of persons affected with communicable diseases. In addition, the conduct of hospitals organized in connection with the expositions has also been one of the functions of the division. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a fully equipped emergency hospital was established as a part of the exhibit. During the constructive period of the exposition the hospital cared for all accident cases, while subsequent to the opening thereof all arising emergency cases received attention and treatment.

Sanitary and relief work in Alaska.—In conjunction with the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, sanitary and relief work is carried on in the Territory of Alaska, an officer being detailed to that district for this purpose. The work has consisted of furnishing medical relief at varying intervals to accessible villages, the instruction of teachers and the public in matters of sanitation, the planning and erection of hospitals, and the control of communicable diseases.

Inspection of Government buildings.—Under Executive order, all Government buildings in the District of Columbia, with the exception of those of the War and Navy Departments, are regularly inspected for sanitary defects, reports of such inspections being forwarded to the departments concerned. Cognizance is taken of overcrowding, heating and cooling, ventilation, lighting, and other conditions bearing on the health of workers, the reports stating in detail the sections concerned and offering definite recommendations as to the best methods for the correction of the evils found existing. Similar inspections have also been conducted of many of the lighthouses and other Government buildings throughout the country.

HEALTH OF GARMENT WORKERS.

THE RELATION OF ECONOMIC STATUS TO HEALTH.

Introduction.

By J. W. SCHERESCHEWSKY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

During the summer of 1914 the condition of the health of garment workers in the women's garment trades in New York City was investigated by the Public Health Service at the solicitation of the joint board of sanitary control of these trades. Part of the investigation consisted of careful physical examination of some 3,000 garment workers, 2,000 males and 1,000 females. This examination involved the collection of a large mass of data consisting not only of bodily measurements and facts as to the physical status, but also of other data of a social or economic character. In the report of this investigation, published as Public Health Bulletin No. 71, the data collected were tabulated with a view to bringing out the chief points of interest relative to the state of health of such workers. Because, however, of the self-evident relation between the economic status of the worker and his condition of health, these data might furnish interesting facts if tabulated from this standpoint.

In the following paper by Surg. B. S. Warren and Public Health Statistician Edgar Sydenstricker, the data collected in this investigation have been submitted to such an analysis, with convincing results. As remarked by these writers, while it is well understood that poverty and ill health go hand in hand, data showing this objectively are rare in the literature. The publication of additional data of this character must, therefore, always be regarded as a distinct contribution to the foundations for improving the physical welfare of man.

Health of Garment Workers in Relation to Their Economic Status.

By B. S. WARREN, Surgeon, and EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER, Public Health Statistician, United States Public Health Service.

The conclusion suggested by the vocational study of the health of garment workers in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry in New York City, which was conducted by the United States Public Health Serv-

ice, was that "no vocational diseases peculiar to garment workers" existed, although the effect of sedentary occupations, such as the women's garment industries, was to intensify the bad effects of certain defects or diseases or to produce them in predisposed individuals and in this way impair the health and efficiency of the workers. It was suggested that low wages and irregularity of employment were important factors in causing certain conditions of ill health, as, for example, tuberculosis and neurasthenia.¹

Although the investigations and observations of those familiar with conditions among low-paid wage earners go to show that economic conditions have marked effects upon the health of wage-earners and their families, there is a general lack of statistical data indicating these effects. The suggestion referred to above was so directly in line with such statistics and observations as are available that the data secured in the course of the vocational study were examined and tabulated on the basis of differences in the economic status of the garment workers as indicated by their annual earnings, in order to exhibit whatever relation might exist between their earnings and their physical condition. Such a use of the data on physical status was possible because data were obtained at the same time on average weekly earnings and average annual earnings of each worker. Furthermore, data were also secured at the time of the physical examinations showing the number of children, both living and dead, of each married male worker, thus affording indications of the size of the families of this group of workers as well as permitting computations of child mortality in these families. Since the great irregularity of employment in the garment industry has been found to be an important factor in determining the economic status of the workers, a consideration of the relation between their weekly and annual earnings in connection with the data on physical status was also believed to be pertinent. As indicators of the general physical status of the workers, the data bearing on the state of their nutrition, the hemoglobin percentages, and incidence of tuberculosis were selected for purposes of comparative tabulations. Only male married garment workers were included in these tabulations.

In the following pages are briefly presented (1) A classification of male married garment workers according to annual earnings on the basis of the adequacy of annual earnings to afford incomes sufficient for the maintenance of families under healthful living conditions; (2) Certain data on the child mortality in the families of these workers and on the physical status of the workers themselves according to income groups; and (3) Data indicating the degree of the regularity of their employment according to income groups.

¹ Public Health Bulletin No. 71, United States Public Health Service: Studies in Vocational Diseases. I. The Health of Garment Workers, by J. W. Schereschewsky, Surgeon. United States Public Health Service, pp. 94, 97, 98, and 100.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS ACCORDING TO INCOME.

In making a classification of the male married garment workers according to their annual earnings, two considerations were deemed to be of especial importance. First, that the differences between the earnings of the lowest and highest groups should be sufficient to exhibit marked difference in economic status, at the same time including in each group a sufficient number of heads of families to represent conditions typical of each group. Second, that each worker should be a member of a family and that his annual earnings should be regarded, as far as possible, as an indicator of the economic status of his family. With these considerations in mind, the following classification was made:

Families whose heads annually earned—	Number for whom data were secured.	Average annual earnings.
Less than \$500.....	381	\$382
\$500 to \$699.....	581	577
\$700 and over.....	462	866

That the annual earnings of family heads thus classified indicate the economic status of their families is an assumption strengthened by several considerations arising from the character of the families included in the data. First, the possible additions from earnings of children to family income appear to be small in any of the three groups. The majority of family heads were under 35 years of age, the average age in the lowest income group being 37, in the middle group 35, and in the highest group 32. The possibility of having children old enough to increase materially the family income is thus apparently slight. Second, it would appear that the profit from boarders and lodgers was almost negligible. Only one family in three in the lowest income group and one out of every two in the two higher groups had any other person in the household than parents or children.¹ Third, the tendency in Hebrew garment workers' families to rely upon the earnings of wives is very small, as investigations of garment workers' families have shown.²

¹ This is corroborated by the data obtained by the Federal Immigration Commission for Hebrew garment workers. Less than 15 per cent of the Hebrew garment workers' families investigated by the commission were found to have any income from payments of lodgers or boarders, which was a lower percentage than that found in any of the other racial groups in the industry. (Reports of the U. S. Immigration Commission, vol. 11, p. 311.)

² The investigations of the Immigration Commission into families of garment workers showed that only about 4 per cent of Hebrew families had an income from the wives, and that the proportion of total family income from the earnings of wives was less than 1 per cent, a proportion lower than that found in families of any other race. (Ibid, pp. 311, 313.) The same condition was found by the Federal Bureau of Labor in its investigation of men's clothing workers in New York City. Although families where wives were employed were sought by the Bureau of Labor for purposes of its study, less than 10 per cent of the wives in Hebrew families were found to contribute to family income, either by working in factories and shops or by doing contract work at home. This proportion was much less than that prevailing in families of other races. (Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage Earners, vol. II, p. 353.)

The earnings of the family head may therefore be said to indicate with a fair degree of exactness the general economic status of the family. The lower limit of \$700 for the highest income group was determined upon after considering the average income of the group (\$866) and making allowance for possible additions to the family income from other sources. The basis for the consideration was the estimate that it required \$800 to \$900 annual income for the average family of five persons to maintain a healthful standard of living in New York City. Intensive budgetary investigations of wage-earners' families in New York City have afforded bases for several determinations and estimates of a minimum "adequate" family income in which a fundamental consideration was the minimum annual amount necessary to maintain a wageworker's family of five persons (man, wife, and three dependent children under 14 years of age) under healthful conditions of living. These determinations and estimates agree that an annual family income of between \$800 and \$900 is the minimum amount necessary for this purpose in New York City.¹ It would thus

¹ See R. C. Chapin: Standard of Living in New York City; Mrs. L. B. More: Wage-Earners' Budgets; New York Factory Investigating Commission: Fourth Annual Report, Vol. IV, Appendix VII, The Cost of Living in New York State; New York City Bureau of Standards: Report on the Cost of Living for an Unskilled Laborer's Family in New York City, submitted to the Committee on Salaries and Grades of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Prof. Chapin's and Mrs. More's determinations were the results of investigations of several hundred wage-earners' families in New York City in 1907. The New York Factory Investigating Commission's determination of a minimum family income was made under the direction of Prof. F. H. Straightoff, and was largely based on Prof. Chapin's data and further data obtained by original investigations of wage-earners' families in 1914. The data used in the above determinations, together with some additional data, formed the basis for the New York City Bureau of Standards' determination in 1915.

These estimates are summarized in the following table:

Estimates of minimum annual income adequate for wage earners' families in New York City.

Items of expenditure.	Chapin, 1907.	More, 1907.	Factory commis- sion, 1914.	Bureau of stand- ards, 1915.
Food.....	\$359	\$361	\$325	\$380
Rent.....	168	168	200	168
Fuel and light.....	48	40	20	42
Clothing.....	114	103	140	104
Car fare.....	16	(b)	31	30
Insurance.....	17	35	36	23
Health.....	22	(b)	22	20
Sundries.....	74	143	103	73
Total.....	813	850	876	843

^a The cost of food for a family of 5 persons (man, wife, and 3 children under 14 years) appears to be low when compared with the estimates of Prof. Chapin and Mrs. More seven years before, when retail food prices were much lower than in 1914, and when compared with other costs of food at New York prices. The New York Factory Investigating Commission's estimate of a per capita food cost per day for adult males is 27 cents. (See Fourth Annual Report, Vol. IV, p. 1640.) This is the same as the daily cost of ration for an adult male in the United States Army at wholesale prices in 1914. The average cost of a well-balanced daily ration at the New York Marine Hospital for all inmates, including employees, was 35 cents per day in 1914. This ration is calculated to furnish 3,000 to 3,500 calories per day, an amount which is considered sufficient for a man at ordinary labor. On this basis, the annual cost for a family, as defined above (3.3 male units) would be \$420. The marine hospital ration was purchased from retail merchants under annual contract.

^b Included in "Sundries."

appear that the group of male garment workers earning \$700 or more a year may be said conservatively to include those families which have an adequate annual income for the maintenance of healthful conditions of living. Even if the middle group should contain some families with adequate incomes, there can be little doubt that the families in the lowest group, whose heads earn less than \$500—averaging only \$382 a year—do not have adequate incomes. An additional fact to be considered is that the families in the lowest income group had a larger number of children per family than those in the two higher groups. This would tend to make the per capita income relatively smaller than that indicated by the statistics presented. The number of children per family in the three income groups is shown in the following table:

Annual earnings of family heads.	Average total number of persons per family.	Average number of children per family.
Under \$500.....	5.36	2.99
\$500-\$699.....	5.33	2.78
\$700 and over.....	4.88	2.43

HEALTH OF GARMENT WORKERS ACCORDING TO INCOME.

Using the foregoing classification according to income—the highest income group including those with what might be considered an adequate family income and the lowest groups including those with income plainly inadequate for maintaining healthful conditions of living—the data relative to child mortality and physical status of the heads of the families are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs:

Child mortality.—The mortality rate of children in the lowest and highest income groups showed the following variations:

Annual earnings of heads of families.	Total number of children.	Average number children born per family.	Average number children living per family.	Average number children dead per family.	Per cent of mortality among children.
Under \$500.....	1,434	3.78	2.99	0.78	20.69
\$500-\$699.....	1,981	3.34	2.78	.56	16.72
\$700 and over.....	1,270	2.75	2.43	.32	11.65

As these statistics show, the per cent of mortality of children in the group where heads of families earned less than \$500 a year was 82 per cent greater than, or nearly twice as high as, the per cent of mortality of children in the group where the family heads earned \$700 or more a year. These data indicate the same general variations in

child mortality among families of different incomes as those shown by some other recent investigations.¹

Nutrition of garment workers.—The percentage of male married garment workers in a state of poor nutrition showed wide variations in the three income groups. Approximately twice as great a proportion were poorly nourished in the group earning less than \$500 a year as in the group earning \$700 or more a year, as shown in the following tabulation:

Annual earnings of family heads.	Total number.	Per cent classed as "poor" in nutrition. ¹
Under \$500.....	372	25.00
\$500-\$699.....	566	15.02
\$700 and over.....	456	12.72

¹ While the personal equation of the examiner is undoubtedly a factor in the classification of an individual as to his state of development and nutrition, nevertheless, such observations are of value. (Schoreschewsky: sup. cit. p. 37.)

Anemia.—Determinations of the percentage of hemoglobin of each garment worker showed marked differences among the individuals in the three income groups. Those showing hemoglobin percentages below 80 were classed as anemic, the Talquist scale being used in making the determinations. The proportion of individuals having hemoglobin percentages under 80 was over twice as high in the group earning less than \$500 a year as in the group earning \$700 or more a year. It is interesting to note that not only was the proportion of anemic individuals greatest in the lowest income group, but the average hemoglobin percentage was lowest in that group. The results of the tabulations on the basis of income are presented below:

Annual earnings of family heads.	Total number.	Average hemoglobin index—Talquist.	Per cent with hemoglobin index under 80.
Under \$500.....	372	85.94	9.94
\$500-\$699.....	566	86.99	5.65
\$700 and over.....	456	87.35	4.42

¹ An investigation of infant mortality by the Federal Children's Bureau in Johnstown, Pa., showed that in families where the father earned less than \$521 a year, or less than \$10 a week, the infant mortality rate was 255.7 as contrasted with 134.7 for the community as a whole, and 101.4 in families where the father earned \$900 or more a year. (Infant Mortality—Results of a Field Study in Johnstown, Pa., p. 45.) In a similar investigation in Montclair, N. J., the children's bureau found that the infant mortality rate in families where the income was less than \$12 a week was more than twice as high as in families where the income was \$23 or more a week. Both of these investigations were of births (excluding stillborn) among families of all incomes in the localities during a year. A study of infant mortality in Fall River, Mass., in 1913 showed that a much higher rate was prevalent among families of low-paid textile workers than in other families (L. I. Dublin: Infant Mortality in Fall River, Mass. American Statistical Association Publications, XIV: 505-520). A study of mortality in Birmingham, England, by Robertson, showed that in families where the father earned less than a pound a week the infant mortality was 196 in 1910 and 211 in 1909 as contrasted with 127 in 1910 and 146 in 1909 in families where the father earned a pound or more a week. (John Robertson, M. D. D.: Infant Mortality in Relation to Factory Labor, Transactions of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, Washington, 1912, Vol. III, Part II, p. 950.)

Prevalence of tuberculosis.—The proportion of tuberculous individuals among the garment workers who were heads of families showed extremely wide variations when the highest and lowest income groups were compared. The following tabulation exhibits this comparison:

Annual earnings of family heads.	Total number.	Per cent of family heads tuberculous.
Under \$500.....	372	5.64
\$500—\$699.....	566	5.30
\$700 and over.....	456	.44

The significance of this wide difference is further seen when the tuberculosis rate in the lowest income group is compared with the average rate found among large numbers of wage earners, without regard to income. The rate for all male garment workers, including the single as well as the married, who were examined, was 3.11.¹ The examination of about 20,000 workers in varied industries in Cincinnati by Robinson showed a tuberculosis rate of 1.1 per cent.² The rate of 5.64 per cent in the lowest income group is much higher than the rate found in several other physical examinations of large numbers of wage earners.³

IRREGULARITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

No discussion of the relation of economic conditions to the wage-worker's health in the garment industry should leave out of consideration the great irregularity of employment.

As a recent investigation of the regularity of employment in this industry has shown,⁴ the year is made up of two busy seasons and two dull seasons, each lasting from 12 to 14 weeks. Thus for about one-half of the year there is a serious lack of employment for the workers in the industry. The economic significance to the worker of this seasonal irregularity is seen in the facts that nearly one-half of the workers are without opportunity for employment in the industry in the dullest seasons, and that less than 18 per cent of them

¹ Schereschewsky; sup. cit. p. 54.

² U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, No. 73, p. 58.

