

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 31

JUNE 23, 1916

No. 25

## DUTIES OF STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

**JUDICIAL DECISION HOLDING THAT CERTAIN DUTIES MUST BE PERFORMED IN PERSON BY THE COMMISSIONER AND COULD NOT BE DELEGATED TO HIS DEPUTY.**

A New York law provided that after the authorities of a county had decided to establish a county tuberculosis hospital the State commissioner of health and the local health officer should constitute a board to hear evidence and approve or disapprove the proposed location.<sup>1</sup>

The board of supervisors of the county of Warren determined to establish a tuberculosis hospital, and the deputy State commissioner of health and local health officer approved the location.

The New York Supreme Court decided that the duty of acting as a member of the board was one which could not be delegated by the State commissioner of health, and that the board was not legally constituted.

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 1643.

## MORBIDITY REPORTS.

**LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO OBEY THE LAW.**

At the regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health of California, held May 6 in Sacramento, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the following 5 out of 285 health officers of California have failed to file any reports regarding the presence or absence of communicable diseases during the present year in accordance with the law, although repeatedly warned: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the local authorities be requested to remove them and appoint efficient health officers in their places, and that the names of the five delinquents be published in connection with the minutes of this meeting, as follows: Dr. D. L. Martin, Orland; Dr. T. K. McHugh, Rialto; Mr. James V. Chase, Mill Valley; Dr. J. A. Parks, La Mesa; and Dr. S. G. Bransford, Fairfield.

<sup>1</sup> Since the decision referred to was rendered, the New York law has been amended so as to make it possible for the deputy State commissioner to act.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

### HOW IT MAY BE SECURED.

The following extract is taken from the May (1916) bulletin of the New Jersey State Department of Health. Its truth will be recognized, as will also the fact that the statements are equally true as regards securing the reporting of the notifiable diseases.

One of the best ways for boards of health to secure birth reports without prosecution is to prosecute a few physicians who fail to report, and then other reports will begin to roll in without prosecution. The good effect of a few prosecutions can be multiplied by wide and extended publicity through the newspapers. \* \* \*

Birth reporting, like charity, begins at home. Most boards of health have some physician members. Are these physicians reporting their births promptly as required by law? The first step in the crusade for birth reporting should be to see that the members of boards of health make proper returns.

---

## THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

### REPORTED PREVALENCE DURING 1915 BY STATES.

**DENGUE, DIPHTHERIA, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, SEPTIC SORE THROAT, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, TYPHOID FEVER, AND TYPHUS FEVER—CASES REPORTED, INDICATED CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND INDICATED FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.**

The data from which the following tables have been compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective States. It is believed that all of the health departments which are making a serious effort to obtain information of the occurrence of preventable diseases within their respective jurisdictions have furnished the data contained in their records. As regards the States not reporting, either the records of the prevalence of communicable diseases were too incomplete to be useful or the data were not in available form.

The tables contain data furnished by and relating to the following States:

Alabama.	Michigan.	South Carolina.
Arizona.	Minnesota.	Texas.
California.	Mississippi.	Utah.
Connecticut.	Nevada.	Vermont.
District of Columbia.	New Jersey.	Virginia.
Hawaii.	New York.	Washington.
Indiana.	Ohio.	West Virginia.
Kansas.	Oklahoma.	Wisconsin.
Louisiana.	Oregon.	Wyoming.
Maryland.	Porto Rico.	

The populations used in computing the case rates were those estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1915.

It will be noted that some of the States are apparently much more successful in obtaining reports of the notifiable diseases than are

others. This may be due to the greater activity of their health departments or to a greater interest in the public welfare on the part of their practicing physicians. The effective grasp of the control of disease possessed by the health departments in certain States is indicated in a number of instances by the large numbers of cases reported as compared with the number of deaths registered from the same causes.

In studying these tables it should be kept in mind that a relatively large number of reported cases of a communicable disease, as indicated by a high case rate (and more especially when accompanied by a relatively small number of deaths, as indicated by a low fatality rate), usually means that the health department of that State is active and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the practicing physicians. It does not necessarily mean that the disease is more prevalent in that State than in other States. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a State, that the physicians did not treat the disease in that State with the success usual elsewhere, or that the practicing physicians did not report all of their cases. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the State was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the practicing physicians reported their cases satisfactorily, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

The manner of collecting data of the prevalence of disease in Mississippi and Virginia differs from that employed in the other States and the results, although included in the tables which follow, can not be considered as strictly comparable with those of the other States. In these two States the physicians report on the first of each month the number of cases of the several notifiable diseases which they have treated during the preceding calendar month. Presumably these reports are made out in many instances from memory and not from case records.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.			Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Diphtheria:</b>			<b>Diphtheria:</b>		
New Jersey.....	2.409		Nevada.....	<sup>2</sup> 100.00	
Virginia.....	2.393		Alabama.....	<sup>2</sup> 34.58	
New York.....	2.063		Arizona.....	<sup>2</sup> 31.19	
Nevada.....		<sup>2</sup> 0.010	District of Columbia.....		4.35
Louisiana.....		<sup>2</sup> .084	South Carolina.....		4.67
Wyoming.....		<sup>2</sup> .199	West Virginia.....		4.94
<b>Measles:</b>			<b>Measles:</b>		
New York.....	6.212		Arizona.....	<sup>2</sup> 51.22	
Hawaii.....	5.532		Texas.....	<sup>2</sup> 29.27	
District of Columbia.....	5.409		South Carolina.....	<sup>2</sup> 8.70	
South Carolina.....		<sup>2</sup> .029	Wyoming.....		.19
Texas.....		<sup>2</sup> .033	West Virginia.....		.23
Louisiana.....		<sup>2</sup> .055	District of Columbia.....		.26
<b>Scarlet fever:</b>			<b>Scarlet fever:</b>		
Nevada.....	2.550		Wyoming.....	<sup>2</sup> 16.32	
District of Columbia.....	2.214		Hawaii.....	<sup>2</sup> 15.38	
Ohio.....	1.803		Alabama.....	<sup>2</sup> 5.67	
Louisiana.....		<sup>2</sup> .055	Vermont.....		.96
Hawaii.....		<sup>2</sup> .056	District of Columbia.....		1.01
South Carolina.....		<sup>2</sup> .172	Washington.....		1.03
<b>Smallpox:</b>			<b>Smallpox:</b>		
Oklahoma.....	1.770		Wyoming.....	5.085	
Kansas.....	1.583		Texas.....	4.958	
Mississippi.....	1.277		Arizona.....	4.396	
New York.....		.015	West Virginia.....		.138
Connecticut.....		.018	Minnesota.....		.176
District of Columbia.....		.042	Kansas.....		.280
<b>Tuberculosis:</b>			<b>Tuberculosis:</b>		
Mississippi.....	4.198		California.....	<sup>2</sup> 80.35	
Hawaii.....	3.495		Vermont.....	<sup>2</sup> 87.15	
New York.....	3.246		Kansas.....	<sup>2</sup> 74.60	
Louisiana.....		<sup>2</sup> .079	West Virginia.....		19.52
Texas.....		<sup>2</sup> .118	Nevada.....		27.19
South Carolina.....		<sup>2</sup> .244	Hawaii.....		48.02
West Virginia.....		<sup>2</sup> .244			
<b>Typhoid fever:</b>			<b>Typhoid fever:</b>		
Mississippi.....	3.196		Texas.....	<sup>2</sup> 60.50	
Maryland.....	2.365		South Carolina.....	<sup>2</sup> 45.63	
Virginia.....	2.035		Arizona.....	<sup>2</sup> 39.05	
Wisconsin.....		<sup>2</sup> .162	West Virginia.....		4.56
Oregon.....		<sup>2</sup> .233	Utah.....		10.46
Texas.....		<sup>2</sup> .239	District of Columbia.....		11.70

<sup>1</sup> In computing the lowest fatality rates the data were used for those States only in which at least one death was registered from the respective diseases.

<sup>2</sup> These low case rates and high fatality rates are due to incomplete records of cases.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1915, INDICATED CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND INDICATED FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, FOR CERTAIN STATES.

DIPHTHERIA.<sup>1</sup>

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,301,277	42	16	29	14	38	5	29	10	9	3	5	5	17	5
Arizona.....	2,47,209	345	35	388	45	422	27	281	16	332	26	327	30	170	19
California.....	2,848,275	211	25	200	23	186	17	167	15	177	9	164	11	90	11
Connecticut.....	1,223,583	36	2	25	1	24	1	20	2	25	9	17	17	17	4
District of Columbia.....	358,679	18	5	22	5	17	3	16	4	4	2	6	2	2	1
Hawaii.....	2,798,142	300	33	251	30	187	20	126	14	104	9	71	11	101	17
Indiana.....	1,807,221	195	27	135	14	91	21	170	10	65	8	69	9	70	8
Kansas.....	1,801,306	18	4	19	4	4	4	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Louisiana.....	1,351,941	255	186	186	186	215	215	103	103	89	89	78	78	96	96
Maryland.....	3,015,442	490	37	291	25	364	38	293	36	252	19	234	23	217	17
Michigan.....	2,246,701	321	26	231	17	254	19	221	16	176	8	120	14	84	9
Minnesota.....	1,926,778	86	50	50	50	40	40	31	31	16	16	36	36	28	28
Mississippi.....	1,027,730	808	665	665	665	710	710	305	305	475	475	391	391	388	388
Nevada.....	2,881,840	1,985	176	1,643	175	2,074	209	1,671	151	1,733	176	1,970	130	1,388	121
New Jersey.....	5,088,627	827	563	563	563	560	560	421	421	376	376	317	317	317	317
New York.....	2,114,307	185	32	110	10	68	4	62	3	59	5	18	18	32	9
Ohio.....	809,490	38	4	41	3	30	3	33	2	25	1	25	3	14	9
Oklahoma.....	2,184,489	23	5	11	2	24	5	10	2	17	3	9	2	27	1
Porto Rico.....	1,607,745	123	11	80	4	75	2	79	2	40	1	40	2	71	3
South Carolina.....	4,343,710	140	54	96	23	70	20	142	26	28	15	50	20	93	17
Texas.....	2,424,300	37	4	27	2	34	5	47	4	27	4	41	6	26	4
Utah.....	362,452	61	4	36	5	30	3	27	3	58	2	60	4	35	4
Vermont.....	2,171,014	316	643	643	643	152	152	99	99	70	70	49	49	137	137
Virginia.....	1,471,043	56	8	42	6	21	1	23	3	3	3	32	2	36	1
Washington.....	1,559,474	293	28	167	21	141	19	102	21	126	14	69	10	68	5
West Virginia.....	2,473,553	3	3	2	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wisconsin.....	2,174,148	3	3	2	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wyoming.....															

<sup>1</sup> States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated as of July 1, 1914.

<sup>3</sup> Reported by quarters.

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indi- cated case rate per annum per 1,000 in- habit- ants.	Indi- cated case fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	46	22	114	40	100	28	107	28	54	33	590	204	0.256	34.58
Arizona.....	188	13	126	22	294	20	880	39	407	19	1,109	134	1.441	31.19
California.....	71	7	113	11	234	17	272	25	237	22	3,660	311	1.283	8.50
Connecticut.....	17		20	1	54	5	159	7	238	5	2,161	193	1.796	8.93
District of Columbia.....											644	28	1.795	4.35
Hawaii.....	5	2	10		9	1	7	1	18	7	133	32	.575	24.06
Indiana.....	124	8	269	24	545	43	553	43	317	45	2,946	237	1.053	10.08
Iowa.....	83	9	98	11	551	43	692	40	436	45	2,564	245	1.419	9.56
Kansas.....	7		15		24	2	23		22		152		.084	
Louisiana.....	105		198		348		522		346		2,541		1.890	
Maryland.....														
Michigan.....	229	23	348	25	548	37	585	28	400	30	4,249	338	1.409	7.95
Minnesota.....	140	7	212	16	337	16	276	16	245	26	2,047	190	1.178	7.18
Mississippi.....	74		173		251		135		172		1,092		.567	
Missouri.....	1	1												
Nevada.....	319		437		705		798		740		6,941	501	2.409	100.00
New Jersey.....														
New York.....	1,018	91	1,103	83	1,791	116	2,053	129	2,044	168	20,806	1,754	2.083	8.43
Ohio.....	459		833		1,491		1,517		1,064		8,962		1.701	
Oklahoma.....	80	5	315	19	393	35	429	40	410	24	2,298	193	1.087	8.40
Oregon.....	22	4	21	2	33	2	49	2	42	2	273	25	.461	6.70
Porto Rico.....	27	2		1	20	2	9	5			186	30	.157	16.13
South Carolina.....	180	8	444	20	362	22	276	16	166		1,947	91	1.211	4.67
Texas.....	78	16	203	27	533	61	651	83	349	74	2,433	436	.560	17.92
Utah.....	18	3	28	2	69	8	73	10	50	5	477	47	1.124	9.82
Vermont.....	27	1	26	1	65	3	71	1	61	9	557	37	1.337	6.64
Virginia.....	289		599		1,294		1,025		522		5,195		2.393	
Washington.....	34		26	4	41	5	46	1	25	3	406	37	.276	9.11
West Virginia.....			353	34					3414	30	688	34	.506	4.64
Wisconsin.....	66	7	73	12	181	13	197	13	153	23	1,699	186	.687	10.85
Wyoming.....									4		20	6	.109	30.00

MALARIA.<sup>1</sup>

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,301,277	2	8	4	7	1	9	5	21	16	44	5	46
California.....	2,848,275	12	1	4	3	41	4	9	9	41	8	60	2
Kansas.....	1,807,221	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Maryland.....	1,351,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Minnesota.....	2,246,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	1,926,778	4,063	.....	4,104	.....	4,620	.....	6,078	.....	7,092	.....	10,703	.....
New Jersey.....	2,881,840	3	.....	6	.....	3	.....	14	.....	42	.....	96	.....
Ohio.....	5,088,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....
Porto Rico.....	1,184,489	88	98	78	67	95	54	51	60	52	72	37	71
South Carolina.....	1,607,745	18	8	89	13	68	7	25	19	129	21	77	42
Virginia.....	2,171,014	474	.....	691	.....	500	.....	693	.....	685	.....	1,030	.....
Alabama.....	11	59	16	70	6	8	79	5	43	1	31	80	500
California.....	29	3	122	6	95	49	4	14	.....	46	5	522	49
Kansas.....	4	3	5	4	6	16	6	10	1	150	2	184	26
Maryland.....	8	.....	15	.....	10	18	.....	2	.....	1	.....	67	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	18,301	.....	25,998	.....	32,532	21,654	.....	11,764	.....	6,566	.....	153,565	.....
New Jersey.....	72	.....	61	.....	69	77	.....	7	.....	7	.....	458	17
Ohio.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	37	.....
Porto Rico.....	18	77	73	101	48	91	133	100	162	250	135	981	1,132
South Carolina.....	130	56	120	60	133	87	101	28	.....	23	.....	906	.....
Virginia.....	1,469	.....	2,015	.....	2,665	1,857	.....	519	.....	385	.....	12,983	.....

