

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 24

HEROIN SOLD TO A MINOR.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO A PARENT BECAUSE OF THE SALE OF A HABIT-FORMING DRUG TO A MINOR CHILD.

A widow in the State of New York has secured a judgment against a firm of druggists because of the sale of heroin to her son, a boy about 18 years of age. The jury allowed \$2,000 compensatory damages and \$1,000 punitive damages.

In affirming the judgment, Judge Howard, of the New York Supreme Court, said: "During the time when these defendants were supplying this drug to the young man he became a vagabond, an idler, a drug fiend, and a criminal, undutiful to his mother, worthless to himself, dangerous to the community. The jury was right in concluding that all this was the result of the illicit traffic carried on by these defendants, and that they should be punished for their reckless disregard of the rights and welfare of this boy and his mother."

The opinion is published in full in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 1563.

QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS.

For Ports of the United States South of Maryland.

The following instructions have been issued to officers of the United States Public Health Service on duty at quarantine stations:

The following provisions will apply to vessels from Mexico arriving at a port of the United States south of the southern boundary of Maryland during the close quarantine season:

1. Vessels from Progreso, Tuxpam, or Frontera that have discharged or loaded cargo at sea and have not been alongside a wharf, have had no crew ashore, and carry no passengers, may be passed without fumigation or detention of crew or vessel, provided all are well upon arrival and the above provisions have been certified to by an accredited medical officer of the United States.

2. Vessels from all other Mexican ports and those from Progreso, Tuxpam, or Frontera that have not complied with the foregoing requirements shall be treated according to the provisions of paragraph 105, Service Regulations.

Vessels from Colombia, Venezuela, or any other port of South America or the West Indies suspected of being infected with yellow fever shall be treated according to paragraph 105, Service Regulations.

For Vessels Leaving Habana, Cuba.

The following instructions have been issued to shipping agents by the officer of the United States Public Health Service, at Habana, Cuba:

A. Every vessel leaving Habana for United States ports must have been fumigated at least once within the 30 days preceding date of sailing, preferably when empty and at the port of Habana.

B. A duly executed certificate of fumigation from an officer of the United States Public Health Service, certifying that the vessel has been fumigated within one month prior to sailing, will be accepted as evidence that the above provision has been complied with. No other certificate of fumigation will be accepted for this purpose.

NEW JERSEY TO ENFORCE NOTIFICATION.

ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO ENFORCE REPORTING OF THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The Department of Health of the State of New Jersey recently announced in its monthly bulletin for May, 1916, its intention to enforce the State requirements regarding the reporting of the notifiable diseases. This is of special interest, for although most States have laws or regulations requiring the reporting of cases of certain diseases, it is not believed that at present any State is enforcing its requirements. New Jersey would appear to be the pioneer in this regard. The announcement is as follows:

At its meeting on April 4 the State department of health took action looking toward the enforcement of the law concerning the reporting of the communicable diseases. The procedure adopted for securing the reporting of these diseases to local boards of health by physicians is as follows:

1. That in all cases where the State department of health shall have knowledge of failure on the part of any physician to report a case of reportable disease attended by him to the proper local authority of the sanitary district in which the case exists, the director of health shall refer the facts to the proper local health authorities with a request that they immediately investigate the case and take such action as the facts warrant to secure compliance with the law.

2. In case the local authorities fail to investigate the case or to enforce the law, they shall be summoned before the director to explain their failure to do so, and if no good reason be shown an order shall be served by the director under the provision of section 4, subsection (d) chapter 288, Laws of 1915, directing the local officials to enforce the law.

3. If the local officials fail, after having been ordered by the director to enforce the law, then the director shall take such action as the above-named act provides for their enforcement.

The law requires physicians to report cases of communicable diseases to the local board of health, and the local board is required to transmit the reports to the State department of health. When certain communicable diseases occur on dairy premises the physician is also required to report direct to the State department.

* * * * *

The diseases now required to be reported within 12 hours after the physician's first professional attendance upon the case are, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever;

leprosy, plague, trichinosis, smallpox, varioloid, enteric or typhoid fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, malaria, tuberculosis in any of its manifestations, trachoma, hydrophobia, glanders, anthrax, chicken-pox, and anterior poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis.

* * * * *

In addition to the communicable diseases, physicians are required to report industrial diseases such as lead or mercurial poisoning, together with feeble-mindedness and epilepsy. Upon the receipt of these reports the State department of health is required to forward the reports of industrial diseases to the department of labor and the reports of feeble-mindedness and epilepsy to the commissioner of charities and correction.

STATE AND INSULAR HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

Directories of the State and insular health authorities of the United States for the years 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 have been published in the Public Health Reports¹ for the information of health officers and others interested in public-health activities.

The following directory for 1916 has been compiled from data furnished by the respective State and insular health officers:

ALABAMA.

Board of censors of the State medical association acting as a committee of public health:

- W. H. Sanders, M. D., chairman, Montgomery.
- I. L. Watkins, M. D., Montgomery.
- S. W. Welch, M. D., Talladega.
- Charles A. Mohr, M. D., Mobile.
- V. P. Gaines, M. D., Mobile.
- D. F. Talley, M. D., Birmingham.
- Louis W. Johnston, M. D., Tuskegee.
- B. L. Wyman, M. D., Birmingham.
- Glenn Andrews, M. D., Montgomery.
- S. G. Gay, M. D., Selma.

Executive health officer:

- W. H. Sanders, M. D., Montgomery.

Registrar:

- H. G. Perry, M. D.

Laboratory:

- P. B. Moss, M. D., director.

Fiscal year ends September 30.

ALASKA.

Commissioner of health, ex officio:

- J. F. A. Strong, governor, Juneau.

ARIZONA.

Board of health:

- George W. P. Hunt, governor, president, Phoenix.
- Wiley E. Jones, attorney general, vice president, Phoenix.
- Robert N. Looney, M. D., secretary, Prescott.

Executive health officer:

- Robert N. Looney, superintendent of public health, Prescott.

Chemist and bacteriologist:

- Charles A. Meserve, M. D., Tucson.

Appropriation for health department: \$2,800 for current year.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

ARKANSAS.

Board of health:

- L. A. Buckner, M. D., president, Dermott.
- S. A. Southall, M. D., Lonoke.
- H. L. Montgomery, M. D., Gravelly.
- B. A. Fletcher, M. D., Augusta.
- C. F. Crosby, M. D., Heber Springs.
- H. R. Webster, M. D., Texarkana.
- J. T. Clegg, M. D., Siloam Springs.

Executive health officer:

- C. W. Garrison, M. D., State health officer, Little Rock.

Fiscal year ends March 31.

CALIFORNIA.

Board of health:

- George E. Ebright, M. D., president, San Francisco.
- F. E. Gundrum, M. D., vice president, Sacramento.
- Wilbur A. Sawyer, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Sacramento.
- W. Le Moyne Wills, M. D., Los Angeles.
- Adelaide Brown, M. D., San Francisco.
- Edward F. Glaser, M. D., San Francisco.
- Robert A. Peers, M. D., Colfax.

¹ Reprints Nos. 83, 123, 190, and 268 from the Public Health Reports.

Bureau of administration:
 Llewellyn B. Mallory, director, Sacramento.
 Bureau of tuberculosis:
 Edythe L. M. Tate, director, Sacramento.
 Bureau of registration of nurses:
 Anna C. Jamme, R. N., director.
 Bureau of the hygienic laboratory:
 James G. Cumming, director, Berkeley.
 Bureau of foods and drugs:
 Prof. Edwin J. Lee, director, Berkeley.
 Bureau of sanitary engineering:
 Chester G. Gillespie, director, Berkeley.
 Bureau of vital statistics:
 George D. Leslie, Ph. B., director and statistician, Sacramento.

Appropriations for health department:

	Biennial period.
Statutory salaries-----	\$43,000
Support of food and drug laboratory-----	58,000
Support of hygienic laboratory-----	36,350
Traveling and contingent expenses-----	35,400
Printing-----	8,000
Contagious diseases-----	50,000
Tuberculosis-----	75,000
Antirabic virus-----	5,000
Sanitary engineering-----	30,000
Stenographer-----	2,400

Other sources of revenue:
 Nurses' registration fees, \$10 a fee.
 Fees for certified copies of births, marriages, and deaths, 50 cents a certificate.
 Cold-storage licenses, from \$15 to \$50 a year, according to capacity.
 Pure-food fines, one-half of what is collected.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

COLORADO.

Board of health:
 L. G. Crosby, M. D., president, Ouray.
 Charles A. Bundsden, M. D., vice president, Denver.
 S. R. McKelvey, M. D., secretary, Denver.
 Sherman Williams, M. D., Denver.
 Jacob Campbell, M. D., Boulder.
 H. F. Merryweather, Denver.
 A. C. McCain, M. D., Ault.
 A. W. Scott, Fort Collins.
 C. G. Hickey, M. D., Denver.
 Executive health officer:
 S. R. McKelvey, M. D., Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Board of health:
 Edward K. Root, M. D., president, Hartford.
 Albert W. Phillips, M. D., Derby.

Board of health—Continued.
 Lewis Sperry, South Windsor.
 Arthur J. Wolff, M. D., Hartford.
 Louis J. Pons, M. D., Milford.
 J. Frederick Jackson, Ph. B., Hamden.
 John T. Black, M. D., secretary, Hartford.
 Executive health officer:
 John T. Black, M. D., Hartford.
 Bacteriologist and director of laboratory:
 Herbert W. Conn, Ph. D., Middletown.
 Sanitary engineer:
 J. Frederick Jackson, Ph. B., Hamden.
 Sanitary inspector:
 George C. Ham, Ph. B., Naugatuck.
 Appropriation for health department:
 \$48,000 for two years ending September 30, 1917.
 Fiscal year ends September 30.

DELAWARE.

Board of health:
 William P. Orr, M. D., president, Lewes.
 J. W. Clifton, M. D., Jmryna.
 A. E. Frantz, M. D., secretary, Wilmington.
 W. F. Haines, M. D., Seaford.
 J. A. Draper, M. D., Wilmington.
 E. R. Steele, M. D., Dover.
 C. A. Ritchie, M. D., Wilmington.
 Executive health officer:
 A. E. Frantz, M. D., Wilmington.
 Pathologist and bacteriologist:
 H. J. Watson.
 Fiscal year ends June 30.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Executive health officer:
 William C. Woodward, M. D.
 Assistant health officer:
 John L. Norris, M. D.
 Deputy and chief clerk:
 Harry C. McLean.
 Chief contagious disease service:
 William C. Fowler, M. D.
 Bacteriologist:
 J. J. Kinyoun, M. D.
 Chemist:
 M. A. Pozen, B. S., Phar. D.
 Chief sanitary inspector:
 C. R. Holman.
 Chief food inspector:
 R. S. Wilson.
 Appropriation for health department:
 For salaries of regular force—\$64,940
 For enforcement of the provisions of the act of Congress to prevent the spread of contagious diseases,
 \$12,000 for personal services and \$13,000 for supplies----- 25,000

Appropriation for health department—Continued.

For the maintenance of disinfecting service, which includes compensation for personal services, purchase and maintenance of horses, wagons, harness, etc.....	\$6, 000
For the enforcement of the act to provide for the drainage of lots.....	1, 500
For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and foods.....	100
For maintaining and keeping in good order, and for purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals, bacteriological laboratory.....	1, 000
For the contingent expenses for the enforcement of an act of Congress to regulate the sale of milk.....	1, 000
For the necessary inspection of dairy farms, including \$240 per annum each to the health officer, assistant health officer, medical inspector in charge of contagious diseases, and six inspectors of dairy farms for maintenance of vehicles, and also \$100 per annum each for such sanitary inspectors as commissioners may determine for maintenance of motor cycle and \$25 each for bicycles.....	6, 000
For isolating wards of Garfield and Providence Hospitals, \$7,000 and \$5,000 per annum, respectively.....	12, 000
For maintenance, including personal services, of public crematory.....	2, 000
Chemical laboratory—	
For purchase and installation of new apparatus and equipment.....	2, 080
For the replacement of apparatus and equipment.....	755
For maintaining and keeping in good order, and for the purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals.....	500
For maintenance of one motor vehicle for the sanitary and food inspection service.....	400

124,475

FLORIDA.

Board of health :
 F. J. Fearnside, president, Palatka.
 C. G. Memminger, Lakeland.
 S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D., Pensacola.
 Secretary of the board and executive officer :
 Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., State health officer, Jacksonville.
 Assistant to the State health officer :
 C. H. Dobbs, M. D., Jacksonville.
 Senior bacteriologist :
 Henry Hanson, M. D., Jacksonville.
 Statistician, bureau of vital statistics :
 F. L. Watkins, M. D., Jacksonville.
 Sanitary engineer :
 George W. Simons, jr., Jacksonville.
 Veterinarian :
 Charles F. Dawson, M. D., D. V. S., Jacksonville.
 Appropriation for health department :
 One-half mill direct tax levy upon all assessable property, estimated to amount to \$150,000 for the current year.
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

GEORGIA.

Board of health :
 Howard J. Williams, M. D., president, Macon.
 W. H. Doughty, jr., M. D., vice president, Augusta.
 H. F. Harris, M. D.; secretary, Atlanta.
 Thomas J. McArthur, M. D., Cordele.
 W. W. Owens, M. D., Savannah.
 A. D. Little, M. D., Thomasville.
 James H. McDuffie, M. D., Columbus.
 Hon. Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta.
 W. L. Funkhouser, M. D., Rome.
 Giles Hathcock, M. D., Lulu.
 W. H. Doughty, jr., M. D., Augusta.
 J. L. Walker, M. D., Waycross.
 M. S. Brown, M. D., Fort Valley.
 Peter F. Bahnsen, State veterinarian (ex officio), Atlanta.
 Prof. M. L. Brittain, State school commissioner (ex officio), Atlanta.
 J. D. Weaver, M. D., Katonton.
 Executive health officer :
 H. F. Harris, M. D., Atlanta.
 Laboratories :
 H. F. Harris, M. D., director, Atlanta.
 K. R. Collins, M. D., assistant director, director antitoxin department.
 C. B. Greer, M. D., director Pasteur department.
 L. T. Pattillo, M. D., bacteriologist.
 Ray C. Werner, B. S., chemist in charge water analysis department.
 Publicity department :
 E. R. Park, M. D., director.
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

HAWAII.

Territorial board of health:
 J. S. B. Pratt, M. D., president, Honolulu.
 Ingram M. Stainback, attorney general, Honolulu.
 W. C. Hobdy, M. D., Honolulu.
 George P. Denison, Honolulu.
 John Markham, Honolulu.
 G. J. Waller, Honolulu.
 Secretary Territorial board of health:
 K. B. Porter, Honolulu.
 Chief sanitary inspector, Oahu:
 C. Charlock, Honolulu.
 Chief sanitary inspector, Hawaii:
 D. S. Bowman, Hilo.
 Chief sanitarian-inspector, Maui:
 J. L. Osmer, Wailuku.
 Chief sanitary inspector, Kauai:
 F. B. Cook, Waimea.
 Physician in charge of tuberculosis bureau:
 A. N. Sinclair, M. D., Honolulu.
 Fiscal year ends June 30.

IDAHO.

Board of health:
 O. B. Steely, M. D., president, Pocatello.
 W. R. Hamilton, M. D., Weiser.
 J. H. Peterson, attorney general, Boise.
 J. H. Smith, State engineer, Boise.
 Ralph Falk, M. D., secretary, Boise.
 Executive health officer:
 Ralph Falk, M. D., Boise.
 Bacteriologist:
 E. E. Laubaugh, M. D., Boise.
 Chemist:
 H. Louis Jackson, Boise.
 Sanitary and pure-food inspector:
 J. K. White, Boise.
 Appropriation for health department:
 For current year, \$24,245.
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

ILLINOIS.

Board of health:
 John A. Robison, M. D., president, Chicago.
 T. A. Freeman, M. D., Mattoon.
 R. D. Luster, M. D., Granite City.
 E. S. Spindel, M. D., Springfield.
 T. B. Lewis, M. D., Hammond.
 C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., secretary.
 Executive health officer:
 C. St. Clair Drake, M. D., Springfield.
 Chief sanitary engineer:
 Paul Hansen, Springfield.
 Epidemiologist:
 Edward S. Godfrey, jr., M. D., Springfield.
 Registrar of vital statistics:
 George Thomas Palmer, M. D., Springfield.
 Bacteriologist:
 George F. Sorgatz, M. D., Springfield.

Chief inspector lodging-house department:
 George Delvigne, Chicago.
 Fiscal year ends September 30.

INDIANA.

Board of health:
 James S. Boyers, M. D., president, Decatur.
 H. H. Sutton, M. D., vice president, Aurora.
 J. L. Freeland, M. D., Indianapolis.
 Chas. B. Kern, M. D., Lafayette.
 J. N. Hurty, M. D., secretary, Indianapolis.
 State health commissioner:
 J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis.
 Assistant State health commissioner:
 William F. King, M. D.
 Epidemiologist:
 H. H. Mitchell, M. D.
 Bacteriological laboratory:
 William Shimer, A. B., M. D., superintendent.
 Ada E. Schweltzer, pathologist.
 Food and drug commissioner and chemist:
 H. E. Barnard, B. S., Ph. D.
 Engineer and water chemist:
 J. C. Diggs.
 Statistician:
 Charles A. Carter, M. D.
 Sources of revenue in addition to appropriation:
 The Pasteur laboratory is supported by 5 per cent of the surplus dog tax for the whole State. This amounts to \$7,032 annually. There is also available about \$430 annually, derived from licenses issued to cold-storage establishments.
 Fiscal year ends September 30.

IOWA.

Board of health:
 G. W. Clarke, governor, Des Moines.
 W. S. Allen, secretary of state, Des Moines.
 Frank S. Shaw, auditor of state, Des Moines.
 W. C. Brown, treasurer of state, Des Moines.
 Walter L. Bierring, M. D., president, Des Moines.
 George F. Severs, M. D., Centerville.
 John L. Tamsieca, M. D., Missouri Valley.
 H. A. Dittmer, M. D., Manchester.
 Lafayette Higgins, C. E., Des Moines.
 Guilford H. Sumner, secretary, Des Moines.
 Executive health officer:
 Guilford H. Sumner, M. D., Des Moines.
 Sanitary engineer:
 Lafayette Higgins, Des Moines.
 Bacteriologist:
 Henry Albert, M. D., Iowa City.
 Fiscal year ends June 30.

KANSAS.**Board of health :**

J. T. Axtell, M. D., president, Newton.
 Jessie T. Orr, M. D., Olathe.
 O. C. Baird, M. D., Chanute.
 Clay E. Coburn, M. D., Kansas City.
 William M. Earnest, M. D., Washington.
 C. H. Ewing, M. D., Larned.
 M. O. Lock, attorney, Topeka.
 O. D. Walker, M. D., Salina.
 C. H. Lerrigo, M. D., Topeka.
 H. L. Aldrich, M. D., Caney.
 S. J. Crumbine, M. D., secretary, Topeka.

Executive health officer :

S. J. Crumbine, M. D., Topeka.

Advisory board :

J. J. Sippy, M. D., epidemiologist, Topeka.
 C. A. Haskins, B. S., sanitary engineer, Lawrence.
 C. C. Young, M. S., director of water survey, Lawrence.
 L. H. S. Bailey, Ph. D., chemist, Lawrence.
 J. T. Willard, M. S., food analyst, Manhattan.
 L. E. Sayre, Ph. M., drug analyst, Lawrence.
 R. S. Magee, M. D., pathologist, Topeka.
 Sara E. Greenfield, M. D., bacteriologist, Topeka.
 F. W. Blackmar, sociologist, Lawrence.
 W. J. V. Deacon, statistician, Topeka.
 Leon A. Congdon, B. S., assistant chief food and drug inspector, Topeka.

Division of epidemiology :

J. J. Sippy, M. D., epidemiologist, Topeka.

Division of vital statistics :

W. J. V. Deacon, registrar, Topeka.

Division of food and drugs :

Leon A. Congdon, assistant chief food and drug inspector, Topeka.

Division of water and sewage :

Prof. C. A. Haskins, civil engineer, Lawrence.

Division of bacteriology :

S. E. Greenfield, M. D., bacteriologist, Topeka.

Water and sewage laboratory at University of Kansas :

Prof. C. C. Young, director, Lawrence.