³ Examinations by Dr. George M. Price, director of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, showed the following tuberculosis rates: 500 bakers, 2.4 per cent; 800 tailors, 1.6 per cent; 600 tobacco workers, 1.3 per cent. (George M. Price, M. D.: Occupational Diseases and the Physical Examination of Workers, Transactions of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, Washington, 1912, Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 847.) Examinations of over 7,000 employees of the Sears, Roebuck Co., in Chicago, by Dr. H. E. Mock, during a period of five years, showed a tuberculosis rate of 4 per cent. (H. E. Mock, M. D.: An Efficient System of Medical Examination of Employes, Transactions of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., 1914, p. 44.) All of the rates quoted above are without regard to income of the workers.

⁴ U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Bulletin 147, Wages and Regularity of Employment in the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Industry. See pages 7-63 for data relating to the industry in New York City.

are regularly employed throughout the year. It is evident, therefore, that the competition among workers in this industry is great and that a process of selection of those who work more regularly than others is continually in progress. How far efficiency, as measured by physical condition of the worker, plays a part can not, of course, be definitely stated. Nor can it be determined with any degree of exactness whether inefficiency is more of a cause than an effect of the unemployment of any individual worker. The fact, however, is not without significance that the workers in the lowest income group were at the same time in poorer physical condition and were less regularly employed than the workers in the higher income groups.

The regularity of employment of the workers in each of the three income groups is suggested by comparing their full-time weekly earnings when at work with their actual annual earnings.¹ This comparison is shown in the following table:

Annual earnings of family heads.	Average rate of weekly earnings.	Average actual annual earnings.	Per cent of maximum possible annual earnings actually received.
Under \$500.....	\$19	\$381	38
\$500 to \$699.....	23	577	48
\$700 and over.....	27	866	61

It is thus seen that the average worker in the lowest income group received only 38 per cent of what he could have earned had he been able to secure employment for every week in the year at his usual full-time weekly wage. This is in sharp contrast to the 61 per cent received by the average worker in the highest income group.

The situation is clearly suggested, therefore, that the greatest number of poorly nourished, anemic, tuberculous workers in an extremely seasonal industry were in that group composed of the lowest paid and the least regularly employed.

¹ If the rate of weekly earnings is multiplied by 52, the maximum possible annual earnings is obtained for comparison. Thus in the group of those actually earning less than \$500, the average weekly income multiplied by 52 would make \$988; in the group of those actually earning between \$500 and \$699 it would make \$1,196, and in the group actually earning \$700 or more, it would make \$1,404.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended May 6, 1916, was received from Surg. Boggess, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction..	205
Basements concreted (square feet, 42,275).....	42
Floors concreted (square feet, 16,300).....	16
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 16,894).....	82
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	75,469
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	117
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	595
Wire screening used (square feet).....	2,930
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,285
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	400
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	329
Wooden floors removed.....	14
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	6
New foundation walls installed (cubic feet).....	5,410
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 19,996).....	30
Basements concreted (square feet, 22,636).....	32
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 14,374).....	56
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	57,066
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 5,295).....	7
Buildings razed.....	7
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	490
Nuisances abated.....	251

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	22
Reinspections made on vessels.....	18
New rat guards procured.....	11
Defective rat guards repaired.....	15
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	51
Rats trapped on vessels.....	27
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	136
Traps set on vessels.....	229
Vessels trapped on.....	17
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition Grounds.....	29,500
Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....	6
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	3

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

San Francisco:	
Collected.....	423
Examined.....	358
Found infected.....	None.
Oakland:	
Collected.....	11
Examined.....	11
Found infected.....	None.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	229
Mus rattus.....	74
Mus alexandrinus.....	89
Mus musculus.....	31

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

County.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
San Mateo.....	94	94	(1)
Merced.....	457	457	(1)
Stanislaus.....	271	271	(1)
Santa Clara.....	154	154	(1)
Santa Cruz.....	41	41	(1)
San Benito.....	416	416	3
Monterey.....	329	329	(1)
Alameda.....	213	213	(1)
Contra Costa.....	694	694	(1)
San Luis Obispo.....	196	196	(1)
Total.....	2,865	2,865	3

¹ None.

RABBITS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.

Counties:	
Merced.....	19
San Luis Obispo.....	2
Monterey.....	2
Santa Clara.....	1
San Mateo.....	1
Alameda.....	2
Total.....	27
Found infected.....	None.

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Counties:	
Merced.....	50
Contra Costa.....	56
Santa Clara.....	47
San Benito.....	26
Stanislaus.....	39
Alameda.....	30
Monterey.....	16
San Mateo.....	13
Santa Cruz.....	11
San Luis Obispo.....	6
Total.....	291

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

San Benito County:	
Shot April 21, 1916. Pete Freis ranch, 3½ miles southwest of Hollister, Rancho San Justo, lot 48.....	1
Shot April 26, 1916. H. Kruse ranch, 4 miles south of Mulberry, sec. 34, T. 15 S., R. 7 E.....	1
Shot April 27, 1916. Lee Payne ranch, 4½ miles southwest of Hollister, Rancho San Justo, lot No. 11.....	1

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907. ^a
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(¹)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(¹)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(¹)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(¹)	Apr. 20, 1916	1,600 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(¹)	(¹)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(¹)	(¹)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(¹)	(¹)	Apr. 18, 1916	33 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(¹)	Apr. 27, 1916	57 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(¹)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(¹)	Apr. 22, 1916	27 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(¹)	(¹)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	(¹)	(¹)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(¹)	(¹)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Merced, Lassen, and Modoc.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended May 6, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	4	Rodents received, by species:	
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	17	Mus rattus.....	169
Sulphur used (pounds).....	340	Mus norvegicus.....	1,311
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	983	Mus alexandrinus.....	162
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	1,475	Mus musculus.....	5,836
Clean bills of health issued.....	40	Wood rats.....	59
Foul bills of health issued.....	2	Muskrats.....	11
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	177
Rodents trapped.....	7,413	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,547
Premises inspected.....	8,454	Rodents examined.....	2,094
Notices served.....	702	Rats suspected of plague.....	134
Garbage cans installed.....	12	Plague rats confirmed.....	2
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		PLAGUE RATS.	
By elevation.....	152	Case No. 288:	
By marginal concrete wall.....	100	Address, 3011 Bourbon Street.	
By concrete floor and wall.....	170	Captured, Apr. 16, 1916.	
By minor repairs.....	283	Diagnosis confirmed, May 12, 1916.	
Total buildings rat proofed.....	705	Treatment of premises: Rat proofing initiated.	
Concrete laid (square yards).....	5,479	Case No. 289:	
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed.....	98	Address, Sewer-Chalmette.	
Buildings demolished.....	129	Captured, Apr. 15, 1916.	
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	114,713	Diagnosis confirmed, May 12, 1916.	
		Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping.	

¹ Indicates the 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.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION—Continued.

PLAGUE STATUS TO MAY 13, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Last case of rodent plague, Apr. 16, 1916.	
Total number of rodents captured to May 13.	713, 085
Total number of rodents examined to May 13.	353, 859

PLAGUE STATUS TO MAY 13, 1916—continued.

Total cases of rodent plague to May 13, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	6
Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	13
Mus norvegicus.....	252
Total rodent cases to May 13, 1916....	289

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended May 6, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings inspected.....	37
New buildings reinspected.....	31
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 29,949).....	20
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 26,120).....	8
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 4,670).....	12
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	12,250
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	72,989
New building elevated.....	1
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	28
Old buildings inspected.....	4
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings.....	4
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 6,250).....	4
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	4
Buildings razed.....	4

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

Dead rodents received.....	12
Rodents trapped and killed.....	245
Total.....	297
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	181
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Poison distributed, pounds.....	17
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	4
Bodies found plague infected.....	None.

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

Mus rattus.....	21
Mus alexandrinus.....	45
Mus norvegicus.....	175
Mus musculus.....	55
Gopher.....	1

WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected and histories recorded....	15
New rat guards installed.....	17
Defective rat guards repaired.....	25
Port sanitary statements issued.....	49
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	4
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	5
Medicine chests inspected, fishing vessels....	7

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	59
Mus musculus trapped.....	8
Total.....	67
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	61
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

New buildings inspected.....	4
New buildings reinspected.....	4
New buildings, concrete foundations.....	7
New buildings elevated.....	1
New buildings, basements concreted (square feet, 1,016).....	2

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	75
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	6
Mus rattus trapped.....	2
Mus musculus trapped.....	1
Total.....	84
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	80
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED APR. 29, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	390	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	383	Cost per rat destroyed.....	cents. 20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mongoose trapped.....	4	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	3	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	161		
Mus musculus.....	150		
Mus norvegicus.....	56		
Mus rattus.....	16		
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	1		
Mus rattus.....	2		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED APR. 22, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,671	Classification of rats trapped and found dead—Continued.	
Rats trapped.....	2,625	Mus alexandrinus.....	287
Rats found dead.....		Mus rattus.....	750
Mongoose taken.....	45	Mus musculus.....	1,044
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.	2,671	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18, 1916.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Dec. 16, 1915.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:			
Mus norvegicus.....	545		

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended May 5, 1916. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	156	26
Puerta de Tierra.....	84	2
Sanurce.....	143	6

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during April, 1916, to other State or provincial health departments by Dr. H. M. Bracken, collaborating epidemiologist for the State of Minnesota.

Disease and locality of notification.	Referred to health authority of.	Why referred.
Diphtheria: Seeley Township, Faribault County.	Chicago, Cook County, Ill.....	Child brought from Home of the Friendless, Chicago, introduced diphtheria in Minnesota home.
Measles: Albert Lea, Freeborn County..	Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa.	Children visiting from Iowa infected children in Minnesota.
Scarlet fever: Minneapolis health department, Hennepin County.	Farm of J. R., between New Richmond and Somerset, St. Croix County, Wis.	2 individuals exposed to scarlet fever in Minneapolis. Left for Wisconsin.
Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County.	Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa (2 cases); Carroll, Carroll County, Iowa; Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa; Jamaica, Guthrie County, Iowa; Sioux Rapids, Buena Vista County, Iowa; Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa; Webster City, Hamilton County, Iowa; Minneola, Clark County, Kans.; Springfield, Greene County, Mo.; Sheridan, Worth County, Mo.; Grand Forks, Grand Forks County, N. Dak.; Wolcott, Richland County, N. Dak.; Turtle Lake, McLean County, N. Dak.; Dazey, Barnes County, N. Dak.; Mound City route No. 1, Campbell County, S. Dak.; Willow Lake, Clark County, S. Dak.; Egan, Moody County, S. Dak.; Sparta, Monroe County, Wis.; Gillette, Campbell County, Wyo.; Cordova, Alaska; Dana, Saskatchewan, Canada; Manna, Saskatchewan, Canada.	7 advanced, 3 moderately advanced, 2 incipient, 1 arrested, and 2 apparently cured cases left Mayo Clinic for homes; 4 advanced and 4 moderately advanced cases left Mayo Clinic for homes.
Typhoid fever: Minneapolis City Hospital, Hennepin County.	Farm of C. M., 2 miles northeast of Bucyrus, Adams County, N. Dak.	Patient worked for several weeks previous to first symptoms on farm in North Dakota.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for April, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia	1	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Maryland:		Suffolk County—	
Baltimore City.....	6	Boston.....	8
Baltimore County—		Worcester County—	
Glenarm.....	1	Worcester.....	1
Calvert County—		Total.....	13
Jewell R. F. D.....	1	South Carolina:	
Charles County—		Chester County.....	1
Hughesville.....	1	Washington:	
Queen Annes County—		Garfield County.....	1
Hayden.....	1	Snohomish County.....	1
Somerset County—		Total.....	2
Bedsforth.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Total.....	11	Dodge County.....	1
Massachusetts:		Lafayette County.....	1
Essex County—		Marathon County.....	1
Haverhill.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	2
Hampden County—		Sheboygan County.....	1
Springfield.....	1	Total.....	6
Middlesex County—			
Lowell.....	1		
Norfolk County—			
Wellesley Township.....	1		

¹ These were all reported as "Meningitis."

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	2
Bridgeport, Conn.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Providence, R. I.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1	Reading, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	7	2
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1	St. Paul, Minn.....		1
East Orange, N. J.....		1	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Somerville, Mass.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Wilmington, Del.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

Alabama—Tuscaloosa.

Assistant Epidemiologist Harrington reported that during the week ended May 20, 1916, 24 additional cases of diphtheria were notified among students at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, making a total of 277 cases notified since the outbreak began. In the city of Tuscaloosa 15 cases have been notified in persons not students at the university.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1322.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	10	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2		New York, N. Y.....		10
Boston, Mass.....		3	Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	33	5
Brockton, Mass.....	3		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	39	3	Providence, R. I.....		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	Reading, Pa.....	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	9		St. Louis, Mo.....	8	1
Duluth, Minn.....	2		St. Paul, Minn.....	1	
Elgin, Ill.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	1
Hartford, Conn.....	2		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	Superior, Wis.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4		Trenton, N. J.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4		Williamsport, Pa.....	2	
Montclair, N. J.....	1				

LEPROSY.**Hawaii.**

During the month of March, 1916, 14 cases of leprosy were notified in the Territory of Hawaii.

Louisiana—Lake End.

During the month of April, 1916, 1 case of leprosy was notified at Lake End, La., in the person of R. K., a negro woman about 60 years old.

Massachusetts—Boston.

During the month of April, 1916, a case of leprosy in the person of H. S., age 40, native of Harpet, Turkey, came to the United States two and one-half years ago and is isolated at the Massachusetts leper station on Penikese Island.

New York—New York City.

During the week ended May 6, 1916, 1 case of leprosy and 1 death from the same disease were reported in New York, N. Y.

MALARIA.**State Reports for April, 1916.**

During the month of April, 1916, cases of malaria were notified in States as follows: Louisiana 16, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 4, New Jersey 5, South Carolina 18.

City Report for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

During the week ended May 6, 1916, 1 case of malaria was notified in Jersey City, N. J.

MEASLES.

Washington—Seattle.

Surgeon Lloyd reported that during the week ended May 6, 1916, 281 cases of measles, with 1 death, were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 2,110 cases, with 5 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1322.

PELLAGRA.

State Reports for April, 1916.

During the month of April, 1916, cases of pellagra were notified in States as follows: Louisiana 33, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 3, South Carolina 19.

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlanta, Ga.		1	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	New Orleans, La.	2	2
Chicago, Ill.		1	New York, N. Y.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.		1	Providence, R. I.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	Taunton, Mass.	1	

PLAGUE.

Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson reported that a rat captured April 16, 1916, at 3011 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La., was proven positive for plague infection May 12, 1916.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	5		Morristown, N. J.	3	
Birmingham, Ala.	1	2	Newark, N. J.	32	8
Braddock, Pa.	3		New Castle, Pa.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	164	89	Norfolk, Va.	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	49	26	Oakland, Cal.	1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		Ogden, Utah.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	3	3	Philadelphia, Pa.	72	41
Detroit, Mich.	11	13	Pittsburgh, Pa.	24	31
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Reading, Pa.	1	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	3	Rochester, N. Y.	4	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	3	San Francisco, Cal.	4	3
Kansas City, Mo.	6	7	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	2
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Steeltown, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	5	Stockton, Cal.	1	1
Manchester, N. H.	2	2	Toledo, Ohio.	3	1

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Louisiana:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Tangipahoa Parish.....	4	Worcester County—	
St. Mary Parish.....	1	Fitchburg.....	1
Total.....	5	Total.....	3
Massachusetts:		New Jersey:	
Essex County—		Essex County.....	1
Methuen Township.....	1		
Middlesex County—		Wisconsin:	
Malden.....	1	Fond du Lac County.....	1

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

During the week ended May 6, 1916, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 death; Lowell, Mass., 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 case; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 death.

RABIES.**Utah—Rabies in Animals.**

Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary of the State Board of Health of Utah, reported by telegraph May 22, 1916, that since May 8 tests for rabies in animals proved to be positive in 8 coyotes, 1 cow, and 1 deer.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.**Washington—Dayton.**

During the month of April, 1916, one case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever was reported at Dayton, Columbia County, Wash.

SCARLET FEVER.**Mississippi—Tate County.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Stingily reported by telegraph May 23, 1916, that 24 cases of scarlet fever had been notified in Tate County, Miss.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis. page 1322.

SMALLPOX.**Idaho—Elk River.**

Dr. Ralph Falk, secretary of the Idaho State Board of Health, reported by telegraph May 22, 1916, that 3 cases of smallpox had been notified at Elk River, Idaho.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Maryland—Dorchester County.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph that on May 22, 1916, 1 case of smallpox was notified at Grapo, Dorchester County, Md.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 20, 1916, several new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Anoka County, Bethel, 1; Blue Earth County, Danville Township, 4; Freeborn County, Carleton Township, 1; Faribault County, Minnesota Lake, 1; Norman County, Strand Township, 3; Olmsted County, Eyota, 1.