<sup>1</sup> Not reported by months.  
<sup>2</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.  
<sup>3</sup> Reported by quarters.  
<sup>4</sup> States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.  
<sup>5</sup> Estimated as of July 1, 1914.

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

MEASLES.<sup>1</sup>

	Estimated population, Jan. 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,301,277	9	6	140	7	322	9	385	13	298	4	126	5	35	
Arizona.....	237,299														
California.....	2,382,215	1,825	27	2,394	30	3,007	16	2,443	19	1,569	19	1,470	2	126	5
Connecticut.....	1,223,583	371	9	292	9	342	7	373	5	708	10	724	8	266	2
District of Columbia.....	358,679	69		106		174		430	2	485	1	382	2	133	
Hawaii.....	231,210	9		9		9		10		4		10	1	10	
Indiana.....	2,708,142	316	3	831	5	992	7	1,013	14	954	14	879	8	330	3
Kansas.....	1,807,221	138		459	6	900	6	1,770	15	1,967	17	1,038	7	209	3
Louisiana.....	1,801,306	16		18		7		16		1		1		3	
Maryland.....	1,351,941	61		60		157		212		493		551		215	
Michigan.....	3,015,442	554	5	673	6	568	7	302	10	537	11	432	13	178	8
Minnesota.....	2,246,761	110		167		253		695		735		531		180	
Mississippi.....	1,420,778	338		560		327		486		583		234		87	
Nebraska.....	1,027,530	18													
New York.....	10,086,568	2,596	24	3,536	28	6,725	60	10,361	121	12,348	153	10,884	171	4,275	95
Ohio.....	5,088,697	1,079		1,192		2,026		3,423		3,610		3,354		1,403	
Oklahoma.....	2,114,307	65		170	3	237	2	180	1	129	3	45		28	1
Oregon.....	809,490	43		24		4	1	31		40	3	106	1	43	
South Carolina.....	1,607,548	3		3		6		15		5		4			
Texas.....	4,343,710		2		1		6	153	15	9	9	6	6	3	
Utah.....	424,300	10		20	1	25		18		18	1	8		20	
Vermont.....	352,432	1		12		22		95		36		49	1	23	1
Virginia.....	2,171,014	432		752		785		599		462		175		101	
Washington.....	1,471,043	114	2	397	3	191	4	147	4	185	1	218	1	95	
West Virginia.....	1,366,474					209						146	1		
Wisconsin.....	2,473,533	115	1	122	2	131	1	160	1	222	1	335	5	218	2
Wyoming.....	174,148	57		178		192		75		25		8		8	



	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	5		1	1	1	1	4		4	1	1,333	47	0.579	3.53
Arizona.....											41	21	.21	31.22
California.....	73	3	31	1	30	4	47	1	69	1	13,114	128	4.604	.97
Connecticut.....	50		17	1	48		121		125	4	3,499	56	2.860	1.80
District of Columbia.....			11		12		14		34		1,940	5	3.409	.26
Hawaii.....	11		38		378	6	300		401	15	1,279	31	5.532	2.42
Indiana.....	54	1	52		167	2	543	6	891	10	7,922	73	2.831	.82
Kansas.....	75	3	48	1	62	1	164	1	258	5	7,118	65	3.939	.91
Louisiana.....	2		6		3		4		22		99	4	.056	.....
Maryland.....	62		51		73		172		752		2,895		2.141	.....
Michigan.....	55	7	20	3	50		121	2	193	16	3,743	94	1.241	2.51
Minnesota.....	46		33		107		64		263		3,210		1.429	.....
Mississippi.....	48		21		12		30		8		2,951		1.532	.....
Nevada.....											18		.173	.....
New York.....	1,250	50	613	32	1,312	17	3,385	34	5,375	49	62,660	831	6.212	1.33
Ohio.....	309		169		261		705		1,817		19,388		3.810	.....
Oklahoma.....	1		1		9		24		30	1	939	11	.444	1.17
Oregon.....	20		18	1	5		28		30		399	6	.693	1.50
South Carolina.....					1	1			9		46	4	.029	8.70
Texas.....								2		2	164	48	.038	29.27
Utah.....	6	1	8		11		13	1	15	4	172	4	.405	2.33
Vermont.....	21		6		4		23		9		361	3	.966	.83
Virginia.....	52		52		102	1	144		329		3,940		1.838	.....
Washington.....	20		12		14		15	1	25		4,443	16	.981	1.11
West Virginia.....			47						25		327	1	.314	.23
Wisconsin.....	73	3	80		393	2	808	2	1,468	4	4,425	24	1.789	.54
Wyoming.....					2				3		540	1	3.101	.19

1 States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.  
 2 Reported by quarters.  
 3 Not reported by months.  
 4 The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

*Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.*

**MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL).<sup>1</sup>**

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,301,277	5	1	3	3	6	1	7	3	6	3	6	1	1	1
Arizona.....	216,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	2,818,275	9	3	6	4	7	5	6	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	1,223,583	2	.....	3	2	4	1	5	3	1	1	6	5	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	378,679	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	231,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	2,795,142	12	10	11	9	7	4	10	8	3	4	5	3	3	3
Kansas.....	1,807,221	2	.....	5	6	6	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	1,801,306	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	1,351,941	2	.....	5	4	4	2	2	2	4	.....	6	.....	10	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	2,246,751	4	1	3	2	6	2	7	1	4	4	4	2	3	3
Mississippi.....	1,926,778	3	.....	7	16	16	.....	7	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	102,730	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
New York.....	10,036,588	22	19	26	24	27	25	35	20	44	27	33	29	21	33
Ohio.....	5,088,627	15	.....	16	13	13	.....	18	.....	13	.....	6	.....	14	.....
South Carolina.....	1,607,745	5	8	3	9	3	0	.....	9	.....	4	3	1	.....	2
Texas.....	4,313,710	3	1	6	7	6	.....	1	6	1	2	2	4	2	2
Virginia.....	2,171,014	42	.....	26	37	37	.....	38	.....	18	.....	19	30	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,471,043	1	2	1	7	2	7	4	4	2	4	4	3	1	1
West Virginia.....	1,369,474	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,473,533	11	39	9	27	7	33	10	42	3	26	8	28	7	28

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per annum in 100,000 inhabitants. <sup>3</sup>	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	1				2	1			1	1	38	13	0.017	34.21
Arizona.....											31		.004	
California.....	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	46	22	.016	47.83
Connecticut.....	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	35	17	.029	48.57
District of Columbia.....					1	1	1	1			5	5	.014	100.00
Hawaii.....														
Indiana.....	2	2	3	4	4	4	1	1	7	5	3		0.13	
Iowa.....	2		3	3	3	3	3	3	7	5	471	59	.025	83.10
Kansas.....	2		3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	436	7	.020	
Louisiana.....							1	1	2	2	12	1	.007	8.33
Maryland.....	3		6	6	3	3	4	4	8	8	57		.042	
Minnesota.....	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	1	435	14	.016	40.00
Mississippi.....	2		2	2	3	3	1	1	13	3	67		.018	
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	10	10	.007	100.00
New York.....	17	22	23	19	14	16	10	16	16	15	288	265	.029	92.01
Ohio.....	20		12	12	20	20	22	22	18	18	187		.037	
South Carolina.....		4		1		5					14	50	.009	
Texas.....	3		4	2		1	1	1	3	3	30	32	.007	
Virginia.....	13		21	21	21	21	1	1	6	6	272		.125	
Washington.....	2	2	1	4		2		1			13	30	.009	
West Virginia.....			1	1					3	3	13	9	.010	69.23
Wisconsin.....	2	21	3	20	4	23	5	20	5	29	74	336	.030	

<sup>1</sup> States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table. <sup>2</sup> Month not stated. <sup>3</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

<sup>4</sup> Reported by quarters.

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

**POLYOMYELITIS (ACUTE INFECTIOUS):**

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,301,277												1	2	
Arizona.....	247,209		1							1					
California.....	2,848,275		1							3			6	2	1
Connecticut.....	1,223,583	6		2	3	2	3	2	3	1					
District of Columbia.....	358,679			1	1	1	1	2	1						
Hawaii.....	231,210			1	1	1	1	1		1					
Indiana.....	2,708,142	1	1	4	1	3	2	3	2	1			2	2	3
Iowa.....	1,807,221			1				1	1	1	2		21	1	2
Kansas.....	1,801,308	1											4	1	1
Louisiana.....	1,351,941	2				1		6		3			1		17
Maryland.....															
Michigan.....	3,015,442	1	2			1	1	5	1		2		3		1
Minnesota.....	2,246,781	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2				5	4	2
Mississippi.....	1,696,758	4		1	39	8	8	8	8	3			7		4
Nevada.....	1,102,730			1											
New Jersey.....	2,881,840	2		1		2		2		2				2	
New York.....	10,088,568	8	7	8	2	5	2	11		4	1		10	3	13
Ohio.....	5,088,697	4		8		2		6		3			8		37
Oregon.....	1,800,460														
South Carolina.....	1,607,745														
Texas.....	4,345,710									3					
Vermont.....	362,452	1	3					1							2
Virginia.....	2,171,014	21		24		20		33		18			20		23
Washington.....	2,471,043	1		1		2		2		2			1		1
Wisconsin.....	2,473,583	3	1		1			1		2			1		1

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....		4	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	8	12	0.008	50.00	
Arizona.....										2	1	0.022	30.65	
California.....	2		12	2	4	12	1	10	2	62	19	.029	11.43	
Connecticut.....	3		7		16	3	1	2		35	1	.017	33.33	
District of Columbia.....	1				2	1	1	1	1	6	2			
Hawaii.....										2	3	.009		
Indiana.....	8	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	38	17	.013	47.22	
Iowa.....	1		2		7	3	6	8	5	45	15	.027	31.25	
Kansas.....	3		1		2		2			9		.005		
Louisiana.....	23		7		3					66		.019		
Maryland.....														
Michigan.....	2		19	5	37	9	4	2	3	71	30	.024	42.25	
Minnesota.....	4	1	50	4	31	4	16	1	7	121	28	.037	20.47	
Mississippi.....	4		4		3		5		3	85		.044		
Nevada.....										2	1	.019	50.00	
New Jersey.....	1		3		7		5		9	36		.012		
New York.....	47	3	50	9	67	3	29	5	5	257	43	.025	16.73	
Ohio.....	106		132		87		58		15	466		.062		
Oregon.....							1					.001		
South Carolina.....	1									2		.002		
Texas.....			4				1			8				
Vermont.....	9	3	11	2	10	3	7	5	1	42	17	.116	40.48	
Virginia.....	14		17		21		16		11	214		.041	30.00	
Washington.....	2									19	3	.001		
Wisconsin.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	11	11	.005	78.57	

† States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table. ‡ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported. § Not reported by month.