Food laboratory at University of Kansas :

Prof. E. H. S. Bailey, director, Lawrence.

Drug laboratory :

Prof. L. E. Sayre, director, Lawrence.

Food laboratory at agricultural college :

Prof. J. T. Willard, director, Manhattan.

Division of publicity and public health education :

S. J. Crumbine, M. D., director, Topeka.

Sources of revenue other than appropriation :

Salaries of directors of laboratories, laboratory analysts and helpers, laboratory maintenance, and salaries of three engineers of the State board of health and other expert special workers are borne by the budget of the University of Kansas and State Agricultural College, at Lawrence and Manhattan, respectively, which total an aggregate sum estimated to be about \$30,000 per annum.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

KENTUCKY.**Board of health :**

John G. South, M. D., president, Frankfort.
 C. A. Fish, M. D., Frankfort.
 O. C. Robertson, M. D., Owensboro.
 Charles Z. Aud, M. D., Cecilian.
 I. A. Shirley, M. D., Winchester.
 George T. Fuller, M. D., Mayfield.
 W. W. Richmond, M. D., Clinton.
 A. T. McCormack, M. D., secretary, Bowling Green.

Advisory board :

Matt S. Cohen, secretary live-stock sanitary board, Frankfort.
 J. H. Kastle, director experiment station, Lexington.
 R. M. Allen, head pure food and drug division, Lexington.
 J. W. Gayle, M. D., secretary State board of pharmacy, Frankfort.
 A. O. Stanley, governor, president State tuberculosis commission, Frankfort.
 L. M. Maus, M. D., secretary State tuberculosis commission, Frankfort.
 John Mass, secretary State board of embalmers, Louisville.

Executive health officer :

A. T. McCormack, M. D., Bowling Green.

State sanitary engineer and chief bureau water analysis :

D. P. Curry, M. D., Bowling Green.

Chief bureau of bacteriology and of bacteriological laboratory :

L. H. South, M. D., Bowling Green.

State registrar :

W. L. Helzer, M. D., Bowling Green.

Appropriation for health department :

\$30,000 annually.

Other sources of revenue :

International Health Commission—
 \$5,000 for health work.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

LOUISIANA.

Board of health :
 Oscar Dowling, M. D., president, New Orleans.
 A. H. Gladden, M. D., vice president, Monroe.
 Wm. M. Perkins, M. D., secretary.
 T. T. Tarlton, M. D., Grand Coteau.
 Charles F. Gelbke, M. D., New Orleans.
 E. M. Ellis, M. D., Crowley.
 B. A. Ledbetter, M. D., New Orleans.
 Thomas A. Roy, M. D., New Orleans.
 Executive health officer :
 Oscar Dowling, M. D., New Orleans.
 State registrar of vital statistics :
 G. Farrar Patton, M. D., New Orleans.
 Bacteriologist :
 W. H. Seemann, M. D.
 Sanitary engineer :
 J. H. O'Neill.
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

MAINE.

Board of health :
 G. M. Woodcock, M. D., president, Bangor.
 Prof. Marshall P. Cram, Brunswick.
 W. L. Haskell, M. D., Lewiston.
 Eugene W. Goss, Auburn.
 Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
 Paul S. Hill, M. D., Biddeford.
 A. G. Young, M. D., secretary, Augusta.
 Executive health officer :
 A. G. Young, M. D., Augusta.
 Laboratory of hygiene :
 Prof. Henry D. Evans, director, Augusta.
 Appropriation for health department :
 Board of health----- \$7, 000
 Printing and binding----- 2, 500
 Department of vital statistics_ 3, 000
 State laboratory of hygiene_ 6, 500
 Epidemic fund----- 2, 000
 Total----- 21, 000
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

MARYLAND.

Board of health :
 William H. Welch, M. D., president, Baltimore.
 Nathan R. Gorter, M. D., commissioner, Baltimore.
 Albert C. Ritchie, attorney general, Baltimore.
 William W. Ford, M. D., Baltimore.
 Charles E. Phelps, jr., Baltimore.
 John S. Fulton, M. D., secretary, Baltimore.
 Executive health officer :
 John S. Fulton, M. D., Baltimore.

Bureau of communicable diseases :
 C. Hampson Jones, chief, Baltimore.
 Bureau of vital statistics :
 Frederic V. Beitler, chief, Baltimore.
 Food and drug commissioner :
 Charles Caspari, jr., Baltimore.
 Bureau of chemistry :
 W. B. D. Penniman, chief, Baltimore.
 Bureau of sanitary engineering :
 Robert B. Morse, chief, Baltimore.
 Bureau of bacteriology :
 Wm. Royal Stokes, chief, Baltimore.
 Appropriation for health department :
 \$124,500 per year.
 Fiscal year :
 From October 1 to September 30.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commissioner of health :
 Allan J. McLaughlin, M. D., Brookline.
 Public health council :
 Allan J. McLaughlin, M. D., chairman, Brookline.
 William T. Sedgwick, Ph. D., Sc. D., Boston.
 John T. Wheelwright.
 David L. Edsall, M. D., Milton.
 George C. Whipple, S. B., Cambridge.
 William J. Gallivan, A. B., M. D., Boston.
 Joseph E. Lamoureux, M. D., Lowell.
 Division of sanitary engineering :
 X. H. Goodnough, C. E., Boston.
 Division of communicable diseases :
 E. R. Kelley, M. D., director, Boston.
 Division of water and sewage laboratories :
 H. W. Clark, director and chemist, North Andover.
 Division of biologic laboratories :
 Milton J. Rosenau, M. D., director and pathologist, Boston.
 Division of food and drugs :
 Hermann C. Lythgoe, director and analyst.
 Division of hygiene :
 Selskar M. Gunn, director, Boston.
 Appropriation for health department :
 \$226,740 for the year 1916.
 Fiscal year ends November 30.

MICHIGAN.

Board of health :
 Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., president, Ann Arbor.
 Edward T. Abrams, M. D., vice president, Hancock.
 Jno. L. Burkart, M. D., secretary, Lansing.
 John H. Kellogg, M. D., Battle Creek.
 Andrew P. Biddle, M. D., Detroit.
 William D. Farley, Battle Creek.
 Henry S. Bartholomew, M. D., Lansing.
 Executive health officer :
 Jno. L. Burkart, M. D., Lansing.

Laboratory division :**Lansing—**

A. A. Spoor, M. D., bacteriologist,
Lansing.

George T. Buckell, M. A., assist-
ant bacteriologist, Lansing.

Houghton—

E. R. Chambers, B. S., bacteri-
ologist, Houghton.

Engineering division :

E. D. Rich, C. E., State sanitary engi-
neer, Lansing.

MINNESOTA.**Board of health :**

W. A. Jones, M. D., president, Minne-
apolis.

C. Graham, M. D., vice president,
Rochester.

W. C. Chambers, M. D., Blue Earth.

C. W. More, M. D., Eveleth.

Egil Boeckmann, M. D., St. Paul.

Werner Hemstead, M. D., Brainerd.

F. N. Hunt, M. D., Fairmont.

David N. Jones, M. D., Minneapolis.

L. P. Wolff, C. E., St. Paul.

Executive health officer :

H. M. Bracken, M. D., St. Paul.

Division of preventable diseases :

A. J. Chesley, M. D., director, Minne-
apolis.

Division of sanitation :

H. A. Whittaker, director, Minneapolis.

Fiscal year ends July 31.

MISSISSIPPI.**Board of health :**

C. D. Mitchell, president, Pontotoc.

T. F. Elkin, M. D., Tupelo.

L. L. McDougal, M. D., Booneville.

J. H. McNeill, M. D., Olive Branch.

S. E. Eason, M. D., New Albany.

T. W. Reagan, M. D., Union.

W. W. Hall, M. D., Ruleville.

S. W. Glass, M. D., Lyon.

T. H. Scay, M. D., Laurel.

H. F. Garrison, M. D., Seminary.

B. L. Crawford, M. D., Tylertown.

J. H. Johnson, M. D., Brookhaven.

J. D. Gilleylen, M. D., Jackson.

Secretary and executive officer :

J. D. Gilleylen, M. D., Jackson.

Director of public health :

W. S. Leathers, M. D., University.

Chief sanitary inspector :

Willey Walley, M. D., Jackson.

Directory of the laboratory :

C. R. Stingily, M. D., Jackson.

Deputy State registrar :

R. W. Hall, M. D., Lumberton.

Appropriation for health department :

\$32,000.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

MISSOURI.**Board of health :**

F. H. Matthews, M. D., president,
Liberty.

G. O. Cuppage, M. D., vice president,
Moberly.

J. A. B. Adcock, M. D., secretary,
Jefferson City.

G. B. Schulz, M. D., Cape Girardeau.

R. L. Wills, M. D., Neosho.

Ira W. Upshaw, M. D., St. Louis.

T. H. Wilcoxon, M. D., Bowling Green.

Executive health officer :

J. A. B. Adcock, M. D., State registrar
of vital statistics, Jefferson City.

Chief statistician :

C. J. Kaiser, Jefferson City.

State bacteriologist :

George H. Jones, M. D., Jefferson City.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

MONTANA.**Board of health :**

D. J. Donohue, M. D., president, Glen-
dive.

W. J. Butler, M. D., vice president,
Helena.

W. F. Cogswell, M. D., secretary,
Helena.

Samuel V. Stewart, governor, Helena.

J. B. Poindexter, attorney general,
Helena.

S. A. Cooney, M. D., Helena.

E. F. Maginn, M. D., Butte.

Executive health officer :

W. F. Cogswell, M. D., Helena.

Bacteriologist :

Emil Starz, Helena.

Chemist :

Prof. W. M. Cobleigh, Bozeman.

Fiscal year ends February 28.

NEBRASKA.**Board of health :**

John H. Morehead, governor, Lincoln.

Willis E. Reed, attorney general, Lin-
coln.

A. O. Thomas, superintendent of pub-
lic instruction, Lincoln.

Board of secretaries :

C. T. Burchard, M. D., president, Falls
City.

E. Arthur Carr, M. D., vice president,
Lincoln.

L. Stark, M. D., treasurer, Hartington.

H. B. Cummins, M. D., secretary,
Seward.

State health inspector :

J. D. Case, M. D., Lincoln.

Department of bacteriology :

William F. Wild, M. D., director.

Department of vital statistics :

J. D. Case, M. D., director.

Fiscal year ends April 30.

NEVADA.

Board of health:
 W. H. Hood, M. D., president, Reno.
 R. H. Mullin, M. D., Reno.
 S. L. Lee, M. D., secretary, Carson.
Executive health officer:
 S. L. Lee, M. D., Carson.
State hygienic laboratory:
 W. B. Mack, M. D., director.
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Board of health:
 Rolland H. Spaulding, governor, Rochester.
 James P. Tuttle, attorney general, Manchester.
 Robert Fletcher, C. E., president, Hanover.
 Geo. C. Wilkins, M. D., Manchester.
 D. E. Sullivan, M. D., Concord.
 Irving A. Watson, M. D., secretary, Concord.
Executive health officer:
 Irving A. Watson, M. D., Concord.
Laboratory of hygiene:
 Irving A. Watson, M. D., director, Concord.
 Charles D. Howard, B. S., chemist, Concord.
 H. N. Kingsford, M. D., bacteriologist, Hanover.
 Chas. Duncan, M. D., bacteriologist, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

Board of health:
 William H. Chew, president, Salem.
 M. N. Baker, C. E., vice president, Montclair.
 E. A. Ayers, M. D., Branchville.
 Oliver Kelly, Oak Tree.
 Clyde Potts, C. E., Morristown.
 J. Oliver McDonald, M. D., Trenton.
 Henry Spence, M. D., Jersey City.
 John M. Everitt, V. M. D., Hacketts-town.
Executive health officer:
 Jacob C. Price, director of health and secretary of the board, Trenton.
Assistant director of health:
 R. B. Fitz-Randolph.
Division of general administration:
 Charles J. Merrell, chief clerk.
Bureau of medical supervision:
 A. Clark Hunt, M. D., chief.
Bureau of local health administration:
 D. C. Bowen, chief.
Bureau of food and drugs:
 Wm. G. Tice, B. Sc., acting chief.
Division of milk control—
 Geo. W. McGuire, chief.
Bureau of vital statistics:
 David S. South, chief.

Bureau of engineering:
 Chester G. Wigley, C. E., chief.
Bureau of education and publicity:
 Millard Knowlton, M. D., chief.
Division of child hygiene and nursing—
 Bertha F. Johnson, M. D., chief.
Laboratory of hygiene:
 R. B. Fitz-Randolph, chief.
Appropriation for health department:
 \$128,000.
 Fiscal year ends October 31.

NEW MEXICO.

Board of health:
 J. A. Massie, M. D., president, Santa Fe.
 R. K. McClanahan, M. D., vice president, East Las Vegas.
 W. E. Kaser, M. D., secretary-treasurer, East Las Vegas.
 L. G. Rice, M. D., Albuquerque.
 W. T. Joyner, M. D., Roswell.
 W. R. Lovelace, M. D., Albuquerque.
 G. V. Hackney, M. D., San Marcial.
Executive health officer:
 W. E. Kaser, M. D., East Las Vegas.
Appropriation for health department:
 None.
 Fiscal year ends December 31.

NEW YORK.

Public health council:
 Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., Albany.
 Simon Flexner, M. D., New York.
 Henry M. Ogden, C. E., Ithaca.
 Mrs. Elmer Blair, Albany.
 Homer Folks, Yonkers.
 Wilhelm Gaertner, Buffalo.
 T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., New York City.
Executive health officer:
 Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., commissioner of health, Albany.
Deputy commissioner of health:
 Linsly R. Williams, M. D., Albany.
Secretary:
 Willard J. Denno, M. D., Albany.
Consulting staff:
 Wm. H. Park, M. D., New York City department of health.
 Theobald Smith, M. D., Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
 Alvah H. Doty, M. D.
 Geo. D. Stewart, M. D., New York University, New York.
 Frederic C. Curtis, M. D., Albany.
 L. Emmett Holt, M. D., Columbia University, New York.
 Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, Cornell University, Ithaca.
 Prof. C. E. L. Winslow, Yale University, New Haven.
Division of sanitary engineering:
 Theodore Horton, chief engineer, Albany.

Division of laboratories and research :
Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D., director, Albany.

Division of vital statistics :
Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., director, Albany.

Division of communicable diseases :
Fred. M. Meader, M. D., director, Albany.

Division of child hygiene :
Henry L. K. Shaw, M. D., director, Albany.

Division of public health education :
Matthias Nicoll, jr., M. D.

Division of public health nursing :
C. Josephine Durkee.

Division of sanitary supervisors :
Otto R. Eichel, M. D.

Fiscal year ends October 1.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Board of health :
J. Howell Way, M. D., president, Waynesville.

Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Raleigh.

J. L. Ludlow, C. E., Winston-Salem.

W. O. Spencer, M. D., Winston-Salem.

Thomas E. Anderson, M. D., Statesville.

Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, M. D., Greenville.

Edward J. Wood, M. D., Wilmington.

F. R. Harris, M. D., Henderson.

Cyrus Thompson, M. D., Jacksonville.

Executive health officer :

W. S. Rankin, M. D., secretary and treasurer, Raleigh.

State laboratory of hygiene :

C. A. Shore, M. D., director.

Bureau of engineering and education :

Warren H. Booker, C. E., chief.

Bureau of vital statistics :

J. R. Gordon, M. D., chief.

State sanatorium :

L. B. McBrayer, M. D., superintendent.

Bureau of rural sanitation :

Geo. M. Cooper, M. D., chief.

Fiscal year ends November 30.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Board of health :

H. J. Linde, attorney general, president, Bismarck.

A. M. Call, M. D., vice president, Rugby.

C. J. McGurran, M. D., secretary, Devils Lake.

Executive health officer :

C. J. McGurran, M. D., Devils Lake.

Bacteriologist :

L. D. Bristol, M. D.

Pure food commissioner :

Prof. E. F. Ladd.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

OHIO.

Board of health :

Angus MacIvor, M. D., president, Marysville.

H. T. Sutton, M. D., vice president, Zanesville.

Wm. T. Miller, M. D., Cleveland.

Homer C. Brown, D. D. S., Columbus.

Oscar Hasencamp, M. D., Toledo.

J. Morton Howell, M. D., Dayton.

W. W. Ryall, M. D., Youngstown.

Edward C. Turner, attorney general, Columbus.

Executive health officer :

Assistant secretary :

James E. Bauman attorney at law, Columbus.

Division of sanitary engineering :

W. H. Dittoe, cer. engr., chief engineer, Columbus.

Division of laboratories :

L. H. van Buskirk, B. S., in chem. eng., director, Columbus.

Division of public health education and tuberculosis :

R. G. Paterson, Ph. D., director, Columbus.

Division of communicable diseases :

F. G. Boudreau, M. D., C. M., director, Columbus.

Division of industrial hygiene :

E. R. Hayhurst, A. M., M. D., director, Columbus.

Division of child hygiene :

Frances M. Hollingshead, A. M., M. D., director, Columbus.

Division of plumbing inspection :

W. C. Groeniger, State inspector, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA.

State commissioner of health :

John W. Duke, M. D., Guthrie.

OREGON.

Board of health :

W. B. Morse, M. D., president, Salem.

E. A. Pierce, M. D., Portland.

E. B. Pickel, M. D., Medford.

A. C. Seely, M. D., Roseburg.

Andrew C. Smith, M. D., Portland.

M. B. Marcellus, M. D., Portland.

David N. Roberg, M. D., secretary, Portland.

Executive health officer :

David N. Roberg, M. D., Portland.

State bacteriological laboratory :

David N. Roberg, M. D., director, Portland.

Bacteriologist :

Miss Emma Howe.

Assistant State registrar :

Miss A. L. McBride.

Appropriation for health department:
\$15,000.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Executive health officer:

Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., commissioner of health, Harrisburg.

Assistant to commissioner:

J. W. Warren, M. D., Harrisburg.

Secretary:

Harry Lindley, Harrisburg.

Advisory board:

Adolph Koenig, M. D., Pittsburgh.

Lee Masterton, C. E., Johnstown.

Charles B. Penrose, M. D., Philadelphia.

Daniel P. Gerberich, M. D., Lebanon.

Clarence J. Marshall, M. D., Harrisburg.

Division of medical inspection:

B. Franklin Royer, M. D., chief medical inspector, Harrisburg.

Laboratories and experimental station:

J. B. Rucker, Jr., M. D., chief of the laboratories, Philadelphia.

Division of sanatoria:

F. C. Johnson, M. D., medical director, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, No. 1, Mont Alto.

W. G. Turnbull, M. D., medical director, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, No. 2, Cresson.

T. H. A. Stites, M. D., medical director, Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, No. 3, Hamburg.

Division of tuberculosis dispensaries:

Carl Schaffle, M. D., medical inspector, Harrisburg.

Division of distribution of biological products:

J. Moore Campbell, M. D., chief, Harrisburg.

Division of sanitary engineering:

C. A. Emerson, jr., acting chief engineer.

Bureau of vital statistics:

Wilmer R. Batt, M. D., State registrar, Harrisburg.

Division of accounting and purchasing:

E. I. Simpson, chief, Philadelphia.

Division of supplies:

Charles Hartzell, superintendent, Harrisburg.

Appropriation for health department:

\$4,368,431.45 for two years, June 1, 1915, to June 1, 1917.

Fiscal year ends June 1.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Director of health:

J. D. Long, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Manila.

Assistant director of health:

Vicente de Jesus, M. D., Manila.

Baguio hospital division:

Frank W. Vincent, M. D., chief, Baguio, Benguet.

Bontoc hospital division:

Henry Pick, M. D., acting chief, Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Butuan hospital division:

Florentino Ampil, M. D., chief, Butuan, Agusan.

Clerical division:

D. W. Egner, chief, Manila.

Culion leper colony division:

Paul Clements, M. D., chief, Culion.

Inspection division:

Vicente de Jesus, M. D., chief, Manila.

Iwahig penal colony division:

Jose Marfori, M. D., acting chief, Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

Philippine General Hospital division:

W. E. Musgrave, M. D., director, Manila.

Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing:

Miss Elsie P. McCloskey, chief nurse and superintendent, Manila.

Prison sanitation division:

J. W. Smith, M. D., chief, Manila.

Property division:

B. D. Burnham, chief, Manila.

Sanitary engineering division:

George H. Guerdrum, chief, Manila.