Porto Rico.

Surg. King reported that during the week ended May 19, 1916, cases of smallpox were notified in Porto Rico as follows: Barros, 3 cases; Bayamon, 1 case; Caguas, 1; Carolina, 1; Catano, 1; Fajardo, 3; Gurabo, 1; Juncos, 5; Mayaguez, 1; Rio Piedras, 2; San Juan, 28; San Lorenzo, 2; Trujillo Alto, 23 cases, with 2 deaths; Utuado, 3; Vieques, 1.

Texas—Galveston.

Surg. Bahrenburg reported that on May 20, 1916, a case of smallpox was notified in Galveston, Tex., making a total of 19 cases of the disease reported at that place since January 1, 1916.

State Reports for April, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland:						
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	6				6	
Wicomico County—						
Salisbury.....	24				24	
Salisbury, R. D.....	1				1	
Nanticoke.....	1				1	
Total.....	32				32	
Minnesota:						
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	6			1	5	
Vernon.....	5				5	
Brown County—						
Sleepy Eye.....	3			1	1	1
Chippewa County—						
Maynard.....	1				1	
Clay County—						
Hawley.....	3				3	
Moorhead.....	1				1	
Cromwell Town- ship.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Crow Wing County—						
Sibley Township.	1					1
Dakota County—						
Farmington.	1					1
Faribault County—						
Minnesota Lake.	2					2
Brush Creek Township.	1					1
Freeborn County—						
Albert Lea.	2					2
Albert Lea Township.	1					1
Hayward Township.	4					4
Goodhue County—						
Cannon Falls.	1			1		
Stanton Township.	3					3
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.	11			1		10
Isanti County—						
Wyanett Township.	1					1
Jackson County—						
Jackson.	1					1
Middleton Township.	3					3
Lyon County—						
Tracy.	2					2
Morrison County—						
Randall.	13					13
Mower County—						
Austin.	1					1
Nicollet County—						
St. Peter.	1					1
Belgrade Township.	2					2
Nobles County—						
Lorain Township.	1					1
Olney Township.	1					1
Pipestone County—						
Aetna Township.	1					1
Polk County—						
Crookston Township.	1					1
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.	22			1		21
Redwood County—						
Lamberton.	1					1
North Hero Township.	3					3
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.	13			1		11
Scott County—						
New Prague.	1					1
Stearns County—						
Collegeville.	5					5
Steele County—						
Owatonna.	1					1
Todd County—						
Long Prairie.	3		1			2
Wadena County—						
Wadena.	10					10
Winona County—						
Winona.	1					1
Yellow Medicine County—						
Granite Falls.	4					4
Minnesota Falls Township.	1					1
Total.	140		1	6	130	3

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Wisconsin:						
Ashland County.....	1					1
Barron County.....	1					
Bayfield County.....	3				1	2
Brown County.....	19		1		10	8
Burnett County.....	1					1
Dane County.....	5			1	4	
Door County.....	8				8	
Douglas County.....	3					3
Eau Claire County.....	1					1
Grant County.....	11			1		10
Iowa County.....	2				2	
Jackson County.....	1				1	
Langlade County.....	5			2	2	1
Manitowoc County.....	24				22	2
Marathon.....	5				1	4
Marquette County.....	1		1			
Milwaukee County.....	2					2
Pierce County.....	5			2	2	1
Polk.....	1					1
Portage County.....	6			1	2	3
Price County.....	5				4	1
Richland County.....	1					1
Rock County.....	1					1
Rusk County.....	1				1	
Shawano County.....	9		1		8	
Sheboygan County.....	3					3
Waupaca County.....	9					9
Winnebago County.....	5				4	1
Total.....	139		3	8	72	56

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Louisiana (Apr. 1-30):			South Carolina (Apr. 1-30)—		
Parishes—			Continued.		
Allen.....	52		Counties—Continued.		
Assumption.....	4		Orangeburg.....	3	
Beauregard.....	4		Richland.....	2	
Caddo.....	19		Total.....	21	
Calcasieu.....	22		Vermont (Apr. 1-30):		
Iberia.....	1		Orleans County.....		
Jefferson Davis.....	2			33	
Lafayette.....	2		Washington (Apr. 1-30):		
Ouachita.....	4		Clallam County.....		
Rapides.....	3			3	
St. Mary.....	1		Grays Harbor County.....		
St. Tammany.....	1			1	
Union.....	1		Garfield County.....		
Vermilion.....	2			1	
Vernon.....	22		Island County.....		
Webster.....	5			2	
Total.....	145		King County—		
Massachusetts (Apr. 1-30):			Seattle.....		
Worcester County—				8	
Fitchburg.....	6		Kittitas County.....		
South Carolina (Apr. 1-30):				1	
Counties—			Lewis County.....		
Abbeyville.....	1			1	
Aiken.....	1		Lincoln County.....		
Greenville.....	14			2	
			Pacific County.....		
				1	
			Snohomish County—		
			Everett.....		
				1	
			Spokane County—		
			Spokane.....		
				31	
			Whatcom County—		
			Bellingham.....		
				3	
			Whitman County.....		
				4	
			Total.....	59	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.	1		New Orleans, La.	3	
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		Oklahoma, Okla.	2	
Coffeyville, Kans.	2		Portland, Oreg.	1	
Davenport, Iowa.	10		Richmond, Va.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	11		Roanoke, Va.	2	
El Paso, Tex.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	
Evansville, Ind.	2		St. Paul, Minn.	4	
Galesburg, Ill.	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	
Galveston, Tex.	1		Springfield, Ill.	15	
Kansas City, Kans.	8		Toledo, Ohio.	11	
Kansas City, Mo.	5		Wichita, Kans.	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.	3		Wilmington, Del.	12	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

During the week ended May 6, 1916, one death from tetanus was reported in Buffalo, N. Y.; one case and one death were reported in Mobile, Ala.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1322.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for April, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia	14	Maryland—Continued.	
Louisiana:		Baltimore County—Continued.	
Acadia Parish	1	Lauraville	1
Assumption Parish	1	Baldwin	1
Caddo Parish	5	Parkton	1
Calcasieu Parish	2	Govans	1
Catahoula Parish	1	Rossville	1
De Soto Parish	1	Baynesville R. F. D.	1
East Feliciana Parish	1	Carroll County—	
Iberia Parish	1	Westminster	1
Plaquemines Parish	4	Cecil County—	
Pointe Coupee Parish	1	Bay View	1
Rapides Parish	5	Union Hospital	1
Sabine Parish	1	Charles County—	
St. James Parish	2	Bryantown	1
St. Landry Parish	1	Bryantown R. F. D.	1
St. Martin Parish	1	Dorchester County—	
St. Mary Parish	2	Cambridge	1
Tangipahoa Parish	5	Frederick County—	
Union Parish	1	Feagsville R. F. D.	1
Vermilion Parish	3	Knoxville	1
Total	39	Garrett County—	
Maryland:		Kitzmilller	1
Baltimore City	28	Harford County—	
Allegany County—		Havre de Grace	1
Westernport	3	Kent County—	
Franklin	1	Georgetown R. F. D.	1
Frostburg	3	Millington	1
Cumberland	1	Montgomery County—	
Baltimore County—		Gaithersburg	5
Highlandtown	1	Rockville	1
West Arlington	1	Prince Georges County—	
Mount Winans	1	Upper Marlboro R. F. D.	1
		Clinton R. F. D.	1
		Laurel	1
		Mount Rainier	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Maryland—Continued.		Minnesota—Continued.	
St. Marys County—		Nobles County—	
St. Inigoes.....	1	Adrian.....	1
Washington County—		Olmsted County—	
Sharpsburg.....	1	Rochester.....	1
Hagerstown.....	5	Pennington County—	
Sharpsburg R. F. D.....	1	Thief River Falls.....	1
Worcester County—		Pine County—	
Pocomoke R. F. D.....	2	Partridge Township.....	1
Berlin.....	1	Polk County—	
Total.....	78	King Township.....	1
Massachusetts:		Ramsey County—	
Berkshire County—		St. Paul.....	2
North Adams.....	3	Rice County—	
Pittsfield.....	1	Faribault.....	1
Lee Township.....	3	St. Louis County—	
Bristol County—		Duluth.....	6
Fall River.....	2	Ely.....	5
New Bedford.....	1	Eveleth.....	1
North Attleboro Township.....	1	Virginia.....	2
Essex County—		Scott County—	
Beverly.....	1	Belle Plaine Borough.....	1
Groveland Township.....	1	New Market.....	1
Lynn.....	3	Wadena County—	
Lawrence.....	8	Sebeka.....	1
Rowley Township.....	1	Washington County—	
Saugus Township.....	1	Newport Township.....	1
Swampscott Township.....	1	Total.....	62
Hampden County—		New Jersey:	
Holyoke.....	1	Bergen County.....	3
Middlesex County—		Burlington County.....	4
Arlington Township.....	1	Camden County.....	5
Cambridge.....	3	Essex County.....	4
Malden.....	1	Gloucester County.....	2
Marlborough.....	1	Hudson County.....	8
Newton.....	1	Mercer County.....	6
Waltham.....	1	Monmouth County.....	2
Nantucket County—		Ocean County.....	1
Nantucket Township.....	1	Passaic County.....	2
Norfolk County—		Salem County.....	1
Brookline Township.....	1	Sussex County.....	1
Dedham Township.....	1	Union County.....	1
Plymouth County—		Total.....	40
Bridgewater Township.....	1	South Carolina:	
Whitman Township.....	1	Berkeley County.....	1
Suffolk County—		Greenville County.....	1
Boston.....	16	Marlboro County.....	1
Revere.....	1	Orangeburg County.....	1
Worcester County—		Richland County.....	3
Leominster Township.....	2	Union County.....	1
Uxbridge Township.....	1	Total.....	8
Westborough Township.....	1	Vermont:	
Worcester.....	2	Addison County.....	11
Total.....	64	Chittenden County.....	2
Minnesota:		Franklin County.....	1
Blue Earth County—		Orleans County.....	1
Garden City Township.....	1	Total.....	15
Clay County—		Washington:	
Moorhead.....	2	Challam County.....	1
Elmwood Township.....	1	Clarke County.....	2
Dakota County—		Franklin County.....	3
Empire Township.....	1	Grant County.....	1
Frederick County—		King County—	
Nunda Township.....	1	Seattle.....	1
Hennepin County—		Lewis County.....	2
Minneapolis.....	15	Lincoln County.....	1
St. Bonifacius.....	1	Pierce County.....	2
Rogers.....	1	Tacoma.....	6
Itasca County.....		Skagit County.....	2
Bovey.....	1	Spokane County.....	5
Lake County.....			
Two Harbors.....	11		
Morrison County.....			
Little Falls.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Washington—Continued.		Wisconsin—Continued.	
Spokane County—		Marathon County.....	3
Spokane.....	4	Marinette County.....	1
Stevens County.....	3	Milwaukee County.....	34
Wahkiakum County.....	1	Oconto County.....	1
Yakima County.....	4	Outagamie County.....	7
Total.....	38	Portage County.....	2
		Price County.....	1
Wisconsin:		Racine County.....	2
Barron County.....	1	Sauk County.....	1
Brown County.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	2
Dodge County.....	1	Vernon County.....	1
Door County.....	8	Washington County.....	2
Eau Claire County.....	1	Winnebago County.....	7
Kenosha County.....	1	Total.....	78
Lincoln County.....	1		

Hawaii Report for March, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Hawaii—Continued.	
Hawaii—		Oahu—	
Hilo.....	3	Honolulu.....	2
Puna District.....	1	Waialua District.....	1
Kauai—		Total.....	9
Lihue District.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	3		Lowell, Mass.....	3	
Atlanta, Ga.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	1
Baltimore, Md.....	4		Morristown, N. J.....	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Newark, N. J.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New Britain, Conn.....	1	
Brockton, Mass.....	1	1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	2	New London, Conn.....	4	1
Camden, N. J.....	1		New Orleans, La.....		2
Canton, Ohio.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	15	2
Charleston, S. C.....	7		Norfolk, Va.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	19	5	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2		Ogden, Utah.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Omaha, Neb.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Passaic, N. J.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	2
Detroit, Mich.....	6	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	1	Portland, Ore.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	2	
East Orange, N. J.....	1		Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Everett, Wash.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	1	Springfield, Ohio.....	1	
Hoboken, N. J.....	1		Steelton, Pa.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	3	
Kokomo, Ind.....	1	1	Wilmington, Del.....		2
Lawrence, Mass.....	5	1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Little Rock, Ark.....	1				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for April, 1916.

Place.	Cases reported.			Place.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia	101	525	51	New Jersey	441		563
Louisiana	6	109	8	South Carolina	44	7	16
Maryland	91	2,411	210	Vermont	45	379	48
Massachusetts	673	4,336	809	Washington	43	2,716	36
Minnesota	175	1,739	427	Wisconsin	157	2,383	642

Hawaii Report for March, 1916.

During the month of March, 1916, 19 cases of diphtheria and 163 cases of measles were notified in the Territory of Hawaii.

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	213	10	2	235	3	22	3	33	29
Boston, Mass.	745,139	268	64	4	201	3	68	2	71	25
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	693	114	9	303	4	252	1	267	86
Cleveland, Ohio	656,975	214	22	4	127	1	28	1	45	31
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	226	55	5	53	6	48		35	17
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,580	365	34	1,029	22	203	1	392	196
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	508	52	11	417	5	57	1	110	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	225	15		168	3	13		39	22
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	235	34	1	385	6	37	1	40	25
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	121	7		50	2	13	2	22	12
Cincinnati, Ohio	406,706	112	12	1	269	5	6		15	20
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	88	13	3	88	1	22	1	36	13
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,267	112	3		25		7		42	23
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	142	18	3	153	5	50	2	19	11
Newark, N. J.	399,000	123	24		367	5	33		62	21
New Orleans, La.	366,484	123	14		8		2		24	15
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912		18	7	2		10		149	13
Washington, D. C.	358,679		17	2	135		9		23	14
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio	209,722	71			99	2	2		10	7
Kansas City, Mo.	288,879		8	4	281		38	3	2	9
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	42	3		5		1		4	2
Providence, R. I.	250,025	101	11	2	18	2	20	1		7
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747		1		55	2			6	5
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	70	5		79	1	6		9	7
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Atlanta, Ga.	184,873	55					1			13
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	35			1		1		3	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	36	3	1	11	1	1		7	1
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	32	5		9	1	7		7	4
Camden, N. J.	104,349		8		10		1		3	
Fall River, Mass.	126,904		1	1	5				8	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759		2		30	1	23		3	3
Hartford, Conn.	108,969		6		55	1	3		6	
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	34	4	2	35		3		5	1
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	20	3		24	1	5		4	
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	37	1		2		1		7	1
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	38	3		2		7		17	4

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
New Haven, Conn.	147,095				6	1	4		9	6
Oakland, Cal.	190,803				1		6		4	
Omaha, Nebr.		57	7		9		13	1	1	3
Reading, Pa.	105,094	41	1		10		6		2	2
Richmond, Va.	154,674	62	1		685	4			8	8
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	20	15		25		7		1	1
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	34	1	1	108	1	7		2	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	152,534	43	17	1	6		8		14	1
Tacoma, Wash.	108,094		3	4					15	
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	64	5		155	2	14		2	10
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	38	8		5		9		6	3
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	47	6	1	67	3	6		7	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958		4	1	22	2	4		1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	7			15		1		3	
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582		3		13		2		3	
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	8							2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	14	6		43		1		1	
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	12	2		133	2	3		2	1
Canton, Ohio.	59,139		1		1		6		1	2
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	30	2		7	1			1	3
Covington, Ky.	56,520				8		2		1	4
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	16	2		9		9		1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	84,550	16	9		11	1	1		6	
El Paso, Tex.	51,936	44			10		1			6
Erie, Pa.	73,798	29	1		192		2		8	
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	20							1	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	24	1		75		2		2	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	18	2		93		1		10	1
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	26	7		10		9		5	1
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	25			25		2		1	2
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854		3		116		5	1	4	2
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		3		215		2		4	2
Lawrence, Mass.	98,917	35	6	1	13		2		2	4
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	29			5				5	2
Malden, Mass.	50,067	13			1		4		3	
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	28			74		4		5	5
Mobile, Ala.	56,526	16							3	3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		1		31				10	1
Norfolk, Va.	88,076				24				3	3
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	13	1		5		4			
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	28	3	1	4		2		3	6
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	8	2		30		7		3	3
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	18	2						4	4
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	13	2		34				1	2
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	19	1		55				4	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	17	1				5		7	2
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	32	4	1	1		4		5	3
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	4	1		26		3		5	5
Springfield, Ill.	59,468				12			1		
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	9	4	1	36	1	4		3	1
Troy, N. Y.	77,738		1		7		9		7	1
Wichita, Kans.	67,847				3		1		1	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	24	3		9		2		5	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		3		49		3			
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031				1		1		1	
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	6			4		1		2	
Butte, Pa.	26,587	5			68					
Butte, Mont.	42,918	22	3	1	61				4	1
Chelsea, Mass.	1,32,452	8			1		4		3	5
Chicopee, Mass.	28,686	8	1		15	1			3	2
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	8	3	1	14				2	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	11			6	1			1	1
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127						4			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650						1			3