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.<sup>1</sup>

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.					
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Arizona.....	247,299																		
Nevada.....	102,730																		
Oregon.....	809,490																		
Utah.....	424,300			1		1		26		13		2	4	3	1				
Washington.....	1,471,043					1		7		4		1	8		2				
Wyoming.....	174,148							9		23		7	28	2	5				
		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.		Total deaths, 1915.		Indicated case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.		Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.								
Arizona.....												21			2	0.0004			
Nevada.....															3	.0272			65.67
Oregon.....												44			6	.0543			13.64
Utah.....												35			4	.0925			11.43
Washington.....				3								5			5	.0034			
Wyoming.....												63			9	.3732			13.85

SCARLET FEVER.<sup>1</sup>

Estimated population July 1, 1913.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	38	2	51	5	109	5	90	7	63	3	18	2	18	3
Arizona.....														
Arkansas.....	247,290													
California.....	2,848,275	6	326	9	270	8	167	7	153	2	130	2	91	2
Connecticut.....	1,223,583	210	6	155	6	185	233	7	199	1	140	6	64	1
District of Columbia.....	358,679	70	1	98	2	125	134	2	104	1	94	1	32	.....
Hawaii.....	231,210	1	1			1	2		4		2			1
Indiana.....	2,798,142	792	15	524	7	381	294	13	226	4	136	1	112	1
Iowa.....	1,807,221	142	4	83	4	85	85	1	69	1	31		39	1
Kansas.....	1,801,306	5	2						3				1	.....
Louisiana.....	1,351,941	361		330		228	264		181		150		97	.....
Maryland.....	3,015,442	479	19	409	14	345	228	11	235	7	169	5	115	2
Michigan.....	2,246,761	440	20	501	14	531	464	23	343	11	243	7	113	4
Minnesota.....	1,926,778	42	33			7	22		23		24		19	.....
Mississippi.....	1,027,730	39	1	15		26	16		8		2		10	.....
Nevada.....	2,881,840	500		550		534	379		525		413		194	.....
New Jersey.....	10,084,568	1,785	45	1,852	49	2,232	51	2,131	2,068	84	1,437	50	676	21
New York.....	5,088,627	1,116		834		847	806		676		421		232	.....
Ohio.....	2,114,307	253	5	153	5	124	61	2	58	2	43	1	57	.....
Oklahoma.....	800,490	41	10			58	23		44	1	15		11	.....
Oregon.....	1,607,745	19		20		7	16		1	1	12		8	.....
South Carolina.....	4,345,710	85	2	142	4	79	67	6	36	1	61	3	46	3
Texas.....	424,300	98	1	68	1	54	54	1	74	2	28	1	25	.....
Vermont.....	362,452	48	33			32	18		23		16		13	.....
Virginia.....	2,171,014	316		319		162	120		76		54		40	.....

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	25	2	61	6	113	3	80	2	39	.....	705	40	0.306	5.67
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	263	3.68
California.....	86	4	176	1	303	1	314	4	422	7	2,893	53	1,016	1.83
Connecticut.....	38	.....	42	.....	91	1	150	2	134	.....	1,641	31	1,311	1.89
District of Columbia.....	5	.....	14	.....	26	.....	38	.....	54	.....	794	8	2,241	1.01
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	15.38
Indiana.....	124	1	212	3	364	7	501	10	399	13	4,065	93	1,453	2.29
Kansas.....	41	1	74	2	195	4	329	5	304	4	1,478	35	818	2.37
Louisiana.....	3	.....	10	.....	30	.....	20	.....	25	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	53	.....	98	.....	141	.....	263	.....	236	.....	2,411	.....	1,783	.....
Michigan.....	85	4	108	4	187	5	208	3	449	7	3,007	101	997	3.36
Minnesota.....	115	3	152	7	257	8	364	12	414	10	3,962	138	1,763	3.48
Mississippi.....	22	.....	39	.....	54	.....	47	.....	55	.....	387	.....	201	.....
Nevada.....	6	.....	13	.....	13	.....	79	.....	44	.....	262	5	2,550	1.91
New Jersey.....	116	.....	116	.....	244	.....	378	.....	438	.....	4,667	97	1,619	2.08
New York.....	345	9	320	3	629	10	882	7	1,125	12	15,802	409	1,567	2.50
Ohio.....	218	.....	438	.....	917	.....	1,269	.....	1,369	.....	9,173	.....	1,803	.....
Oklahoma.....	132	2	251	.....	336	5	429	14	395	10	2,312	49	1,044	2.12
Oregon.....	3	.....	5	.....	38	.....	54	.....	53	.....	385	5	476	1.30
South Carolina.....	31	.....	19	.....	58	3	59	.....	28	.....	277	7	172	2.53
Texas.....	35	1	98	4	321	9	417	10	324	8	1,711	56	394	3.27
Utah.....	15	1	24	.....	25	.....	59	1	586	1	1,381	154	1,381	1.54
Vermont.....	11	.....	11	.....	37	.....	26	.....	46	.....	313	3	864	1.56
Virginia.....	60	.....	111	.....	264	.....	352	.....	242	.....	2,116	.....	975	.....
Washington.....	25	.....	21	.....	63	1	64	1	76	1	679	7	462	1.03
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3140	5	382	5	281	1.31
Wisconsin.....	53	3	69	2	98	3	160	2	186	6	1,991	68	805	3.42
Wyoming.....	13	5	12	.....	15	4	2	.....	11	.....	190	31	1,001	16.32



SEPTIC SORE THROAT.<sup>1</sup>

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kansas.....	1,807,221	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	17	2
Maryland.....	1,351,941	3	1	47	36	8	3	23	5	17	5	1	1	1	1
New York.....	10,086,568	24	1	9	2	3	1	4	3	3	3	4	1	1	1
Ohio.....	5,088,027	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina.....	1,607,745	7	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

  

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per an- num per 1,000 in- habitants.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			
Kansas.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	11	4	24	40	0.013
Maryland.....	6	6	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	30	38	.022
New York.....	11	4	27	1	27	1	29	1	25	1	318	17	.022
Ohio.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	24	24	.022
South Carolina.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	35	35	.022

<sup>1</sup> Not reported by months  
<sup>2</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.  
<sup>3</sup> Reported by quarters.  
<sup>4</sup> States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.



	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	5		5		2		5		6		775	4	0.337	0.516
Arizona.....											391	4	.368	4.396
California.....	4		6		4		14		14		336	3	.118	.883
Connecticut.....							1				22		.018	
District of Columbia.....	1						2				15		.042	
Indiana.....	93	2	57		39		127		246	1	4,456	10	1.235	.289
Illinois.....	48		58		83		232		370		2,801	8	1.583	.280
Kansas.....							16		35		380		.194	
Louisiana.....											94		.070	
Maryland.....	19		11		41	2	41		81	1	918	5	.304	.545
Michigan.....														
Minnesota.....	47		31		51		126		246	1	4,708	3	.760	.176
Mississippi.....	78		129		119		72		196		2,461		1.277	
Missouri.....	1								6		83		.808	
Montana.....	1						1		2		132		.053	
New Jersey.....	1						13		3		153		.015	
New York.....	1		5		6									
Ohio.....	103		41		92		239		244		3,221	16	.633	.427
Oklahoma.....	86	1	79		77		105		117		3,743	4	1.770	.691
Oregon.....	16		6		9		6		12		579		.715	.691
South Carolina.....	3		3				10		46		391	2	.245	.308
Texas.....	13	3	21	1	46	1	93	15	212	16	2,037	101	.469	4.368
Utah.....	16		29				28		4		456		1.075	
Vermont.....	32		4		5		5		5		214	1	.590	.467
Virginia.....	11		25		15		43		38		1,097		.905	
Washington.....	6	1			9		46		2		787	2	.173	.787
West Virginia.....			2		9		2		2		1,450	2	1.067	.133
Wisconsin.....	91	1	23		49		156		246	1	1,817	6	.735	.339
Wyoming.....	8		6		8		4		3		39	3	.339	5.085

<sup>1</sup> States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.  
<sup>2</sup> Reported by quarters.  
<sup>3</sup> Not reported by months.  
<sup>4</sup> The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS.<sup>1</sup>

	Estimated population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	2,201,277	115	206	116	180	143	256	106	210	112	215	131	225	96	189
Arizona.....	217,279														
California.....	2,848,275	488	541	457	438	508	588	466	491	557	514	629	443	380	429
Connecticut.....	1,223,783	151	119	160	140	207	129	196	123	171	145	204	126	204	117
District of Columbia.....	338,678	100	61	76	55	111	71	137	85	93	38	83	56	79	65
Hawaii.....	231,910	69	35	39	58	75	22	76	35	78	35	52	38	73	28
Indiana.....	2,768,412	183	357	183	352	160	411	175	378	259	396	158	308	194	304
Illinois.....	1,807,221	94	90	121	88	106	103	116	92	107	91	93	73	111	81
Kansas.....	1,801,206	84		93				9				6		14	
Louisiana.....	1,351,941	285		236		326		293		288		294		311	
Michigan.....	3,015,442	141	189	255	215	297	257	417	257	302	275	264	273	274	237
Minnesota.....	2,246,731	351	191	330	180	511	221	600	225	468	222	510	217	321	177
Mississippi.....	1,326,778	613		699		635		784		796		791		719	
Nevada.....	170,333	22	4	23	4	33	4	19	7	19	5	11	6	9	3
New Jersey.....	2,881,840	689		663		822		740		733		736		727	
New York.....	10,086,668	2,531	1,491	2,688	1,940	3,254	1,618	3,083	1,659	2,578	1,552	2,817	1,327	2,638	1,258
Ohio.....	5,088,622	544		560		645		60		380		583		553	
Oklahoma.....	2,804,367	34	37	44	35	54	57	60	30	42	35	32	44	32	27
Oregon.....	2,809,480	33	57	33	34	34	37	38	47	47	72	34	61	32	77
Puerto Rico.....	1,184,489	143	169	207	181	164	205	155	167	153	158	147	138	111	183
South Carolina.....	1,007,745	50	167	45	169	48	203	43	203	34	212	45	232	31	220
Texas.....	4,343,710	12	220	30	178	33	398	97	239	30	491	54	239	36	242
Utah.....	497,400	17	13	19	13	9	11	10	9	11	13	5	11	5	14
Vermont.....	362,650	21	12	13	15	11	24	44	34	15	27	13	20	25	27
Virginia.....	2,171,014	570		374		530		556		441		428		459	
Washington.....	1,471,043	134	101	131	106	139	136	174	113	174	114	200	107	177	97
West Virginia.....	1,556,474			383		393		395		377		377		316	
Wisconsin.....	2,473,553	153	233	118	177	184	235	212	235	162	233	120	201	141	191

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.	Number of cases reported for each death registered.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	69	142	65	162	96	183	75	183	69	190	1,193	2,341	0.493	.....
Arizona.....	420	392	565	398	547	465	424	423	508	480	4,122	4,414	2.181	.....
California.....	167	113	131	98	148	116	136	115	115	130	6,213	5,551	1.12	.....
Connecticut.....	87	57	77	55	84	53	75	55	83	63	2,015	1,471	1.637	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695	734	3.033	1.49
Hawaii.....	66	27	61	22	64	31	82	28	73	56	508	388	3.495	2.08
Indiana.....	216	987	269	268	226	271	288	276	188	318	2,376	3,926	1.849	.....
Kansas.....	119	69	110	80	150	56	89	60	95	89	1,303	972	.721	1.34
Louisiana.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.079	.....
Maryland.....	206	.....	271	.....	231	.....	217	.....	164	.....	3,215	.....	2.378	.....
Michigan.....	358	256	303	214	411	200	445	210	451	239	3,848	2,822	1.276	1.36
Minnesota.....	381	170	295	144	260	112	282	150	274	192	4,422	2,231	2.057	2.07
Mississippi.....	687	.....	676	.....	587	.....	582	.....	603	.....	8,050	.....	4.198	.....
Nevada.....	9	2	8	5	.....	3	12	2	7	4	168	49	1.635	3.43
New Jersey.....	762	.....	691	.....	673	.....	632	.....	750	.....	8,612	4,377	2.988	1.97
New York.....	2,520	1,249	2,818	1,123	2,471	1,205	2,435	1,211	2,630	1,241	32,743	16,309	3.246	2.01
Ohio.....	551	.....	460	.....	403	.....	522	.....	459	.....	6,624	.....	1.302	.....
Oklahoma.....	41	36	41	24	43	26	35	29	42	19	593	405	2.280	1.46
Oregon.....	36	47	41	.....	41	59	36	59	33	44	437	684	1.540	.....
Porto Rico.....	174	209	99	169	112	158	126	177	129	173	1,720	2,107	1.453	.....
South Carolina.....	26	167	17	131	22	117	12	133	20	.....	393	1,985	244	.....
Texas.....	24	244	41	240	66	194	55	512	28	270	512	3,146	1.118	.....
Utah.....	17	8	6	9	6	15	9	19	15	21	131	155	3.09	.....
Vermont.....	28	22	15	25	37	14	12	12	52	19	288	251	7.05	1.15
Virginia.....	339	.....	375	.....	349	.....	271	.....	397	.....	5,005	.....	2.303	.....
Washington.....	185	113	107	86	172	76	97	83	50	106	1,749	1,238	1.189	1.41
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	330	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,332	65	2.214	.....
Wisconsin.....	119	130	71	159	131	107	249	157	106	168	1,766	2,286	.714	.....

1 States in which no case of this disease were reported are not included in this table. 4 Not reported by months.  
 2 Estimated as of July 1, 1914. 5 The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.  
 3 Reported by quarters.