San Lazaro Hospital division:

Almon P. Goff, M. D., chief, Manila.

Southern Islands Hospital division:

Arlington Pond, M. D., chief, Cebu.

Statistical division:

Manuel Gomez, M. D., chief, Manila.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

PORTO RICO.

Board of health:

Francisco del Valle Atilas, M. D., president, San Juan.

Jose N. Carbonell, M. D., San Juan.

Jorge Dominguez, San Juan.

Eliseo Font y Guillot, M. D., San Juan.

Jose J. Monclova, San Juan.

Gustavo Muñoz y Diaz, M. D., San Juan.

Jose Lugo-Viña, M. D., secretary, San Juan.

Francis W. Dalrymple, San Juan.

Executive health officers:

William F. Lippitt, M. D., director of sanitation, San Juan.

A. Ruiz Soler, M. D., assistant director of sanitation, San Juan.

Appropriation for health department:

Sanitation service proper_ \$149,860.00

Leper colony_ 11,911.00

Quarantine hospital_ 2,032.00

Suppression of anemia_ 8,000.00

Appropriation for health department—Continued.

Emergency fund, control and suppression of epidemics	-----	\$33, 600. 59
Suppression of trachoma	-----	5, 243. 08
Mosquito extermination	-----	9, 664. 00
Rat extermination	-----	3, 000. 00

223, 400. 67

Fiscal year ends June 30, 1916.

RHODE ISLAND.

Board of health:

Alexander B. Briggs, M. D., president, Ashaway.
 Rev. George L. Locke, Bristol.
 John H. Bennett, M. D., Pawtucket.
 Robert M. Smith, M. D., Riverpoint.
 William L. Harris, M. D., Providence.
 Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., secretary, Providence.

Executive health officer:

Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., Providence.

Appropriation for health department: \$24,500 for 1916.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Board of health:

The State board of health consists of the South Carolina Medical Association, together with the attorney general and comptroller general of the State.

Executive committee:

Robt. Wilson, jr., M. D., chairman, Charleston.

D. B. Frontis, M. D., Kidge Spring.

C. C. Gambrell, M. D., Abbeville.

E. A. Hines, M. D., Anderson.

W. J. Burdell, M. D., Lugoff.

Wm. Egleston, M. D., Hartsville.

W. M. Lester, M. D., Columbia.

W. W. Dodson, M. D., Greenville (pharmaceutical member).

Thos. H. Peoples, attorney general, Columbia.

A. W. Jones, comptroller general, Columbia.

James A. Hayne, M. D., State health officer, Columbia.

Executive health officer:

James A. Hayne, M. D., Columbia.

Laboratory:

F. A. Coward, M. D., director, Columbia.

Appropriation for health department:

\$55,575.25 for current year.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State board of health:

H. R. Kenaston, M. D., president, Bonesteel.

State board of health—Continued.

F. E. Ashcroft, M. D., vice president, Deadwood.

E. W. Feige, M. D., Huron.

W. E. Daniels, M. D., Madison.

Park B. Jenkins, M. D., Waubay.

Executive health officer:

Park B. Jenkins, M. D., Waubay.

TENNESSEE.

Board of health:

R. E. Fort, M. D., president, Nashville.

W. J. Miller, M. D., vice president, Johnson City.

V. A. Biggs, M. D., Martin.

H. K. Bryson, Nashville.

Executive health officer:

R. Q. Lillard, M. D., Nashville.

Director of rural sanitation:

Olin West, M. D., Nashville.

Bacteriologist:

William Fitterer, M. D., Nashville.

Pure food and drug inspector:

Harry L. Askew, Nashville.

Registrar of vital statistics:

H. H. Shoulders, M. D., Nashville.

Fiscal year ends March 19.

TEXAS.

Board of health:

W. B. Collins, M. D., president, Austin.

L. W. Hollis, M. D., Abilene.

L. M. Weinfeld, M. D., San Antonio.

Hugh L. McLaurin, M. D., Dallas.

W. D. Littler, M. D., Fort Worth.

H. J. Childress, M. D., Gilmer.

E. M. Wood, M. D., Hutto.

W. A. Davis, M. D., secretary, Austin.

Executive health officer:

W. B. Collins, M. D., health officer, Austin.

State bacteriologist:

G. M. Graham, M. D., Austin.

Registrar of vital statistics:

W. A. Davis, M. D., Austin.

Fiscal year ends August 31.

UTAH.

Board of health:

Fred Stauffer, M. D., president, Salt Lake City.

T. B. Beatty, M. D., secretary, Salt Lake City.

F. S. Bascom, M. D., Salt Lake City.

C. E. McDermid, M. D., Winter Quarters.

A. F. Doremus, Salt Lake City.

H. K. Merrill, M. D., Logan.

Ezra C. Rich, M. D.

Executive health officer:

T. B. Beatty, M. D., Salt Lake City.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

VERMONT.

Board of health:
 Charles S. Caverly, M. D., president, Rutland.
 Henry D. Holton, M. D., Brattleboro.
 F. Thomas Kidder, M. D., treasurer, Woodstock.
 Charles F. Dalton, M. D., secretary, Burlington.

Executive health officer:
 Charles F. Dalton, M. D., Burlington.

Laboratory of hygiene:
 B. H. Stone, M. D., director, Burlington.

Sanitary engineer:
 J. W. Votey, C. E., Burlington.

Inspector:
 Henry A. Ladd, M. D., Burlington.

Fiscal year ends December 31.

VIRGINIA.

Board of health:
 W. M. Smith, M. D., president, Alexandria.
 S. W. Hobson, M. D., vice president, Newport News.
 J. B. Fisher, M. D., secretary, Midlothian.
 A. G. Crockett, M. D., Max Meadows.
 T. C. Firebaugh, M. D., Harrisonburg.
 Lewis E. Harvie, M. D., Danville.
 George Ben Johnston, M. D., Richmond.
 George B. Lawson, M. D., Roanoke.
 Stuart McGuire, M. D., Richmond.
 L. T. Royster, M. D., Norfolk.
 Reid White, M. D., Lexington.
 O. C. Wright, M. D., Jarratts.

Executive health officer:
 Ennon G. Williams, M. D., commissioner of health, Richmond.

Assistant commissioner:
 Roy K. Flannagan, M. D., Richmond.

Bacteriologist:
 J. O. Fitzgerald, jr., M. D., Richmond.

Assistant bacteriologist:
 A. P. Traynham, M. D., Richmond.

Sanitary engineer:
 Richard Messer, C. E., Richmond.

State registrar of vital statistics:
 W. A. Plocker, M. D., Richmond.

District health officer:
 W. A. Brumfield, M. D., Lynchburg.

Rural sanitation:
 Unit No. 1 director, E. L. Flanagan, M. D.
 Unit No. 2 director, R. W. Garnett, M. D.
 Unit No. 3 director, W. S. Keister, M. D.
 Unit No. 4 director, John Collinson, M. D.

Catawba Sanatorium:
 Business manager, A. Lambert Martin.

Catawba Sanatorium—Continued.
 Resident physician, John J. Lloyd, M. D.
 Assistant resident physician, B. L. Tallafiero, M. D.

Ivor Farm Sanatorium:
 _____, superintendent.

Appropriation for health department:
 Exclusive of Catawba Sanatorium----- \$50,000
 Catawba Sanatorium----- 50,000

Other sources of revenue:
 From International Health Commission \$7,800 for rural sanitation.
 Fees for inspecting hotels, about \$1,800.
 Fiscal year ends March 1.

WASHINGTON.

Board of health:
 Elmer E. Heg, M. D., president, Chiacumac.
 F. S. Hedges, M. D., Everett.
 Wilson Johnston, M. D., Spokane.
 Mrs. R. C. McCredie, Sunnyside.
 H. T. Graves, M. D., Olympia.

Executive health officer:
 Thomas D. Tuttle, M. D., commissioner of health, Seattle.

Epidemiologist:
 V. J. Capron, M. D., Seattle.

Consultant bacteriologist:
 E. P. Fick, M. D., Seattle.

Bacteriologist:
 Maria K. Schuhmeister, M. D., Seattle.

State sanitary inspector:
 T. R. Wilber, Seattle.

Fiscal year ends March 31.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Public health council:
 W. W. Golden, M. D., president, Elkins.
 S. L. Jepson, M. D., secretary, Charleston.

J. L. Pyle, M. D., Chester.
 F. F. Farnsworth, M. D., Frenchton.
 W. J. Davidson, M. D., Parkersburg.
 W. B. Stevens, Eckman.
 J. E. Robins, M. D., Charleston.

Executive health officer:
 S. L. Jepson, M. D., commissioner of health, Charleston.

Hygienic laboratory:
 John N. Simpson, M. D., director, Morgantown.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

WISCONSIN.

Board of health:
 W. F. Whyte, M. D., president, Watertown.
 E. S. Hayes, M. D., Eau Claire.
 C. H. Sutherland, M. D., Janesville.
 H. A. Mellike, M. D., Clintonville.

Board of health—Continued.

Otho Fiedler, M. D., Sheboygan.
 J. M. Furstman, M. D., Lacrosse.
 C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary, Madison.

Executive health officer:

C. A. Harper, M. D., Madison.

Bureau of education:

Bureau of contagious diseases:

C. A. Harper, M. D., Madison.

Bureau of sanitary engineering:

W. G. Kirchoffer, Madison.

Bureau of vital statistics:

L. W. Hutchcroft, statistician, Madison.

Laboratory:

W. D. Stovall, M. D., bacteriologist.
 E. J. Tully, chemist.

Fiscal year ends June 30.

WYOMING.

Board of health:

Anna G. Hurd, M. D., president, Sheridan.

Herbert T. Harris, M. D., Basin.

W. A. Wyman, M. D., secretary, Cheyenne.

Executive health officer:

W. A. Wyman, M. D., Cheyenne.

Appropriation for health department:

\$4,700 for two years.

Fiscal year ends April 1.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended May 20, 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.	225
Basements concreted (square feet, 69,495).....	73
Floors concreted (square feet, 27,015)....	20
Yards, passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 29,984).....	103
Total area of concrete laid (square feet, 126,494).....	

Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:

Inspections made.....	137
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	695
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,530
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,505
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	1,500

Old buildings:

Inspections made.....	306
Wooden floors removed.....	32
Yards and passageways, planking removed).....	4
New foundations walls installed (cubic feet).....	6,250
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 28,465).....	29
Basements concreted (square feet, 13,060).....	14
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 16,810).....	67
Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	58,335
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 4,060).....	5
Buildings razed.....	11
New garbage cans stamped approved....	525
Nuisances abated.....	319

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	10
Reinspections made on vessels.....	23
New rat guards procured.....	7
Defective rat guards repaired.....	13
Rats trapped on wharves and water front... 33	
Rats trapped on vessels.....	43
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	131
Traps set on vessels.....	223
Vessels trapped on.....	13
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama Pacific International Exposition Ground: (pieces).....	32,500
Bait used on water front and vessels bacon (pounds).....	6
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Poison used on water front (pounds).....	3

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

San Francisco:	
Collected.....	530
Examined.....	411
Found infected.....	None.
Oakland:	
Collected.....	14
Examined.....	14
Found infected.....	None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	243
Mus rattus.....	99
Mus alexandrinus.....	120
Mus musculus.....	47

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

County.	Col-lected.	Exam-ined.	Found infected.
Alameda.....	658	658	None.
Merced.....	546	546	2
Stanislaus.....	224	224	None.
San Luis Obispo.....	205	205	None.
Contra Costa.....	832	832	1
San Benito.....	669	669	None.
San Mateo.....	109	109	None.
Santa Clara.....	250	250	None.
Monterey.....	394	394	None.
Santa Cruz.....	374	374	None.
Fresno.....	43	43	None.
Total.....	4,391	4,394	3

OTHER ANIMALS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.

Rabbits.....	26
Kangaroo rats.....	2
Weasels.....	1
Badgers.....	1
Total.....	30
Found infected.....	None.

RANCHES INSPECTED.

Alameda County.....	64
Contra Costa County.....	62
Stanislaus County.....	56
Santa Clara County.....	39
San Benito County.....	32
Merced County.....	30
Santa Cruz County.....	26
San Mateo County.....	19
Monterey County.....	17
Fresno County.....	6
San Luis Obispo County.....	4
Total.....	355

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Merced County:

Shot May 10, 1916. Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Co. canal, 3 miles southeast of Snellings, secs. 10, 11, 15, T. 5 S., R. 14 E..	1
Shot May 12, 1916. Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Co. canal, 9 miles southeast of Snelling, secs. 26 and 34, T. 5 S., R. 15 E..	1

Contra Costa County:

Shot May 10, 1916. M. Griffith Ranch, 8 miles southwest of Antioch, sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 1 E.....	1
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RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ¹	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	None.....	May 10, 1916	1,603 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	May 12, 1916	7 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 18, 1916	33 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	do.....	Apr. 27, 1916	57 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	do.....	Apr. 22, 1916	27 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 28, 1916	4 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ 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, Fresno, Lassen, and Modoc.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

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

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.	
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	15
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	972
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	1,471
Clean bills of health issued.....	34
Foul bills of health issued.....	5

FIELD OPERATIONS.	
Rodents trapped.....	6,919
Premises inspected.....	7,347
Notices served.....	1,153
Garbage cans installed.....	8

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.	
By elevation.....	139
By marginal concrete wall.....	105
By concrete floor and wall.....	150
By minor repairs.....	259
Total buildings rat proofed.....	653

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.	
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	12
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	674
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	1,022
Clean bills of health issued.....	32
Foul bills of health issued.....	2

FIELD OPERATIONS.	
Rodents trapped.....	6,389
Premises inspected.....	6,755
Notices served.....	888
Number of garbage cans installed.....	6

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.	
By elevation.....	111
By marginal concrete wall.....	85
By concrete floor and wall.....	140
By minor repairs.....	219
Total buildings rat proofed.....	555
Concrete laid (square yards).....	5,063
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed.....	105
Buildings demolished.....	214
Total buildings rat proofed to date(abated). 116,580	

PLAGUE RATS.

Case No. 292:
Address, Washington Avenue and Broad Street.
Captured, May 5, 1916.
Diagnosis confirmed, May 30, 1916.
Treatment of premises: Discontinuance of dumping. Incineration of dump. 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.

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.	
Concrete laid (square yards).....	11,281
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed	106
Buildings demolished.....	141
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated). 116,025	

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus.....	264
Mus norvegicus.....	1,622
Mus alexandrinus.....	182
Mus musculus.....	4,845
Wood rats.....	62
Musk rats.....	22
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	196
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,997
Rodents examined.....	2,078
Rats suspected of plague.....	¹ 23
Plague rats confirmed.....	None.

PLAGUE RATS—continued.

Case No. 293:
Address, 312 Carondelet Street.
Captured, May 13, 1916.
Diagnosis confirmed, May 30, 1916.
Treatment of premises: Rat proofing initiated.
Intensive trapping.

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus.....	112
Mus norvegicus.....	1,219
Mus alexandrinus.....	113
Mus musculus.....	4,528
Wood rats.....	61
Musk rats.....	42
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	205
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,080
Rodents examined.....	1,480
Rats suspected of plague.....	¹ 21
Plague rats confirmed.....	2

PLAGUE STATUS TO JUNE 3, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.
Last case of rodent plague, May 13, 1916.
Total number of rodents captured to June 3. 733,506
Total number of rodents examined to June 3. 359,873
Total cases of rodent plague to June 3, by species:
Mus musculus..... 6
Mus rattus..... 18
Mus alexandrinus..... 13
Mus norvegicus..... 256
Total rodent cases to June 3, 1916..... 293

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 MAY 20, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	367	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	367	Cost per rat destroyed.....	20½ cents.
Examined microscopically.....	7	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined macroscopically.....	360	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18,	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	95	1916.	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	146	Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation,	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	90	Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
<i>Mus rattus</i>	36		

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED MAY 13, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,348	Classification of rats:	
Rats trapped.....	228	<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	471
Mongoose taken.....	64	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	301
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,348	<i>Mus rattus</i>	576
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	<i>Mus musculus</i>	936
		Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18,	
		1916.	
		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
		Dec. 16, 1915.	

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	11	4
Chicago, Ill.....	2	1	Northampton, Mass.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Wilmington, Del.....	3	1
Lynn, Mass.....	.....	1			

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1545.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	.....	2	Omaha, Nebr.....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	1	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	20	9	Philadelphia, Pa.....	8	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	6	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	7	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	2	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	5	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....

MALARIA.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Orange, N. J.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	Richmond, Va.....	2	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	2	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	2	.....		

MEASLES.**Washington—Seattle.**

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the week ended June 3, 1916, 409 cases of measles, with 1 death, were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 3,921 cases of the disease, with 8 deaths, reported since the beginning of the outbreak, February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1545.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		2	New Orleans, La.....	4	4
Chattanooga, Tenn.....		3	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....		1			

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	1	Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	
Butte, Mont.....	4	4	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	141	67	Norfolk, Va.....	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26	29	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	2	12	Philadelphia, Pa.....	58	34
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	21
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	4	Reading, Pa.....	7	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	7	
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	5	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	2
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	1	Stealton, Pa.....	1	
Manchester, N. H.....	4	4	Stockton, Cal.....	1	1
Morristown, N. J.....	1		Wilmington, N. C.....	1	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Bedford, Mass.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	
Newton, Mass.....	1		Trenton, N. J.....	1	1
New York, N. Y.....	2		Washington, D. C.....	1	

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

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the month of May, 1916, one case of rabies in a dog was reported at Seattle, Wash., making totals of 476 cases reported in dogs, 8 cases in cattle, 4 in cats, 2 in horses, and 1 in a hog, since the first appearance of the disease at Seattle.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1545.

SMALLPOX.**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 10, 1916, four new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Hennepin County, Minnetriska Township, 1; Hubbard County, Mantrap Lake Township, 1; Kandiyohi County, Willmar, 1; Lac qui Parle County, Madison Township, 5.

Porto Rico.

Surg. King reported that during the week ended June 2, 1916, new cases of smallpox were reported in Porto Rico as follows: Arecibo 1, Arroyo 2, Bayamon 1, Camuy 1, Gurabo 7, Juncos 1, Patillas 1, San Juan 45, Trujillo Alto 29, Utuado 1.

Texas—Galveston.

Surg. Bahrenburg reported that two cases of smallpox were notified at Galveston, Tex., June 8 and one case June 12, 1916, making a total of 22 cases of the disease reported at that place since January 1, 1916.

Washington—Seattle.

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the week ended June 3, 1916, 9 cases of smallpox were notified at Seattle, Wash., making a total of 37 cases since January 1, 1916.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	.....	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	8	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	4	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	5	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	3	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	74	6	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	4	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	5	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	10	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	8	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	8	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	5	.....	Wilmington, Del.....	1	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....	1	St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1545.

TYPHOID FEVER.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	1	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	5	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	7	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	5	.....	New London, Conn.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	.....	New Orleans, La.....	9	5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	27	3
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1	Norfolk, Va.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.....	3	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	3	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	4	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	15	5	Philadelphia, Pa.....	18	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	7	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	2	3	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	.....	1	Roanoke, Va.....	1	1
Elgin, Ill.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	5	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	.....	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	Stockton, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	.....	Taunton, Mass.....	2	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	Troy, N. Y.....	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	1	1	Waltham, Mass.....	5	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	3	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	1	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	.....	1
Marquette, Wis.....	1	.....	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Medford, Mass.....	1	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Georgia—Savannah.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ridlon reported by telegraph June 10, 1916, that a case of typhus fever was notified at Savannah, Ga., June 6, 1916.

Texas—San Antonio—Galveston.