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 6, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by United States Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	10	2		42		2		1	1
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	6						1	1	
Everett, Mass.	38,307	4	4				4			
Everett, Wash.	33,767	4			11				3	2
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	12	5		12		1		1	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	17	3						4	3
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	12	4		3		5		1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	12	1		1		4		6	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	4			40		2			
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	9	3							
Lexington, Ky.	39,703				2				4	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028		1		6			1		
Lorain, Ohio	35,662		2		8		2			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	14	1		118	2			2	1
Madison, Wis.	30,084		1						1	1
Medford, Mass.	25,737	4			5		2			
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	4			7		1		2	
New Castle, Pa.	40,351									
Newport, Ky.	31,722	7	1		56				2	1
Newton, Mass.	43,065	11	1		36		3		1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	22			124		3	1	2	
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	5	3		35					
Ogden, Utah	30,466	6	4				2			
Orange, N. J.	32,524	16	3		44		1		3	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	6			7				4	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		2						1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580						2	1	3	1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	11	4		17		2			
Racine, Wis.	45,507	9			13		6		1	1
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	16	2		31					1
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	7					1			2
Steubenville, Ohio	26,631	10	1		18					
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	17	1				1		3	2
Superior, Wis.	45,285	6			4		3			
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	20			2		1		2	3
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	8	1						2	1
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	3			3		3			
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	17			30				1	2
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	11	3		3		2		8	
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	7								
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	10					4		6	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316		2						2	
Braddock, Pa.	21,310				1					
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	9								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2			6		5			
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765				14					
Concord, N. H.	22,480	9	1		22					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,928	8			6					
Harrison, N. J.	16,555				14					
Kearny, N. J.	22,753		1		10		2		1	
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	5			1					
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057						1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610				3					
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	4	1							
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	8			7		1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	4								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	5			1				1	
New London, Conn.	20,771	8	1		4					
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6								
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	5			4		2		1	1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	4			2				3	1
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	2	2				4			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	4	1				2			
Steeleton, Pa.	15,337	8			84				1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	2			18					
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	4				1				

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

FOREIGN.

ARGENTINA.

Cordoba Province—Plague.

The presence of plague has been reported in the Province of Cordoba, Argentina, with a total of 49 recorded cases during December, 1915, and January, 1916. The cases were distributed in 11 localities.

CURACAO.

Quarantine Against San Juan, Porto Rico.

According to information dated May 13, 1916, quarantine for a period of 18 days has been established at Curaçao, West Indies, against San Juan, Porto Rico, on account of smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended April 22, 1916, 358 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 26, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Dec. 27, 1915-Mar. 25, 1916: Cases, 356; deaths, 230.
Austria.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	153	53	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 22.....	33	11	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 14.....	141	139	
Hungary.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 27.....	29	25	
India:				
Mergui.....	Mar. 5-11.....		1	
Moulmein.....	Mar. 12-18.....		1	
Pegu.....	do.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 5-18.....	6	4	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Mar. 9-15.....	2	2	
Modjokerto.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 3.....	1	1	

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

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received During Week Ended May 26, 1916—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Cordoba Province.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22....	49	11	In 10 localities.
Egypt.....		5		Jan. 1-Apr. 20, 1916: Cases, 836;
Alexandria.....	Apr. 11.....	1		deaths, 411.
Port Said.....	Apr. 17-19.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Apr. 10-20.....	41	17	
Beni-Souef.....	Apr. 7-20.....	27	16	
Fayoum.....	do.....	94	47	
Girgeh.....	Apr. 9-12.....	33	28	
Gizeh.....	Apr. 7-13.....	18	4	
Minieh.....	Apr. 7-20.....	59	22	
India:				
Bassein.....	Mar. 12-18.....		12	
Bombay.....	Apr. 2-8.....	181	148	
Benzada.....	Mar. 12-18.....		32	
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 2-8.....	72	73	
Mandalay.....	Mar. 12-18.....		38	
Moulmein.....	do.....		7	
Myingyan.....	Mar. 5-11.....		7	
Pakokku.....	Mar. 12-18.....		1	
Pegu.....	do.....		13	
Promé.....	do.....		22	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 5-18.....	228	218	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Mar. 12-19.....	2	1	Jan. 23-Mar. 19, 1916: Cases, 36;
				deaths, 22.

SMALLPOX.

Canada:				
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	May 7-13.....	1		
China:				Present.
Chungking.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Mar. 12-18.....			
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 2-8.....	95	30	
Madras.....	do.....	58	19	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 5-18.....	122	44	
Java:				Feb. 19-Mar. 15, 1916: Cases, 102;
Batavia.....	Mar. 9-15.....	9	4	deaths, 18.
Samarang.....	Feb. 19-25.....	2	1	
Surabaya.....	do.....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	May 1-7.....		16	
Guadalajara.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	35	8	
Monterey.....	May 1-7.....		3	
Piedras Negras.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....		9	
Porto Rico:				
Barros.....	May 13-19.....	3		
Bayamon.....	do.....	1		
Caguas.....	do.....	1		
Carolina.....	do.....	1		
Cataño.....	do.....	1		
Fajardo.....	do.....	3		
Gurabo.....	do.....	1		
Juncos.....	do.....	5		
Mayaguez.....	do.....	1		
Río Piedras.....	do.....	2		
San Juan.....	do.....	28		
San Lorenzo.....	do.....	2		
Trujillo Alto.....	do.....	23	2	
Utado.....	do.....	3		
Vieques.....	do.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Apr. 16-22.....	3		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Mar. 12-18.....	38	12	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	do.....	13	4	
Singapore.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received During Week Ended May 26, 1916—Continued.****TYPHUS FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Chefoo	Apr. 9-15	1	1	
Germany:				
Königsberg	do	1		
Japan				
Tokyo	Apr. 10-23	74		
Java				Jan. 1-Apr. 23, 1916: Cases, 239.
Kediri	Feb. 19-25	1	1	Feb. 19-Mar. 3, 1916: Cases, 11;
Samarang	do	1	1	deaths, 4.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	May 1-7		8	
Guadalajara	Apr. 30-May 6	12	3	
Russia:				
Petrograd	Mar. 12-18	4		

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1916.**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary				Total, Oct. 25, 1915-Jan. 2, 1916:
Austria	Nov. 7-Dec. 18	209	66	Cases, 412; deaths, 165. Jan.
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 12	144	49	3-Feb. 5, 1916: Cases, 138;
				deaths, 47.
Cattaro	Apr. 2			Present.
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;
Do	Jan. 10-16	2	2	deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
Borneo:				
Putatan	Oct. 17-23	2		
Greece:				
Corfu	Mar. 9-28		30	
India:				
Bassein	Nov. 28-Jan. 1		29	
Do	Jan. 2-Mar. 4		28	
Bombay	Jan. 16-Apr. 1	4	3	
Calcutta	Oct. 31-Jan. 1		139	
Do	Jan. 2-Mar. 25		275	
Henzada	Oct. 7-Nov. 27		3	
Do	Feb. 20-26		1	
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-Feb. 19		22	
Myingyan	Oct. 19-Dec. 20		15	
Pakkoku	Oct. 10-Nov. 6		45	
Pegu	Jan. 16-Feb. 19		4	
Prome	Nov. 14-Jan. 1		106	
Rangoon	Oct. 31-Jan. 1	88	69	
Do	Jan. 2-Mar. 4	56	41	
Tavoy	Dec. 5-Jan. 1		18	
Do	Jan. 2-Feb. 5		11	
Toungoo	Oct. 7-Dec. 11		47	
Yenangyaung	Nov. 2	1	1	American.
Indo-China:				Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813;
Anam Province	Sept. 1-30	127	92	deaths, 549.
Cambodia Province	do	1	1	
Cochin China Province	do	15	8	
Saigon	Oct. 25-Nov. 28	4	3	
Do	Jan. 3-Apr. 2	7	3	
Tonkin Province	Sept. 1-30	670	448	
Java:				Oct. 15-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 86;
Batavia	Oct. 26-Dec. 27	55	36	deaths, 58.
Do	Jan. 11-Mar. 1	4	3	Apr. 14, 1916: Epidemic.
Brebes	Oct. 15-Dec. 9	10	10	
Cheribon	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1		Vicinity of Batavia.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1916—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Nov. 6-12.....		10	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present. Present.
Do.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 2.....		11	
Essaleme.....	Nov. 28.....		7	
Gazian.....	Nov. 6-12.....		4	
Karkhan-Roud.....	Nov. 28.....		38	And in vicinity.
Kazvin.....	Nov. 27.....		10	
Resht.....	Nov. 24.....			And vicinity: Present. Present.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....			
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	25	12	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 14-27.....	4	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 18.....	5	6	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Dec. 2-4.....	15	10	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Present. Present.
Do.....	Jan. 8.....			

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 19.....	18	11	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	37	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 25.....	49	48	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....	5	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 120. Jan. 1-Apr. 6, 1916: Cases, 540; deaths, 261.
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2	2	
Assiout Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 6.....	192	83	
Assuan Province.....	Mar. 17-30.....	2	1	
Beni-Souef Province.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 5.....	20	3	
Fayoum Province.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 6.....	185	71	
Garbich Province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6	48	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 13.....	2	1	
Girgeh Province.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 22.....	7	2	
Gizeh Province.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 7-Apr. 6.....	4	2	
Keneh Province.....	Feb. 15-22.....	4	3	
Mimieh Province.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31.....	13	9	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6.....	74	42	
Port Said.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 1.....	3	2	
Do.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
Suez.....	Jan. 10.....	1		On s. s. Syria, from Bombay.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 8-20.....		1	
Piræus.....	Jan. 29.....	7	5	
Syra Island.....	Jan. 16.....	16	10	
India:				Oct. 31, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 40,533; deaths, 34,225. Jan. 2- Mar. 25: Cases, 96,582; deaths, 77,705.
Akyab.....	Jan. 16-29.....		1	
Bassein.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....		55	
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 1.....	53	51	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 1.....	823	558	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 25.....		10	
Henzada.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....		243	
Karachi.....	Nov. 7-20.....	2	2	
Do.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 1.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5.....		118	
Do.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 1.....	1,839	1,288	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 1.....	4,791	3,309	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 1.....		266	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....		1,055	
Moulmein.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 11.....		36	
Myingyan.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 4.....		16	
Pegu.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 11.....		59	
Do.....	do.....		69	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 18.....	68	66	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	469	437	
Toungoo.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 11.....		6	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 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		
Saigon	Oct. 25-Dec. 5	8	5	
Do	Jan. 3-Mar. 19	59	24	
Tonkin Province	Sept. 1-30	41	41	
Java				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 1,689; deaths, 1,638. Year 1915: Cases, 4,584; deaths, 4,482; among Chinese and natives. Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1916: Cases, 775; deaths, 727.
Kediri residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	527	507	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	163	159	
Madjoen residency	Oct. 22-Nov. 11	1	1	
Do	Jan. 15-Feb. 25	37	17	
Paseroean residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	49	50	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	43	42	
Surabaya residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	24	24	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	68	68	
Surabaya	Nov. 5-Dec. 30	12	12	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 18	57	57	
Surakarta residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 16	1,085	1,056	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	454	441	
Mauritius	Oct. 1-Dec. 30	8		
Do	Jan. 10-Feb. 12	2		
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-Mar. 18	191	179	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State	Jan. 23-Mar. 5	34	21	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:				
Algiers	Dec. 1-31	1		
Australia:				
New South Wales				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 62. Jan. 7-Mar. 23, 1916: Cases, 28. 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		
Newcastle district				On s. s. Yulgilbar from Sydney. Case returned to Sydney.
Newcastle	Mar. 31-Apr. 13	7		Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 53. Jan. 7-Mar. 23, 1916: Cases, 17.
Wallsend	Jan. 3-6	1		
Rooty Hill district	Dec. 10-16	1		
Singleton district	Feb. 4-24	2		
Sydney	Dec. 3-10	10		
Do	Jan. 3-6	1		
Taree district	Jan. 7-13	2		Apr. 6, 1916, 1 case from s. s. Clan Maccorquodale from Marseille. Case in member of crew taken on at Colombo. Removed to North Head quarantine station.
Wyong district	Jan. 3-6	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 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-Apr. 8.....	131	35		
Hungary—					
Budapest.....	Nov. 21—Dec. 31.....	373		In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.	
Do.....	Jan. 1—Apr. 8.....	110	5		
Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14—Jan. 1.....	147	31		
Do.....	Jan. 2—Mar. 18.....	108	25		
British East Africa:					
Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	2		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1		
Canada:					
Alberta—					
Calgary.....	Mar. 5-25.....	2			
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 10—Apr. 29.....	13			
Ontario—					
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	2			
Do.....	Jan. 16—Apr. 29.....	2			
Niagara Falls.....	Mar. 19—Apr. 22.....	2			
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1			
Do.....	Jan. 16—Mar. 18.....	4			
Canary Islands:					
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic. Present.	
Aruca.....	Dec. 5-18.....				
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1		
Ceylon:					
Colombo.....	Oct. 24—Nov. 13.....	6	2		
Do.....	Jan. 30—Mar. 25.....	3			
China:					
Antung.....	Jan. 3—Mar. 25.....	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—Apr. 1.....	59	50		
Do.....	Feb. 27—Apr. 8.....	39	19		
Nanking.....	Nov. 7—Dec. 18.....			Do.	
Do.....	Jan. 16-29.....			Do.	
Shanghai.....	Feb. 13—Apr. 8.....	3			
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....		2		
Colombia:					
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9		50 miles from Cartagena.	
Cuba:					
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, mild varioloid from U. S. S. Louisiana.	
Do.....	Jan. 28—Feb. 8.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, confluent form.	
Egypt:					
Alexandria.....	Dec. 21-27.....	3			
Do.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1			
Cairo.....	Sept. 3—Dec. 31.....	9	1		
Port Said.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1			
France:					
Marseilles.....	Feb. 1—Mar. 31.....		2		
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1			
Do.....	Apr. 19-25.....	3			
Germany:					
Bavaria—					
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.	
Berlin.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1			
Breslau.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1		
Do.....	Mar. 12—Apr. 8.....	3			
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			
					Of these, 8 in one institution.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1916—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		On s. s. from Bombay.
Cardiff.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 22.....	34	1	
Liverpool.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 8.....	7		From vessels.
Manchester.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
South Shields.....	Mar. 5-Apr. 8.....	4	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	May 9.....			Prevalent.
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-Apr. 1.....	1,247	666	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 25.....		32	
Karachi.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 25.....	5	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 1.....	751	244	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 11.....	14	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	314	67	
Toungoo.....	Dec. 5-11.....		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Feb. 28-Apr. 2.....	9	1	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	6		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Apr. 17-23.....	12	1	
Yokohama.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 19.....	12	2	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 3.....	36	13	Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 558; deaths, 118. Jan. 1-Mar. 1, 1916: Cases, 211; deaths, 56.
Do.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 1.....	26	17	
Samarang.....	Nov. 12-22.....	2		
Do.....	Feb. 12-18.....	2	1	
Malta:				
Malta.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Manchuria:				
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-28.....	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Agua Calientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	11	7	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 30.....		318	
Campeche.....	May 3.....	4		
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	1	
Frontera.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	86	24	Dec. 26-31, 1915: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8.....		14	Present Jan. 1-Feb. 19; estimated number cases, 70.
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 5-25.....	21	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 29.....	135	47	
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		
Laguna.....	May 3.....	10		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 25-Apr. 25.....	65	49	Including 53 cases brought, Feb. 9-15, from Sonora.
Mexico City:				
Monterey.....	Dec. 13-19.....	5	3	Feb. 29, 2 cases on train from Mexico City to El Paso.
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 30.....	46		
Naco.....	Feb. 15.....	2		
Nogales.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 4.....	27	3	
Piedras Negras.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 21.....	23	15	
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-Apr. 20.....		111	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 1.....	34	29	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 23.....	117	88	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Jan. 15-Apr. 8.....	34	3	
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 10.....		140	
Porto Rico:				
Arecibo.....	Apr. 29-May 12.....	4		
Arroyo.....	do.....	1		
Carolina.....	do.....	1		
Cataño.....	do.....	1		
Gurabo.....	do.....	7		
Humacao.....	do.....	1		
Loiza.....	do.....	39		
Rio Piedras.....	do.....	4		
San Juan.....	do.....	70		
San Lorenzo.....	do.....	5		
Trujillo Alto.....	do.....	39		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 5-26.....	4		
Do.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 15.....	11		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Mar. 5-25.....	138	34	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	125	37	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....	278	100	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	6		Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Do.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	10	3	
Siam:				
Bankok.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		106	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-31.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		21	
Tarragona.....	Feb. 13-19.....		1	
Valencia.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....	141	10	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 22.....	129	9	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....	32	6	
Singapore.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	9	1	
Do.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 11.....	26	5	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 19-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.....	21	9	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Tachira, State.....	Mar. 12.....			Present.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	1	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 14-Dec. 1, 1915: Cases, 490.
Trieste.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6		Jan. 9-Feb. 12, 1916: Cases, 1,580.
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	2	
Hungary.....				Jan. 24-Feb. 6, 1916: Cases, 50; deaths, 4.
Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1.....	16		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 8.....		2	
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	2		
Do.....	Mar. 13-19.....	1		
Tientsin.....	Mar. 19-25.....		1	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 1-10.....	2	1	Imported from Mexico.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31.....	5	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8.....	170	46	
Cairo.....	Aug. 13-Dec. 31.....	73	40	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31.....	1	2	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 18.....		3	Feb. 6-10, 1916: Cases, 69; deaths, 16; prisoners. Feb. 20-Mar. 4, 1916: Cases, 43; deaths, 1.
Barmen.....	Jan. 2-8.....	2		
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1.....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 1.....		12	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 1.....	2	5	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1916—Continued.****TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Chemnitz	Jan. 23-Mar. 26		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. 28-Jan. 1	10		
Do	Jan. 1-Apr. 8	21	4	
Lübeck	Nov. 7-Dec. 31	3	2	
Do	Jan. 1-8	1	1	
Marburg	Feb. 20-26	1	1	
Merseburg, Govt. district	Dec. 26-Jan. 1	1	1	
Oppeln, Govt. district	Jan. 23-29	1	1	
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		
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-Apr. 2		29	
Yehije-Vardar	Dec. 10			Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo	Dec. 13-19	3		
Do	Jan. 3-9	3		
Japan:				
Tokyo	Feb. 27-Apr. 2	145		
Java				
Batavia	Oct. 26-Jan. 2	25	13	Jan. 1-Apr. 2, 1916: Cases, 19,
Do	Jan. 3-Mar. 1	63	13	Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 42;
Samarang	Oct. 22-Dec. 7	7	1	deaths, 28. Jan. 3-Mar. 1, 1916:
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 18	17	6	Cases, 69; deaths, 20.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	Dec. 13-Jan. 2		12	
Do	Jan. 10-Apr. 30		88	
Guadalajara	Dec. 25-31	6	2	
Do	Feb. 6-Apr. 29	166	37	
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;
Monterey	Jan. 3-9	1		deaths, 488.
Oaxaca	Dec. 9		1	American.
Pie Iras Negras	Mar. 5-18	2		
Queretaro	Dec. 16			Prevalent. Estimated number
Salina Cruz	Dec. 16-21	1		cases, 509.
Do	Feb. 1-15	1		In person from Mexico City.
Tampico	Dec. 1-31		1	
Do	Jan. 11-Apr. 10		6	
Vera Cruz	Feb. 7-Apr. 16		6	
Russia:				
Moscow	Dec. 7-27	28	5	Nov. 28-Dec. 11, 1915: Cases, 22.
Do	Jan. 2-Mar. 25	1,239	128	
Petrograd	Oct. 24-Dec. 25	34	6	
Do	Jan. 2-Mar. 11	63	17	
Riga	Nov. 14-20	12		
Do	Mar. 12-18	2		
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		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Con.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1916—Continued.****TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....	Estimated deaths, 200 daily. Prevalent.
Bagdad district.....	Feb. 23.....	
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	Estimated; among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 12.....	20	10	
Damascus.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1,100	150	
Mersina.....	Nov. 21-27.....	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