Reported prevalence of certain diseases, by months, during the calendar year 1915, indicated case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and indicated fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Estimated Population July 1, 1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama.....	51	26	44	20	36	23	41	17	90	22	289	66	322	104
Arizona.....														
California.....	69	15	83	27	90	18	52	21	90	16	75	20	125	17
Connecticut.....	22	9	18	3	41	10	22	3	37	9	65	11	72	11
District of Columbia.....	10	2	11	2	9	3	13	1	13	2	14	2	21	4
Hawaii.....	5	1	11	3	9	2	15	4	13	1	12	1	15	5
Indiana.....	112	31	71	23	101	33	67	18	67	17	70	17	149	17
Iowa.....	46	12	33	6	29	6	36	9	26	12	30	6	126	18
Kansas.....	35	1	21	1	75	75	12	1	27	23	23	3	36	3
Louisiana.....	141		83				82		119		153		306	
Maryland.....	1,351,911													
Michigan.....	3,015,442	118	10	33	126	30	94	32	107	16	105	21	137	28
Minnesota.....	2,244,742	168	10	160	11	13	56	10	33	6	51	7	48	14
Mississippi.....	1,928,778	328		188		187	173		234		533		889	
Missouri.....	1,022,720	8	1	1	4	1	9		10	1	18		21	
New York.....	2,881,840	54		51		65	69		56		64		125	
New Jersey.....	10,080,568	287	52	33	249	46	185	31	199	40	277	48	429	54
Ohio.....	5,088,627	301		180		196	182		214		272		333	
Oklahoma.....	2,141,365	93	25	7	41	8	26	4	41	6	114	11	229	18
Oregon.....	699,400	2	1	0	13	4	10	7	12	5	21	1	12	1
Puerto Rico.....	1,184,489	60	11	34	1	64	58	7	30	11	24	15	27	14
South Carolina.....	1,697,745	33	10	13	10	15	12	19	55	23	220	71	217	86
Texas.....	4,243,710	29	20	24	14	32	60	19	39	28	169	54	168	79
Utah.....	493,000	1	1	2	15	5	23	3	5	4	36	1	43	4
Vermont.....	262,152	18		21		20	5	2	3	1	6	2	6	1
Virginia.....	2,171,014	229		173		119	130		149		238		530	
Washington.....	1,471,043	50	7	40	6	43	28	3	26	6	45	8	78	12
West Virginia.....	1,350,474					103	33				41	3	43	7
Wisconsin.....	2,755,333	45	9	36	8	40	33	7	23	10	22	10	22	7
Wyoming.....	174,148	1	1	9	1	15	2	3	4		6		2	

	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total cases, 1915.	Total deaths, 1915.	Indicated case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Indicated fatality rate per 100 cases.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Alabama.....	414	113	223	86	230	69	176	74	100	54	2,019	674	0.877	33.98
Arizona.....	131	36	149	29	104	29	80	21	77	41	4,105	441	.425	39.05
California.....	266	11	180	35	145	17	92	17	14	21	1,126	276	.395	21.51
District of Columbia.....	81	7	59	3	65	6	41	9	16	1	1,981	146	1.802	14.82
Hawaii.....	7	2	9	2	5	5	5	1	11	1	359	42	1.015	11.70
Idaho.....	241	46	278	58	219	55	133	57	180	36	1,117	29	.506	24.79
Iowa.....	180	30	229	29	218	20	192	26	152	20	5,178	413	.614	24.01
Kansas.....	26	18	18	23	81	23	23	23	202	202	1,316	194	.728	14.74
Louisiana.....	555	609	609	486	486	315	315	315	272	272	518	298	2.988	14.74
Maryland.....	179	22	214	31	239	26	128	39	102	31	3,198	381	5.74	19.13
Michigan.....	114	12	140	16	114	11	116	19	77	13	1,730	148	4.50	14.65
Minnesota.....	1,106	2	849	5	718	3	562	1	363	3	6,158	3	3.196	13.18
Mississippi.....	20	2	11	5	9	3	10	1	8	8	129	17	1.256	13.18
Nebraska.....	218	90	279	98	236	97	145	73	91	88	1,453	188	5.01	12.94
New Jersey.....	931	90	867	98	832	97	493	73	494	88	5,484	750	.544	13.68
New York.....	633	23	716	17	660	21	419	20	375	26	4,501	189	.885	13.69
Ohio.....	243	6	207	9	163	5	95	71	71	6	1,381	159	6.533	29.10
Oklahoma.....	19	6	28	5	33	5	14	189	16	6	189	55	233	29.10
Oregon.....	24	12	45	5	21	9	12	9	39	4	448	109	3.78	24.33
Porto Rico.....	250	90	134	99	99	56	46	48	23	23	1,144	522	.712	45.64
South Carolina.....	129	85	116	77	117	71	138	60	65	66	1,038	628	2.39	60.50
Texas.....	36	5	52	3	45	5	27	5	16	2	373	39	8.79	10.46
Utah.....	31	2	50	3	31	16	42	7	3	3	329	13	3.908	13.07
Vermont.....	785	11	825	25	650	20	378	13	168	8	4,419	168	2.035	13.07
Virginia.....	121	11	104	11	128	20	61	43	31	8	518	121	.556	14.79
Washington.....	25	3	157	11	32	8	43	9	138	12	504	53	3.71	4.56
West Virginia.....	3	1	27	1	2	1	3	3	31	4	400	98	.192	21.50
Wisconsin.....	25	3	27	11	32	8	43	9	31	4	400	98	.192	21.50
Wyoming.....	3	1	5	1	2	1	3	3	5	5	57	8	.627	14.01

1 States in which no cases of this disease were reported are not included in this table.  
 2 Estimated as of July 1, 1914.  
 3 Reported by quarters.  
 4 Not reported by months.  
 5 The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

**Dengue.**

Hawaii reported 21 cases of dengue with 20 deaths. Of these, 4 fatal cases were recorded as occurring in May, 1 case in June, 3 deaths in August, 2 in September, 3 in October, 5 in November, and 3 in December, making in all 21 recorded cases of which 20 were fatal. The fact that 20 fatal cases were recorded, presumably becoming of record through the registration of death certificates, would suggest the probability that they were instances, certainly in most of the cases, of mistaken diagnoses, dengue being very seldom fatal.

In Porto Rico there were 13 cases of dengue reported, 4 in September, 5 in October, 1 in November, and 3 in December.

**Malaria.**

On page 1595 appears a table showing the occurrence of malaria recorded in the several States through morbidity reports and death registration. There were 522 reported cases in California with 49 deaths. This probably indicates an incomplete reporting of cases and some mistaken diagnoses in the recorded deaths. In Alabama the 80 recorded cases and 500 recorded deaths indicate very incomplete reporting of cases and either a very great prevalence of the disease or many mistaken diagnoses registered in death certificates. The 194 cases with 26 deaths in Kansas indicate incomplete reporting of cases and a considerable prevalence of the disease. The 1,132 deaths in Porto Rico in a population estimated to be a little more than a million indicates that the disease is a public health problem of importance. The same is indicated to a lesser degree by the 906 recorded cases and 447 registered deaths in South Carolina.

The 153,565 cases recorded in Mississippi and the 12,983 cases in Virginia probably serve mainly to show the practicing physicians' belief in the prevalence of the disease in these two States. It will be remembered that in these States the data was collected by having the physicians report the first of each month the number of cases of the disease treated during the preceding month, the reports being made out in many instances undoubtedly from memory.

**SUMMARY OF MALARIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CERTAIN STATES.**

The following table gives a summary of the numbers of cases of malaria reported during the year 1915, on reply postal cards sent by officers of the Public Health Service to practicing physicians in the States included.



State.	Inquiry cards sent to physicians. <sup>1</sup>	Replies received.	Counties not heard from.	Counties represented in replies.	Cases of malaria reported.
<b>Jan. 1 to Mar. 31:</b>					
Alabama.....	7,050	926	0	67	1,168
Arkansas.....	6,900	1,248	1	74	2,359
Kentucky.....	10,500	1,798	0	120	890
Louisiana.....	7,500	692	2	63	1,456
North Carolina.....	5,547	780	9	91	820
South Carolina.....	3,825	611	1	43	763
Tennessee.....	10,014	1,137	7	89	572
<b>Apr. 1 to June 30:</b>					
Alabama.....	2,350	307	2	65	1,780
Arkansas.....	2,300	326	2	73	4,327
Florida.....	976	108	14	36	835
Georgia.....	3,022	348	43	105	1,491
Kentucky.....	3,500	464	10	110	894
Louisiana.....	2,070	320	5	60	2,754
North Carolina.....	1,849	258	21	79	1,300
South Carolina.....	1,275	131	8	36	1,732
Tennessee.....	3,338	279	21	65	740
Texas <sup>2</sup> .....	3,450	584	17	93	6,786
<b>July 1 to Sept. 30:</b>					
Alabama.....	2,350	257	4	63	4,535
Arkansas.....	2,300	348	2	73	18,950
Florida.....	976	168	10	43	2,044
Georgia.....	3,022	290	50	98	2,254
Kentucky.....	3,500	540	10	110	2,750
Louisiana.....	2,070	191	16	49	5,133
North Carolina.....	1,849	331	13	87	2,644
South Carolina.....	1,275	166	9	35	2,743
Tennessee.....	3,338	230	23	73	1,628
Texas (eastern part) <sup>2</sup> .....	3,450	576	14	96	21,382
<b>Oct. 1 to Dec. 31:</b>					
Alabama.....	2,350	294	5	62	1,929
Arkansas.....	2,300	282	5	70	6,233
Florida.....	976	155	12	40	1,101
Kentucky.....	3,500	630	7	113	1,564
Louisiana.....	2,070	191	15	49	3,244
North Carolina.....	1,849	380	10	90	1,839
South Carolina.....	1,275	137	9	35	1,004
Tennessee.....	3,338	146	31	65	626
Texas (eastern part) <sup>4</sup> .....	3,450	492	19	92	11,597

<sup>1</sup> Reply postal cards were sent out each month during the first quarter and every three months thereafter.

<sup>2</sup> No postal cards were sent to 140 counties in Texas, presumably too arid to produce malaria.

<sup>3</sup> Nine counties to which no postal cards were sent are represented in replies.

<sup>4</sup> No postal cards were sent to 139 counties in Texas presumably too arid to produce malaria.

<sup>5</sup> Thirteen counties to which no postal cards were sent are represented in replies.

### Rabies.

Fatal cases of rabies were reported as follows: Alabama 1, California 3, Kansas 3, New York 4, and Oklahoma 1. Practically all cases of rabies are fatal, so that the fatal cases should show the prevalence of the disease.

### Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever was reported as follows: Maryland 3 cases, New Jersey 2, New York 10, Ohio 1.

**PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.**

**CALIFORNIA.**

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

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**RAT PROOFING.**

<b>New buildings:</b>	
Inspections of work under construction..	215
Basements concreted (square feet, 61,095).....	76
Floors concreted (square feet, 38,775).....	24
Yards, passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 36,268).....	154
Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	136,138
<b>Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:</b>	
Inspections made.....	148
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	690
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,120
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,530
<b>Old buildings:</b>	
Inspections made.....	397
Wooden floors removed.....	30
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	4
New foundation walls installed (cubic feet).....	8,850
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 33,063).....	49
Basements concreted (square feet, 49,625).....	38
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 40,076).....	97
Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	122,761
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 5,150).....	4
Buildings razed.....	7
<b>New garbage cans stamped approved.....</b>	<b>229</b>
Nuisances abated.....	327
Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	21
Reinspections made on vessels.....	17
New rat guards procured.....	17
Defective rat guards repaired.....	8
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	130
Traps set on vessels.....	186
Vessels trapped on.....	19
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	30,000
Bait used on water front and vessels—bacon (pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Pounds of poison used on water front.....	3
<b>RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.</b>	
<b>San Francisco:</b>	
Collected.....	539
Examined.....	498
Found infected.....	None.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.**

**RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE—continued.**

<b>Oakland:</b>	
Collected.....	11
Examined.....	11
Found infected.....	None.
<b>RATS IDENTIFIED.</b>	
Mus norvegicus.....	214
Mus rattus.....	108
Mus alexandrinus.....	160
Mus musculus.....	57

**SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.**

Counties.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
Alameda.....	1,124	1,124	(1)
Contra Costa.....	1,372	1,372	4
San Benito.....	708	708	3
Merced.....	708	708	(1)
Stanislaus.....	232	232	(1)
San Mateo.....	157	157	(1)
Santa Cruz.....	146	146	(1)
Monterey.....	371	371	(1)
Santa Clara.....	126	126	1
San Luis Obispo.....	345	345	(1)
Fresno.....	39	39	(1)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>1</sup>None.

**OTHER ANIMALS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.**

Rabbits.....	32
Weasels.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Found infected.....</b>	<b>None.</b>

**RANCHES INSPECTED.**

Alameda County.....	75
Contra Costa County.....	61
Stanislaus County.....	49
Santa Clara County.....	54
San Benito County.....	32
Merced County.....	40
Santa Cruz County.....	25
San Mateo County.....	19
Monterey County.....	19
Fresno County.....	5
San Luis Obispo County.....	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>386</b>

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Contra Costa County:

Shot May 15, 1916. Southport Land & Commercial Co. land, sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., 8½ miles southeast of Antioch.	1
Shot May 16, 1916. F. Abrott ranch, Sobrante grant, 8 miles northeast of Richmond.	1
Shot May 18, 1916. Fernandez estate, plot P., Sobrante grant, 8½ miles northeast of Richmond.	1
Shot May 22, 1916. Mortimer ranch, 9 miles west of Walnut Creek.	1

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS—Continued.