Surg. Bahrenberg reported a case diagnosed as typhus fever at Galveston, Tex., June 6, in the person of a white woman who had been taken ill May 29 at San Antonio, Tex., where she was residing. The patient left San Antonio and arrived in Galveston June 1. Suitable precautions have been taken in Galveston to prevent the spread of the disease.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 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.	584,005	157	10	2	147	4	21		48	12
Boston Mass.	745,139	273	27	3	228	3	33	1	62	17
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	664	93	9	314	3	231	4	295	83
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	195	19	2	154	2	12	1	51	26
Detroit, Mich.	534,717	214	74	6	29	1	66	1	27	19
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,487	407	31	996	22	172	2	367	161
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	430	70	8	288	6	43	2	122	49
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	182	17		168	6	13		20	18
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	198	47	3	401	6	39	2	54	23
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	109	7				23		32	16
Cincinnati, Ohio	406,706	136	14		114	1	3		25	16
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	74	13	4	88		22		36	6
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	115	8		23		6		68	19
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	93	15		120		43		26	9
New Orleans, La.	366,484	151	15	1	38		2		34	26
San Francisco, Cal.	1,416,912	116	31	4	8		21		15	10
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	31	4		495		3		27	4
Washington, D. C.	358,679	122	6		82		4		26	14
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	72	3		80	2	2		7	6
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879	8	8		169		19			7
Portland, Ore.	272,833	49			13		10		1	
Providence, R. I.	250,025	82	14	2	15	2	15	3		4
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	60	8	2	108	1	3		30	5
St. Paul, Minn.	241,999	70	4		149		10	1	5	7
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	42			1		1		11	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	47	1		6				3	3
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	34	6		16		2		8	4
Camden, N. J.	104,349	8	8		9		2		2	
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	1	1	1	8				10	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	35	3		9	1	12		7	3
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	47	8		21	1	2		7	1
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	36	4	1	73		2		4	3
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	16	4		8		4		2	2
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	26	1		1		1		1	6
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	32	1	2	11	1	4	1	4	4
New Haven, Conn.	147,985	1	1		6	1	3		5	5
Oakland, Cal.	180,803	30	2	1	1		7		5	2
Omaha, Nebr.	163,200	32	5		13		6		4	4
Reading, Pa.	103,094	32	2		4		5	1	1	4
Richmond, Va.	154,674	44	2		438	2	2		7	9
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,367	23	8		31		5		9	1
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	27	3		70	1	9		3	3
Tacoma, Wash.	108,094	3	3		18				3	3
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	82	4		7				3	
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	44	11	1	83		14		4	10
Worcester, Mass.	160,323	50	1		62	3	4		5	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	8			10		3		3	
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582	17								2
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	8							1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	4	4						4	1
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	10	6		75	1			2	
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	12	1		87		2			
Charleston, S. C.	60,227	24			4	1			2	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58,575	45			6	1				2
Covington, Ky.	56,520	7			6		13		2	5
EI Paso, Tex.	51,936	50	2		2		3		2	3
Erie, Pa.	73,798	1	1		143		2			8
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	16	1						6	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,352	16	1		62		1		6	5
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,734	19	3			1			2	3
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	29	8		21		8		3	1
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	22	1		33		2		4	5

1 Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 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 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854				34		3		2	
Lancaster, Pa.	50,289		2		218		2		1	
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	32	6		4		2		3	5
Malden, Mass.	50,067	5	3		4		3		4	
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	28			30	1	2			
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	27						6		3
New Britain, Conn.	52,203	7	3	1	8		1		1	3
Norfolk, Va.	88,076				23			1	1	1
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	16			18		3		5	
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	20	6		5			2		
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	2	2		25		4		1	1
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	21							5	5
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	14	1		17			2	1	1
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	22	4		24			2	4	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	15	3		3		5	10	4	4
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588						3			
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	21	3		3		1	2	2	2
South Bend Ind.	67,030	9	1		42		1			
Springfield Ill.	59,468	7	5		8		4			
Springfield Ohio.	50,804	17			24		2	3		
Troy N. Y.	77,738		4		13		6	2	2	3
Wichita, Kans.	67,847				15		2	2	2	
Wilkes-Barre Pa.	75,218	24	1		17		6	4	2	
Wilmington Del.	93,161				8		1			
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	6	2						1	1
Brookline, Mass.	31,984	7			6		1	1	1	1
Butte, Mont.	42,918	24	2		8		1	4	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.	12,452	13	2		3		2	2	2	2
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	11			15				1	1
Danville, Ill.	31,554	9			7			2	1	1
Davenport, Iowa.	47,127		2				8			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,650				8		1		1	1
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	8			37			4		
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	6			1					
Everett, Mass.	38,307	9	1		5		2	1	1	1
Everett, Wash.	33,767	8			4					
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	12	1				2	1		
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	10	2		11		3	1		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	12			12			1		2
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319				110					
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,300				5		1	7		
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	12	3							
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	11			13		4	7	1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	10	1		7			1	1	1
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662				15		3			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	12			41			1	1	1
Madison, Wis.	30,084				2			1	1	1
Medford, Mass.	25,737				6		1	2		
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	8			5		1	4		
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		1		52					
Newport, Ky.	31,722	9	1				3	3	3	3
Newport, R. I.	29,631	10	2			1			1	1
Newton, Mass.	43,065	5			25		1			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	21	3	1	28		1	4		
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	7			20		1			
Ogden, Utah.	30,466	4	2	1			5			
Orange, N. J.	32,524	8	6		27					
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	11			7			3	1	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		4		4		1			
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	10	1		4		1	3	1	1
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	6	2		11					
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	13			61					1
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	6					4			
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	10	1	1	3		1	1	1	1
Staubenville, Ohio.	26,631	9	1		3		1			1
Stockton, Cal.	34,508	12	1		20		3	2		1
Superior, Wis.	45,285	11			20	1	2	2		1
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	8					1	2		

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended May 27, 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.										
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	6	1							2
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	7	3		6		1		3	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	19			15					
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495		2		2					
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	11							1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	15	1							1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	7			1					
Arlington, Mass.	12,549	6			10		1		2	
Braddock, Pa.	21,310				2		1		1	
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	3			1					1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1			15					
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765				14					
Concord, N. H.	22,490	10	2	1	16					1
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	8			30					1
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	2	1						1	
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	5	4							1
Marquette, Wis.	14,610				12					
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	2	1		1					
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	2			9		1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	7								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4					2			
New London, Conn.	20,771		4		37					
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	4					3		1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	8	1		5		2		2	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,290	2			1				1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	3			2		1			
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,160				4					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	6								1
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	3			15					
Wilkesburg, Pa.	22,361	11			3		2			
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	4								

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

FOREIGN.

CHILE.

Appointment of Health Officer—Antofagasta.

On May 1, 1916, Dr. Oscar C. Pickel was appointed health officer of Antofagasta, Chile. Dr. Pickel reports that the office of health officer is a new one, and that the sanitary laws consist of decrees issued by the local authorities. The first public-health decree, issued at the request of the health officer, was one requiring practicing physicians to report all cases of contagious diseases, with a penalty of a fine for not reporting.

Examination of Rats—Plague—Typhoid Fever.

During the two weeks ended May 13, 1916, there were reported 4 cases of plague and 1 case of typhoid fever. The health officer is already putting into force measures for the control of plague. Rats are being trapped and the proper care of garbage in cans is being considered.

Prevalence of Trachoma—Southern Chile.

An unusual prevalence of trachoma was reported present, May 12, 1916, in the southern part of Chile.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Plague Rats Found—Shanghai.

During the two weeks ended May 6, 1916, out of 626 rats examined at Shanghai, 2 plague-infected rats were found.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the 10-day period ended May 20, 1916, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment May 20, 1916.
Diphtheria.....	20	1	15
Leprosy.....	1	1	244
Malaria.....	1	.....	5
Measles.....	14	.....	17
Paratyphoid fever.....	.....	.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	3	.....	5
Smallpox.....	11	.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	11	.....	27
Varicella.....	2	.....	7

¹ Imported.

(1548)

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil and Vicinity.

Plague.—During the month of December, 1915, 188 cases of plague, with 71 deaths, were notified in Guayaquil and vicinity. From January 1 to April 30, 1916, 545 cases with 218 deaths were notified.

Yellow fever.—In December, 1915, yellow fever appeared in epidemic form. During the month 13 cases with 6 deaths were notified. The total number of cases notified in Guayaquil and vicinity from January 1 to April 30, 1916, was 72, with 33 deaths.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended May 20, 1916, 364 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended June 16, 1916.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 2-15.....		4	
Bombay.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 2-22.....		244	
Henzada.....	Apr. 2-15.....		11	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Apr. 17-30.....	3	1	
Java.....				Mar. 4-22, 1916: Cases, 4; deaths, 4.
Malang.....	Mar. 4-10.....	2	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	2	2	Not previously reported, 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Provinces—				
Cullion.....	Apr. 23-29.....	3	2	

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Apr. 30-May 13...	4		
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1		
Duran.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	5	2	
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 1-31.....	187	70	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	539	216	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-May 11, 1916: Cases, 1,221; deaths, 604.
Alexandria.....	May 4.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	May 8-9.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 5-10.....	9	3	
Beni-Souef.....	May 5-11.....	29	19	
Fayoum.....	May 5-11.....	66	31	
Galioubeh.....	May 9.....	2		
Gizeh.....	May 7-11.....	1	1	
Keneh.....	May 6.....	5	3	
Minieh.....	May 6-11.....	12	4	

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended June 16, 1916—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				Apr. 9-22, 1916: Cases, 6,970; deaths, 5,945.
Bassein	Apr. 2-15		55	
Bombay	Apr. 23-29	111	91	
Calcutta	Apr. 9-22		12	
Henzada	Apr. 2-15		13	
Karachi	Apr. 16-22	5	4	
Madras Presidency	Apr. 23-29		30	
Moulmein	Apr. 2-15		33	
Myingyan	Apr. 2-8		2	
Prome	Apr. 2-15		12	
Indo-China:				Feb. 26-Mar. 10, 1916: Cases, 83; deaths, 82. Including Surabaya City, Mar. 4-10, cases, 7; deaths, 9.
Saigon	Apr. 17-30	19		
Java:				
Kediri residency	Feb. 26-Mar. 10	14	14	
Paseroean residency	do	8	7	
Surabaya residency	do	17	17	
Sura'arta residency	do	44	44	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 9-15	21	18	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria—				
Vienna	Apr. 30-May 6	16		Present. Do.
China:				
Chungking	Apr. 16-22			
Nanking	Apr. 30-May 6			
Tientsin	Apr. 23-May 6	20	6	
France:				
Paris	Apr. 9-15	2		
Great Britain:				
London	May 7-13	1		
India:				
Bombay	Apr. 23-29	67	33	
Calcutta	Apr. 9-22		4	
Madras	Apr. 23-29	35	19	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Apr. 17-30	1		
Japan:				
Kobe	May 8-21	33	8	
Java:				
Ijember	Mar. 4-10	1	1	
Loomajang	do	1	1	
Modjokerto	do	1	1	
Mexico:				
Agascalientes	May 22-28		21	
Guadalajara	May 21-27	45	9	
Mazatlan	May 9-16		4	
Monterey	May 22-28		6	
Vera Cruz	May 15-21	3	1	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Apr. 23-May 6	7		
Porto Rico:				
Arecibo	May 27-June 2	1		
Arroyo	do	2		
Bayamon	do	1		
Camuy	do	1		
Gurabo	do	7		
Juncos	do	1		
Patillas	do	1		
San Juan	do	45		
Trujillo Alto	do	29		
Utualdo	do	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 7-13	8		
Russia:				
Moscow	Mar. 26-Apr. 29	186	54	
Petrograd	Mar. 19-Apr. 15	107	20	
Riga	Apr. 2-8	11		
Spain:				
Madrid	Apr. 1-30		25	
Valencia	Apr. 23-May 6	11	2	

 Jan. 1-31, 1916: Cases, 4; 1 death.
 Feb. 1-29, 1916: Cases, 2.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended June 16, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 9-15.....	1		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Apr. 23-29.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	May 6-19.....		2	

TYPHUS FEVER.

China:					
Tientsin.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1			
Germany:					
Aix la Chapelle.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....		2		
Berlin.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....		3		
Frankfort on Main.....	Apr. 29-May 6.....		1		
Königsberg.....	May 7-13.....	1			
Greece:					
Saloniki.....	Apr. 17-23.....		2		
Java:					Mar. 4-22, 1916: Cases, 5; deaths, 5.
Kediri.....	Mar. 4-10.....	2	2		
Samarang.....	do.....	1	1		
Mexico:					
Aguascalientes.....	May 22-28.....		22		
Guadalajara.....	May 21-27.....	8	2		
Sweden:					
Stockholm.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	1			

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:					
Duran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1		
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13	6		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	66	31		
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1			
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	5	1		

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Total, Oct. 25, 1915-Jan. 2, 1916: Cases, 412; deaths, 165. Jan. 3-Feb. 5, 1916: Cases, 138; deaths, 47.
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	209	66	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	153	55	Present.
Cattaro.....	Apr. 2.....			
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 3.....	8	6	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 22.....	45	17	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 20.....	247	105	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 14.....	279	265	
Hungary.....	Oct. 18-Jan. 2.....	339	197	Nov. 18-Dec. 10, 1915: Cases, 675; deaths, 276. In a prison camp.
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 27.....	31	27	
Borneo:				
Putatan.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
Greece:				
Corfu.....	Mar. 9-28.....		30	
India:				
Bassein.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....		29	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 1.....		32	
Bombay.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 1.....	4	3	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....		139	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 3.....		387	
Henzada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Do.....	Feb. 26-Apr. 1.....		4	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	29	23	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued				
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 26.....		12	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 18.....		46	
Mergui.....	Oct. 23-Jan. 1.....		12	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....		23	
Moulmein.....	Mar. 12-18.....		1	
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 25.....		15	
Pakkoku.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....		45	
Pegu.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 18.....		5	
Prome.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....		106	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....	88	69	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 25.....	64	47	
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. 16.....	12	4	
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. 15.....	6	5	Apr. 14, 1916: Epidemic.
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	
Cheribon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1		Vicinity of Batavia.
Modjokerto.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 3.....	1	1	
Persia:				
Enzeli.....	Nov. 6-12.....		10	Nov. 22, 1915: Still present.
Do.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 2.....		11	Present.
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.
Do.....	Feb. 6.....			Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 4.....	25	12	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 14-27.....	4	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 8.....	9	10	
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Dec. 2-4.....	15	10	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 8.....			Present.

PLAGUE.

Argentina:				
Cordoba Province.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22.....	49	11	In 10 localities.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 19.....	18	11	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	37	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 8.....	59	58	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....	5	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	47	16	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2		Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285;
Do.....	Apr. 11.....	1		deaths, 120. Jan. 1-May 4,
Assiout Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	1916: Cases, 1,091; deaths, 535.
Do.....	Jan. 2-May 4.....	239	106	
Assouan Province.....	Mar. 17-30.....	2	1	
Beni-Souef Province.....	Mar. 23-May 4.....	68	28	
Fayoum Province.....	Jan. 23-May 4.....	348	143	
Garbieh Province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6	48	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 13.....	2	1	
Girgeh Province.....	Feb. 18-May 3.....	42	30	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Gizeh Province	Dec. 27	1	1	
Do	Mar. 5-May 4	25	7	
Keneh Province	Feb. 15-22	4	3	
Minieh Province	Nov. 27-Dec. 31	13	9	
Do	Jan. 1-May 4	150	69	
Port Said	Aug. 13-Nov. 1	3	2	
Do	Apr. 6-May 4	7	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:				
Akyab	Jan. 16-29		1	Oct. 31, 1915-Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 40,533; deaths, 34,225. Jan. 2-Apr. 8: Cases, 109,105; deaths, 88,530.
Bassein	Dec. 26-Jan. 1		3	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 2		88	
Bombay	Nov. 9-Jan. 1	53	51	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 29	1,412	1,087	
Calcutta	Nov. 21-27		1	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 8		26	
Henzada	Dec. 26-Jan. 1		1	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 1		314	
Karachi	Nov. 7-20	2	2	
Do	Mar. 25-Apr. 15	2	2	
Madras	Jan. 2-8	1		
Madras Presidency	Oct. 16-Nov. 5		118	Madras Presidency, Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915: Cases, 141,356; deaths, 109,095.
Do	Nov. 12-Jan. 1	1,839	1,288	
Do	Jan. 9-Apr. 22	4,927	3,427	
Mandalay	Oct. 24-Jan. 1		266	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 8		1,152	
Moulmein	Feb. 13-Apr. 1		94	
Myingyan	Jan. 30-Apr. 1		54	
Pakkokku	Mar. 12-18		1	
Pegu	Jan. 9-Apr. 8		87	
Prome	do		123	
Rangoon	Oct. 1-Dec. 18	68	66	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 1	825	778	
Toungoo	Jan. 10-Apr. 1		8	
Indo-China:				
Anam Province	Sept. 1-30	9	5	Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 72; deaths, 65.
Cambodia Province	do	20	19	
Cochin China Province	do	2		
Saigon	Oct. 25-Dec. 5	8	5	
Do	Jan. 3-Apr. 16	101	38	
Tonkin Province	Sept. 1-30	41	41	
Java:				
Kediri residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	527	507	Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 1,689; deaths, 1,628. Year 1915: Cases, 4,884; deaths, 4,482, among Chinese and natives. Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1916: Cases, 775; deaths, 727.
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	163	159	
Madison 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	
Surbaya	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-Mar. 2	3		
Peru:				
Ancachs Department	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915	8	6	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 455; deaths, 240. In addition, 18 cases, cause of disease unknown.
Arequipa Department	do	23	15	
Callao Department	do	39	13	
Lambaveque Department	do	102	38	
Libertad Department	do	123	63	
Lima Department	do	104	63	
Piura Department	do	52	33	
Tumbez, Province, Piura	do	4	9	
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Transbaikal Province	October, 1914	16	13	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	Nov. 28-Dec. 4	1	1	
Singapore	Oct. 31-Dec. 18	5	2	
Do	Feb. 20-26	1	1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 14-20.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 8.....	273	250	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 19.....	36	22	
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		On s. s. Yulgilbar from Sydney. Case returned to Sydney.
Newcastle district.....				Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 53. Jan. 7-Mar. 23, 1916: Cases, 17.
Newcastle.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 13.....	7		
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		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.
Taree district.....	Jan. 7-13.....	2		
Wyong district.....	Jan. 3-6.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,600. Jan. 16-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. 29.....	149	38	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	373		In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22.....	201	6	
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-May 20.....	6		
Canary Islands:				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic.
Arucas.....	Dec. 5-18.....			Present.
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 25.....	3		