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

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT.

Harrison Antinarcotic Law—Section 8 Construed—Unlawful for Any Person to Have Possession of Habit-Forming Drugs Except as Specified in the Law.

WILSON v. UNITED STATES, 229 Fed. Rep., 344. (Jan. 5, 1916.)

The eighth section of the Harrison antinarcotic law prohibits any person other than one who has registered and paid the special tax, and certain other persons (nurses, invalids, common carriers, etc.) from having any opium in his possession, and imposes a penalty for unlawful possession.

A drug addict had in his possession a quantity of opium which he kept for the purpose of smoking. He did not deal in or dispense the drug in any way, and he did not belong to any of the classes of persons allowed by the law to have possession of habit-forming drugs. The court held that his possession of the drug was unlawful and sustained a judgment of conviction.

LACOMBE, Circuit Judge: There is no dispute about the facts. There was found in defendant's possession a substantial quantity of opium. He admitted that he kept it solely for the purpose of smoking it; that whenever he desired to smoke he would take some of the opium found in his possession, "cook it," and smoke it. He did not produce opium, nor import, nor manufacture, nor compound, nor deal in it. Nor did he dispense it, nor sell, distribute, or give it away. He was employed as a jewelry salesman; no physician had ever prescribed opium for him; he was not a nurse, nor a Federal, State, or municipal official such as the statute enumerates, nor was he the employee of a person registered under the statute, nor was he a warehouseman or common carrier.

Section 1 of the act provides as follows:

That on and after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business, and place or places where such business is to be carried on: *Provided*, That the office, or if none, then the residence of any person shall be considered for the purposes of this act to be his place of business. At the time of such registry and on or before the first day of July, annually thereafter, every person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs shall pay to the said collector a special tax at the rate of \$1 per annum: *Provided*, That no employee of any person who produces, imports, manufactures, compounds, deals in, dispenses, sells, distributes, or gives away any of the aforesaid drugs, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register or to pay the special tax provided by this section: *Provided further*, That the person who employs him shall have registered and paid the special tax as required by this section: *Provided further*, That officers of the United States Government who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the above-named drugs for the various departments of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and for Government hospitals and prisons, and officers of any State government, or of any county or municipality therein, who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the above-named drugs for State, county, or municipal hospitals or prisons, and officials of any Territory or insular possession or the District of Columbia or of the United States who are lawfully engaged in making purchases of the above-named drugs for hospitals or prisons therein shall not be required to register and pay the special tax as herein required.

It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the terms of this act to produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away any of the aforesaid drugs without having registered and paid the special tax provided for in this section.

That the word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, so far as applicable, including the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby extended to the special tax herein imposed.

Section 8 provides as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any person not registered under the provisions of this act, and who has not paid the special tax provided for by this act, to have in his possession or under his control any of the aforesaid drugs; and such possession or control shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this section, and also of a violation of the provisions of section one of this act: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any employee of a registered person, or to a nurse under the supervision of a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act, having such possession or control by virtue of his employment or occupation and not on his own account; or to the possession of any of the aforesaid drugs which has or have been prescribed in good faith by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act, or to any United States, State, county, municipal, District, Territorial, or insular officer or official who has possession of any said drugs, by reason of his official duties, or to a warehouseman holding possession for a person registered and who has paid the taxes under this act; or to common carriers engaged in transporting such drugs: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary to negative any of the aforesaid exemptions in any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought under this act; and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be upon the defendant.

The contention of defendant is that he is not covered by the provisions of section 8 because the words "any person," as used therein, are to be construed as referring only to persons of the classes referred to in section 1 as being obliged to register and to pay a tax. We do not find this contention persuasive; the words "any person" are comprehensive; they are broad enough to cover not only the "producers, dealers, distributors, givers away," etc., who by section 1 are allowed to register, but also all other persons. That Congress used the words with this comprehensive meaning seems to us manifest from the exceptions which it includes in the proviso that immediately follows. A nurse may have some opium in her possession, and yet not be herself "a dealer, distributor," etc., nor entitled to take out a license. So too a person subject to sharp spasms of pain may have some in his possession, and yet not be himself "a dealer, distributor," etc., nor entitled to take out a license. Both these persons would be covered by the first clause of section 8, and their possession would be unlawful. Therefore Congress saved them in the proviso, by relieving from the application of the first clause—the nurse, if her possession was by virtue of her employment, and the invalid, if the drug had been prescribed for him by a physician. Grammatically there is nothing in the section which would so restrict the comprehensive meaning of the words "any person," as to make them include only those who might take out license but have neglected to do so.

There is nothing to indicate that Congress intended its proscription to be less comprehensive than the language it used requires. It has legislated quite drastically about opium in the act of February 9, 1909, 35 Statues at Large, 614, chapter 100 (Comp. St. 1913, sec. 8800), prohibiting its importation for any but medicinal purposes and making any one who imports for other purposes or who uses the drug, knowing that it has been so fraudulently imported, subject to prosecution. The eighth section of the act of 1914 is legislation of the same sort; it prohibits anyone, other than those who register and pay tax, and a few other persons, nurses, invalids, common carriers, etc., from having any opium in their possession and imposes a penalty for their doing so.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT.**Discharge of Employee of City Health Department—Civil-Service Laws Must Be Complied With.**

STATE ex rel. ROE v. CITY OF SEATTLE, 153 Pac. Rep., 336. (Dec. 15, 1915.)

An employee of the department of health of the city of Seattle, Wash., was discharged on June 5, 1913, by the city commissioner of health on the ground of "lack of veracity and integrity." He had been employed under civil-service regulations, and when discharged he appealed to the civil-service commission of Seattle. After a hearing the commission decided in his favor, and ordered that he be restored to his position in the health department. He frequently reported for duty, but was not allowed to go to work. Finally, on January 14, 1914, the health commissioner notified the civil-service commission that the employee would not be restored to his position on account of lack of work.

The employee brought suit (mandamus) to compel his restoration to his position and the payment of his salary. The court decided that his original removal by the commissioner of health was wrongful, but that the notice that there was no work for him amounted to a lawful discharge. He secured judgment against the city of Seattle for his wages from June 5, 1913, to January 14, 1914.

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

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 13208, July 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale or deliver within the city of Kansas City, Kansas, any milk or cream which is impure, unclean, diluted, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated, or to which water or any foreign substance, coloring matter, or preservative has been added, or which is produced from sick or diseased cows, or from cows kept in an unclean, filthy or unhealthy condition, or from cows fed on refuse or slops from distilleries, or other similar slops or refuse or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction; and no milk or milk products shall be sold, kept for sale, offered for sale, or delivered within said city, by any person, firm, or corporation, that fails or refuses to comply with any of the requirements of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. No milk or cream shall be sold, kept for sale, offered for sale or delivered within said city which has been exposed to or contaminated or affected by any human beings or animals sick with any contagious or infectious disease, or which is taken from cows within 15 days before or 5 days after calving, nor shall any such milk or cream be mixed with any milk or cream for the purpose of sale.

SEC. 3. No milk shall be sold, kept for sale, offered for sale or exposed for sale or delivered within said city which contains less than 8.5 per cent of solids not fat, and not less than 3.25 per cent of butter fat; such milk to be obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept. Such milk shall contain no preservative, added water, or other foreign substance. No cream shall be sold, kept for sale, offered for sale or delivered within said city, which contains less than 16 per cent of butter fat, and shall contain no preservative or coloring matter, and no buttermilk shall be sold, kept for sale, offered for sale, or delivered within said city unless the same is produced from pure and wholesome milk and contains not less than 9 per cent of solids, other than butter fat.

SEC. 4. No milk shall be sold, kept for sale, offered for sale or delivered within said city from which the cream or any part thereof shall have been taken, unless such milk shall be offered for sale or sold as "skimmed milk," and no person, firm or corporation shall have in his or its possession, charge or control within said city, with intent to sell or offer for sale or deliver, any such milk from which the cream or any part thereof shall have been taken, unless the cans or other receptacles containing such milk shall be plainly and distinctly marked with the words "Skimmed milk" in a conspicuous place thereon.

SEC. 5. All cans, bottles or other vessels or packages used in the sale, keeping or delivery of milk or cream shall be cleaned and sterilized with boiling water or live steam each time they are used, as soon as they are empty, and before they are used again; and all cans and other receptacles used in and about the handling of milk and cream or either of them, and all refrigerators, compartments or other places where milk and cream or either of them are kept, stored or handled, shall be kept in a neat and clean condition, away from and free from the presence and vicinity of any article or thing likely to contaminate or injuriously affect the quality or sweetness of the milk or cream.

SEC. 6. All persons, firms or corporations having for sale or offering for sale or delivery, milk, cream or buttermilk within said city, shall at all times keep the name or names of the persons, dairy or creamery company, from whom such milk or cream is obtained, posted in a conspicuous place wherever such milk or cream is sold, kept for sale, offered for sale, or delivered, and every person, firm or corporation engaged in the sale, exchanging, delivering or serving of milk, cream or buttermilk, or offering the same for sale from wagons or other vehicles within said city shall have his or their names and the business address and the number of the certificate of registration for such wagon hereinafter provided for, plainly marked in a conspicuous place on such wagon or other vehicle, and such name and business address shall correspond with the name and business address on the milk tickets or coupons used by said person, firm or corporation in connection with the sale, delivery, exchange or serving of said milk, cream, or buttermilk.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, keep for sale, offer for sale or delivery, or cause to be sold or delivered within said city, any milk, cream, or other product, without first obtaining and having a certificate of registration from the health department of said city for every wagon or other vehicle from which the same is peddled, sold, or delivered; such certificate shall only be issued upon the written application of the person, firm, or corporation desiring to obtain the same, stating the name and residence of the applicant and the street and number where such milk is to be sold from, or if it be sold or peddled from a wagon, the kind of a wagon to be used, the particular location of the dairy at which such milk is obtained, and the name and residence of the persons owning or operating such dairy, the approximate number of gallons of milk and cream received daily and the manner in which it is received, and such other information as may be required by said health department. Such certificate of registration shall be renewed on the first days of January and July of each year and shall not be transferable, nor authorize the party receiving the same to sell or deliver milk, cream, or other milk products at any other location than the address named therein, and such certificate shall be posted and kept in a conspicuous place, in the roof or place, or wagon or vehicle for which the same is issued.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the food inspector to visit, view, and inspect all places and vehicles in which milk, cream, or other milk products is sold, offered for sale, kept, stored, delivered, or disposed of, and to inspect and examine all vessels, cans, receptacles, packages, refrigerators, and compartments of any store or building and other places containing milk, cream, or other milk products, and to ascertain the condition thereof with reference to cleanliness and sanitation, and to cause the removal and abatement of any unfit, unclean, unhealthy, or injurious condition attending the keeping, storing, care, or control of milk, cream, or other milk products, at or in such places. In case of the refusal of any such person, firm, or corporation having a certificate of registration for the sale or keeping or delivery of milk, cream, or other milk products to permit such examination and inspection, or to conform to any reasonable order or direction of said inspector or his deputies for the removal and abatement of any unclean, unhealthy, or injurious condition attending the keeping, storing, care, or control of milk, cream, or other milk products, such certificate of registration shall immediately be revoked and canceled, and any sale, keeping for sale, or offering for sale or delivery, any milk, cream, or other milk product by such person, firm, or corporation shall thereafter be unlawful.

SEC. 9. All dairies, dairy farms, and other places the milk or cream from which is sold or offered for sale within said city, shall be open for inspection at any and all times to the food inspector or his deputies, and denial of same shall be sufficient ground for the refusal or revocation of a permit to such person, firm, or corporation owning or operating said dairy or dairy farm.