San Benito County:

Shot May 13, 1916. V. B. Oldham ranch, sec. 28, T. 14 S., R. 7 E., 4 miles northwest of Emmet.	1
Shot May 16, 1916. L. M. Egan ranch, plots 8 and 9 of Rancho San Justo, 5 miles southwest of Hollister.	1
Shot May 17, 1916. D. Marcus ranch, sec. 15, T. 12 S., R. 6 E., 7 miles northeast of Hollister.	1

Santa Clara County:

Shot May 19, 1916. Cochran ranch, 3½ miles northeast of Morgan hill.	1
--	---

WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1916.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

<b>New buildings:</b>	
Inspections of work under construction.	224
Basements concreted (square feet 47,320).	56
Floors concreted (square feet, 67,875).	12
Yards, passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 26,730).	130
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).	141,975
<b>Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:</b>	
Inspections made.	117
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.	740
Wire screening used (square feet).	3,790
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.	1,690
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.	900
<b>Old buildings:</b>	
Inspections made.	322
Wooden floors removed.	49
Yards and passageways, planking removed.	32
New foundation walls installed (cubic feet).	4,075
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 21,765).	26
Basements concreted (square feet, 27,410).	32
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 17,995).	55
Floors ratproofed with wire cloth (square feet, 3,800).	4
Total area concrete laid (square feet).	67,170
Buildings razed.	16
New garbage cans stamped approved.	154
Nuisances abated.	314

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.	11
Reinspections made on vessels.	25
New rat guards procured.	13
Defective rat guards repaired.	16
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.	41
Rats trapped on vessels.	46
Traps set on wharves and water front.	133

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT—continued.

Traps set on vessels.	235
Vessels trapped on.	15
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).	17,900
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.

Cities.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
San Francisco.	246	243	(1)
Oakland.	17	17	(1)
Total.	263	260	(1)

1 None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.	109
Mus rattus.	51
Mus alexandrinus.	68
Mus musculus.	18

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Counties.	Collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
Contra Costa.	1,061	1,061	8
Alameda.	974	974	2
San Benito.	663	663	2
Merced.	505	505	(1)
San Luis Obispo.	411	411	(1)
Monterey.	244	244	5
San Mateo.	238	238	(1)
Santa Clara.	227	227	1
Stanislaus.	188	188	(1)
Santa Cruz.	167	167	(1)
Fresno.	105	105	(1)
Total.	4,783	4,783	18

1 None.

OTHER ANIMALS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.

Rabbits.....	45
Wood rats.....	2
Total.....	47
Found infected.....	None.

RANCHES INSPECTED.

Alameda County.....	72
Contra Costa County.....	39
Stanislaus County.....	22
Santa Clara County.....	35
San Benito County.....	28
Merced County.....	42
Santa Cruz County.....	25
San Mateo County.....	15
Monterey County.....	7
Fresno County.....	2
San Luis Obispo County.....	8
San Joaquin County.....	4

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Santa Clara County:	
Shot May 24, 1916. Cochran ranch, 3 miles northeast of Morgan Hill, Canada De San Felipe Y. Les Animal Grant.....	1
Contra Costa County:	
Shot May 20, 1916. Donovan ranch, 8 miles southwest of Antioch, sec. 1, T. 1 N., R. 1 W., and T. 1 N., R. 1 E..	1
Shot May 20, 1916. J. Nunes ranch, Fernandez estate, plot P, 9 miles northeast of Richmond.....	1

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS—Continued.

Contra Costa County—Continued.	
Shot May 22, 1916. J. Nunes ranch, Fernandez estate, plot P, 9 miles northeast of Richmond.....	2
Shot May 24, 1916. A. Brown ranch, Fernandez estate, plot Q, 10 miles northeast of Richmond.....	1
Shot May 25, 1916. J. Nunes ranch, Fernandez estate, plot P, 9 miles northeast of Richmond.....	1
Shot May 26, 1916. J. Nunes ranch, Fernandez estate, plot O, 9 miles northeast of Richmond.....	2
Monterey County:	
Shot May 22, 1916. San Lorenzo or Topo ranch, 5 miles northeast of Metz.....	3
Shot May 27, 1916. San Lorenzo or Topo ranch, 5 miles northeast of Metz.....	2
San Benito County:	
Shot May 24, 1916. H. & L. Matthews ranch, 1 mile north of Emmett, sec. 35, T. 14 S., R. 7 E.....	1
Shot May 27, 1916. A. Cowden ranch, 3½ miles south of Hollister, Rancho San Justo, plot 13.....	1
Alameda County:	
Shot May 22, 1916. Oscar Meyer ranch, 7 miles northeast of Hayward, sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 3 W.....	1
Shot May 26, 1916. M. J. Crocker ranch, 3½ miles northeast of Altamont, sec. 11, T. 1 S., R. 3 E.....	1

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.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 <sup>2</sup>	May 26, 1916	289 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(1)	do.....	1,615 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	May 12, 1916	7 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	May 27, 1916	38 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	do.....	62 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	May 24, 1916	29 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	Apr. 28, 1916	4 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

<sup>1</sup> None.

<sup>2</sup> Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties:

Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Merced, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, San Joaquin, Lassen, and Modoc.

## LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended June 10, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS—continued.	
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas.....	12	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	7,142
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pounds).....	616	Rodents examined.....	1,540
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation (pints).....	913	Number of rats suspected of plague.....	137
Clean bills of health issued.....	45	Plague rats confirmed.....	2
Foul bills of health issued.....	1		
FIELD OPERATIONS.		PLAGUE RATS.	
Number of rodents trapped.....	6,805	Case No. 294:	
Number of premises inspected.....	7,591	Address, 301 South Johnson Street.	
Notices served.....	827	Captured, May 19, 1916.	
Number of garbage cans installed.....	14	Diagnosis confirmed, June 6, 1916.	
		Treatment of premises: Non-rat-proofed stable; abandoned. Rubbish and debris removed. Intensive trapping.	
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Case No. 295:	
By elevation.....	149	Address, 1931 Camp Place.	
By marginal concrete wall.....	123	Captured, May 23, 1916.	
By concrete floor and wall.....	187	Diagnosis confirmed, June 8, 1916.	
By minor repairs.....	263	Treatment of premises: Rat proofing of remaining premises in vicinity. Removal of rubbish and debris. Intensive trapping.	
Total buildings rat proofed.....	722		
Square yards of concrete laid.....	7,832	PLAGUE STATUS TO JUNE 10, 1916.	
Number of premises, planking and shed flooring removed.....	112	Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
Number of buildings demolished.....	128	Last case of rodent plague, May 23, 1916.	
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).....	117,302	Total number of rodents captured to June 10.....	740,311
LABORATORY OPERATIONS.		Total number of rodents examined to June 10.....	361,413
Rodents received by species:		Total cases of rodent plague to June 10, by species:	
Mus rattus.....	118	Mus musculus.....	6
Mus norvegicus.....	1,248	Mus rattus.....	18
Mus alexandrinus.....	143	Mus alexandrinus.....	13
Mus musculus.....	5,538	Mus norvegicus.....	258
Wood rats.....	69	Total rodent cases to June 10, 1916....	295
Muskrats.....	26		
Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	212		

## WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following reports of plague-eradication work at Seattle were received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.<sup>2</sup>

RAT PROOFING.		RAT PROOFING—continued.	
New buildings inspected.....	17	Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 1,650).....	3
New buildings reinspected.....	18	Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	9,475
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 19,275).....	9	Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet).....	37,680
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 7,280).....	4	New buildings elevated.....	5

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

<sup>2</sup> Report for May 20, 1916, not received.

**RAT PROOFING—continued.**

New premises rat proofed, concrete .....	13
Old buildings inspected .....	6
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings .....	4
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 6,275) .....	4
Wooden floors removed, old buildings .....	4
Buildings razed .....	2
<b>LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.</b>	
Dead rodents received .....	8
Rodents trapped and killed .....	343
Rodents recovered after fumigation .....	15
Total .....	366
Rodents examined for plague infection .....	277
Blocks poisoned .....	12
Poison distributed, pounds .....	34
Bodies examined for plague infection .....	None.

**CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.**

Mus rattus .....	24
Mus alexandrinus .....	73
Mus norvegicus .....	213
Mus musculus .....	56

**WATER FRONT.**

Vessels inspected and histories recorded .....	18
Vessels fumigated .....	2
Sulphur used, pounds .....	1,175
New rat guards installed .....	14
Defective rat guards repaired .....	6
Fumigation certificates issued .....	2
Port sanitary statements issued .....	56
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

**WEEK ENDED JUNE 3, 1916.**

**RAT PROOFING.**

New buildings inspected .....	19
New buildings reinspected .....	35
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 13,250) .....	9
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 9,175) .....	7
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 3,250) .....	4
Sidewalks concreted (square feet) .....	11,275
Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet) .....	36,950
New buildings elevated .....	4
New premises ratproofed, concrete .....	16
Old buildings inspected .....	7
Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings .....	4
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 7,280) .....	4
Wooden floors removed, old buildings .....	4
Buildings razed .....	3

**LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.**

Dead rodents received .....	10
Rodents trapped and killed .....	275
Rodents recovered after fumigation .....	5
Total .....	290
Rodents examined for plague infection .....	218
Rodents proven plague infected .....	None.
Poison distributed, pounds .....	6

**MISCELLANEOUS WORK.**

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new building .....	6
Letters sent in re rat complaint .....	7
Lectures delivered on sanitary measures .....	2
Fishing vessels inspected—medicine chests .....	5
Restaurant permits viséd .....	4

**RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.**

Mus norvegicus trapped .....	65
Mus norvegicus found dead .....	1
Mus musculus trapped .....	4
Total .....	70
Rodents examined for plague infection .....	65
Rodents found plague infected .....	None.

**RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.**

New buildings inspected .....	3
New buildings reinspected .....	3
New buildings concrete foundations .....	3
New buildings elevated .....	1
New buildings basements concreted (square feet, 22,240) .....	3
Yards concreted (square feet, 164) .....	1
Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet) .....	22,401

**RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.**

Mus norvegicus trapped .....	121
Mus norvegicus found dead .....	1
Total .....	125
Rodents examined for plague infection .....	123
Rodents found plague infected .....	None.

**LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS—contd.**

Bodies examined for plague infection .....	1
Bodies proven plague infected .....	None.

**CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.**

Mus rattus .....	11
Mus alexandrinus .....	70
Mus norvegicus .....	170
Mus musculus .....	35
Mountain beaver .....	1

**WATER FRONT.**

Vessels inspected and histories recorded .....	12
Vessels fumigated .....	1
Sulphur used, pounds .....	350
New rat guards installed .....	9
Defective rat guards repaired .....	10
Fumigation certificates issued .....	1
Port sanitary statements issued .....	39
The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	

**MISCELLANEOUS WORK.**

Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings .....	16
Letters sent in re rat complaints .....	5
Lectures delivered on sanitary measures .....	1
Fishing vessels inspected—medicine chests .....	4

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.		RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.	
Mus norvegicus trapped.....	59	New buildings inspected.....	2
Mus norvegicus found dead.....	1	New buildings reinspected.....	2
Mus musculus trapped.....	3	New buildings elevated.....	2
Total.....	63	RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.	
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	58	Mus norvegicus trapped.....	82
Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	82
		Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

**HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.**

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

**Honolulu.**

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	356	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	350	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	21½
Mongoose trapped.....	6	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined microscopically.....	107	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Examined macroscopically.....	249	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 13,	
Classification of rats trapped:		1916.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	116	Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation,	
Mus musculus.....	118	Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus norvegicus.....	83		
Mus rattus.....	33		

**Hilo.**

WEEK ENDED MAY 20, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,373	Classification of rats trapped and found	
Rats trapped.....	2,310	dead—Continued.	
Mongoose taken.....	63	Mus rattus.....	556
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopic-		Mus musculus.....	851
ally.....	2,373	Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan.	
Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	18, 1916.	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co.,	
Mus norvegicus.....	599	Dec. 16, 1915.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	304		

# 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.

#### Massachusetts Report for May, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Essex County—		Middlesex County—	
Ipswich Township.....	1	Arlington Township.....	1
Methuen Township.....	2	Somerville.....	1
Hampden County—		Norfolk County—	
Springfield.....	1	Walpole Township.....	2
Hampshire County—		Suffolk County—	
Northampton.....	1	Boston.....	3
		Total.....	12

#### City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	1	2
Chicago, Ill.....	2	1	New Orleans, La.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	7	4
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1

### DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1627.

### ERYSIPELAS.

#### City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	4	
Boston, Mass.....		1	New Orleans, La.....		1
Braddock, Pa.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		7
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	26	1
Chicago, Ill.....	19	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5		Providence, R. I.....		2
Detroit, Mich.....	6		St. Louis, Mo.....	5	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3				



**LEPROSY.****City Report for Week Ended June 3, 1916.**

During the week ended June 3, 1916, one death from leprosy was reported at New York, N. Y.

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

During the month of May, 1916, 3 cases of malaria were notified in Maryland and 5 cases in Massachusetts.

**City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Newton, Mass.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	
Newark, N. J.....	1		Sacramento, Cal.....	2	
New Orleans, La.....	3				

**MEASLES.****Washington—Seattle.**

Surg. Lloyd reported that during the week ended June 10, 1916, 421 cases of measles were notified in Seattle, Wash., making a total of 4,342 cases, with 8 deaths, reported since the beginning of the epidemic, February 15, 1916.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1627.

**PELLAGRA.****Massachusetts Report for May, 1916.**

During the month of May, 1916, six cases of pellagra were notified in the State of Massachusetts.

**City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	2		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Brownsville, Tex.....	3		Mobile, Ala.....		2
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Nashville, Tenn.....		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....		1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.....		1

**PLAGUE.****Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rats Found.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson reported the finding of two plague-infected rats at New Orleans, La., as follows: A rat trapped May 19, 1916, at 301 South Johnson Street, was proven positive for plague infection June 6, and another, which was trapped May 23, at 1931 Camp Place, was proven positive for plague infection June 8, 1916.