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Antung.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 23.....	3		Present.
Chungking.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 15.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 21-27.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 16.....			Do.
Harbin.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 26.....	12		
Do.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 13.....	5		
Hongkong.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 15.....	101	85	
Nanking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....			Do.
Do.....	Jan. 16-29.....			Apr. 22: Present.
Shanghai.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 8.....	3		
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....		2	
Do.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 22.....	49	21	
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:				
Marseille.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....		2	
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 19-25.....	3		
Germany:				
Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.				
Bavaria—				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
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		Of these, 8 in one institution.
Do.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Saxony.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		On. s. s. from Bombay.
Cardiff.....	Jan. 30-May 13.....	44	2	
Liverpool.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 8.....	7		From vessels.
Manchester.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1		
South Shields.....	Mar. 5-Apr. 22.....	5	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. 22.....	1,571	817	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 8.....		43	
Karachi.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 25.....	5	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	46	20	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 22.....	924	302	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 11.....	14	7	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 1.....	449	125	
Toungoo.....	Dec. 5-11.....		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Feb. 28-Apr. 16.....	14	1	
Italy:				
Turin.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	6		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Apr. 17-May 7.....	37	3	
Yokohama.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 19.....	12	2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java				Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 558; deaths, 118. Jan. 1-Mar. 15, 1916: Cases, 313; deaths, 74.
Batavia	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	36	13	
Do.	Jan. 4-Mar. 15	35	21	
Samarang	Nov. 12-22	2		
Do.	Feb. 12-25	4	2	
Surabaya	Feb. 19-25	2	2	
Malta	Dec. 1-31	1		
Manchuria:				
Harbin	Nov. 15-28	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Agascalientes	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	11	7	
Do.	Jan. 10-May 21		371	
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-May 6		24	Present Jan. 1-Feb. 10; estimated number cases, 70.
Guadalajara	Dec. 5-25	21	7	
Do.	Jan. 2-May 20	220	66	
Hermosillo	Dec. 12-Mar. 4	141	29	Feb. 13, from 50 to 100 (estimated) cases present within radius of 50 miles of city.
Juarez	Feb. 11-Mar. 19	13		Including 53 cases brought Feb. 9-15, from Sonora.
Laguna	May 3	10		Feb. 29, 2 cases on train from Mexico City to El Paso.
Mazatlan	Jan. 25-May 16	65	59	
Mexico City				
Monterey	Dec. 13-19	5	3	
Do.	Jan. 3-May 21	46	13	
Naco	Feb. 15	2		
Nogales	Feb. 7-Mar. 4	27	3	
Piedras Negras	Jan. 10-May 6	23	24	
Progreso	Dec. 5-18	2		
Salina Cruz	Jan. 1-15	1	1	
Saltillo	May 1-15	5		
Tampico	Dec. 7-31		21	Jan. 14: Epidemic; estimated cases, 100.
Do.	Jan. 1-May 10		117	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 13-Jan. 1	34	29	
Do.	Jan. 3-May 7	124	96	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Jan. 15-Apr. 22	41	4	
Persia:				
Teheran	Nov. 25-Dec. 10		140	
Porto Rico:				
Arecibo	Apr. 29-May 19	4		
Arroyo	Apr. 29-May 26	6		
Barros	May 13-19	3		
Bayamon	do	1		
Caguas	do	1		
Carolina	Apr. 29-May 19	2		
Cataño	do	2		
Cidra	May 20-26	2		
Fajardo	May 13-19	3		
Gurabo	Apr. 29-May 19	8		
Humacao	do	1		
Juncos	May 13-26	6		
Loiza	Apr. 29-May 19	39		
Mayaguez	May 13-19	2		
Rio Piedras	Apr. 29-May 26	10		
San Juan	do	100		
San Lorenzo	do	7		
Trujillo Alto	do	71	2	
Utua	May 13-19	3		
Vieques	do	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 5-26	4		
Do.	Feb. 13-Apr. 22	14		
Russia:				
Moscow	Mar. 5-25	138	34	
Petrograd	Oct. 24-Dec. 25	125	37	
Do.	Jan. 2-Mar. 18	316	112	
Riga	Nov. 14-Jan. 1	6		Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1.
Do.	Mar. 19-25	1		
Siberia—				
Viadivostok	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	10	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Nov. 23-Dec. 4		1	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 25.....	65	15	
Singapore.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	9	1	
Do.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 1.....	29	6	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25.....	43		
Do.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 11.....	53		Jan. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 13; received out of date.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 10-Dec. 25.....	75	31	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	21	9	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 17-23.....	2		
Do.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
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, 430.
Trieste.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6		Jan. 9-Feb. 12, 1916: Cases, 1,580.
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	2	
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	Jan. 24-Feb. 6, 1916: Cases, 50; deaths, 4.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22.....	20		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 8.....		2	
China:				
Antung.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5.....	2		
Do.....	Mar. 13-May 1.....	2		
Chefoo.....	Apr. 9-22.....	3	1	
Tientsin.....	Mar. 19-25.....		1	
(Cub):				
Habana.....	Feb. 1-10.....	2	1	Imported from Mexico.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 31.....	5	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15.....	226	59	
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. 8.....	2	6	
Bromberg, Govt. district.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1	1	
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	

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....	10	.....
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22.....	27	4	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1	.....
Marburg.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1	1	
Mersburg, Govt. district.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 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	2	
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1	.....
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	
Southampton.....	May 7-13.....	.....	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Oct. 24-Jan. 2.....	.....	186	Dec. 10: Present among troops
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 2.....	.....	29	
Do.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 16.....	.....	4	
Yehije-Vardar.....	Dec. 10.....	.....	.....	Present among troops.
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3	.....
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3	.....
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Feb. 27-May 7.....	247	.....	Jan. 1-May 7, 1916: Cases, 327.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Jan. 3.....	25	13	Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 42;
Do.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 1.....	63	13	deaths, 28. Jan. 3-Mar. 3, 1916:
Kediri.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1	1	Cases, 80; deaths, 24.
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 7.....	7	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 25.....	18	7	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	.....	12	
Do.....	Jan. 10-May 21.....	.....	129	
Guadalaajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Do.....	Feb. 6-May 20.....	202	46	
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.
Nogales.....	May 30.....	.....	.....	May 15-21: Deaths, 2.
Nuevo Laredo.....	May 7.....	1	.....	From Guayamas.
Oaxaca.....	Dec. 9.....	.....	1	Soldier.
Piedras Negras.....	Mar. 5-18.....	2	.....	American.
Queretaro.....	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	Prevalent. Estimated number
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 16-21.....	1	.....	cases, 500.
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1	.....	In person from Mexico City
Saltillo.....	May 1-15.....	.....	20	
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Jan. 11-May 10.....	.....	12	Apr. 24, 1916: Present
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. 18.....	67	17	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-20.....	12	.....
Do.....	Mar. 12-18.....	2	.....
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 16.....	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—
Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 9, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continue 1.

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

YELLOW FEVER.

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

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Harrison Antinarcotic Law—Section 8 Does not Prohibit Possession of Habit-Forming Drugs by a Person Who is not Required to Register.

UNITED STATES *v.* JIN FUEY MOY. (June 5, 1916.)

The Harrison antinarcotic law is a revenue measure, and while it may be assumed that the statute has a moral end as well as revenue in view, the statute must be construed as a revenue measure.

The words "any person not registered" as used in section 8 of the Harrison antinarcotic law can not be taken to mean any person in the United States, but must be taken to refer to the class with which the statute undertakes to deal—the persons who are required to register by section 1.

Possession of habit-forming drugs by persons who do not produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away such drugs is not made unlawful by the Harrison antinarcotic law.

Mr. Justice HOLMES delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an indictment under section 8 of the act of December 17, 1914 (c. 1; 38 Stat., 785, 789) [PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Feb. 19, 1915, p. 573]. It was quashed by the district court on the ground that the statute did not apply to the case. (225 Fed. Rep., 1003) [PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Jan. 21, 1916, p. 143].

The indictment charges a conspiracy with Willie Martin to have in Martin's possession opium and salts thereof, to wit, 1 dram of morphine sulphate. It alleges that Martin was not registered with the collector of internal revenue of the district, and had not paid the special tax required; that the defendant for the purpose of executing the conspiracy issued to Martin a written prescription for the morphine sulphate, and that he did not issue it in good faith, but knew that the drug was not given for medicinal purposes, but for the purpose of supplying one addicted to the use of opium. The question is whether the possession conspired for is within the prohibitions of the act.

The act is entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon, all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes." By section 1 the persons mentioned in the title are required to register, and to pay a special tax at the rate of \$1 per annum, with certain exceptions, and it is made unlawful for the persons required to register to produce, etc., the drugs without having registered and paid the special tax. All provisions of law relating to special taxes are extended to this tax. By section 2 it is declared unlawful for any person to sell or give away the drugs mentioned without a written order, provided for, excepting deliveries by physicians, etc., or on their order, and certain other cases. Then after provision for returns it is made unlawful by section 4 for any person who shall not have registered and paid the special tax to send, carry, or deliver the drugs in such commerce as

Congress controls, again with exceptions. By section 6 preparations containing certain small proportions of the drugs are excluded from the operation of the act, under conditions. By section 7 internal-revenue tax laws are made applicable, and then comes section 8 under which the indictment is framed.

By section 8 it is declared unlawful for "any person" who is not registered and has not paid the special tax to have in his possession or control any of the said drugs, and "such possession or control" is made presumptive evidence of a violation of this section and of section 1. There is a proviso that the section shall not apply to any employee of a registered person and certain others, with qualifications, or to the possession of any of the drugs which have been prescribed in good faith by a physician registered under the act, and to the possession of some others. And, finally, it is provided that the exemptions need not be negatived in any indictment, etc., and that the burden of proving them shall be upon the defendant. The district judge considered that the act was a revenue act and that the general words "any person" must be confined to the class of persons with whom the act previously had been purporting to deal. The Government, on the other hand, contends that this act was passed with two others in order to carry out the International Opium Convention (38 Stat., pt. 2, 1929); that Congress gave it the appearance of a taxing measure in order to give it a coating of constitutionality, but that it really was a police measure that strained all the powers of the legislature, and that section 8 means all that it says, taking its words in their plain literal sense.

A statute must be construed, if fairly possible, so as to avoid not only the conclusion that it is unconstitutional, but also grave doubts upon that score. *United States v. Delaware & Hudson Co.* (213 U. S., 366, 408). If we could know judicially that no opium is produced in the United States, the difficulties in this case would be less; but we hardly are warranted in that assumption when the act itself purports to deal with those who produce it (sec. 1). Congress, at all events, contemplated production in the United States, and therefore the act must be construed on the hypothesis that it takes place. If opium is produced in any of the States, obviously the gravest question of power would be raised by an attempt of Congress to make possession of such opium a crime. *United States v. De Witt* (9 Wall., 41). The Government invokes Article VI of the Constitution, that treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; but the question arises under a statute, not under a treaty. The statute does not purport to be in execution of a treaty, but calls itself a registration and taxing act. The provision before us was not required by the opium convention; and whether this section is entitled to the supremacy claimed by the Government for treaties is, to say the least, another grave question, and, if it is reasonably possible, the act should be read so as to avoid both.

The foregoing consideration gains some additional force from the penalty imposed by section 9 upon any person who violates any of the requirements of the act. It is a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Only words from which there is no escape could warrant the conclusion that Congress meant to strain its powers almost, if not quite, to the breaking point in order to make the probably very large proportion of citizens who have some preparation of opium in their possession criminal, or at least *prima facie* criminal, and subject to the serious punishment made possible by section 9. It may be assumed that the statute has a moral end as well as revenue in view; but we are of opinion that the district court in treating those ends as to be reached only through a revenue measure and within the limits of a revenue measure was right.

Approaching the issue from this point of view, we conclude that "any person not registered," in section 8, can not be taken to mean any person in the United States, but must be taken to refer to the class with which the statute undertakes to deal—the persons who are required to register by section 1. It is true that the exemption of possession of drugs prescribed in good faith by a physician is a powerful argument,

taken by itself, for a broader meaning. But every question of construction is unique, and an argument that would prevail in one case may be inadequate in another. This exemption stands alongside of one that saves employees of registered persons, as do sections 1 and 4, and nurses under the supervision of a physician, etc., as does section 4, and is so far vague that it may have had in mind other persons carrying out a doctor's orders rather than the patients. The general purpose seems to be to apply to possession exemptions similar to those applied to registration. Even if for a moment the scope and intent of the act were lost sight of, the proviso is not enough to overcome the dominant considerations that prevail in our mind.

Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Justice HUGHES and Mr. Justice PITNEY dissent.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale to Minor—Damages Awarded.

TIDD v. SKINNER et al. (Jan. 5, 1916.)

Defendants sold heroin in considerable quantities to a boy about 18 years of age, who became a drug addict. The mother of the boy (a widow) brought suit for damages against the defendants. The jury awarded \$2,000 compensatory damages and \$1,000 punitive damages. The court held that this verdict was supported by the evidence and the judgment was affirmed.

[156 N. Y. Supp., 885.]

HOWARD, J.: A mother brings this action against a firm of druggists for having sold to her minor son a certain poisonous drug known as heroin. She alleges that as a result of these sales her son became an habitual user of heroin and thereby became a physical and moral wreck, unable to perform any labor, and that his health was ruined and his mind destroyed, whereby she was deprived of his services and has been greatly damaged. The plaintiff's husband, the father of the minor, was dead at the time of the acts complained of. The facts were submitted to a jury, and a verdict has been returned in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,000 compensatory damages and \$1,000 punitive damages.

Our examination of the record convinces us that the numerous sales of this drug to the plaintiff's son, continuing over a long period of time, have been established by overwhelming evidence. We say overwhelming, notwithstanding the fact that the three principal witnesses for the plaintiff were each drug fiends and were each criminals. Being thus fixed in our opinion that the jury was well warranted in finding that the sales had been made, at the times and in the quantities complained of, we have no disposition whatever to disturb the verdict as being against the weight of evidence.

And we believe that the evidence shows that the plaintiff was, in fact, actually damaged. The proof shows that previous to his acquisition of the drug habit the young man earned considerable money. He was something over 18 years of age. The evidence as to his earning capacity was explicit, and much of it came from the mouth of a disinterested witness. The lad was employed at Schenectady by the General Electric Co., and an official in charge of the books was produced and the exact amount of his earnings was shown. It appears from these books that his wages ranged from \$40 to \$50 a month. He also earned money as a singer, sometimes \$15 per week. He was also useful to his mother about the house, doing chores and doing errands and making himself useful in other ways, as dutiful boys of that age usually do. The compensatory damages fixed by the jury can not, therefore, be said to be an exaggerated estimate.

The action is said to be a novel one. In some respects this is true, although the principle on which the cause of action is based is not novel, but has been known and recognized by the courts for centuries. By whatever name this action may go the

fact is that the property rights of the plaintiff have been trespassed upon and she is simply suing for reimbursement. The services of her son, to which she was legally entitled, have been destroyed, so she alleged, and so the jury has found, and she is only asking pay for this damage done. The plaintiff bases her claim upon the same principle which underlies the cause of action accruing to a father in case of the abduction of his daughter, or to a husband in case of the alienation of his wife's affections. Precedent is not necessary in order that the plaintiff may recover here. If the rights of the plaintiff have been invaded there must be redress; but there is a precedent, an adjudicated case closely resembling this, in *Hoard v. Peck* (56 Barb., 202). It is this case that we are following in our determination here. But it is said that *Hoard v. Peck* is not just like this case. No two cases are just alike. Facts usually differ; principles are eternal.

At the time of the various sales complained of section 236 of the public health law (Consol. Laws, c. 45), as it stood at the time of the transactions in question, forbade a druggist to sell morphine or opium or their preparations without affixing to each package sold a label containing the name of the article and the word "Poison" distinctly written or printed thereupon in red ink. This requirement of the law the defendants wholly failed to observe. Ignoring this statute completely, they sold day after day, week after week, and month after month large quantities of this poisonous and ruinous drug to this misguided youth. On one occasion 1,000 pills were sold to him in a week—enough poison to kill many normal people; but notwithstanding this condition of affairs, amply proven at the trial, the defendants complain of the punitive damages which have been assessed against them. Unless there is either evil intent on the part of the defendant or a reckless disregard of the rights of others there can be no punitive damages. The evidence in this case does not go to the extent of establishing an evil purpose to destroy the health and activities of this young man; but the proof does abundantly establish, in our judgment, that the defendants were wholly reckless of the rights of others. It establishes that the defendants, impelled by the instinct for gain and profit, absolutely disregarding the health and future of this young man, and wholly unmindful of the consequences to his parents, sold him this drug and continued to sell it to him long after they discovered its deleterious effects upon his system.

To say that they did this innocently affronts the reason. These defendants were pharmacists, skilled in the science of mixing drugs; they knew their purposes, uses, and effects. They knew the subtle, sinister, destructive effect on the human system of this offspring of opium. They knew of its malicious and unconquerable mastery over the human mind—knew of its inexorable demands upon its victims; but it was not necessary to be a pharmacist to know this; every layman knows it. However, in the face of this general knowledge of the baneful effects of heroin, and in the face of their constant daily observation of the actual deadly effects upon the victim whom they were supplying with it, these defendants, actuated only by greed, continued for many months to sell it to this young man and his deluded companions. During the time which these defendants were supplying this drug to the young man he became a vagabond, an idler, a drug fiend, and a criminal, undutiful to his mother, worthless to himself, dangerous to the community. The jury was right in concluding that all this was the result of the illicit traffic carried on by these defendants and that they should be punished for their reckless disregard of the rights and welfare of this boy and his mother.

Our attention has been called to several alleged errors and irregularities during the trial, but upon careful examination of them all we do not find anything in the record which calls for a reversal of the judgment. The charge of the learned trial court is particularly criticized by the appellants. Although the charge is strong and forceful, and in some places somewhat more eloquent than necessary, we do not consider it intemperate and do not think that it was calculated to or did in any degree bias the jury against the defendants.

The judgment and order appealed from should be affirmed with costs. All concur.

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

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Tuberculosis—Licensing of Hospitals, Sanatoria, Boarding Houses, and Other Places Receiving Persons Suffering from. (Ord. Sept. 27, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Definition of pulmonary tuberculosis.*—For the purposes of this ordinance, no person shall be considered as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis whose sputum for three successive examinations, not less than four days apart, shall be free from tubercle bacilli.

SEC. 2. *Permit required for housing and lodging persons suffering from tuberculosis.*—No person, association of persons, firm, or corporation shall keep, or cause to be kept, any hospital, sanitarium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or any other place at which any person or persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis is or are housed, lodged, roomed, or boarded within the corporate limits of the city of San Antonio, without having first obtained a permit, as hereinafter provided, to keep, or cause to be kept, such hospital, sanitarium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or other place.

SEC. 3. *Places established when ordinance becomes effective have 10 days to procure permit.*—Any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation already keeping, or causing to be kept, such place or places as defined in section 2 of this ordinance, shall have 10 days only, after this ordinance becomes effective, within which to apply for and obtain the permit herein provided for.

SEC. 4. *Written application for permit must be made; its particulars.*—Any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation desiring to keep, or cause to be kept, any place or places, such as defined in section 2 of this ordinance, or who may be keeping, or causing to be kept, any such place or places when this ordinance becomes effective, shall make application in writing therefor to the board of health of the city of San Antonio, setting out in the said application specifically the location of the property in which each such place is kept or is caused to be kept, or is intended to be kept or caused to be kept, together with the name and resident address of the owner or proprietors thereof; which application shall also contain an agreement that all the premises in which such place or places is or are actually kept, or is or are proposed to be kept, may at any and all times be inspected by any member of the board of health of this city, or the city health officer of this city, or any officer in the health department of this city, who may be thereunto duly authorized by the city health officer of this city; and that such applicant will comply with and obey all rules and regulations made by the board of health of the city of San Antonio pertaining to the subject of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. *Permits may be refused or granted by commissioners; procedure.*—The board of health of this city shall examine into the facts of such applications, and shall report in writing the results of such investigations, together with its reasons for suggesting a granting or refusal of the permits so applied for to the commissioners of this city; and the commissioners, after due consideration of all such matters, shall grant or refuse any of such applications for permits, as, in its discretion, may seem for the best interests of the public.

SEC. 6. *Life of permit one year and nontransferable.*—The permits issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall endure for one year only, and shall begin on the 1st day of January and shall expire on the 31st day of December, and such permits shall be nontransferable.

SEC. 7. *Applications for new permits; same procedure.*—Applications for new permits shall be made in like manner and under the same conditions as those made for the original or first permit.

SEC. 8. *Places having permits must advertise as taking persons suffering from tuberculosis.*—No person, association of persons, firm, or corporation, being granted and accepting the permit hereinbefore provided for, shall hold himself, themselves, or itself out at any time as housing, lodging, rooming, or boarding only persons of sound health, but, on the contrary, it shall be their several duty to advertise and hold themselves out at all times as housing, lodging, rooming, or boarding persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

SEC. 9. *List of persons having permits to be posted for public inspection.*—The board of health of this city shall keep a complete list of all persons, associations, firms, and corporations securing permits as in this ordinance provided, and such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the health department of this city, and such list shall be subject to public inspection at all times during office hours.

SEC. 10. *Unlawful to make false statements to get lodging for persons suffering from tuberculosis.*—It shall be unlawful for any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis to make personally or through any person acting for him, and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person acting for another, to make any false statement or representations for the purpose of concealing the fact of such disease, and whereby such person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis gains lodgment, room, or board in any hospital, sanitarium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or any other place not kept, or caused to be kept, under the authority of the permit hereinbefore provided for.

SEC. 11. *Unlawful to take persons suffering from tuberculosis, except at places having permits.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation, keeping, or causing to be kept, any hospital, sanitarium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or any other place, without having the permit herein provided for, or for any person acting for him, them, or it, to knowingly receive and house, lodge, board, or room any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

SEC. 12. *Penalty, fine.*—Any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance hereinbefore set out shall be fined in any sum of money not less than \$2 or not more than \$200, and each day's violation of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance hereinbefore set out shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 13. *Penalty, forfeiture of permit.*—The conviction of any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation for a failure to comply with or for a violation of any part of the provisions of this ordinance shall immediately and automatically work a forfeiture of such permit granted to him, them, or it. And if such conviction be of any agent, servant, or employee of such person, association of persons, firm, or corporation, then, nevertheless, such permit granted to him, them, or it shall, in like manner, be forfeited.