SEC. 10. No person, firm or corporation shall within the limits of this city, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession for sale or delivery, or attempt to deliver

to another, for domestic or potable use (or shall so sell, offer or expose for sale, have in possession, or deliver under such conditions, or in such place that it is apparently intended for such use, or may be so used), any milk, or cream, unless such milk and cream then and there conforms to the requirements of one of the grades or classes of milk or cream hereinafter, in this ordinance defined. Domestic use, as the words are used or referred to anywhere in this ordinance, shall be understood and construed to include the use in any restaurant, café, hotel, boarding house, bakery or confectionery or ice-cream factory. Such definitions shall in each instance be understood to include the requirements that the cream or milk, respectively, in such grade or class is not adulterated or unwholesome as hereinbefore defined, and that such milk or cream conforms to the requirements of the laws of the State of Kansas and of the United States for the time being.

SEC. 11. *Grade "A" raw milk.*—Is milk not adulterated or unwholesome as hereinbefore provided, to which nothing has been added and from which nothing has been taken, produced in dairies, which upon an inspection as provided for in this ordinance or in any ordinance amendatory thereof, scores not less than 75 per cent, according to the official score card adopted by the health department of this city, and which milk has a bacterial count of not to exceed 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

(a) Milk in this grade shall be immediately upon being drawn from the cow be cooled to a temperature of not higher than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

SEC. 12. *Grade "A" pasteurized milk.*—Is grade "A" raw milk as hereinbefore defined, which has been pasteurized and which has a bacterial count after pasteurization of not more than 50,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, and which has an acidity not greater than such that 25 cubic centimeters thereof shall be neutralized by 5 and one-half cubic centimeters of decinormal solution, using phenolphthalein as an indicator; the words "pasteurized milk" as used in this ordinance to mean milk that has been maintained at a temperature of 149 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes or 158 degrees Fahrenheit for 10 minutes, and immediately cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

(a) Pasteurizing and bottling milk plants in which grade "A" milk or cream is handled, pasteurized, or bottled shall, upon inspection as provided by this ordinance, score not less than 75 per cent according to the official score card of the health department.

SEC. 13. *Grade "A" cream.*—Is cream obtained from grade "A" milk.

SEC. 14. *Grade "B" raw milk.*—Is milk not adulterated, or unwholesome as hereinbefore defined. To which nothing has been added, produced in dairies, which upon an inspection, as provided in this ordinance or any ordinance amendatory, score not less than 60 per cent according to the official score card adopted by the health department, and which milk has a bacterial count of not to exceed 300,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

SEC. 15. *Grade "B" pasteurized milk.*—Is grade "B" raw milk as hereinbefore defined, which has been pasteurized and which has a bacterial count, after pasteurization, of not more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter, and which has an acidity of not greater than such that 25 cubic centimeters thereof shall be neutralized by 7 cubic centimeters of decinormal alkali solution, using phenolphthalein as an indicator.

SEC. 16. Grade "B" raw milk, when not bottled on the dairy farm producing it, and grade "B" pasteurized milk when not pasteurized on the dairy farm producing it, shall be handled and bottled or pasteurized as the case may be, only in milk plants, which upon inspection shall score not less than 75 per cent according to the official score card of the health department.

SEC. 17. *Grade "B" cream.*—Is cream as hereinbefore defined as obtained from grade "B" milk.

SEC. 18. *Grade "C" milk.*—Is milk not adulterated or unwholesome as hereinbefore defined, which is so produced and handled that it shall not when pasteurized be injurious to the health or the cause (or capable of being the cause) of disease or the spread of disease, but which in quality and in the condition under which it is produced or handled falls below the requirements for grade "A" milk or grade "B" milk.

SEC. 19. *Grade "C" cream.*—Is cream as hereinbefore defined obtained from grade "C" milk.

SEC. 20. No person, firm, or corporation, shall within the limits of this city, sell, offer, or expose for sale or have in possession for sale or delivery, or attempt to deliver for potable or domestic use, any grade "C" milk or grade "C" cream unless the same shall have been pasteurized.

SEC. 21. All milk intended for sale, delivery, or use within the limits of this city as grade "A" milk or grade "B" milk, immediately upon being drawn from the cow, and all cream intended for such sale, delivery, or use, as grade "A" or grade "B" cream, immediately upon its separation from the milk shall be cooled to a temperature of not more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, nor below the freezing point and thereafter be kept at such temperature continuously until delivery to the consumer (except pasteurized milk or cream during the process of pasteurizing only) and the actual sale or delivery of milk or cream within the limits of this city as grade "A" milk or cream or grade "B" milk or cream shall be conclusive proof that such milk or cream was so intended for such sale, delivery, or use.

SEC. 22. No cream or ice cream shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale or have [sic] in possession for sale or delivery or offer for delivery, for domestic or potable use, or for human consumption as such, which contains any pathogenic germs or which has a bacterial count of more than three times that permitted by this ordinance to be or exist in the grade of milk from which same was obtained or manufactured.

SEC. 23. No person, firm, or corporation within the limits of this city shall sell or offer or expose for sale or have in possession for sale, or deliver or attempt to deliver for potable or domestic use, any milk or cream which has been handled, pasteurized or bottled by any such person, firm, or corporation, whether within or without the limits of this city, unless said milk plant of said person, firm, or corporation upon inspection and scoring by the food inspector or his deputies as provided in this ordinance, shall score not less than 60 per cent according to the official score card adopted by the health department.

SEC. 24. No milk plant shall be operated or maintained or milk or cream therefrom sold or delivered for potable or domestic use, within the limits of this city, which plant upon inspection shall fall below such score as prescribed in the last paragraph. Each day that the provisions of this paragraph are violated shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 25. All bottles containing milk or cream for sale or delivered within the limits of this city shall be tightly closed with caps plainly marked with the designation of the grade (as hereinbefore defined) of the milk or cream contained therein, together with the name of the person, firm, or corporation distributing the same.

SEC. 26. In the case of grade "A" raw milk such caps shall also show the name of the dairy or dairyman producing the same, or some other name or mark, approved by the health department, identifying such producer, but this shall not relieve the distributor from any liability which may arise under this ordinance.

SEC. 27. In the case of pasteurized milk or cream of any grade, such caps shall also have the word "pasteurized" plainly printed thereon and shall also show the day of the week on which said milk or cream was pasteurized.

SEC. 28. Cans or containers, other than bottles, used for the vending or delivery of milk or cream within the limits of this city shall have securely fixed thereto tags on which shall be printed in legible type the same information in respect to the con-

tents of such containers as is hereinbefore in this ordinance required to be shown on the caps of bottles of milk or cream.

SEC. 29. All caps and tags respecting grade "A" milk or cream shall be white with black lettering.

SEC. 30. All such caps and tags respecting grade "B" milk or cream shall be white with bright green lettering.

SEC. 31. All such caps and tags respecting grade "C" milk or cream shall be white with red lettering.

SEC. 32. The health department shall adopt and prescribe a uniform style of caps and tags in conformity with the requirements of this ordinance, and thereafter all caps and tags used shall be of the style so prescribed.

SEC. 33. No person, firm, or corporation shall within the limits of this city, sell or offer or expose for sale or have in possession for sale or delivery, or attempt to deliver, any milk or cream unless the can, bottle, or other container in which such milk or cream is contained shall be at the time plainly labeled, tagged, or branded with a cap, label, tag, or brand as required in the last preceding section, in accordance with the true quality, character, and history of the milk or cream so contained.

SEC. 34. Milk or cream shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance when the package, can, bottle, or other container containing same, or any cap, label, or tag attached thereto shall bear any statement, mark, design, or device regarding the milk or cream so contained in such package, can, bottle, or other container which is false or misleading in any particular, or when any milk or cream shall be falsely branded or labeled or false representations are made concerning same, as to the place where, or the breed or the character of the cows, from which, or the person by whom such milk or cream was produced, obtained, handled, or supplied.

SEC. 35. Any label, brand, or device or any oral or written or printed representation, signifying or indicating that the milk or cream in any bottle, can, or other container, upon which label, brand, or device appear, or concerning which such representations made, or in any dairy, milk plant, store, or vehicle where such milk or cream is sold, handled, had in possession, or delivered or offered for delivery or for sale, that the same has been certified, approved, or recommended by any commission, organization, or official, when in fact such milk or cream has not been so certified, approved, or recommended, it shall be deemed and shall constitute a misbranding within the meaning of the ordinance.

SEC. 36. No person, firm, or corporation shall within the limits of this city, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, any milk or cream, which is misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance, or cause or procure same to be done by others.

SEC. 37. No person, firm, or corporation shall wilfully cause any milk or cream to be misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance; and no person, firm, or corporation shall alter, deface, erase, or remove any label, cap, mark, tag, or brand provided for by this ordinance with intent to mislead or deceive or with intent to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or cause or procure same to be done by others.

SEC. 38. No person, firm, or corporation shall within the limits of this city return or deliver any bottle, can, or receptacle which has been used for purposes other than the holding of milk or cream to the owner of and the claimant thereof, or permit such to be done, until and unless the same has been disinfected and sterilized.

SEC. 39. No person, firm, or corporation shall return or deliver to the owner or claimant thereof, or to any other person, any milk bottle, milk can, or other container used for holding or containing milk or cream, from any house and premises where any contagious or infectious disease exists, until and unless such can, bottle, or container shall have first been disinfected and sterilized.

SEC. 40. Every person, firm, or corporation operating or maintaining a dairy, dairy farm, or milk plant, or who offers or exposes for sale or has in possession for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver any milk or cream within the limits of this city shall upon the request of the food inspector or his deputies at any time, then and there promptly furnish to the food inspector or his deputies a bottle of milk or cream in the original package, as offered by the said person, firm, or corporation for sale or delivery, such bottle to be used by having the same tested by the city chemist or his assistants.

SEC. 41. Whenever a sample of milk or cream shall be taken for the purpose of having the same tested by the city chemist or his assistants, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of such inspector taking such sample to at once seal same with the official seal adopted for this purpose and then and there make a record of the time and place of taking such sample, the name of the dairy or the person, firm, or corporation operating it, and the name of the person from whom taken, and to deliver same to the city chemist for testing; and it shall be the duty of the city chemist or his assistants to properly make bacterial and other tests of all samples of milk or cream so delivered to him for the purpose of determining whether same conforms to the requirements of this ordinance. From the time of the taking of any such sample to the time of the delivery thereof to the city chemist and its examination and testing by him or his assistants the temperature of such sample shall be kept at not more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. An accurate record shall be kept by the city chemist as to the time of the delivery of such milk or cream, the inspector's name and the date of taking sample, and the inspector's seal number or mark, together with the name from whom taken.

SEC. 42. If at any time the milk or cream so tested fails to conform to the requirements of this ordinance as to the number or character of the bacteria permitted to be found therein, another sample or samples shall be so taken and tested in same manner. If upon such testing the milk or cream so tested shall again fail to conform to the requirements of this ordinance as to the number or the character of the bacteria permitted to be found therein, the health department shall have the dairy, dairy farm, or milk plant from which such milk or cream was taken or came reinspected and rescored, in the manner provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 43. Hereafter at least five such samples and tests thereof by the city chemist or his assistants shall be taken and had within the period of not less than two weeks and not more than five weeks; and the result of at least four out of five such tests agreeing in conformity or lack of conformity with the requirements of this ordinance, shall determine the rating or grade of the milk or cream, respectively (as to the matters so tested), as to the dairy, dairy farm, or milk plant from which such samples came, and of the milk and cream produced and handled or sold therein or therefrom.

SEC. 44. The same method shall be followed in determining the rating or grade of milk or cream produced, handled, or sold in any dairy, dairy farm, or milk plant for which application for a permit under this ordinance is made except as to the provisional permits provided for in this ordinance, and such methods shall also be followed in all cases where a permit holder shall apply to have his, their, or its permit cover a higher grade of milk or cream than it at the time allows.

SEC. 45. The rating or grade so determined and established shall remain in effect until and unless a different rating or grade is thereafter determined in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 46. Any milk or cream in the possession of any person, firm, or corporation for sale or delivery for human consumption within the limits of this city, or any milk or cream which shall be delivered by train or other carrier to this city, which is adulterated, unwholesome, unclean, or which shall be considered as unfit for food by the food inspector or his deputies, or which in any respect fails to conform to this ordinance, may be seized and held by the food inspector or his deputies and held subject to the orders of the food inspector. If such milk or cream is adulterated, unwhole-

some, unclean, or unfit for human food, or which is misbranded within the meaning of this ordinance, same may be then and there promptly spilled upon the ground, or be then and there treated by having rennin, or such other agent as the food inspector may use, mixed therewith by the food inspector or his deputies.

SEC. 47. No ticket or coupon which has once been used in connection with the sale or disposition of milk shall be resold or used a second time.

SEC. 48. That any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions or requirements of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 49. That ordinance No. 7375, passed July 7, 1903, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Communicable Diseases—Carriers. Tuberculosis—Certain Reports Required to Be Made by Physicians Attending Cases of. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That regulation 3¹ of the regulations governing the reporting of infectious diseases adopted by the board of health March 30, 1915, be amended so as to read as follows:

REG. 3. Any person who is a "carrier" of disease germs of Asiatic cholera, bacillary dysentery, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, or typhoid fever shall be subject to the regulations governing clinical cases of these respective diseases.

Resolved, That the regulations¹ governing the reporting of infectious diseases adopted March 30, 1915, be amended by the addition of a new regulation, to be known as regulation 4, to read as follows:

REG. 4. It shall be the duty of every physician having a case of pulmonary tuberculosis under his care to report to the department of health, on cards furnished to him for such specific purpose, every two months, whether the patient still resides at the original address given; if not, of any change of address of his patients, in order that the premises vacated by them may be properly disinfected by the department of health. Every such physician shall inform the department of health in the same manner whenever such case of pulmonary tuberculosis passes from his professional care or the patient fails to observe the necessary sanitary precautions, in order that that the department may assume surveillance of same.

Typhoid Fever—Examination of Specimens of Feces and Urine of Convalescent Patients. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the regulations¹ adopted March 30, 1915, and amended June 30, 1915, governing the reporting of infectious diseases, and relating to section 86 of the Sanitary Code, be and the same are hereby further amended by adding thereto the following additional regulation, to be known as regulation 5:

REG. 5. In every case of typhoid fever, the attending physician shall submit to the department of health specimens of feces and urine for examination for the presence of typhoid bacilli. Such specimens shall be submitted at least 10 days after the patient's temperature reaches normal, and before he or she shall resume their occupation. If in any case, typhoid bacilli are found to be present in the excreta such convalescent patient shall not resume his or her occupation without the permission of the department of health.

¹Public Health Reports, Sept. 17, 1915, p. 284.

Living Bacterial and Other Microorganisms—Preparations Containing—Regulation of the Use, Sale, or Distribution of. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 120 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 120. *Living bacterial and other microorganisms.*—The use of living bacterial organisms in the inoculation of human beings for the prevention or treatment of disease and the sale or distribution of any preparation containing living microorganisms capable of causing infection in man or animals are prohibited until full and complete data regarding the method of use, including a specimen of the culture and other agents employed therewith, and a full account of the details of preparation, dosage, and administration shall have been submitted to the board of health of the city of New York, and permission shall have been granted in writing by the said board for such use, sale, or distribution.

Maritime Quarantine—Vessels Liable to Quarantine. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 352 of the Sanitary Code of the board of health of the department of health of the city of New York be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 352. *Vessels from infected ports, or liable to quarantine; not to be brought within 300 yards of docks or piers unless permitted.*—No master, charterer, consignee, or other person shall order, bring, or allow (having power and authority to prevent) any vessel or person, or article therefrom, from any infected port, or any vessel, or person or article therefrom, liable to quarantine, according to the ninth section of the three hundred and fifty-eighth chapter of the laws of 1863 (or under any other laws, and whether such quarantine has been made or suffered or not), to come or be brought to any point nearer than 300 yards from any dock, pier, or building, in the city of New York without a permit therefor issued by the board of health, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and with the regulations of said board. Nor shall any vessel, or person or thing therein or therefrom, having been in quarantine, come or be brought or be permitted to remain within the last-named distance of any last-named place, without a permit therefor issued by the board of health or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and with the regulations of said board.