## PNEUMONIA.

## City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	7	3
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Morristown, N. J.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	4	Muscataine, Iowa.....	1	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	19	9
Canton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	3	3
Chicago, Ill.....	115	51	Philadelphia, Pa.....	55	25
Cleveland, Ohio.....	15	20	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	13
Detroit, Mich.....	9	13	Rochester, N. Y.....	5	2
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	1	2
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	10	Stockton, Cal.....	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## Massachusetts Report for May, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Barnstable County—		Middlesex County—	
Bourne Township.....	1	Lowell.....	1
Bristol County—		Newton.....	1
New Bedford.....	1	Total.....	4

## City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Newton, Mass.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	1
Orange, N. J.....	.....	1			

## SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1627.

## SMALLPOX.

## Maryland—Big Pool.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Fulton reported by telegraph June 14, 1916, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in Maryland, one case of the disease having been notified at Big Pool, Washington County.

## Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 17, 1916, one new focus of smallpox infection was reported in Minnesota, one case of the disease having been notified at Halstad, Norman County.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Porto Rico.

Surg. King reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 10, 1916, new cases of smallpox were notified in Porto Rico as follows: Bayamon 3, Caguas 2, Gurabo 3, San Juan 51, Vega Baja 1.

Maryland Report for May, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland:						
Dorchester County—						
Crapo.....	1				1	
Kent County—						
Millington.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	6				6	
Ernstville.....	1				1	
Wicomico County—						
Salisbury.....	3				3	
Worcester County—						
Ocean City.....	1				1	
Total.....	13				13	

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
District of Columbia (May 1-31).....	1		Vermont (May 1-31):		
Massachusetts (May 1-31):			Caledonia.....	1	
Worcester County—			Orleans.....	16	
Fitchburg.....	1		Total.....	17	

City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brownsville, Tex.....	6		Lexington, Ky.....	1	
Butte, Mont.....	1		Lincoln, Nebr.....	5	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Muscatine, Iowa.....	4	
Coffeyville, Kans.....	2		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	1	
Davenport, Iowa.....	1		Oklahoma, Okla.....	9	
Detroit, Mich.....	33		Portsmouth, Va.....	1	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2		Roanoke, Va.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	1		Rock Island, Ill.....	1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	1		Sioux City, Iowa.....	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	7	
Kansas City, Mo.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	8	
Kokomo, Ind.....	4		Wilmington, Del.....	1	

**TETANUS.**

**City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.**

During the week ended June 3, 1916, there were reported five cases and three deaths from tetanus; three cases at El Paso, Tex., and two cases at New York, N. Y.; and one death each at Chicago, Ill., Galveston, Tex., and New York, N. Y.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1627.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for May, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
District of Columbia.....	17	Maryland—Continued.	
Maryland:		Washington County—	
Baltimore City.....	30	Highfield.....	1
Allegany County—		Weverton, R. F. D.....	1
Westernport.....	3	Worcester County—	
Allegany Hospital.....	1	Bishopville.....	3
Cumberland.....	2	Pocotuck City.....	2
Lonaconing.....	1	Snow Hill, R. F. D.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Stockton.....	1
West Annapolis.....	1	Berlin.....	1
Greenock.....	1	Snow Hill.....	1
Curtis Bay.....	1	Total.....	87
Baltimore County—		Massachusetts:	
Roland Park.....	1	Berkshire County—	
Hamilton.....	2	North Adams.....	3
Raspensburg.....	1	Pittsfield.....	1
Westport, R. F. D.....	1	Bristol County—	
Mt. Winans.....	1	Fairhaven Township.....	1
Bengies, R. F. D.....	1	Fall River.....	11
Chase.....	1	New Bedford.....	2
Warren, R. F. D.....	1	North Attleboro Township.....	1
Catonsville.....	1	Taunton.....	2
Caroline County—		Dukes County—	
American Corners, R. F. D.....	1	Chilmark Township.....	1
Carroll County—		Essex County—	
Union Bridge.....	1	Amesbury Township.....	1
Cecil County—		Lawrence.....	7
Perryville.....	1	Lynn.....	1
Port Deposit, R. F. D.....	1	Methuen Township.....	1
Rising Sun.....	2	Rowley Township.....	1
North East.....	1	Swampscott Township.....	1
Charles County—		Franklin County—	
Bryantown.....	1	Erving Township.....	1
Dorchester County—		Hampden County—	
Cambridge, R. F. D.....	1	Chicopee.....	1
Eastern Shore State Hospital.....	1	Ludlow Township.....	1
Vienna.....	1	Palmer Township.....	1
Cambridge Hospital.....	1	Springfield.....	1
Frederick County—		Hampshire County—	
Frederick Junction.....	1	Williamsburg Township.....	2
Knoxville.....	1	Middlesex County—	
Burkittsville.....	1	Arlington Township.....	2
Knoxville, R. F. D.....	1	Cambridge.....	1
Myersville, R. F. D.....	1	Lowell.....	5
Myersville.....	1	Medford.....	1
Kent County—		Waltham.....	1
Fairlee.....	1	Woburn.....	1
Montgomery County—		Shirley Township.....	1
Middlebrook, R. F. D.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Prince George County—		Medfield Township.....	1
Muirkirk.....	1	Milton Township.....	1
Anacostia, R. F. D.....	1	Plymouth County—	
St. Marys County—		Brookton.....	1
Ridge.....	1	East Bridgewater Township.....	1
Somerset County—		Carver Township.....	1
Crisfield.....	2	Middleboro Township.....	1
Marion Station.....	1	West Bridgewater Township.....	1

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**

**State Reports for May, 1916—Continued.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts—Continued.		Vermont:	
Suffolk County—		Addison County.....	11
Boston.....	5	Caledonia County.....	1
Worcester County—		Franklin County.....	3
Athol Township.....	1	Rutland County.....	1
Fitchburg.....	2	Total.....	16
Gardner Township.....	1		
Grafton Township.....	1		
Leominster Township.....	1		
Westminster Township.....	1		
Worcester.....	3		
Total.....	75		

**City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	14		Nashville, Tenn.....	4	2
Bayonne, N. J.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	6	
Birmingham, Ala.....	1		New Haven, Conn.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	3		New Orleans, La.....	8	6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		New York, N. Y.....	18	4
Camden, N. J.....	1		Oakland, Cal.....		2
Charleston, S. C.....	4		Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1		Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	7	2	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	30	7
Columbus, Ohio.....	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Portland, Ore.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	2	
Detroit, Mich.....	6		Reading, Pa.....	3	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....	3	
El Paso, Tex.....	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Fall River, Mass.....	3	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Galveston, Tex.....	4		Somerville, Mass.....	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	Springfield, Ill.....	2	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		Springfield, Ohio.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	2		Stockton, Cal.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		Superior, Wis.....		1
Lowell, Mass.....	3		Toledo, Ohio.....	2	
Lynchburg, Va.....	2		Waltham, Mass.....	1	
Malden, Mass.....	1		Washington, D. C.....	5	2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4		Wilmington, Del.....	1	
Mobile, Ala.....	5	1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	
Montclair, N. J.....	1				

**TYPHUS FEVER.**

**California—Mull Park.**

Dr. W. A. Sawyer, California State health officer, reported by telegraph June 16, 1916, that a case of typhus fever in the person of J. S. was notified at Mull Park, Ventura County, Cal.

**Texas—Conejo.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Tappan reported the occurrence of a case of typhus fever at Conejo, Tex., in a girl 18 years old, who came from Mexico about March 15, 1916, lived at Conejo until taken sick, and was removed to hospital in El Paso June 8, where she died June 15, 1916. This makes the fourth case of typhus fever reported at Conejo. All were taken to hospital at El Paso.

**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**

**State Reports for May, 1916.**

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
District of Columbia	54	493	36	Massachusetts	530	4,279	733
Maryland	95	2,338	189	Vermont	19	511	77

**City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 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.
<b>Over 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Baltimore, Md.	554,605	158	8	1	120	4	25	1	47	20
Boston, Mass.	745,139	239	60	3	271	4	42	4	48	24
Chicago, Ill.	2,417,015	598	97	10	268	3	193	3	209	65
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	165	18	1	136	2	6	2	41	16
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	196	60	3	32	7	28	2	24	21
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,473	358	22	1,063	12	112	3	315	172
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,964	485	67	10	267	5	35	2	121	46
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,684	139	13	1	168	4	14	1	15	15
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	231	36	4	350	3	24	1	47	22
<b>From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	200	11	2	22	2	13	2	18	21
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	167	22	1	71	2	3	2	22	10
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133	82	17	1	35	2	23	2	20	9
Los Angeles, Cal.	485,367	119	13	1	28	2	3	1	35	10
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	96	12	1	75	1	44	1	31	5
Newark, N. J.	399,000	117	13	2	120	3	21	1	51	20
New Orleans, La.	366,481	154	7	1	19	1	18	1	54	32
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	142	24	1	7	1	18	1	9	16
Washington, D. C.	358,679	114	11	1	142	1	12	1	19	18
<b>From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	70	3	1	72	2	2	1	8	5
Kansas City, Mo.	289,879	8	8	2	127	2	10	2	1	10
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	60	1	1	15	1	12	1	2	4
Providence, R. I.	250,025	60	12	1	11	1	8	2	6	6
Rochester, N. Y.	250,747	36	2	1	76	1	4	1	10	2
<b>From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Birmingham, Ala.	174,108	60	1	1	7	1	2	1	6	9
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	37	3	2	11	2	5	1	5	4
Cambridge, Mass.	111,869	25	3	1	13	1	1	1	9	4
Camden, N. J.	104,349	12	12	1	8	1	1	1	6	6
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	36	1	1	9	1	1	1	8	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125,759	26	2	1	18	1	11	1	6	4
Hartford, Conn.	108,969	18	18	1	2	1	2	1	6	4
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	26	2	1	65	1	1	1	2	6
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	19	3	1	2	1	4	1	7	3
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	37	1	1	5	1	3	1	7	7
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694	44	1	1	2	1	4	1	8	4
New Haven, Conn.	147,095	1	1	1	16	1	2	1	11	4
Oakland, Cal.	190,803	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	4
Omaha, Nebr.	163,200	39	1	1	9	1	4	1	2	2
Reading, Pa.	105,691	26	1	1	5	1	2	1	4	2
Richmond, Va.	154,674	45	1	1	277	2	13	1	7	5
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,576	25	5	1	112	1	6	1	9	1
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	30	1	1	28	1	1	1	10	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	152,531	47	3	1	13	1	1	1	9	1
Tacoma, Wash.	108,694	18	3	1	51	1	1	1	10	3
Toledo, Ohio.	187,810	48	3	2	81	1	17	1	9	8
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	41	7	1	1	1	2	1	13	4
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	48	6	1	78	2	4	1	8	1

<sup>1</sup> Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 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:										
Akron, Ohio.....	82,958	27	6	1	8	3	2		1	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	55,806	10	1		13		7			
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582				25		2		13	
Berkeley, Cal.....	54,879	7					2		1	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	18	7	3					1	
Brockton, Mass.....	65,746	9	3		52		1		3	2
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	12	3		6		1			
Charleston, S. C.....	60,427	20			3		1			
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	58,576	10					13		2	5
Covington, Ky.....	56,520	10			3				3	3
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	33	2		3		6		2	4
El Paso, Tex.....	51,936	42			2				2	7
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	74,352	13	2		78				2	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,754	24	3		18		1		4	2
Johnstown, Pa.....	66,585	27			30					1
Lancaster, Pa.....	50,269		2		121		1		2	
Lawrence, Mass.....	98,197	19	3		3	1			6	6
Little Rock, Ark.....	55,158	12							3	
Malden, Mass.....	50,067	11	1		4		4		4	
Manchester, N. H.....	78,959	20	1	1	4	1	1			
Mobile, Ala.....	56,536	26							1	5
New Britain, Conn.....	52,203				2		2		2	
Norfolk, Va.....	88,076		1		9				5	5
Oklahoma, Okla.....	88,158	11			9		5			3
Passaic, N. J.....	69,010	11	2		2				3	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	58,156	21			2					
Rockford, Ill.....	53,761	23			18		4	1		5
Sacramento, Cal.....	64,806	23	1		1				1	5
Saginaw, Mich.....	54,815	24	1		17		8		1	1
San Diego, Cal.....	51,115	21	4		28		1		13	2
Schenectady, N. Y.....	95,265	19	3		2		2		5	1
Sioux City, Iowa.....	55,588		1		5		5	1		
Somerville, Mass.....	85,469	10	6		5		4		6	
South Bend, Ind.....	67,030	13			26		5			
Springfield, Ill.....	59,468	19	3		11					2
Springfield, Ohio.....	50,804	16	1		28					
Troy, N. Y.....	77,738		3				6			1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	75,218	18			13		1		5	
Wilmington, Del.....	93,161		3		4					
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.....	27,031	2	1						1	
Auburn, N. Y.....	30,947	7	1	1	42		1			
Brookline, Mass.....	31,934	8			3			1		2
Butler, Pa.....	26,587	11	1		36					
Butte, Mont.....	42,918	26	2	1	9				3	2
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	9	2						1	2
Chicopee, Mass.....	28,088	11			6		3		3	3
Cumberland, Md.....	25,564	4		1	4				4	
Danville, Ill.....	31,554	7	2		3				1	2
Davenport, Iowa.....	47,127		3				15			
Dubuque, Iowa.....	39,650				24		4			2
East Orange, N. J.....	41,155	3	1		38		1		2	
Elgin, Ill.....	27,844	8	1		1		1			1
Everett, Mass.....	38,307		4		5		3		1	1
Everett, Wash.....	33,767	5			12		2			
Fitchburg, Mass.....	41,144	10	3		13		3			
Halveston, Tex.....	41,076						2			1
Haverhill, Mass.....	47,774	10	1		6		1		1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	47,364	15			12				3	
Kenosha, Wis.....	30,319	4			136		1			
La Crosse, Wis.....	31,522	17	2						1	2
Lexington, Ky.....	39,703	9			4		1		5	2
Lima, Ohio.....	34,644	7			4		2			
Lincoln, Nebr.....	46,028	9			7		1			
Lorain, Ohio.....	35,662				21		3			
Lynchburg, Va.....	32,385	15			41				4	2
Madison, Wis.....	30,084				2					
Medford, Mass.....	25,737	7			1				1	