* * * * *

SEC. 15. *City health officer required to prosecute under State law, as well as under ordinance.*—In conformity with the * * * laws of this State it is hereby especially made the duty of the city health officer and all health officers under his direction to require and enforce compliance by all persons with the requirements and regulations made by or under the * * * State laws, as well as this ordinance and the rules of the board of health of this city, and for every violation of the same, or any of the same, to make complaint before the proper officer and to assist in the prosecution of each such offense.

SEC. 16. *If any part of ordinance invalid, such defect to extend only to that part.*—In the event any part or provision of this ordinance shall be found to be in conflict with any law of this State or be for any reason void or unenforceable, such defect shall extend only in so far as to avoid such conflict or other objection and shall not invalidate any other provision of this ordinance; the commissioners hereby declare that they would have passed each part, phrase, application, and provision of this ordinance independently of any other part, phrase, application, or provision thereof which might in any event be held invalid or unenforceable.

Junk—Receiving of, from Children in Exchange for Candy Prohibited. (Ord. July 26, 1915.)

That the barter or sale by any person of any candy or sweetmeats carried in vehicles upon the streets or other public places of this city or carried upon the streets or other public places of this city without the aid of any vehicle, such barter or sale being transacted directly or indirectly with any child or children of the ages of 16 years or under, and such barter or sale being for rags or bones or bottles or any junk or trash, be, and the same is hereby, prohibited and declared to be an offense, the conviction of any person for which shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.

Milk—Registered Milk—Tuberculin Test—Fee for Permit—List of Veterinarians—Penalty. (Ord. June 24, 1915.)

That an ordinance¹ entitled "An ordinance regulating the production, making, manufacture, care, delivery, and sale of registered milk or cream, pasteurized milk or cream, cream, milk, skimmed milk, and buttermilk within the limits of the city of San Antonio," passed and approved December 14, 1914, be so amended in the portions thereof hereinafter specified, as hereafter to read as follows, to wit:

That the first paragraph next under the heading of "Definitions" in section 1 of said ordinance be so amended as hereafter to read:

The term "registered milk" as used in this ordinance shall be understood as meaning raw, clean milk taken from healthy cows, such healthiness to be determined by a veterinarian approved by the board of health of this city, and from dairies which score 80 or over on the official score card of the United States Department of Agriculture. And the milk shall be cooled immediately after taking from the cows to 50° F. or lower and shall immediately be put in sterilized containers and sealed in such containers for delivery to the consumer. The milk shall contain not more than 75,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and shall be free from pathogenic bacteria. And all such milk shall be delivered to the consumer not later than 24 hours after the milking thereof. And the term "registered cream" as used in this ordinance shall include the definitions of "registered milk," above given, and of "cream," given below.

That the definition of the term "milk," under subdivision "h" thereof and in section 1 of said ordinance, be so amended as hereafter in said subdivision to read:

(h) Shall not contain bacteria of any kind in excess of 100,000 per cubic centimeter.

That section 3, "fee for permit," of the said ordinance be so amended as hereafter to read:

SEC. 3. *Fee for permit.*—A fee of \$1 shall be paid to and collected by the secretary of the board of health of this city for each permit issued by it under the provisions of this ordinance.

That section 7, "certificate of tuberculin test also to accompany such application for permit," of the aforesaid ordinance, be so amended as hereafter to read:

¹ Reprint No. 273 from the Public Health Reports, p. 321.

SEC. 7. *Certificate of tuberculin test also to accompany such application for permit.*—A certificate of tuberculin test from the city veterinarian or his assistant shall accompany the application for the permit to sell milk or cream or any milk products within the city of San Antonio.

That the following section of the aforesaid ordinance, section number, and language, be, and the same is hereby, wholly repealed, namely:

SEC. 8. *List of recognized veterinarians to be posted in office of department of health of city.*—A list of the names of veterinarians recognized by the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission shall be posted by the board of health of this city in the office of the department of health of this city.

That section 44, "penalty," of said ordinance, be so amended as hereafter to read:

SEC. 44. *Penalty.*—Any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation selling, delivering, offering for sale, or exposing for sale, or having on hand with the intention of selling, any registered milk or cream, pasteurized milk or cream, milk, or skim milk or skimmed milk, or cream, which is not of the kind and quality and condition as hereinbefore defined, and any person, association of persons, firm, or corporation failing or refusing to comply with or violating any provision or requirement of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction for such offense, be fined in any sum of money not less than \$25 nor more than \$200; and each day's such failure or refusal to comply with or violation of any such provision or requirement shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Tenement Houses and Corrals—Construction, Occupation, and Maintenance. (Ord. May 31, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Definitions.*—A "Tenement house" is a house or building or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three families or more, living independently of each other and doing their own cooking upon the premises, and having a common right in, or making common use of, the halls, stairways, yards, water, hydrants, water-closets or privies thereof, or some of them.

A "corral" is any lot, parcel of land, or premises including and built up with two or more houses, or with one row or more of houses, sheds, or structures, owned or managed by the same person, and rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other or in community, and doing their own cooking upon the premises and having a common right in, or making common use of, the yards, water hydrants, water-closets or privies therein, or some of them whenever said houses or structures, or any of the same, are constructed or joined together or are situated nearer than 10 feet to any other such house or structure or part of the same in such premises, or whenever the number of persons inhabiting any such premises shall exceed one person for each 40 square feet of floor space contained in such premises or corral: *Provided*, That no space shall be counted as "floor space" unless the same be properly inclosed and floored with sound lumber or other hard flooring material and covered by a sound roof.

Unless otherwise indicated, or clearly intended, all words used in this ordinance in the singular number include the plural, and all words used in the plural number shall apply to the singular; and the word "person" shall mean and include the heirs, administrators, or executors of any estate, and any associate of persons, partnership, or corporation.

SEC. 2. *Requirements.*—It shall be unlawful for any person controlling, renting, or managing, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, any tenement house or corral in the city of San Antonio to permit the same, or any part thereof, to be used or occupied, and it shall also be unlawful for any other person to use or occupy the same as a place for human habitation, unless such tenement house or corral and the premises thereof,

or the part so used or occupied, shall be used, occupied, constructed, arranged, maintained, kept, and cared for in accordance with the following rules, regulations, and requirements:

(a) Each tenement house and each corral shall have on such premises at least one water hydrant, one sink, and one water-closet for each three families permitted to occupy the same; and shall have like provision for any one or two families residing on said premises in addition to said such three families; and all such water hydrants, sinks, and water-closets shall be situated not more than 50 feet from the apartments of, and shall be so located and managed as to be at all times accessible to, each family for which the same are provided; and every such tenement house or corral shall have on such premises at least one shower bath for each 50 persons or fraction thereof, or one bathtub for each 20 persons or fraction thereof, which shall be so situated and managed as to be at all times accessible to such persons, and each such bath and water-closet shall be separately inclosed by walls, ventilated, provided with a door, covered with a roof, and shall have a good cement floor; and all of said fixtures shall have an ample supply of city water and be so arranged, connected, and maintained as to drain into the city sewers: *Provided, however,* That if in any case no city sewer shall exist in any street or alley abutting on the city block in which such premises may be situated, then such premises may be provided with a cesspool or cesspools in lieu of sewer connection until such sewer shall be constructed, when sewer connection shall be immediately made; but the persons owning or controlling such premises shall construct, maintain, and care for each such cesspool in strict accordance with the city ordinances.

(b) Every room, stall, or apartment in any tenement house or corral shall have one or more windows with outside exposure in addition to the door of such room, stall, or apartment; and such window or windows shall be so constructed and maintained as to raise or open and close freely, and of such size as to provide openings for light and air of an area, or combined area, equal to at least one-fifth of the floor space of the room, stall, or apartment in which such window or windows may be placed.

(c) It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor hereunder for any person owning or controlling any such tenement house or corral, or for any tenant of the same, or any part of the same, to permit any house, room, stall, or apartment therein used by such tenant to be occupied for living or sleeping purposes by any person or persons in excess of the following proportion of the cubic feet contained in such house, room, stall, or apartment, to wit: Four hundred cubic feet shall be allowed for each person over 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet shall be allowed for each child under 12 years of age; and no person shall be permitted to occupy as aforesaid any such house, room, stall, or apartment after the cubic feet contained in the same shall have been appropriated to any other person or persons upon the allowance above mentioned.

(d) No floor in any frame tenement house or in any frame house, room, stall, or apartment in any such corral shall be less than 2 feet above the grade of the yard about such habitation after same is macadamized, paved, or graded as hereinafter required.

(e) In all yards and premises in and about any corral situated within a circle 1 mile from the center of the city a space at least 10 feet in width extending all along or about the buildings or structures therein, or to other buildings, or to the property line of such premises, shall be well macadamized with at least 4 inches of gravel or adobe well rolled or tamped, or shall be otherwise paved with hard materials; and under such buildings or structures the ground surface, where no cellar exists, shall be filled to a grade higher than the grade of such yard; and the roadways and sidewalks passing into or through each such corral, unless otherwise constructed of hard and sound materials, shall be macadamized or paved in like manner. The grades for all macadam or paving, and for all other parts of such premises, wherever situated, shall

be given by the city engineer in such manner that all water falling upon said premises will drain and run off said premises. The persons owning or controlling such corrals, wherever situated, shall likewise provide proper drainage for all parts of said premises and shall bring same to such grade and provide such drainage ditches as may be approved by the city engineer. The roadways, sidewalks, and other parts of each such existing corral herein required to be macadamized or filled in, shall, upon written request made to the mayor by the owner of such premises, be macadamized or filled in by and at the expense of the owner under the direction of the city engineer, either as herein required, or in accordance with such other plan as may be made or approved by said city engineer: *Provided*, That such corral, and all buildings and habitations in the same shall have been first voluntarily made to conform to this ordinance in all other respects, and shall have been so approved by the mayor or any commissioner of the city of San Antonio: *And provided further*, That such macadam or paved surfaces shall not be required where the surface of the ground is well drained and is actually used and kept for lawn or garden purposes.

(f) No resident of any tenement house or corral, and no other person, shall deposit or leave exposed on or about the premises of such tenement house or corral, any garbage, filth, or manure, or any foul, discarded, or decaying substance, but shall promptly place the same in a tight and secure receptacle provided with a cover and at all times kept well covered so as to prevent the entrance of flies; and the head of each family residing on such premises shall place the receptacles containing all such matter accumulating on any part of the premises used by such family, on the edge or curb line of the roadway so that such matter may be removed each day by the city garbage wagons; and no slops shall be placed or thrown by any such person upon the yards or premises of any such corral, but the same shall be placed in the sink provided therefor.

(g) All tenement houses and corrals and all houses, rooms, stalls, or apartments, and all water-closets, bath stalls, and sinks and other places in and about such tenement houses and corrals, and the yards and premises thereof shall be kept and maintained in a cleanly condition and free from dirt, filth, slops, refuse, decaying, or discarded matter and all useless litter, rags, tin cans, and other rubbish; and all substances in said buildings or premises which may attract flies or vermin shall be removed or kept securely and completely covered.

(h) Every person owning or controlling any tenement house or corral, and the manager or agent of such person shall keep such tenement house and each room, stall, or apartment occupied as aforesaid by any person in such corral, and the floors, walls, roofs, doors, windows, and other parts thereof, in a sound and habitable condition; and shall also keep in good repair all such water pipes, plumbing, plumbing fixtures, water-closets, shower baths, sewers, and macadamized yards; and every person so owning or controlling such premises, and all agents of such persons, shall exercise all diligence and authority to enforce compliance with the requirements of this ordinance by residents on such premises; and shall also cause such buildings or structures or any part thereof to be scrubbed, disinfected, or whitewashed whenever so required by written order of the city health officer; and all contracts or arrangements permitting any person to reside in any such tenement house or corral shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance; and every letting or leasing of any part of said structures or premises to any person after written notice from the city health officer that such person, or the family of such person, fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of this ordinance shall be a violation of this ordinance and make the owner of said premises or other person so leasing or letting said premises guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the fines and penalties imposed by this ordinance.

SEC. 3. *Damage to property.*—It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor, for any tenant, resident, or other person intentionally to damage, break, remove, or destroy any building, fixture, or other improvement, or any part thereof, in any such tenement house or corral or the premises of the same; or to place any rags or other litter in any water-closet, bowl, or sink on said premises.

SEC. 4. *Public nuisances.*—Every tenement house and every corral as defined in section 1 of this ordinance, now or hereafter existing in this city, and the yards and premises and every part thereof, which shall not be constructed, arranged, cared for and maintained in accordance with the provisions, regulations, and requirements in this ordinance, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and a menace to the health and well being of the people of San Antonio.

And in the event any existing tenement house or corral, or any part thereof, shall not be made and maintained to conform substantially to the requirements of this ordinance within 40 days after the date of the passage hereof, it is hereby made the duty of the city marshal to abate the use and occupation of the same, and he is hereby ordered and directed to proceed immediately thereafter to remove all tenants and residents from such tenement house or corral or part thereof.

And in the event any person owning or controlling any such tenement house or corral hereafter constructed, used, established or opened, or hereafter altered to conform to this ordinance, shall fail or refuse to construct, arrange, keep or maintain the same, or any part thereof, as herein required, then it shall be the duty of said city marshal, after giving one week's written notice of the violation of this ordinance by personal service on, or by leaving same at the residence of, the person owning or controlling such premises, or any agent of such person, and like notice to each tenant on said premises where such conditions shall have been remedied, likewise to abate the use and occupation of the same, and immediately to remove all tenants and residents from such tenement house or corral, or such part thereof, which may not conform to the requirements of this ordinance.

And in any such event it shall thereafter be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to rent, lease or hire out to be occupied as aforesaid, or to occupy or reside in, any such tenement house or corral, or any room, stall, or apartment in the same, or such part of the same, unless and until such tenement house or corral or such part thereof, shall have been made to conform to the rules, regulations and requirements of this ordinance, and until the same shall have been approved by the city health officer; and it shall also be a misdemeanor for any person to continue to reside in or occupy any part of such tenement house or corral for more than one week after receiving such notice, unless serious illness in the family of such person shall prevent such person from vacating said premises.

SEC. 5. *Inspection.*—All such tenement houses and corrals, and all the buildings and premises thereof, shall be regularly inspected by the city health officer, or under his direction; and for the purpose of making special inspections and enforcing complete compliance with this ordinance, the commissioner of sanitation, parks and public property shall appoint one or more persons as "inspector of tenements and corrals," who shall, under the direction of the city health officer, perform such inspection and other duties as may be required of them incident to the enforcement of this ordinance or other sanitary regulations in such tenement houses or corrals; and each such inspector shall have full police powers and a right to enter and inspect all parts of such premises and to make arrests when necessary; and it shall be his special duty promptly to report in writing to the city health officer all violations of this ordinance or other sanitary regulations of the city found by him in such tenement houses or corrals; and said inspectors shall as soon as possible prepare and file with the board of health written reports showing separately and in detail for each such tenement house and corral its location, extent, ownership, population and condition; and 40 days after the

passage of this ordinance they shall file a like report; and thereafter shall file such general reports during the first days of each quarter of the year, or whenever the same may be required by the board of health.

SEC. 6. *License and application therefor.*—No person shall hereafter conduct, manage, or establish in person, and no other person shall act as agent in any business or occupation of keeping or renting rooms, stalls, or apartments in any tenement house or corral, unless the person owning or controlling such property shall first make application to the city of San Antonio for a license authorizing such business or occupation for each such separate tenement house or corral. Each application for such license shall be in writing and addressed to the commissioners of the city and shall be filed with the city clerk; and application for such license for each existing tenement house and corral shall be made and filed by the person owning or controlling such tenement house or corral within 20 days after the passage and approval of this ordinance; each such application shall state with reference to each such place: (a) The extent and exact location and description of the property; (b) the name of each owner; (c) the name of each person managing, controlling, or collecting rentals; (d) an accurate and detailed description of the improvements on such property, stating the materials and manner of construction of the same; (e) whether supplied with city water; (f) whether any bathing facilities are provided, and if so what kind; (g) whether provided with sinks, and if so how many; (h) whether provided with water-closets, and if so how many; (i) whether connected with the city sewers, and if so by what size of sewer connection; (j) and each such application shall state accurately and in detail the condition of each of the foregoing things and improvements with reference to soundness and serviceability; (k) and each such application for the first license for any such place shall be accompanied by a plat or plats drawn accurately to a one-fourth inch scale showing said entire property and all buildings, structures, fences, roadways, walks, fixtures, and other improvements on the same; (l) and said plat or plats shall also show and indicate clearly the location on said property of all sewers, and all hydrants, sinks, water-closets, baths, and other plumbing arrangements, if any; (m) and said plat or plats shall also show drawn accurately to said scale the ground plan of all houses, rooms, stalls, and other apartments, with all partitions, galleries, windows, doors, and other structural features of the same, with the size and character of all windows noted on such plat; (n) and each such first application for a license for any corral shall also be accompanied by at least two photographs taken from opposite sides of such premises, and exhibiting clearly the buildings and improvements thereon; (o) and each such plat or plats of any tenement house or corral shall show each room or stall thereof, differently and consecutively numbered for identification; (p) and each and all such applications shall state with reference to the time when such applications shall be made and by reference to such respective numbers of each such room or stall or group of the same rented to any one person the name of such tenant, and the number of persons residing in the same; (q) and each such application shall also state the height of the walls of each such room, stall, or apartment; (r) and shall also state the height of the floors above existing grade of the ground surface about the same; (s) and such application before being filed as aforesaid shall be duly signed and sworn to by the person owning or controlling such premises or by some person acting as agent therefor.

And if such application shall show that such tenement house or corral, or any part thereof, will not conform to the requirements of this ordinance, then such applicant shall in such application state in detail what such person is doing or proposes to do to improve conditions in such tenement house or corral and to effect a compliance with this ordinance; and when such undertaking will be commenced and completed.

And said commissioners shall consider and investigate each such application, and shall grant the same and cause such license to be issued if such tenement house or corral shall appear to conform to the reasonable and lawful requirements of this ordi-

nance applicable to the property in question, or if the owner thereof shall undertake to make the same conform as aforesaid; but each such license shall be subject to such provisions and requirements hereof, and shall be and remain revocable at the will of said commissioners for any failure so to conform hereto or for any willful or persistent violation of or neglect or refusal to observe and comply with such provisions or requirements of this or other ordinances. And after the expiration of 40 days from and after the passage of this ordinance, no person shall conduct, manage, or establish any such business or occupation unless license therefor shall have been first procured and issued as aforesaid.

Subject to the provisions of this ordinance, each such license if granted shall be good for one year from the date of its issuance; and upon the granting of such license the grantee shall at once pay to the tax commissioners of the city the annual license fee in the sum of \$1, whereupon such tax commissioner shall issue his receipt therefor, and upon such receipt being presented to the city clerk, he shall issue such license.

SEC. 7. Penalties.—Every person owning or controlling either alone or in connection with other persons any such tenement house or corral, and every person who shall act as the manager or agent for any such person, and who shall violate or fail or refuse to observe any provision or requirement of this ordinance, or who shall rent, lease, let, or hire out to be occupied any tenement house or any house in any corral, or any room, stall, or apartment in any such tenement house or corral which does not conform to, or which is not licensed, kept, or used in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for each such offense; and each such separate renting, leasing, letting, or hiring, and each day during which any such violation shall continue shall, in either case, constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Every tenant or resident of any such tenement house or corral or other person who shall violate or fail or refuse to comply with any provision or requirement of this ordinance applicable to such tenant, resident, or other person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25, and each day during which such violation shall continue shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

And if in any case the fine or penalty hereby imposed, or any provision herein contained, shall be in conflict with any provision, fine, or penalty imposed by any State law, then such statutory provision shall control, and the fine or penalty named by such State law shall be imposed in lieu of the fine or penalty hereby provided.

SEC. 8. Construction.—This city council hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance or a similar ordinance covering each provision, and each separate application of each provision, independently of all others herein contained, and each lawful word, phrase, provision, and application hereof shall stand and be enforced even though any other word, phrase, provision, or application hereof may prove for any reason unenforceable; but this ordinance shall not be deemed to deprive the city of any power to make other or further regulation of any or all matters herein referred to; and this ordinance shall apply to and regulate all such tenement houses and corrals as herein defined, and every part thereof, though the same or any part thereof be occupied under some contract other than a tenancy if the legal title to said premises, or to the part thereof in question, be held or retained by any person or persons other than the occupant, and for the purposes of this ordinance such occupation shall be deemed to be a tenancy; but this ordinance shall not be held to prohibit the occupation of any premises by any owner thereof or the family of such owner.