Mosquitoes—Elimination of—Assessments Against Property Benefited. (Chap. 524, Act N. Y. Legislature, May 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The Greater New York charter, as reenacted by chapter 466 of the laws of 1901, is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 949 a new section, to be section 949a to read as follows:

SEC. 949a. *Local assessments for cost of exterminating mosquitoes in certain boroughs.*—The cost and expense of the construction of drains upon or of other improvements to low or wet lands in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for the elimination of mosquitoes, by the board of health, shall be borne by the property benefited within an area of benefit to be fixed by the board of assessors, or such portion of the amount of such cost and expense as the board of health may determine and certify to the board of assessors. Assessments therefor shall be made by such board of assessors as provided in chapter 17 of this act.

Schools—Physical Examination of School Children—Recording of Data. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That the regulations¹ relating to the physical examination of school children adopted March 30, 1915, be and the same are hereby amended by addition of a new regulation to be known as regulation 3:

REG. 3. *Recording results of physical examination.*—All data relating to physical examination of school children, specified in regulations 1 and 2 hereof, shall be recorded on regulation blanks furnished by the department of health.

Schools—Establishment and Maintenance. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section to be known as section 222 of the Sanitary Code, be and the same is hereby adopted:

SEC. 222. *Schools; permits required.*—No school for children, other than those under the jurisdiction of the department of education of the city of New York, shall be established or maintained in the city of New York without a permit therefor, issued by the board of health, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and the regulations of said board. For the purposes of this section, the term "children" shall be taken to mean and include all human beings under 16 years of age. (The provisions of this section shall take effect Sept. 1, 1916.)

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 214 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 214. *Use of common towels prohibited.*—No person, firm, or corporation having the management and control of any factory, department store, or other business establishment, school, hotel, theatre, concert hall, restaurant, café, or beer, wine, or liquor saloon, railroad station, railroad car, ferry house, ferry boat, public lavatory, public wash room, public-comfort station, or any other public place, shall maintain therein or thereat any towel or towels for use in common.

The term "for use in common" as employed herein shall be construed to mean, for the use of or intended to be used by, more than one person.

The term "corporation" as used herein shall be construed to mean and include a municipal corporation.

Foodstuffs—Employment of Discased Persons in Handling of Foodstuffs Prohibited—Physical Examination of Employees. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 146 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 146. *Employment of persons affected with infectious or venereal disease prohibited.*—No person who is affected with any infectious disease, or with any venereal disease in a communicable form shall work or be permitted to work in any place where food or drink is prepared, cooked, mixed, baked, exposed, bottled, packed, handled, stored, manufactured, offered for sale or sold. Whenever required by the sanitary superintendent, or director of the bureau of food and drugs, of the department of health, any person employed in any such place shall submit to a physical examination by a medical inspector of said department. No person who refuses to submit to such examination shall work or be permitted to work in any such place.

¹Public Health Reports, July 30, 1915, p. 2281.

Animals and Foodstuffs—Condemnation and Destruction When Unfit for Human Consumption. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 137 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 137. Condemnation and destruction of animals and foods authorized.—Upon any cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, fowl or other birds, meat, fish, vegetables, or milk, or other food or drink being found by any inspector or other duly authorized representative of the department of health in a condition which renders it or them, in his opinion, unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality forbidden by provisions of the Sanitary Code, such inspector or other duly authorized representative of the said department is hereby empowered, and directed to immediately condemn and, when possible, denature the same and cause it or them to be destroyed or removed to the offal or garbage dock for destruction, and report his action to the said department without delay.

And the owner or person in charge thereof, when so directed by an inspector or other duly authorized representative of the said department or by an order of the sanitary superintendent, an assistant sanitary superintendent, or the director of the bureau of foods and drugs of the said department shall remove or cause the same to be removed to the place designated by such inspector or other duly authorized representative or by the order of said sanitary superintendent or such assistant sanitary superintendent or the director of the bureau of food and drugs, and shall not sell, offer to sell, or dispose of the same for human food. And when, in the opinion of the sanitary superintendent or an assistant sanitary superintendent, or the director of the bureau of food and drugs, any such meat, fish, milk, vegetables, or other food or drink shall be unfit for human food, or any such cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, or fowls or other birds, by reason of disease, or exposure to contagious disease, shall be unfit for human food, and in an unfit condition to remain near other animals or to be kept alive, the board of health may direct the same to be destroyed in such manner as the said board shall designate. (S. C., Sec. 58.)

Milk and Cream—Permit Required for Sale—"Modified Milk" Defined. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 155 of the Sanitary Code of the board of health of the department of health of the city of New York be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 155. Milk, cream, condensed, or concentrated milk, condensed skimmed milk, and modified milk; sale regulated; term "modified milk" defined; exception.—No milk or cream, condensed or concentrated milk, condensed skimmed milk, or modified milk, shall be held, kept, offered for sale, sold, or delivered in the city of New York without a permit issued therefore by the board of health or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and with the regulations of said board.

By the term "modified milk" is meant milk of any subdivision of the classification known as "Grade A; for infants and children," which has been changed by the addition of water, sugar or milk, or other substance intended to render the milk suitable for infant feeding.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to milk or cream sold in hotels, restaurants, and retail stores, nor to condensed milk or condensed skimmed milk, when contained in hermetically sealed cans. (S. C., Sec. 56.)

Horses—Slaughtering and Sale of Horseflesh for Food—Regulation of. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved. That section 327 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 327. *Slaughtering of horses and sale of horseflesh for food regulated.*—The business of slaughtering horses shall not be conducted in the city of New York, nor shall any horseflesh be brought into or held, kept, or offered for sale in said city without a permit therefor, issued by the board of health, or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and the regulations of said board.

Meat—Sale of Flesh of Young Animals Prohibited—Unwholesome Fish or Fowl. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved. That section 160 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 160. *Calves, pigs, lambs, fish, birds, and fowl; sale regulated.*—No calf, or the meat thereof, shall be brought into the city of New York, or held, sold, or offered for sale for human food which, when killed, was less than four weeks old. No pig, or the meat thereof, shall be brought into the city of New York, or held, sold, or offered for sale for human food which, when killed, was less than five weeks old. No lamb, or the meat thereof, shall be brought into the city of New York, or held, sold, or offered for sale for human food which, when killed, was less than eight weeks old. Nor shall any meager, sickly, or unwholesome fish, birds, or fowl be brought into said city, or held, sold, or offered for sale for human food therein. (S. C. sec. 43.)

Water Tanks on Buildings—Covering of—Emptying and Cleaning. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved. That section 61 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 61. *Water tanks on roofs of buildings; their use regulated.*—Every tank for holding water located on the roof or external part of a building shall be kept completely covered with a tight-fitting cover. Every tank from which water is furnished for drinking and domestic purposes shall be emptied and the inside thoroughly cleaned at least once a year and at such other times as may be directed by the sanitary superintendent or an assistant sanitary superintendent of the department of health. (S. C., sec. 62a.)

Cows—Importation into City for Purposes Other than Slaughter—Certificate Stating Freedom from Tuberculosis Required. (Reg. Dept. of H., May 25, 1915.)

Resolved. That section 13 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 13. *Tuberculin test of cows; certificate.*—No milch cow or cows intended for any purpose other than slaughter shall be admitted to the city of New York unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the said cow is free from tuberculosis, so far as may be ascertained by physical examination and the application of the tuberculin test. Said certificate shall contain a physical description of the cow sufficiently accurate for the purpose of identification and must be signed by a legally licensed veterinarian, who shall state the date and place of his registration. The certificate shall also bear a number, which must correspond with a tag that shall have been securely attached to and be on the ear of the cow. The certificate shall also contain date of the examination, which examination shall have been made not more than 60 days prior to the time the cow indicated therein is brought into the city; it must also contain the place of examination, the temperature of the cow for 10 hours prior to the

injection of tuberculin, the name, quality, and character of the preparation of tuberculin used, the location of the injection, the quantity injected, and the temperature from the sixth to the twenty-fourth hours after the injection, or until the reaction is completed.

Garbage, Refuse, and Ashes—Collection, Removal, and Disposal. (Chap. 500, Act N. Y. Legislature, May 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 542 of the Greater New York charter, as reenacted by chapter 466 of the laws of 1901, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 542. 1. *Piers, docks, slips, etc., for use of department and public; removal of refuse.*—The department, bureau, or city officer, authority, or authorities, which shall from time to time have the management and control of the public docks, piers, and slips of the city, shall designate and set apart for the use of said commissioner [of street cleaning] and for the borough presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, suitable and sufficient slips, piers, and berths in slips, located as the said commissioner or borough presidents may require, and such as shall be convenient and necessary for his or their use in executing the duty hereby imposed upon them, or either of them, excepting slips, docks, and piers on the East River set apart for the use of canal boats. The said commissioner or borough president may, with the approval, in writing, of the board of estimate and apportionment, lease piers, slips, or wharves for the necessary purposes of the duties by this act conferred upon them, or either of them, whenever suitable piers, slips, or wharves owned by or under the control of the city can not be obtained or are not set apart and designated as in this section provided.

The commissioner of street cleaning and the presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond are hereby empowered to issue permits for the disposal of garbage, ashes, rubbish, street sweepings, and other wastes on such terms and conditions as they shall prescribe, to any person, firm, or corporation and to other public departments, boards, bodies, or officers, to use the dumping boards, transfer stations, disposal works, and other property so designated, set apart, or leased. They shall also have the power to make rules and regulations governing the use of said dumping boards, transfer stations, disposal works, and other property in his or their control; and said permits may be revoked by them at pleasure.

The commissioner of street cleaning and the presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond may require any person, firm, or corporation desiring to deposit garbage, ashes, rubbish, street sweepings, or waste of any kind, at the said dumping boards, transfer stations, disposal works, or other property controlled by the department or office, to pay for the removal and disposal of said garbage, ashes, rubbish, street sweepings, or waste of any kind, at the rates fixed by the board of estimate and apportionment. The commissioner of street cleaning and the presidents of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond are also empowered to collect, remove, and dispose of garbage, ashes, rubbish, street sweepings, and all wastes, including trade waste from business, industrial, manufacturing, or other establishments conducted for profit, and to charge for such collection, removal, and disposal at the rates fixed by the board of estimate and apportionment.

2. All moneys received by the city pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid to the general fund.

Garbage and Refuse from Public Eating Places—Care and Disposal—Receptacles. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That regulation 28 of the regulations¹ adopted March 30, 1915, governing the preparation, storing, offering for sale and selling of food and drink in kitchens, serving and dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, cafés, lunch rooms,

saloons, grill rooms, buffets or other public places, and relating to section 149 of the Sanitary Code, be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

REG. 28. *Garbage receptacles*.—Suitable receptacles made of metal for holding without leakage all waste material which may accumulate during 24 consecutive hours shall be provided. Every such receptacle shall be fitted with a tight cover and shall be kept covered except when being filled or emptied: *Provided, however*, The provisions of this regulation requiring metal receptacles shall not apply where the waste material is removed by a person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of collecting and transporting such material under a permit from the board of health, when such person, firm, or corporation owns and supplies to the occupant of the premises receptacles which are removed daily with their contents and replaced by other clean and sanitary receptacles, which said receptacles comply with the requirements of regulation 6 of the regulations governing the transportation of offal, butchers' refuse, manure, swill, ashes, garbage, bone refuse, and other offensive material.

All garbage and waste material shall be removed from the premises daily and shall not be allowed to become a nuisance.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 126 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 126. *Habit-forming drugs; sale and distribution regulated*.—No pharmacist, druggist, or other person shall sell, have, or offer for sale or give away any chloral, opium, or any of its salts, alkaloids, or derivatives or any compound or preparation of any of them except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian or dentist: *Provided*, That the provisions of this article shall not apply to the sale of domestic and proprietary remedies, nor to physicians' prescriptions, compounded solely for the person named in the original prescription, actually sold in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this article: *And provided further*, That such remedies and preparations do not contain more than two grains of opium, or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-eighth grain of heroin, or 1 grain of codeine, or 10 grains of chloral or their salts in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce, nor to plasters, liniments, and ointments for external use only.

The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to the sale, offering for sale, or the giving away or dispensing of the drugs mentioned in this section to any child under the age of 16 years, inasmuch as such act is made a felony by the provisions of section 249d of the public health law (chapter 45 of the consolidated laws).

Drugs—Adulterated or Misbranded—Manufacture or Sale Prohibited. (Reg. Dept. of H., Oct. 26, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 116 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 116. *Drugs; manufacture and sale regulated; the terms "drugs," "adulterated," and "misbranded" defined*.—No person shall manufacture or produce, or have, sell, or offer for sale, in the city of New York, any drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The term drug as herein used shall include all medicines for external or internal use, or both. Drugs as herein defined shall be deemed adulterated:

(1) If, when sold by or under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as stated in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary at the time of investigation.

(2) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

A drug shall be deemed misbranded—

(a) If it is an imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

(b) If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fails to bear a statement, on the label thereof, of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(c) If the package or label bear or contain any statement, design, or device, regarding the drug or its ingredients, or regarding its or their action on diseased conditions, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular.

(d) If a box, bottle, or package containing virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product, fails to bear on the outside thereof, conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth in English the proper name of the substance therein contained, the name and address of the person, persons, firm, or corporation by whom or by which the said substance has been prepared, the date beyond which the said substance can not be reasonably expected to produce the result or results for which it has been prepared, and (if such license shall have been obtained) the United States license number of the establishment in which the said substance has been prepared; and, in the case of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, if the box, bottle, or package containing such antitoxin shall fail to bear on the outside thereof conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth, in English, the value of the contents thereof as an antitoxin, which value shall be measured according to and stated in the terms of some generally recognized standard.

(e) If any proprietary or patent medicine to which the provisions of section 117 of this code relate shall fail to contain every ingredient the name of which shall have been filed in the department of health, pursuant to said section 117 of this code as a constituent part of said medicine; or if such proprietary or patent medicine shall contain any ingredient the name of which is required by the provisions of section 117 of this code to be filed in the said department which name has not been so filed. (S. C., sec. 69.) [The provisions of subdivision (e) were effective Dec. 31, 1915.]

Habit-Forming Drugs—Disposition of, by Department of Health When Confiscated.
(Reg. Dept. of H., Aug. 24, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section, to be known as section 127 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same is hereby, adopted:

SEC. 127. *Habit-forming drugs; disposing of confiscated.*—All cocaine, eucain, and other drugs and substances embraced within the scope of section 1746 of the penal law and all chloral, opium, morphine, heroin, codein, and other drugs and substances embraced within the scope of article 11a of the public-health law, of which the police department shall have taken possession pursuant to the provisions of said section 1746 of the penal law or said article 11a of the public-health law shall, when no longer required for the purposes of prosecution or held pursuant to an order of the court, be turned over to the department of health, and shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the said department as the board of health shall direct.

Proprietary Medicines—Names of Ingredients Required to Be Registered with Department of Health. (Reg. Dept. of H., Oct. 26, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 117 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 117. *Regulating the sale of proprietary and patent medicines.*—No proprietary or patent medicine manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use shall

be held, offered for sale, sold, or given away in the city of New York until the following requirements shall, in each instance, have been met:

The names of the ingredients of every such medicine to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the names of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive shall be registered in the department of health in such manner as the regulations of the board of health may prescribe.

The expression "proprietary or patent medicine," for the purposes of this section, shall be taken to mean and include every medicine or medicinal compound, manufactured, prepared, or intended for internal human use, the name, composition, or definition of which is not to be found in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, or which does not bear the names of all of the ingredients to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the names of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive, conspicuously, clearly, and legibly set forth in English on the outside of each bottle, box, or package in which the said medicine or medicinal compound is held, offered for sale, sold, or given away.

The provision of this section shall not, however, apply to any medicine or medicinal compound, prepared or compounded upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, provided that such prescription be written or issued for a specific person and not for general use, and that such medicine or medicinal compound be sold or given away to or for the use of the person for whom it shall have been prescribed and prepared or compounded, and provided, also, that the said prescription shall have been filed at the establishment or place where such medicine or medicinal compound is sold or given away in chronological order according to the date of the receipt of such prescription at such establishment or place.

Every such prescription shall remain so filed for a period of five years.

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

[This section was effective Dec. 31, 1915.]

Proprietary Medicines—Regulations for the Registration of. (Reg. Dept. of H., Aug. 24, 1915, as Amended Dec. 21, 1915.)