<sup>1</sup> Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

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

## City Reports for Week Ended June 3, 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.										
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	4	2	1	25		1		2	1
New Castle, Pa.	40,351				44		1			
Newton, Mass.	43,085	11			37		2			1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,219	17	5	1	42				3	1
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	7			16					1
Orange, N. J.	32,521	6	5		15		1		4	
Paradena, Cal.	43,859	13			8				6	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725						1		3	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	6		1					1	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	7	3		3					
Racine, Wis.	45,507	1	1		8		1			
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	9	1		68					1
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961	6			1					
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	15								1
Steubenville, Ohio	26,631	11	1							
Stockton, Cal.	31,508	5	1				2			
Superior, Wis.	45,285	8	1		20					
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	16		1					1	1
Waltham, Mass.	30,129	7	2		1					
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893	5			2		1		3	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097	12	3		10	1				1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495		1				1			
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	13								
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406	9								1
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	14			1		1		50	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316				2					
Braddock, Pa.	21,310		1		3					
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	8			4					1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5	1		2		2		1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765				9					
Concord, N. H.	22,480				38					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	6			32					3
Harrison, N. J.	16,555				8				1	
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	7			7		3		2	
Kokomo, Ind.	20,312	6	1		1					1
Long Branch, N. J.	15,057	3	4		1					
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	9			9					
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	8	1		2					
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	9	1		4		1			
Muscataine, Iowa	17,287				1					
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	4			1		1			
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4							1	
New London, Conn.	20,771	8	3		23					
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	2			2		2		2	
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	9			2		1		1	2
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	8							2	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,602		1	1						
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	2	1		6		1		1	1
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,160				4				1	1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	9	1						2	2
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	2			12				5	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	2			6		2			
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	3								

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



## FOREIGN.

---

### CHILE.

#### Further Relative to Plague—Antofagasta—Tacna.

The 4 cases of plague previously reported as occurring at Antofagasta during the two weeks ended May 13, 1916,<sup>1</sup> appeared at three different points. The section of the city in which the cases occurred is one of small stores and restaurants. No case occurred near the docks or warehouses. From January 1 to May 8, 1916, 8 cases of plague were notified at Antofagasta and rat plague has been recognized as existing there for a considerable period. A campaign against rats is being carried out and during the week ended May 8, 1916, 1,000 rats were reported taken.

An outbreak of plague occurred in April, 1916, at Tacna, capital of the Province of that name, with a total of 8 reported cases.

### COLOMBIA.

#### Mortality, 1915—Sanitary Conditions—Elephantiasis—Cartagena.

The mortality recorded during 1915 was unusually high in this district even for a region where dysentery and malarial fevers annually exact a heavy toll. The deaths recorded in Cartagena amounted to 47 per 1,000 inhabitants. The records show that 71 per cent of the total number of deaths were among children under 10 years of age. An epidemic of measles during April, May, and June, 1915, was very severe.

*Proposed municipal improvements.*—To remedy the unhealthful conditions in this city and to improve this harbor, the Bogota Government enacted a law in 1912 looking to extended municipal and port improvements.

*Elephantiasis.*—According to the report of the health department there were about 200 cases of elephantiasis in the Department of Bolivar in 1915.

### CUBA.

#### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the period from May 21 to 31, 1916, inclusive, as follows:

---

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, June 16, 1916, p. 1548.

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment May 31, 1916.	Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment May 31, 1916.
Diphtheria.....	9	.....	9	Scarlet fever.....	3	.....	4
Leprosy.....	2	.....	246	Smallpox.....	.....	.....	1
Malaria.....	3	1	16	Typhoid fever.....	12	2	33
Measles.....	9	.....	11	Varicella.....	5	.....	6
Paratyphoid fever..	3	1	3				

<sup>1</sup> From the interior of the Republic.

<sup>2</sup> Imported.

#### Examination for Malaria and Filaria—Santiago.

The local health authorities at Santiago de Cuba received instructions, dated June 12, 1916, from Habana, to examine microscopically the blood of all immigrants arriving from Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Haiti to ascertain the existence of malaria or filaria.

#### CURAÇAO.

##### Quarantine Against Porto Rico Extended.

According to information dated May 25, 1916, the quarantine period of 18 days instituted May 13, 1916,<sup>1</sup> against arrivals from Porto Rico on account of smallpox has been extended and made to apply to vessels arriving from any port in Porto Rico. Vessels will be admitted to free pratique if they have limited their operations in Porto Rican ports to the landing of passengers and cargo and the taking of mail, and if they shall be found free of disease on examination by the medical authority at Curaçao.

#### GREECE.

##### Plague—Mitylene.

Plague was reported present, June 17, 1916, at Mitylene, Greece.

#### PERSIA.

##### Cholera Epidemic—Resht.

Cholera was reported present in epidemic form at Resht, on the Caspian Sea, April 1, 1916.

#### ST. THOMAS.

##### Quarantine Against Porto Rico.

By Government order dated May 12, 1916, quarantine measures were ordered to be put into effect at St. Thomas, West Indies, against arrivals from Porto Rico and Vieques and Culebra Islands. Persons arriving from these localities must present certificate of having been

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, May 26, 1916, p. 1325.

vaccinated within the past year or be vaccinated as soon as possible within the term of observation. All persons must present themselves for examination once a day by the quarantine physician for a period of 10 days reckoned from the day of departure from the points named. Crews of vessels arriving from the points named shall be subject to inspection on board ship for a period of 15 days.

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

**Reports Received During Week Ended June 23, 1916.<sup>1</sup>**

**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 16-22.....		3	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 23-29.....		78	
Henzada.....	Apr. 16-22.....		4	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 9-15.....	5	5	
Java.....				Mar. 23-Apr. 5, 1916: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Batavia.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 5....	1	1	
Persia:				
Resht.....	Apr. 1.....			Epidemic.

**PLAGUE.**

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 16-22.....	5	5	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....				Jan. 1-May 8, 1916: Cases, 8. Of the 4 cases notified Apr. 30-May 13, 1916, 1 case ended fatally.
Tacna.....	Apr. 1-30.....	8		
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-May 18, 1916: Cases, 1,318; deaths, 649.
Alexandria.....	May 13-17.....	5	5	
Port Said.....	May 12-18.....	1	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	do.....	8	1	
Beni-Souef.....	May 12-17.....	11	3	
Fayoum.....	May 12-18.....	41	23	
Menoufieh.....	May 15.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	May 13-18.....	32	11	
Greece:				
Mityleno.....				Present June 17, 1916.
India.....				Apr. 23-29, 1916: Cases, 2,519; deaths, 2,202.
Bassein.....	Apr. 16-22.....		43	
Bombay.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	100	81	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 23-29.....		9	
Henzada.....	Apr. 16-22.....		5	
Karachi.....	Apr. 23-29.....	10	6	
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	34	16	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 16-22.....		5	
Moulmein.....	do.....		10	
Pegu.....	Apr. 9-22.....		3	
Prome.....	Apr. 16-22.....		5	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 2-15.....	172	160	
Toungoo.....	Apr. 16-22.....		1	
Java.....				Mar. 11-24, 1916: Cases, 68; deaths, 68.
Kediri residency.....	Mar. 11-24.....	13	14	
Marjoeen residency.....	do.....	8	8	
Paseroean residency.....	do.....	9	10	
Surabaya residency.....	do.....	23	21	
Surabaya city.....	do.....	18	18	
Surakarta residency.....	do.....	15	15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 15-22.....	1		

<sup>1</sup> 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 23, 1916—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1		
China:				
Foochow.....	Apr. 23-29.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2		
France:				
Paris.....	Apr. 23-29.....	2		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	May 21-27.....	3		
London.....	May 14-27.....	3		
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	77	35	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 23-29.....		3	
Madras.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	40	12	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 2-15.....	76	23	
Java.....				Mar. 11-Apr. 5, 1916: Cases, 67; deaths, 9.
Batavia.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 5....	13	7	
Malta.....	Mar. 1-31.....	13		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	May 29-June 4....		14	
Frontera.....	May 7-27.....		4	
Guadalajara.....	June 2-8.....	40	7	Cases not notified. Estimated case fatality, 50 per cent.
Mazatlan.....	May 24-30.....		23	
Monterey.....	May 26-June 4....	9		
Piedras Negras.....	May 27.....			Number of cases present, estimated, about 30. Numerous in surrounding country.
Puerto Mexico.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	May 7-27.....	5	2	
Porto Rico:				
Bayamon.....	June 4-10.....	3		June 4-10, 1916: Cases, 60.
Caguas.....	do.....	2		
Gurabo.....	do.....	3		
San Juan.....	do.....	51		
Vega Baja.....	do.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 14-20.....	5		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Apr. 16-22.....	21	6	
Spain:				
Seville.....	Apr. 1-30.....		8	
Valencia.....	May 14-20.....	8		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	3		

**TYPHUS FEVER.**

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-7.....	5	3	
Port Said.....	do.....	2	1	
Germany:				
Hanover.....	Mar. 26-May 29....	2	2	
France:				
Havre.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	
Java.....				Mar. 11-Apr. 5, 1916: Cases, 40; deaths, 6.
Batavia.....	Mar. 23-29.....	26	2	
Samarang.....	Mar. 11-17.....	6	3	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	May 28-June 3....	12	2	
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Apr. 16-22.....	3		
Switzerland:				
St. Gall.....	May 7-13.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	Apr. 5-15.....			Prevalent.
Mersina.....	do.....	1		
Tarsus.....	do.....			Do.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 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. Present.
Austria.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 18.....	209	66	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25.....	153	55	
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 2.....			
Do.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 3.....	8	6	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 22.....	45	17	
Do.....	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:				
Cerfu.....	Mar. 9-28.....		30	
India:				
Bassein.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1.....		29	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 15.....		36	
Bombay.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 29.....	5	4	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....		139	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 22.....		631	
Hazada.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 27.....		3	
Do.....	Feb. 26-Apr. 15.....		15	
Madras.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 4.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	29	23	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 26.....		46	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 18.....		12	
Mergut.....	Oct. 23-Jan. 1.....		23	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11.....		1	
Moulmein.....	Mar. 12-18.....		15	
Myingyan.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 25.....		45	
Pakkoku.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 6.....		5	
Pegu.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 18.....		196	
Prome.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 1.....	88	69	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 1.....	64	47	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 25.....		18	
Tavoy.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....		11	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 5.....		47	
Yenangyaung.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 11.....	1	1	American.
Indo-China.....	Nov. 2.....			Sept. 1-30, 1915: Cases, 813; deaths, 319.
Anam Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	127	92	
Cambodia Province.....	do.....	1	1	
Cochin China Province.....	do.....	15	8	
Saigon.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 30.....	15	5	
Tonkin Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	670	448	
Java.....				Oct. 15-Dec. 6, 1915: Cases, 86; deaths, 58. Mar. 4-22, 1916: Cases, 4; deaths, 4. Apr. 14, 1916: Epidemic.
Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 27.....	55	36	
Do.....	Jan. 11-Mar. 15.....	6	5	
Brebes.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 9.....	10	10	
Cherilon.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3.....	1		Vicinity of Batavia.
Malang.....	Mar. 4-10.....	2	2	
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. 23.....		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-May 6.....	27	24	Not previously reported: 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Provinces—				
Culion.....	Apr. 23-29.....	3	2	
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.