SEC. 9. Repealing clause.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are in so far repealed. but such repeal shall only extend to avoid direct conflict with this ordinance.

SEC. 10. *Suspension*.—All parts of this ordinance fixing any fine or penalty for failing or refusing to make any improvements or constructive alterations in such tenement houses or corrals or the premises or appurtenances thereof, or for any act or thing involving the use or existence of such improvements, shall be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the expiration of 40 days from and after the passage of this ordinance, to allow time for making such alterations or improvements, but all other provisions shall go into effect as herein provided, and after the expiration of said 40 days this ordinance shall be and remain in full force and effect.

Weeds, Brush, or Rubbish—Growth or Accumulation of, on Premises Prohibited—Abatement. (Ord. June 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Nuisance*.—Whenever and wherever weeds, brush, or rubbish shall exist covering or partly covering the surface of any lot or premises, whether improved or unimproved, situated within the circumference of a circle 3 miles from the center of this city, or covering or partly covering the surface of any premises or city block wherever situated in this city, when on such city block, together with the city blocks contiguous to or immediately surrounding the same, there shall be found not fewer than four dwelling houses, such weeds, brush, and rubbish, and each of them in every such case, are hereby declared to be a public nuisance, the prompt abatement of which is hereby declared to be a public necessity, and it is hereby made and declared to be the especial duty of persons owning or controlling such property to prevent such nuisances or promptly to remove and abate the same. The word "weeds" as herein used shall be held to include all rank and uncultivated vegetable growth or matter which has grown to more than 1 foot in height or which may give rise to unpleasant odors or noxious vapors, or which is liable to become an unwholesome or decaying mass or a breeding place for mosquitoes and vermin; the word "brush" shall include all trees or shrubs under 7 feet in height which are not cultivated and cared for by the person owning or controlling the premises; the word "rubbish" shall include all refuse, rejected tin cans and old vessels of all sorts, useless litter, discarded clothing and textiles of all sorts, and in general all other things naturally included in said term.

SEC. 2. *Notice*.—Upon the existence of any such nuisance coming to the knowledge of the city health officer it shall be his duty forthwith to issue a written order or notice identifying the lot, lots, block, or premises referred to, and requiring the owner or owners of such property or the person or persons to whom such notice is addressed to abate such nuisance and to clear such property of such weeds, brush, or rubbish within 10 days after the date of the service of such notice.

SEC. 3. *Service*.—The city health officer shall cause each such notice to be delivered by any policeman or sanitary inspector of this city to the addressee of such notice in person if found, and proper return thereof to be made at once to the city health officer on a copy of such notice. If such return shows that such addressee can not be found after diligent search, or if any person owning such property be a nonresident of the city of San Antonio, then it shall be sufficient service on and notice to each owner of such property if the city health officer shall cause such notice to be published three times consecutively in any newspaper of general circulation published in this city in the English language. Or it shall in any case be sufficient service of such notice on the owner or owners of such property if such notice be forwarded by registered United States mail to such owner or owners, provided the return receipt of such owner or owners be received and filed by the city health officer. *Provided further*, That the personal service of such written notice on any resident agent or any non resident or absent owner of such property, where such agent collects rentals or has control of such property, shall constitute service of notice to such owner or owners

as well as such agent; and service of notice on one part owner of any such property shall constitute notice to all.

SEC. 4. *Penalties.*—Any owner, lessee, or occupant, whether natural person or persons or corporation, and any agent, servant, or representative or employee of any such owner, lessee, or occupant, including every person having ownership or control of any such lot or block, or any part of or interest in the same, who shall allow or permit to remain any such weeds, brush, or rubbish on any such property and who shall fail or refuse to clear such premises of such weeds, brush, or rubbish within 10 days after the issuance and personal service on him or her of notice as herein provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$100; and each day during which such failure or refusal shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 5. *Nuisance abated by city at owner's cost.*—In the event of any failure or refusal of the person, persons, or corporation so owning or controlling any such premises or property to cause the same to be cleared of such weeds, brush, or rubbish within 10 days after the service of notice as herein provided or after the third publication thereof, if published, and if the city health officer be of opinion that such weeds, brush, or rubbish constitute an actual public nuisance, then the city health officer, with the approval of the commissioners, shall be and is hereby authorized and directed by his written order to cause such work to be done, in his discretion, either by letting same to the lowest bidder or by labor employed by the city, and shall charge the necessary cost of such work against the owner or owners of such property, and preserve all bids, contracts, receipts, and pay rolls, keeping a permanent written record of all such work, giving the date thereof, a description of the lot or lots cleared, the name or names of the owner, owners, or agent, if known, and an itemized account of the actual and necessary cost of such work and services of said notice; and upon the taxing of such costs and expenses in the manner aforesaid the city health officer shall certify a copy of such records to the city attorney, who is hereby authorized and directed, if such amount be not paid at once by such owner or owners, promptly to bring suit in the proper court to recover such sum, together with all costs of suit; and all such costs and expenses are hereby declared to be a personal liability and debt owing to this city by the owner or owners of such property, and the collection of such claim or debt shall be enforced by personal judgment, by suit and attachment of property, or otherwise, as the law may permit.

SEC. 6. *Repeal and construction.*—All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed; and in the event any part or provision of this ordinance shall be found to be for any reason void or unenforceable, such defect shall not be deemed to affect this ordinance further than to avoid the particular objection to same, and shall not be held to invalidate any other provision or any other and lawful application of the same provision of this ordinance; and all remedies, penalties, and other provisions contained in this ordinance shall be deemed to be cumulative of any and all other provisions.

Rubbish—Disposal of. (Ord. July 26, 1915.)

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association of persons, or corporation, or for any manager or owner of any business establishment, or for the officer of any corporation, to permit any person in their respective employments to deposit, and it is hereby made the duty of such manager or owner or of such officer of any corporation to effectually prevent his or its respective servants, agents, or employees from depositing any papers, litter, or trash in any public street, public alley, or public plaza, park, or square, or to deposit the same in any yard space of any privately owned premises, unless such deposit is made in tight and sound receptacles securely topped or covered so as effectually to prevent the falling or blowing out of any of such papers, litter, or trash.

Upon a conviction for violation of this ordinance as aforesaid the offender shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

SCRANTON, PA.

Milk and Cream—Sale of—Containers. (Ord. May 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, or corporation, or any agent, managing officer, or employee thereof, to furnish, sell, offer, or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell, in any place or manner whatsoever within the limits of the city of Scranton, milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or cream, unless the same be in sanitary glass bottles, tightly capped, or in tightly-closed sterile containers made of paraffin paper or other sanitary material approved by the bureau of health of the city of Scranton, and which has been bottled or placed therein and capped or sealed as aforesaid at the dairy from which it was procured or at a milk depot, bottling room, or other place kept for that purpose or for handling milk, and equipped, maintained, and operated in a sanitary manner and condition, approved by the said bureau of health: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the sale of milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or cream in tightly covered sanitary cans containing not less than 1 gallon.

SEC. 2. That all containers in which said milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or cream are furnished or sold as aforesaid shall be marked for the purpose of identification in the following manner:

(a) All glass bottles shall have blown in the glass the name of the dairy, person, firm, or corporation filling and capping the same, and the name of the contents therein shall be stamped or printed on the cap of such bottles.

(b) All paper or composition containers, as aforesaid, shall have printed or stamped thereon the name of the contents contained therein and the name of the dairy, person, firm, or corporation supplying the said contents.

(c) All cans shall be lettered with permanently soldered letters not less than 1 inch in height, indicating the name of the dairy, person, firm, or corporation supplying the contents thereof.

SEC. 3. That no milk cans or glass milk bottles shall be left at any house or building placarded because of any contagious or infectious disease therein, but the contents of such cans or bottles shall be emptied into receptacles furnished by the inmates thereof.

SEC. 4. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the mayor or police magistrate of the city of Scranton, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, and in default of the payment of such fine it shall be the duty of the said mayor or such magistrate to commit every such person having been convicted as aforesaid to the county jail of Lackawanna County, there to be imprisoned until such fine shall be paid, not exceeding, however, a period of 20 days.

SEC. 5. That ordinance, file of the council, No. 8, 1915, is hereby repealed.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Laundries and Washerwomen—Registration of—Inspection of Premises and Paraphernalia. (Ord. May 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That on and after the 1st day of June, 1915, it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation carrying on the business or desiring to carry on the business of laundering clothes or wearing apparel for hire or pay in the city of Spartanburg, to register his, her, or its name and address in the office of the health department of the city of Spartanburg.

SEC. 2. The health department of the city of Spartanburg shall cause a register to be kept in the office of said department in which shall be registered the names and addresses of all such persons, firms, or corporations as shall report to said department under the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance, and that upon such name being registered it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the health department to issue a certificate of registration without cost to each person, firm, or corporation so registering, and make or cause to be made such investigation and inspection of the premises and paraphernalia (tubs, scrubbing boards, pots, ironing boards, etc., said tubs to be of galvanized iron) of such persons, firms, or corporations as will enable said commissioner or inspector to determine whether or not said person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to continue or engage in such occupation.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the holder of the certificate or permit provided for in section 2 of this ordinance to notify the office of the health department in writing of any change in the address of such person, firm, or corporation, which notice shall be given within 36 hours after such change of address.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business aforesaid to notify the health department of the city of Spartanburg immediately upon any contagious or infectious disease becoming contracted in any of the houses or places of business where such business is conducted. It shall further be the duty of the person, firm, or corporation obtaining certificate to go into the business of laundering or washing clothes, in case of contagious or infectious diseases breaking out to immediately cease operations until they shall obtain permission to do so from the health department of the city of Spartanburg.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the health inspector of the city of Spartanburg to inspect as often as directed, all laundries or houses where the business of laundering or washing clothes is conducted for hire, and report the condition of said place of business to the health department as soon as practicable after said places are inspected. Any person, firm, or corporation may upon application to the office of the health department be furnished with a copy of the report of said inspection, and said copy shall be furnished free of cost to the applicant.

SEC. 6. It shall further be the duty of the health inspector of said city to report all cases of infectious or contagious diseases in any way connected with said place or places of business immediately to the health department of the city of Spartanburg, and to have such place or places of business where such infectious or contagious diseases is found to be closed at once, until the further order of the health department.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of not more than \$100, or imprisoned for not more than 30 days.

TACOMA, WASH.

Foodstuffs—Employees—Certificate of Health Required—Sanitary Regulation of Establishments. (Ord. 6078, Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That sections 12 and 18 of ordinance No. 4913, passed March 27, 1912, and entitled, "An ordinance to establish and enforce compliance with sanitary regulations in all places in the city of Tacoma where food for human beings is manufactured, kept, prepared or sold; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to repeal ordinances Nos. 3610 and 4208," be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, such as typhus, typhoid, ship or yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, smallpox, or membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, German measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken-pox, cerebrospinal meningitis, bubonic plague, or tuberculosis, or any venereal disease in a contagious state, or who shall suspect that he has any of the above-mentioned diseases, or who has any rash or skin trouble, or in whose place

of residence any contagious or infectious diseases exists, to work or be employed in or for any person to employ such person in or about any place where food products are manufactured or prepared for food, or is sold or offered for sale during the time said disease exists, or thereafter until the health officer shall issue a certificate that there is no danger from employment of said person in such establishment. It shall be unlawful for any person to work or be employed in any bakery, kitchen, candy kitchen or confectionery unless he shall furnish and place on file within 48 hours from date of employment, with the person in charge of such establishment, a certificate of health certifying that such person has been examined and that there is no danger from the employment of such person, such certificate to be approved by the health officer. Such certificate shall be at all times kept on file in the office of the employer of such person and open for inspection at all reasonable hours by the pure food inspector, and if at any time any infectious or contagious disease, rash or skin trouble shall appear, the pure food inspector shall have the authority to at once exclude such person from the establishment where employed, and it shall be unlawful for any person so excluded to return to work or for the employer to allow such person so affected to work in his establishment, so long as said person is affected with any contagious and infectious disease, rash or skin trouble. It shall be the duty of each employee in any bakery, restaurant, candy kitchen or confectionery to furnish to his employer, or person in charge of the above-named establishments, such certificate of health annually.

SEC. 18. (a) No dog shall be allowed in any of the places of business mentioned in this ordinance, or be brought therein by any customer thereof.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate within any place where food of any character is prepared for sale or offered for sale for human use except in special receptacles maintained for the purpose. Such receptacles shall be made of some material impervious to water and shall be cleaned at least once in every 24 hours. A sufficient number of such receptacles shall be provided in every place where food is prepared. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit a nuisance of any character within any place where food for human use is prepared.

(c) Notice forbidding all persons to use tobacco or to spit upon the floor or side walls shall be posted in every bakeshop or kitchen.

(d) It shall be the duty of every occupant, whether owner or lessee, of every room or building used for the manufacturing of food products, to carry out the provisions of this ordinance and to make all changes and additions necessary therefor.

Milk and Cream—Sale of—Permit Required. (Ord. 6260, Nov. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 5 of ordinance No. 4828,¹ passed January 12, 1912, and entitled "An ordinance regulating the sale of milk, cream, and certain other dairy products in the city of Tacoma; providing a penalty for the violation hereof, and repealing all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith," as amended by ordinance No. 5668, be, and it is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell or deliver, any milk or cream in the city of Tacoma without having a permit so to do duly issued by the health officer of said city; or without having such permit displayed in a conspicuous manner in his place of business, or without having the number of such permit and the name of the owner thereof printed in a conspicuous manner on both sides of every wagon or other vehicle used for the sale or delivery of milk or cream. Application for a permit shall be made in writing and upon blanks provided by said health officer for that purpose, on which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the location of his place or places of business, the number of cows, if any, owned or controlled by such applicant, the location of any dairy or dairies other than his own from which he secures or proposes to sell milk, the

¹ Reprint No. 199 from the Public Health Reports, p. 293.

number and description of all wagons or other vehicles to be used by the applicant in his business; and no permit shall be granted to said applicant by said health officer until the city milk inspector shall have inspected the cows owned or controlled by the applicant and the cows of all other persons, if any, from whom he obtains or intends to obtain milk or cream; the stables or barns in which such cows are fed, and the water supply and the apparatus used or to be used by said applicant in caring for, gathering, and distributing milk or cream, and shall have certified to said health officer that said cows are in a healthy condition, apparently free from disease, and that the stables or barns in which such cows are kept, the appliances used or to be used in caring for, gathering, or distributing milk or cream are in a clean and sanitary condition, and that the food upon which said cows are fed is clean and wholesome.

Such permit shall be issued without cost, and, unless sooner revoked, shall remain in force until December 31 following. The health officer of said city may revoke any permit upon the failure or refusal of the holder thereof, or of any person from whom he obtains milk or cream for sale or delivery in said city, to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or the law of the State of Washington relating to the sale of milk and cream.

If, after the issuance of any permit, the applicant shall change the location of his place of business, notice thereof shall be given forthwith to the health officer.

In case additions are made from time to time to the herd of cows belonging to the holder of any permit, or to any of the herds of cows from which he obtains milk, it shall be his duty at such time to immediately report such fact to the health officer in order that such cows may be inspected.

Milk and Cream—Sale of—Tuberculin Test Required. (Ord. 6123, May 26, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 1 of ordinance No. 5969,¹ passed November 11, 1914, and entitled "An ordinance to prohibit the sale of milk or cream in the city of Tacoma produced from cattle which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test, prescribing the manner in which such test shall be made, prescribing a penalty for the violation hereof, and repealing all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith," be amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the production or distribution of milk or cream to sell or offer for sale in the city of Tacoma any milk or cream produced from any cow or cows which have not, within one year prior thereto, been subjected to a subcutaneous or intradermal injection of tuberculin in the manner approved by the department of agriculture of the State and administered by the State commissioner of agriculture, or one of his assistants or inspectors, or by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or the milk inspector of the city of Tacoma, or by any veterinary surgeon regularly licensed under the laws of the State of Washington, and have been found to be free from tuberculosis.

"The milk inspector shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the sale in the city of Tacoma of milk or cream from cows which have not been subjected to the test herein provided for, or which, under such test, have not been found free from tuberculosis."

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mosquitoes—Prevention of Breeding. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 23, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to maintain any vacant lot or other premises within the municipality of Toledo on which rubbish is allowed to accumulate, weeds or long grass is allowed to grow, or any water is allowed to collect and lie stagnant, in which mosquitoes breed or are likely to breed, and any such premises or vacant lot on which

¹ Reprint No. 273 from the Public Health Reports, p. 330.

such rubbish, weeds, long grass, or stagnant water is allowed to remain is hereby declared a nuisance and dangerous to the health of the people of the city of Toledo.

SEC. 2. The collections of water referred to in section 1 of this order and regulation shall be held to be those contained in ditches, ponds, pools, excavations, holes, depressions, open cesspools, privy vaults, fountains, cisterns, tanks, shallow wells, barrels, troughs (except horse troughs in frequent use), eaves troughs, urns, cans, boxes, bottles, tubs, buckets, or other similar containers.

SEC. 3. The method of treatment of the collections of water specified in section 2, so as to prevent breeding of mosquitoes, shall be any one or more of the following: (a) screening with wire netting of at least 16 meshes to the inch each way, or any other material which will prevent the ingress or egress of mosquitoes; (b) complete emptying every seven days the unscreened containers; (c) using a larvacide approved by and applied under the direction of the health department; (d) covering completely once every seven days the surface of the water with kerosene, petroleum, or paraffin oil in sufficient quantities to remain covered at least 12 hours each time; (e) cleaning and keeping sufficiently free of vegetable growth and other obstructions, and stocking with mosquito-destroying fish, absence of half-grown or larger mosquito larva to be evidence of compliance with this measure; (f) filling or draining to the satisfaction of the health department; (g) the removal of tin cans, tin boxes, broken or empty bottles, and similar articles likely to hold water, at least once every seven days. If not removed they must be so completely destroyed as not to be able to hold water.

SEC. 4. The natural presence of mosquito larvæ in standing or running water shall be evidence that mosquitoes are breeding there, and failure to prevent such breeding within five days after notice by the health department shall be deemed a violation of this order and regulation.

SEC. 5. Should the person or persons responsible for conditions giving rise to the breeding of mosquitoes fail or refuse to take necessary measures to prevent the same within five days after due notice has been served, the health department is hereby authorized to do so, and all necessary costs incurred by the health department shall be a charge against the property owner or other person offending as the case may be.

SEC. 6. The health officer shall enforce the provisions of this order and regulation, and for this purpose may at all reasonable times enter in and upon any premises within the jurisdiction; and any person or persons charged with any of the duties imposed by this order and regulation failing within the time specified by this order and regulation, or within the time stated in the notice of the health department, as the case may be to perform such duties, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this order and regulation, and each day after the expiration of this time that said person fails to comply with this order and regulation shall be deemed a separate violation of this order and regulation.

SEC. 7. The owner of the premises, and in his absence the agent of the owner, shall be held under this order and regulation to be responsible for the prevention or correction of conditions giving rise to, or likely to give rise to breeding of mosquitoes: *Provided*, Any tenant, trespasser, or other person causing said condition without the consent of the owner or agent shall be held responsible.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 10, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All milk produced for sale within the city of Toledo, Ohio, shall be from dairy farms complying with the following rules and regulations:

Cows.—(a) Cows must be kept clean.

(b) Long hair must be clipped from udder and hind legs, from hock to hip.

(c) Teats and udders must be washed and dried with a clean cloth immediately before milking.

(d) Manure and dirt must not be permitted to remain upon the belly, flanks, or tail while being milked.

(e) Cows must be tested for tuberculosis and other diseases at least once in each year. Milk from diseased cows shall not be sent to the city of Toledo, Ohio. No new cows shall be added to a herd until they have passed a physical examination and the tuberculin test, applied within one year by a veterinarian approved by the health department, and by a method approved by the health officer. All diseased cows shall be condemned and destroyed.

SEC. 2. *Cow stables*.—(a) Cow stables shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(b) Floors must be tight and well drained.

(c) Manure must be removed from stalls and gutters at least twice daily. This must not be done during milking or within one hour prior thereto.