REGULATION 1. *Information to be filed by applicants.*—All applications for a certificate of registration shall be made upon official application blanks supplied by the department of health, and shall be signed by the applicant. The applicant shall, in such instance, furnish the following information:

1. Name of preparation.
2. Name of applicant (specifying whether manufacturer, proprietor, importer, or distributor).
3. Location of manufacturer.
4. Form in which preparation is marketed.
5. Therapeutic effects claimed for preparation.
6. Names in English (not quantities) of ingredients to which the therapeutic effects claimed are attributed and the names in English (not quantities) of all other ingredients except such as are physiologically inactive.
7. Exact text of all advertising matter and every statement set forth upon or contained in package, box, bottle, or container as sold, and of all advertising matter

relating to the said preparation contained in any circular, leaflet, or book sold or distributed with or in connection with such preparation.

REG. 2. *Sample of preparation to be furnished.*—A sample of the preparation in the form in which it is to be sold or offered for sale in the city of New York, including the package, wrapper, label, box, bottle, container, and all advertising matter and statements shall be submitted with the application. Subsequent changes in form or text of labels, advertising matter, or statements shall be filed with the department of health and shall be approved before use.

REG. 3. *Certificate of registration.*—When such application properly filled out and signed, together with the required sample of the preparation, shall have been filed with the department of health and the approval thereof given by the director of the bureau of food and drugs and the sanitary superintendent, a certificate of registration shall be issued. Such certificate shall contain the names of all preparations registered by a particular person, firm, or corporation, the name of the person registering such preparations, and the date. Every such registration certificate shall be numbered, which said number shall identify the particular preparations so registered and shall thereafter be affixed to the package containing any of the preparations so registered in the manner hereinafter prescribed by regulation 5.

REG. 4. *Certificate of registration does not pass upon merits of or assume, indorse, or accept the claims to therapeutic action of proprietary or patent medicines.*—No manufacturer, proprietor, distributor, importer, or vendor shall, in any advertisement or in any other manner, assert, imply, or indicate that the certificate of registration issued by the department of health passes upon the merits, or assumes, indorses, or accepts the claims to therapeutic action of the proprietary or patent medicines, and no reference of any kind to the department of health shall be made in any advertisement, upon any label, package, box, bottle, or container in which such medicine is contained, or in any other manner whatsoever.

REG. 5. *Registration number.*—The following letters and figures shall be conspicuously and legibly set forth in English characters upon the outer label, wrapper, or cover of the package, box, bottle, or container in which the medicine registered with the department of health is contained: "N.Y.C.R.No. _____ (the number appearing upon the registration certificate)." No other reference, of any kind, to the registration of said proprietary or patent medicine shall be made in any advertisement, upon any label, package, box, bottle, or container, or in any other manner whatsoever.

REG. 6. *Nonresident applicants to have agents in city.*—Where the place of business of any person, firm, or corporation filing an application under section 117 of the Sanitary Code is elsewhere than in the city of New York, such applicant shall furnish at the time of filing such application with the department of health the name of a person, firm, or corporation resident in or having a place of business in the city of New York as the agent or representative of such applicant. Any notice to or dealings with such agent or representative shall be as effective as if sent to or made with such applicant.

Burial—Regulation of—Permit Required—Communicable Diseases. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 24, 1915.)

Resolved, That the regulations of the department governing the removal and disposal of dead bodies of human beings (regulations 1 to 21, inclusive), as they relate to sections 37, 42, 44, and 45 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same are hereby, generally revised and amended and made to read as follows:

REGULATION 1. *Filing of proper certificate.*—No permit for removal, interment, cremation, or other disposal of the remains of deceased persons will be issued unless a proper certificate of death filled out in black ink is filed in the bureau of records.

REG. 2. *Refusal of illegible, imperfect, or altered certificates.*—No certificate of death will be accepted which is illegible or imperfectly filled out, or which has been cor-

rected, interlined, or altered in any manner. No certificate of death will be accepted upon which the cause of death is indefinite. Such certificates shall be returned to the physicians signing them for additional information, correction, or a new certificate.

REG. 3. *Physicians signing certificates must be registered.*—No certificate of death will be accepted unless the physician signing same is registered in the bureau of records, either as a practicing physician or as an interne in an institution.

REG. 4. *Certification by undertaker of employment.*—No permit for the removal, burial, cremation, or other disposal of the remains of deceased persons, shall be granted unless the undertaker in charge of the funeral shall sign his name and address to the certificate of death in the space set apart in said certificate for that specific purpose, and shall certify that he has been employed by the next of kin or other person charged with the disposition of any such body.

REG. 5. *Place to obtain permits.*—Permits for the removal or disposal of the remains of persons deceased in this city must be obtained during regular office hours at the office of the borough in which the death took place: *Provided, however,* In cases of absolute necessity, permits may be obtained after regular office hours at the central office in the borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 6 p. m and 12 p. m. daily.

REG. 6. *Permits issued in other cities to be accepted.*—Burial or cremation permits issued by the boards of health in any State of the United States other than that of the city of New York must be accepted by superintendents of cemeteries or crematories, provided the name of the cemetery or crematory is stated thereon, and if not stated said permit must be exchanged for one issued by the board of health of this city.

REG. 7. *Conditions on permits to be observed.*—Superintendents or keepers of cemeteries and crematories shall not permit human remains to be interred or cremated except in accordance with the conditions stated upon the permit presented at the time of such burial or cremation, and no permit shall be accepted by them which has been altered or changed in any manner whatsoever.

REG. 8. *Procedure in deaths from contagion.*—When the body of a person dead of a contagious disease is to be transported to any place outside the city limits, the undertaker must notify the department of health in order that the department may send one of its inspectors to determine who may accompany the said remains without danger to the public health during the journey or at the city or place of destination. And furthermore, the undertaker shall notify, by telegraph, the health officer of the city or place of destination that the body is about to be shipped and such notice shall state name of the deceased, the cause of death, the date of death, and the time of arrival. When the burial or cremation is to take place in a cemetery or crematory immediately adjacent to the city of New York and the body is to be transported directly to the said cemetery or crematory by hearse, and at no time during said transportation placed in a railroad car or other public conveyance the last rule need not be complied with.

REG. 9. *Remains of persons deceased from infectious diseases; caskets to be officially sealed.*—All caskets, coffins, or other receptacles containing the remains of persons deceased from smallpox, diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, plague, Asiatic cholera, measles, or other infectious diseases, shall be sealed immediately by the undertaker, or other person charged with the duty of inclosing the remains, with the official seal provided for that purpose by the department of health, and upon said seal shall be stated the day and hour of sealing, and the name and number of license of the undertaker.

REG. 10. *Wicker baskets and other containers to be metal lined.*—Wicker baskets or other containers, used by undertakers in the removal of dead bodies of human beings, shall be provided with an inner water-tight lining of metal so constructed that said lining shall extend to the point of contact between the lid and body of the container.

REG. 11. *Removal permits.*—A transit permit for the removal of the dead body of a human being to a premises other than the place of final disposal is limited by its terms and does not authorize burial, cremation, or other final disposal.

REG. 12. *Power of agent to act in behalf of an undertaker.*—An undertaker, who is unable to personally perform the duties imposed by these regulations, by reason of absence from the city of New York, sickness, or otherwise, may perform such duties through a duly authorized agent, provided, however, that a power of attorney, properly filled out and signed and specifically authorizing such agent to act in his behalf, is filed in the bureau of records of the department of health.

REG. 13. *Application to establish new cemeteries, etc.*—Applications to establish a new burial ground, crematory, or vault must be accompanied by a copy of the articles of incorporation of the society, association, or corporation. In the event of any change in the name of the cemetery the board of health must be notified by the secretary of such corporate body.

REG. 14. *Retention of bodies in vaults.*—No body shall be retained in the general reception vault in any cemetery for a longer period than 10 days unless special permission therefor is granted by the sanitary superintendent, an assistant sanitary superintendent, the registrar of records, or an assistant registrar of records of the department of health, and such vaults must at all times be kept in good sanitary condition.

REG. 15. *Vaults above ground.*—All vaults partly or wholly above ground must be kept free from offensive odors and must be provided with crypts or cells for the retention of dead bodies, and such crypts or cells must be hermetically sealed directly after the placing of bodies therein.

REG. 16. *Notice of sale or lease of ground to societies, corporations, etc.*—No plot, range, or section situated within the boundaries of any existing cemetery shall be let, leased, transferred, or sold to any society, organization, lodge, or other corporate body unless notice of such transfer, lease, or sale shall have been given to the board of health.

REG. 17. *Lists of burials to be furnished.*—A list of the names of all persons buried in any cemetery, or cremated in any crematory within the city limits, with the number of the permit and the date of burial, must be returned weekly to the borough office of the department of health in which the cemetery or crematory is situated by the superintendent or other person in charge of such cemetery or crematory.

REG. 18. *Place of issuance of disinterment permits.*—Permits for the disinterment of bodies interred within the limits of the city of New York must be obtained at the office of the department of health in the borough in which the cemetery, at which disinterment is to take place, is situated. Such permit must be countersigned by the sanitary superintendent, an assistant sanitary superintendent, the registrar of records, or an assistant registrar of records.

REG. 19. *Disinterment application to be accompanied by letter authorizing same.*—Applications to obtain permits for the disinterment must be made upon blank forms provided by the department of health and must have attached thereto an affidavit from the nearest surviving relative or other authorized person consenting to such disinterment.

REG. 20. *Inclosure of bodies.*—All bodies disinterred within the limits of the city must be inclosed in a metallic or metallic-lined hermetically sealed casket, coffin, or outside box, unless otherwise ordered by the sanitary superintendent, an assistant sanitary superintendent, the registrar of records, or an assistant registrar of records.

REG. 21. *Shipments of disinterred remains.*—All bodies disinterred within the limits of the city which are to be shipped over railroads or steamboats to other towns, cities, or countries must be inclosed in metallic-lined and hermetically sealed coffins, caskets or outside boxes.

Deaths—Reporting of. (Chap. 284, Act N. Y. Legislature, Apr. 14, 1915.)

SEC. 4. Section 1203 of such charter [Greater New York charter] is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1203. *Medical examiners' returns.*—The department of health may, from time to time, make rules and regulations fixing the time of rendering, and defining the form of returns and reports to be made to said department by the office of chief medical examiner of the city of New York, in all cases of death which shall be investigated by it; and the office of the chief medical examiner is hereby required to conform to such rules and regulations.

SEC. 5. Section 1238 of such charter is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1238. *Deaths to be reported.*—It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, to file report in writing, with the department of health within five days after such death, stating the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the borough and street, the place of such person's death and last residence. Physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness shall, in the certificate of the decease of such persons, specify, as near as the same can be ascertained, the name and surname, age, occupation, term of residence in said city, place of nativity condition of life; whether single or married, widow or widower; color, last place of residence and the cause of death of such deceased persons, and the medical examiners of the city, shall, in their certificates conform to the requirements of this section.

[This act will be effective Jan. 1, 1918.]

Department of Health—Bureaus—Executive Officer. (Chap. 284, Act N. Y. Legislature, Apr. 14, 1915.)

SEC. 3. Section 1179 of such charter [Greater New York charter] is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1179. *Bureaus.*—There shall be two bureaus in the department of health. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the "sanitary superintendent," who, at the time of his appointment, shall have been, for at least 10 years, a practicing physician, and for 3 years a resident of the city of New York, and he shall be the chief executive officer of said department. The chief officer of the second bureau shall be called the "registrar of records," and in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage, and death, which shall occur within the city of New York.

[This act will be effective Jan. 1, 1918.]

Day Nursery—Definition of. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 1, article I, "Definitions" of the Sanitary Code of the board of health of the city of New York, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of a new subdivision thereto to be known as subdivision No. 32, and to read as follows:

32. "*Day nursery*": A place where more than three children are received, kept, and cared for during the daytime.

Hair Dyes and Other Toilet Preparations—Possession, Sale, or Dispensing Prohibited when Articles are Injurious to Health. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section of the Sanitary Code, to be known as section 128, be and the same is hereby adopted:

SEC. 128. *Hair dyes and other toilet preparations; sale and distribution regulated.*—No person shall sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in, or supply, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, offer for sale, give away, deal in, or supply, any hair dye

or other toilet preparation intended for human use, which, by reason of the presence of any ingredient or ingredients therein contained, shall be detrimental or injurious to health.

Poisonous Weeds—Growth of, Prohibited. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section to be known as section 221 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, adopted:

SEC. 221. *Growth of poison ivy and ragweed prohibited.*—No person owning, occupying, or having charge of any lot or premises in the city of New York shall cause, suffer, or allow poison ivy, ragweed, or other poisonous weed to grow therein or thereon in such manner that any part of such ivy, ragweed, or other poisonous weed shall extend upon, overhang, or border upon any public place, or allow the seed, pollen, or other poisonous particles or emanations therefrom to be carried through the air into any public place.

Bathing Places—Maintenance of. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That regulation 6 of the regulations ¹ adopted March 30, 1915, governing the establishment and maintenance of bathing establishments and relating to section 340 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

REG. 6. *Pools, plunges, and mikvehs to be emptied and cleaned; maintenance of water.*—The pools, plunges, and mikvehs shall be emptied daily, and the bottom and side walls of same thoroughly scrubbed before refilling. The water of the pools, plunges, and mikvehs shall be maintained in a condition suitable for bathing purposes at all times, and shall be filtered through sand or other mechanical means, and then so treated by chlorination or by other means approved by the department of health as not to contain more than 10 bacilli of the colon group in 1 c. c. of such water.

Resolved, That regulation 18 of the regulations ¹ adopted March 30, 1915, governing the establishment and maintenance of bathing establishments and relating to section 340 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

REG. 18. *Water to be filtered and treated; maintenance of water.*—Wherever floating baths or stationary pool baths using water other than the river or harbor water are maintained for the public within the area above described, the water of the pool shall be maintained in a condition suitable for bathing purposes at all times, and shall be filtered, chlorinated, or otherwise treated as approved by the department of health so as not to contain more than 10 bacilli of the colon group in 1 c. c. of such water. Whenever river or harbor water within the area above described is used in floating baths or in stationary pool baths, it shall be filtered through sand or other mechanical means of separation, and then so treated by chlorination or by other means approved by the department of health, as to render it clean and sanitary. The water in such pools shall be so maintained, at all times, as not to contain more than 30 bacilli of the colon group in 1 c. c. of such water.

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco—Manufacture, Sorting, and Handling. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 338 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 338. *Manufacturing, sorting, and handling cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco regulated.*—No person engaged in the city of New York in manufacturing, sorting, or handling cigars or cigarettes or in preparing, sorting, or handling tobacco for any pur-

¹ Public Health Reports, August 15, 1915, p. 142.

pose shall at any time touch with lips, teeth, or tongue any such cigar or cigarette or any such tobacco intended to be sold or offered for sale; nor shall any person moisten with saliva, directly or indirectly, by spitting, or by use of the fingers, or utensils or accessories of any kind, any such cigar or cigarette or any such tobacco; nor shall any person spray or moisten any such cigar or cigarette or any such tobacco by means of water or any other liquid, emitted from the mouth; nor shall any part of any such cigar or cigarette be allowed to touch or be introduced into the nose of any person.

A copy of this section shall be conspicuously posted in every place where such cigars or cigarettes are, or tobacco is, manufactured, prepared, sorted, or handled.

Horseshoeing Establishments—Maintenance of—Permit Required. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section, to be known as section 342 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same is hereby, adopted:

SEC. 342. *Horseshoeing establishments regulated.*—No horseshoeing establishment shall be conducted or maintained in the city of New York without a permit therefor issued by the board of health or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and the regulations of said board.

Horseshoeing Establishments—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following regulations governing the conduct of horseshoeing establishments in the city of New York, and relating to section 342 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same are hereby, adopted:

REGULATION 1. *Floors.*—The floors shall be water-tight, kept in a clean sanitary condition, and when required by the department of health properly graded and drained and sewer or cesspool connected.

REG. 2. *Walls.*—The portion of the side walls used for tying horses shall be smooth and finished with a nonabsorbent material to a height of 8 feet above the floor, maintained in good repair, and washed at the close of each working day with a germicidal disinfectant.

REG. 3. *Chains.*—Chains with metal snap hooks at each end shall be furnished and used in tying horses while being shod. Every such chain, after being used by a horse with a nasal discharge, shall be removed and disinfected.

REG. 4. *Refuse.*—Metal containers with tight-fitting covers to hold manure, floor sweepings, hoof parings, and other refuse material shall be provided. All such refuse material shall be stored in such containers and removed from the premises at least twice in each week.

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