(d) Walls and ceiling must be kept clean.

(e) Stables shall be whitewashed twice a year.

(f) The ceiling must be so constructed that dust and dirt therefrom shall not readily fall to the floor or in the milk.

SEC. 3. *Feeding and water*.—(a) Cows shall at all times be fed on nothing but clean, wholesome food. Slops, distillery waste, or starch waste shall not be fed to milch cows.

(b) The water for use in the barn or for washing utensils must be free from contamination.

SEC. 4. *Milk house*.—(a) A milk house must be provided which is separate from the stables and dwelling house.

(b) It must be kept clean and not used for any other purpose than the handling of milk.

(c) All milk must be aerated immediately on being drawn from the cow. Immediately after aeration, all milk must be cooled to a temperature not higher than 60° F., and when delivered to the customer must be of a temperature of 60° F., or under.

(d) The milk house, or any room where milk is handled, aerated, separated, churned, or kept, must be screened and protected against the entrance of dogs, chickens, flies, and all animals, except human employees.

(e) There must be suitable racks for cans, bottles, and utensils. These must not be allowed to set on the floor.

SEC. 5. *Milk wagons*.—(a) The inside of the milk wagon must be kept clean.

(b) All milk wagons must have a cover or other protection from the sun.

(c) All containers of milk from which any part of the cream or butter fat has been removed must be labeled "skimmed milk" in letters not less than 2 inches in height.

(d) Milk bottles must not be filled in the wagons or upon the street.

(e) Drivers must be free from communicable disease and clean.

(f) The name of person, firm, or corporation owning the wagon must appear on the outer sides of all wagons.

(g) All milk sold at retail, or in quantities of less than 1 gallon, shall be in bottles or other containers approved by the health department.

SEC. 6. *Milk bottles*.—(a) Milk bottles must not be removed from a house where there is a communicable disease without permission from the health officer.

(b) Caps of bottles must have the name of the person, firm, or corporation, or the registered trade-mark thereof, bottling such milk or cream, stamped or printed thereon in a legible and conspicuous manner.

(c) Bottles must be thoroughly washed and boiled for 20 minutes, or steam sterilized, before filling, following use for any purpose.

SEC. 7. *Utensils*.—(a) All milk utensils, including all pails, cans, dippers, aerators, strainers, separators, churns, fillers, and cappers, must be kept thoroughly clean and must be washed and scalded after each using. All utensils must be free from rust and roughened surfaces.

SEC. 8. *Milk*.—(a) Milk from diseased cows, containing visible dirt, or not in compliance with the standard in these rules, may be confiscated by a representative of the health department and may be destroyed or denatured.

(b) No milk from a cow 15 days before, or 5 days after, calving must be sold.

(c) If any part of the milk from a cow is bloody, stringy, or unnatural, all of the milk must be rejected.

(d) Anything added or taken from the milk or cream, in law, is adulteration.

(e) Straining of milk must be done in milk house only.

(f) All bottled milk must be bottled in dairy, milk house, or creamery.

(g) *Milk standard*.—Milk must not contain more than 88 per cent of watery fluid.

Must not contain less than 12 per cent of solids.

Must not contain less than 3 per cent of butter fat.

Must not contain more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Must not contain more than 18 per cent of acidity.

Must not contain any pathogenic (disease producing) germs.

Must be delivered at a temperature of not higher than 60° F.

(h) *Cream standard*.—Must contain not less than 18 per cent of butter fat.

Must be delivered at a temperature of not higher than 60° F.

Must contain not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Must not contain any pathogenic (disease producing) germs.

SEC. 9. *Barnyard*.—(a) Must be well drained.

(b) Manure must not be allowed to collect within 50 feet of barn, unless other provisions approved by the health department are provided, or within 100 feet of milk house or well.

SEC. 10. *Milker*.—(a) No person suffering with, or associated with a communicable disease, must be allowed to handle milk or milking utensils.

(b) Any case of communicable disease, or every suspicion of a communicable disease, must be reported to the health department at once.

(c) The clothing of the milker must be clean.

(d) The hands of the milker must be washed and dried immediately before milking.

(e) The hands and teats should be kept dry during milking.

(f) The practice of moistening the hands or teats with milk is prohibited.

(g) Any person with ulcers on his or her hands must not be allowed to milk.

(h) Milking into an open bucket is prohibited; milk pail must be approved by the health department.

SEC. 11. In case of any communicable disease occurring in the family of a dairyman, or among his employees, or in a house where milk is kept for sale, such dairyman, or vender of milk, shall immediately notify the health department, and the health officer may order the sale of such milk discontinued pending an investigation, and for such time thereafter as the health department may require. The investigation shall be made without delay, and the health department may make such order as it deems necessary to prevent the sale of impure, adulterated, and unwholesome milk, or milk liable to carry disease.

Milk—Inspected and Pasteurized—Production and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No milk shall be sold in the city of Toledo, Ohio, after December 1, 1915, which has not been pasteurized in accordance with sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this order and regulation, except such milk as is of the grade hereinafter defined as inspected milk.

Inspected milk.—(a) The farms on which inspected milk is produced must score at least 75 points in an official score of the health department.

(b) The milk must be drawn into small-topped milk buckets and shall be clarified.

(c) The milk shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter at time of delivery to the consumer. In case a count exceeding 50,000 bacteria is found, daily counts shall be made, and if normal, counts are not restored immediately the certificate shall be suspended and sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this order and regulation complied with.

(d) The bottles or other containers in which this milk is stored or delivered shall be marked, in plain black letters, "inspected milk," in addition to the name of the producer or dealer.

(e) No person shall be employed or permitted to work on such farms unless and until it shall have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the health department of the city of Toledo, Ohio, that said person is not a typhoid, tuberculosis, or diphtheria carrier. All persons so employed shall first obtain a certificate signed by the chief health officer of the department of health of the city of Toledo, Ohio, certifying that they have been examined by a physician employed by the department of health of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and that they are not typhoid, tuberculosis, or diphtheria carriers.

SEC. 2. Pasteurization of milk shall be performed by a process whereby every portion of the milk is raised to a temperature of 142° F. and retained at that temperature for a period of 25 minutes by the holding process, and no other process shall be adopted or used, and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature of 50° F., or under.

SEC. 3. No pasteurization equipment shall be used that is not approved by the Toledo health department; that each pasteurizing apparatus shall be equipped with a time and temperature recording apparatus, approved by the health department. The record shall be filed at the pasteurizing plant and mailed to the Toledo health department on Thursday of each week.

SEC. 4. All pasteurized milk shall be plainly marked on each bottle cap or other container in which milk is delivered to the consumer, with a label bearing the inscription, "pasteurized milk." All milk, when offered for sale, shall be of such pathological character that the bacterial count shall not be above 150,000 per cubic centimeter and in no case shall milk contain pathogenic (disease bearing) germs.

SEC. 5. Immediately after the process of pasteurization and cooling the milk must be put into the final container, unless it has been pasteurized in the container in which it is to be delivered.

SEC. 6. Milk shall not be pasteurized more than once; that all cream and skimmed milk shall be pasteurized or made from pasteurized milk; that buttermilk shall be made from milk or cream that has been pasteurized before churning.

Buildings and Premises—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The term "lodging house" as used in this order and regulation shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof in which compartments are arranged on the cubicle dormitory or ward plan and in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire or any part of which is let to any person in which to sleep.

The term "tenement" as used in this order and regulation shall be taken to mean and include any building or part thereof in which any person or persons shall occupy, use, or live in one or two rooms for the purposes of a home or dwelling.

The term "apartment" as used in this order and regulation shall be taken to mean and include any building or portion thereof in which any person or persons shall occupy, use, or live in three or more rooms for the purposes of a home or dwelling.

SEC. 2. Every owner or keeper of a lodging house and every owner, lessee, or agent of a tenement house and apartment or other building leased as a dwelling for more than two families shall keep or cause to be kept in a clean and thoroughly sanitary

condition all and every part of such house, tenement, or building, and shall also keep clean every yard, court, alley, area, and passage connected with or belonging to the said building to the satisfaction of the department of health or its agents.

SEC. 3. No vault, cellar, or underground room shall be let or occupied separately as a dwelling, nor in a tenement, lodging, or apartment house or building shall such a place be used for sleeping or lodging purposes. A cellar shall mean any basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the ground adjoining.

SEC. 4. No owner or lessee or agent of any building or part thereof shall lease or let or hire out the same or any part thereof to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied if said building or any part thereof shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, protection, ventilation, light, water, water-closet, sewerage, or to any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution for the security of life and health, nor unless said building and every part thereof shall be in a condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness.

SEC. 5. When certified to by an agent or representative of the department of health that any house or building is unfit and detrimental to the health of the occupants by reasons expressed in the preceding section hereof, the health officer shall issue a notice to vacate said building, which notice shall be served upon the occupants and also served upon the owner, agent, or lessee of said building. If any person so notified shall neglect or refuse to remove from and quit such building within the time specified in the notice, they shall be subject to prosecution for violation of such notice.

SEC. 6. No owner, lessee, or keeper of any tenement, lodging or apartment house shall cause or allow any part of such house to be overcrowded by so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in such house or houses as thereby to cause danger to health. Whenever it shall be certified by the sanitary inspector or his agent that any such place or room is so overcrowded that there is less than 250 cubic feet of air to each occupant of such building or room, with a floor space of less than 35 square feet for each occupant, the health officer shall issue an order requiring the number of occupants of such building or room to be reduced so that the inmates thereof shall not exceed one person to 350 cubic feet of air or to a floor space of 35 square feet in any such place or room, and hereafter no room used as a sleeping room or living room shall be built without a window open to the outside air.

SEC. 7. The beds in all such houses and in every room in which beds are let or lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than 2 feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate. Separate iron or metal bedstead with bedding and bed clothes shall be provided for each lodger, and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed. All beds, bed clothes, mattresses, and pillows shall be kept clean and free from vermin. No comforters shall be permitted, but blankets used instead, and all sheets and pillow or bolster cases shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean, or as may be required by the health department. All cubicles shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend within 2 feet of the ceiling, and a space of 2 square feet shall be provided for ventilation purposes, such space to be within 18 inches of the floor and to open into a hall or passageway.

SEC. 8. All plumbing fixtures in any lodging house, tenement, or apartment building mentioned in this order and regulation, except washbowls, shall be placed in a toilet room or compartment entirely shut off from any sleeping room by an air-tight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this toilet room or compartment must not open directly into any sleeping room, and such compartment or room must be provided with a window which will open to the outside air and have at least 3 square feet of glass area. Provision shall be made to light said toilet room or compartment with gas or electric light, and the same shall be lighted continuously throughout the night.

SEC. 9. In all houses and structures occupied by human beings for any purpose whatever, provided said houses or structures can not be classed as a tenement house, lodging house, hotel, apartment house, or private one-family dwelling, it shall be the duty of the owner to keep the cellar walls thoroughly whitewashed or painted and to maintain them in this condition; to keep the yards, areas, courts, halls, attics, rooms, roofs, cellars, sheds, and other vacant portions free from all accumulations of dirt, filth, garbage, ashes, rubbish, or other waste material; to supply sufficient covered metallic receptacles or conveniences for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other materials, to keep the same in proper condition, and to provide a place in which to keep such receptacles; to provide adequate water supply fixtures and maintain them at all times of the year; also to provide an adequate number of modern water-flushing toilet fixtures; and it shall further be his duty to provide proper drainage for the yard, court, or outside areas and to maintain the surface of the yard in a reasonably even and good condition, that drainage may be efficient.

SEC. 10. In all single one-family houses or structures, or houses where each tenant has his own yard, toilet facilities, etc., it shall be the duty of the tenant to keep his yard, area, court, roof, cellar, attic, rooms, toilet compartment, and all other places clean and free from all accumulations of ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other waste matters, and the tenant, on moving to another location, shall leave said premises in a reasonably clean condition.

It shall be the duty of the owner of said variety of structure, before renting the same, to place the property in a reasonably clean condition, to provide at least one modern water-flush toilet fixture and to provide suitable water fixtures and maintain the same in good condition throughout the year.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the owner of every structure used for dwelling or business purposes to keep the cellar free from accumulations of water. In case such accumulations occur he shall immediately have such water pumped out and shall have the cause repaired or conditions altered so that further accumulations will be prevented.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every property owner to maintain the existing toilet fixtures in working order, and in case a catch basin or water-flushed toilet fixture becomes useless or obstructed to immediately repair the same.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of every property owner to have his yards, drains, cisterns, downspouts, pipes, vaults, catch basins, water-flushed toilets, etc., in such condition that there shall be no leakage into adjoining property or inconvenience of the owner or tenant of the same.

SEC. 14. Whenever no city sewer is provided or whenever the property is so situated that a vault must be maintained, it shall be the duty of the owner, if the present vault overflows onto adjoining property, to have said vault cleaned and conditions changed or altered so that said vault will not overflow. It shall be the duty of the owner to so construct existing vaults and vault houses that flies and other vermin and animals will not have free access to the filth. Lime or other suitable disinfectant must be used during the summer months and at other times if the vault is foul.

TRENTON, N. J.

Fowl—Running at Large Prohibited—Keeping of. (Ord. Aug. 28, 1915.)

1. No domestic fowl or fowls shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of the city of Trenton under a penalty of \$5 for each offense. It shall be the duty of the poundkeeper to take up and impound any fowl found running at large and to keep such fowl for a period of 48 hours from the time of impounding. All fowls so impounded may be redeemed by the owner upon paying to the poundkeeper, for his own use, the sum of 50 cents for each fowl, and upon such redemption the owner shall not be

prosecuted for a violation of the foregoing provision of this ordinance. All fowls not redeemed within said period of 48 hours shall become the property of the poundkeeper.

2. No domestic fowl or fowls shall be kept in any dwelling house, or within 20 feet of a dwelling house, unless the owner of such fowl or fowls is regularly engaged in buying and selling or in slaughtering poultry. All fowls kept for sale or for slaughter shall be kept in crates in the place where such business is carried on or in a suitable building on the premises.

3. No person shall keep any domestic fowl or fowls for private use or for sale, or engage in the business of slaughtering such fowl or fowls, without a permit first obtained from the bureau of health. All such permits shall be issued by the health officer of said bureau upon the written application of the applicant on a blank to be supplied by said bureau, and upon condition that such permits may be revoked at the pleasure of said officer whenever in his opinion the public good requires that such action should be taken.

4. No permit shall be issued to any person to engage in the business of slaughtering poultry unless the applicant shall first satisfy the health officer that the place or building in which it is proposed to carry on such business is suitable for such purpose and that such business can be carried on without becoming a nuisance. All permittees engaged in the business of slaughtering poultry shall be required to observe the provisions of sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of the meat code of the city of Trenton.

5. All permits issued to keep poultry for private use or for sale shall be good until revoked by said health officer, and no fee shall be charged therefor, and all permits issued for the slaughtering of poultry shall be renewed annually, unless revoked, and a fee of \$5 shall be charged therefor.

6. Special permits shall be issued by said health officer to regularly organized associations to conduct poultry shows and exhibitions.

7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay (unless otherwise provided) a penalty not to exceed the sum of \$10 for each offense, and each day such violation shall be continued shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Garbage—Care and Removal—Receptacles. (Ord. Aug 4, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Whenever and wherever in this ordinance there shall occur the word "garbage" it shall be held to include every accumulation of waste animal or vegetable matter, except liquid, that attends the preparation of food. The word "person" shall be held to include firms and corporations.

SEC. 2. The collection, removal, and disposal of garbage as herein provided shall be under the direction, management, and control of the board of health.

SEC. 3. The board of health is hereby authorized and empowered in behalf of the city, from time to time, to enter into a contract in writing, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, for a period not exceeding one year, with any suitable person, firm, or corporation, to become city garbage collector, for the purpose of furnishing all necessary teams, garbage wagons, and other vehicles, garbage tanks, tools, implements, and other things necessary for the collection, removal, and disposition of garbage, in the manner required by such contract and by the ordinances of the city and the rules, regulations, and requirements of the board of health applicable thereto as may be from time to time adopted or prescribed.

SEC. 4. Suitable metal cans with handle or handles and a tight fitting metal cover and of not exceeding 13 gallons capacity shall be provided by the owners or occupants of premises for the accumulation of garbage thereon, and shall in all cases be water-tight and must not be filled within more than 2 inches of the top. No such cans shall be placed or kept in, upon, or beside any street, sidewalk, crosswalk, or other public

place, except for the purpose of immediate removal by the garbage collectors, and no empty garbage can shall be allowed to stand in front of any premises except on the day on which its contents is collected, and then not to exceed one hour after being emptied. These cans must be so placed at the time of collection that they shall be readily accessible for removing or emptying the same. In all cases the cans must be placed for collection on the level of the street or the first floor of the building.

SEC. 5. No person shall put into any receptacle for garbage the contents of which is to be removed by the garbage collectors any water or any substance except garbage.

SEC. 6. All receptacles for garbage and the places in which they shall stand shall be so arranged as not to annoy the public, and shall be kept clean by the owners or occupants of the premises. (Garbage cans should be cleansed with boiling water whenever emptied.)

SEC. 7. No person shall gather or transport through any street any garbage without having first registered his name and address with the health inspector and received from him a written license, or a permit in an individual case, therefor; and no person shall transport garbage through any street, except in water-tight receptacles with a tight fitting cover so as to prevent the escape therefrom of odor or matter, and the outer surface of said receptacles and the vehicle on which the same are transported shall be kept clean and odorless.

SEC. 8. If in the process of removal any person shall cause or allow to fall upon any footway, pavement, or carriageway within the city any garbage, he shall forthwith remove the same from the place whereon the same may have fallen and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

SEC. 9. All persons who shall receive a license to collect garbage under this ordinance, shall place, maintain, and display a tag, in a conspicuous place on both sides of all vehicles used for such purpose, said tags to be furnished by the health inspector. Every person receiving such license shall deposit with the city treasurer the sum of \$2. The said deposit shall be credited to the health fund and shall be returned to the licensee upon surrender of his license, provided he has given notice of one week to the health inspector of his intention to discontinue the collection of garbage and has fully complied with the requirements of this ordinance. The board of health shall, upon certificate of the health inspector, issue a warrant to such licensee for the return of said deposit. Whenever any person shall be licensed to collect garbage the license shall state definitely the houses, buildings, or districts from which such person is to make collections, and he shall not remove garbage from any other houses, buildings, or districts than those for which he is licensed to remove it.

All licenses to collect garbage shall be for the current calendar year, and may be revoked at any time for cause by the health inspector. Appeal may be taken to the board of health within one month of the revocation of a license, and its decision shall be final. If a license is revoked for failure to comply with the requirements of this ordinance, the said deposit shall be forfeited.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than \$25 for each offense.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Foodstuffs—Protection of—Sanitary Regulation of Stores and Vehicles. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 8, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordered that, except during the process of sale or while in the act of loading or unloading vehicles, no cut meat, fish, shucked shell fish, dried or preserved fruits, dates, figs, cut fruits, cut melons, cracked nuts, nut meats, popped corn, candies, confectionery, or bakers' products which are intended for sale for

human food shall be conveyed from place to place, or kept in an open window or doorway, or kept outside of a building or in any public or private way of the city of Worcester, unless so covered with clean material and so placed as to be protected from dust, flies, and animals.

SEC. 2. Every person being the occupant or lessee of any room, stall, building or other place, and every person being the owner or person in charge of any stand, case, rack, bench, pushcart or other vehicle, where or from which human food is kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale shall maintain such room, stall, building or other place, stand, case, rack, bench, pushcart or other vehicle and its appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition.

SEC. 3. All persons while engaged in the handling of articles of food in such room, stall, building or other place shall wear clean outer garments, and shall be free from contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 4. No room in which articles of food are prepared, kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale shall be used for domestic purposes.

SEC. 5. All shops or stores used for the sale of articles of food shall be equipped with such lavatory accommodations as the board of health may order and approve.

SEC. 6. The use of unclean paper for the wrapping of articles of food is prohibited.

SEC. 7. Every peddler of foodstuffs from wagons or carts, in addition to the clean covering provided for in this regulation, shall keep in his wagon or cart a water-tight and sufficient receptacle for the wastes of his business, and such wastes shall be disposed of so as not to cause a nuisance.

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