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

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.**

**PLAGUE.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Cordoba Province.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 22....	49	11	In 10 localities.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 19....	18	11	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25....	37	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 8.....	50	58	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Antofagasta.....	Apr. 30-May 13....	4	.....	
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7-Jan. 1.....	4	4	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 11....	5	5	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Babahoyo.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....	
Duran.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	5	2	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	234	86	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	539	216	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 23-31.....	2	.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 120. Jan. 1-May 11, 1916: Cases, 1,221; deaths, 604.
Do.....	Apr. 11-May 4....	2	1	
Assiout Province.....	Dec. 17-31.....	4	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-May 10....	248	109	
Assouan Province.....	Mar. 17-30.....	2	1	
Beni-Souef Province.....	Mar. 23-May 11....	97	47	
Fayoum Province.....	Jan. 23-May 11....	314	174	
Galioubeh Province.....	May 9.....	2	.....	
Garbieh Province.....	Dec. 6-28.....	6	48	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 13....	2	1	
Girgeh Province.....	Feb. 18-May 3....	42	30	
Gizéh Province.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 5-May 11....	26	8	
Keneh Province.....	Feb. 15-May 6....	9	6	
Minieh Province.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 31....	13	9	
Do.....	Jan. 1-May 11....	162	73	
Port Said.....	Aug. 13-Nov. 1....	3	2	
Do.....	Apr. 6-May 9.....	8	2	
Suez.....	Jan. 10.....	1	.....	On s. s. Syria, from Bombay.
<b>Greece:</b>				
Athens.....	Dec. 8-20.....	.....	1	
Piræus.....	Jan. 29.....	7	5	
Syra Island.....	Jan. 16.....	16	10	
<b>India:</b>				
Akyab.....	Jan. 16-29.....	.....	1	Oct. 31, 1915 Jan. 1, 1916: Cases, 40,533; deaths, 34,225. Jan. 2-Apr. 22: Cases, 116,075; deaths, 94,475.
Bassein.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	.....	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 15....	.....	143	
Bombay.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 1....	53	51	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 29....	1,523	1,178	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 21-27.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 22....	.....	38	
Henzada.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	.....	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 15....	.....	327	
Karachi.....	Nov. 7-20.....	2	2	
Do.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 22....	7	6	
Madras.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1	.....	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 5....	.....	118	
Do.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 1....	1,839	1,288	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 29....	4,957	3,445	
Mandalay.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 1....	.....	266	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 8.....	.....	1,152	
Moulmein.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 15....	.....	127	
Myingyan.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 8.....	.....	56	
Pakkokku.....	Mar. 12-18.....	.....	1	
Pegu.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 8.....	.....	87	
Promé.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 15....	.....	135	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 18....	68	66	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 1....	825	778	
Toungoo.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 1....	.....	8	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
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. 30....	120	38	
Tonkin Province.....	Sept. 1-30.....	41	41	

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

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.**

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java				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-Mar. 10, 1916: Cases, 858; deaths, 809.
Kediri residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	527	507	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 10	177	173	
Madion residency	Oct. 22-Nov. 11	1	1	
Do	Jan. 15-Feb. 25	37	17	
Pasargean residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	49	50	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 10	51	49	
Surabaya residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 30	24	24	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 10	85	85	
Surabaya	Nov. 5-Dec. 30	12	12	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 10	64	66	
Surakarta residency	Oct. 22-Dec. 16	1,085	1,056	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 10	498	485	
Mauritius	Oct. 1-Dec. 30	8		
Do	Jan. 10-Mar. 2	3		
Peru				Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915: Cases, 455; deaths, 240. In addition, 18 cases, cause of disease unknown.
Ancachs Department	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1915	8	6	
Arequipa Department	do	23	15	
Callao Department	do	39	13	
Lambayeque Department	do	102	38	
Libertad Department	do	123	63	
Lima Department	do	104	63	
Piura Department	do	52	33	
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	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Nov. 14-20		1	
Do	Jan. 2-Apr. 15	294	268	
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		
Beza district	Dec. 10-16	1		
Bulahdelah district	Jan. 3-6	1		
Chatswood district	Feb. 4-10	1		Do.
Cundletown	Dec. 24-30	3		
Do	Jan. 7-13	2		
Forster district	Jan. 21-27	1		
Gloucester district	Dec. 10-16	1		
Kempsey	Jan. 7-13	1		
Newcastle district				On s. s. Yulgilbar from Sydney. Case returned to Sydney.
Newcastle	Mar. 31-Apr. 13	7		Nov. 19-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 53. Jan. 7-Mar. 23, 1916: Cases, 17.
Wallsend	Jan. 3-6	1		
Rooty Hill district	Dec. 10-16	1		
Singleton district	Feb. 4-24	2		
Sydney	Dec. 3-10	10		
Do	Jan. 3-6	1		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		

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

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
<b>Austria:</b>				
Prague.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		Nov. 7-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 3,600. Jan. 16-Feb. 12, 1916: Cases, 7, 824.
Trieste.....	Feb. 20-26.....	2		
Vienna.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 1.....	24	3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-May 6.....	165	38	
<b>Hungary—</b>				
Budapest.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31...	373		In addition, Jan. 1-8, 3 among troops.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22.....	501	6	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	147	31	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 18.....	108	25	
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
<b>Canada:</b>				
<b>Alberta—</b>				
Calgary.....	Mar. 5-25.....	2		
<b>Manitoba—</b>				
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 10-Apr. 29.....	13		
<b>Ontario—</b>				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	Dec. 19-25.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 29.....	2		
Niagara Falls.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 22.....	2		
<b>Quebec—</b>				
Montreal.....	Dec. 13-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 16-May 20.....	6		
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Grand Canary.....	Nov. 23.....			Epidemic. Present.
Aruca.....	Dec. 5-18.....			
Las Palmas.....	Jan. 3-9.....		1	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 13.....	6	2	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 25.....	3		
<b>China:</b>				
Antung.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 23.....	3		
Chuncking.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 22.....			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. 23-May 6: Present.
Shanghai.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 8.....	3	2	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 21-27.....			
Do.....	Feb. 27-May 6.....	69	27	
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Sincé.....	Jan. 23.....	9		50 miles from Cartagena.
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Guantanamo.....	Jan. 16.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, mild varioid from U. S. S. Louisi- ana.
Do.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 8.....	1		U. S. naval station. Case, con- fluent form.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 21-27.....	3		
Do.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1		
Cairo.....	Sept. 3-Dec. 31.....	9	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 10-16.....	1		
<b>France:</b>				
Marseille.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....		2	
Paris.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 19-25.....	5		
<b>Germany:</b>				
<b>Bavaria—</b>				
Munich.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Berlin.....	Feb. 21-23.....	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. 23-Jan. 1.....	1		Jan. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 2.



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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany—Continued.				
Luneburg, 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.
London	May 7-13	1		
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. 29	1,638	850	
Calcutta	Nov. 7-Jan. 1		3	
Do.	Jan. 9-Apr. 22		47	
Karachi	Jan. 30-Mar. 25	5	1	
Madras	Nov. 7-Jan. 1	46	20	
Do.	Jan. 2-Apr. 29	959	321	
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. 30	15	1	
Italy:				
Turin	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	6		
Japan:				
Kobe	Apr. 17-May 21	70	11	
Yokohama	Jan. 17-Mar. 19	12	2	
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 9-Jan. 3	36	13	Oct. 15-Dec. 30, 1915: Cases, 558; deaths, 118. Jan. 1-Mar. 22, 1916: Cases, 345; deaths, 89.
Do.	Jan. 4-Mar. 15	35	21	
Djember	Mar. 4-10	1	1	
Loomajang	do.	1	1	
Modjokerto	do.	1	1	
Samarang	Nov. 12-22	2		
Do.	Feb. 12-25	4	2	
Surabaya	Feb. 19-25	2	2	
Malta				
Manchuria:				
Harbin	Nov. 15-28	5		See China.
Mexico:				
Agascalientes	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	11	7	
Do.	Jan. 10-May 28		392	
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 27	265	75	
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	63	
Mexico City				
Monterey	Dec. 13-19	5	3	
Do.	Jan. 3-May 28	46	19	
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 21	127	97	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Jan. 15-May 6	48	4	

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

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia:				
Teheran.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 10.....		140	
Porto Rico:				
Arecibo.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	5		
Arroyo.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	8		
Barros.....	May 13-19.....	3		
Bayamon.....	May 13-June 2.....	2		
Caguas.....	May 13-19.....	1		
Camuy.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		
Carolina.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	2		
Cataño.....	do.....	2		
Cidra.....	May 20-26.....	2		
Fajardo.....	May 13-19.....	3		
Gurabo.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	15		
Humacao.....	do.....	1		
Juncos.....	May 13-June 2.....	7		
Loiza.....	Apr. 29-May 19.....	39		
Mayaguez.....	May 13-19.....	2		
Patillas.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		
Río Piedras.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	10		
San Juan.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	145		
San Lorenzo.....	Apr. 29-May 26.....	7		
Trujillo Alto.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....	100	2	
Utua.....	May 13-June 2.....	4		
Vieques.....	do.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 5-26.....	4		
Do.....	Feb. 13-May 13.....	22		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Mar. 5-Apr. 29.....	324	88	
Petrograd.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25.....	125	37	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 15.....	423	132	
Riga.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 1.....	6		Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; death, 1.
Do.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 8.....	12		Jan. 1-Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 6; death, 1.
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	10	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....		1	
Spain:				
Cádiz.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....		131	
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-May 6.....	140	11	
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. 15.....	30	6	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 25.....	43		
Do.....	Jan. 30-Apr. 29.....	55		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:				
Maracaibo.....	May 6-19.....		2	
Tachira, State.....	Mar. 12.....			Present.

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.

**TYPHUS FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	1	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Nov. 14-Dec. 1, 1915: Cases, 490
Trieste.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6		Jan. 9-Feb. 12, 1916: Cases, 1,580.
Vienna.....	Jan. 23-29.....	12	2	
Hungary.....				Jan. 24-Feb. 6, 1916: Cases, 50;
Budapest.....	Dec. 12-31.....	3	1	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-Apr. 29....	2	1	
Cuba:				
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-May 6.....		5	Feb. 6-10, 1916: Cases, 69; deaths, 16; prisoners. Feb. 20-Mar. 4, 1916: Cases, 43; death, 1.
Barmen.....	Jan. 2-8.....	2		
Berlin.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 1....		7	
Do.....	Jan. 30-May 6.....		15	
Bremen.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 8.....		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-May 6.....	1	1	
Hanover.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 27.....		3	
Königsberg.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 1....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 1-May 13.....	28	4	
Lübeck.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 31....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-8.....	1		
Marburg.....	Feb. 20-26.....	1	1	
Merseburg, Govt. district....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	1	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. 23....		35	
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; deaths, 28. Jan. 3-Mar. 22, 1916: Cases, 85; deaths, 29.
Do.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 1....	63	13	
Kediri.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 10....	3	3	
Samarang.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 7....	7	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 10....	19	8	

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

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to June 16, 1916—Continued.**

**TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2.....	.....	12	
Do.....	Jan. 10-May 28.....	.....	151	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 25-31.....	6	2	
Do.....	Feb. 6-May 27.....	210	42	
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 4-22.....	3	3	
Juarez.....	To Mar. 19.....	5	.....	
Mexico City.....	Dec. 23.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Do.....	Jan. 12.....	.....	1	Jan. 1-31, 1916: Cases, 2,001; deaths, 488.
Monterey.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1	.....	May 15-21: Deaths, 2.
Nogales.....	May 30.....	1	.....	From Guayamas.
Nuevo Laredo.....	May 7.....	1	.....	Soldier.
Oaxaca.....	Dec. 9.....	.....	1	American.
Piedras Negras.....	Mar. 5-18.....	2	.....	
Queretaro.....	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	Prevalent. Estimated number cases, 500.
Salina Cruz.....	Dec. 16-21.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1	.....	In person from Mexico City.
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	
<b>Russia:</b>				
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. 13.....	21	6	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1	
<b>Sweden:</b>				
Stockholm.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Feb. 6-May 6.....	6	.....	
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Zurich.....	Jan. 16-22.....	1	.....	
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adana.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.
Aleppo.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1.....	.....	.....	Estimated deaths, 260 daily.
Bagdad district.....	Feb. 23.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Beirut.....	Nov. 21-27.....	7	3	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 12.....	20	10	
Damascus.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1,109	150	Estimate: among troops.
Mersina.....	Nov. 21-27.....	3	.....	
Tarsus.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Duran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-30.....	14	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	66	31	
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	5	1	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Frontera.....	Apr. 20.....	.....	1	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

---

## COURT DECISIONS.

---

### NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION—THIRD DEPARTMENT.

#### County Tuberculosis Hospital—Location—Delegation of Duties of State Commissioner of Health.

PEOPLE ex rel. BUCKBEE v. BIGGS. (Jan. 18, 1916.)

The New York law made the State commissioner of health and the local health officer a board to consider objections to a proposed location for a county tuberculosis hospital and to approve or disapprove the location. The court held that service on such a board was a duty which could not be delegated by the State commissioner of health, and that the deputy commissioner of health could not lawfully act as a member of such a board except when he was performing the duties of the commissioner during his absence or inability to act.

In New York it is necessary to comply with the requirements of law relative to notice and hearing before a proposed location for a county tuberculosis hospital is approved.

[156 New York Supplement, 1038.]

WOODWARD, J.: The proceeding brought here for review was instituted by a petition of the board of supervisors of Warren County, requesting the State commissioner of health to fix the date and place for a hearing upon the petition of said board under the provisions of section 319 of the public health law (Consol. Laws, c. 45). By the provisions of section 45 of the county law (Consol. Laws, c. 11) the boards of supervisors of the several counties are authorized by a majority vote to establish county hospitals for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis, and when any such board has voted to construct such a hospital it is authorized to purchase real property for such purpose and—

(2) to erect all necessary buildings, make all necessary improvements and repairs and alter any existing buildings, for the use of said hospital, provided that the plans for such erection, alteration, or repair shall first be approved by the State commissioner of health.

How this consent of the State commissioner of health is to be obtained is provided by section 319 of the public health law, which declares that—

A hospital, camp, or other establishment for the treatment of patients suffering from the disease known as pulmonary tuberculosis, shall not be established in any town by any person, association, corporation, or municipality except when authorized as provided by this section.

This provision of the statutes went into effect on the 10th day of April, 1909, but prior to that time it had been recognized that the establishing of such hospitals was in the nature of a menace to the people of the locality where they were to be located, and it had been provided that such a hospital or camp for the treatment of the disease should not be—

established in any town by any person, association, corporation, or municipality unless the board of supervisors of the county and the town board of the town shall each adopt a resolution authorizing the establishment thereof and describing the limits of the locality in which the same may be established.

In other words, the legislature recognized the principle of home rule and made the consent of the local authorities necessary to the lawful establishment of such a hospital within the limits of any town in this State, and in construing the statute we should give effect to its letter and spirit. Every man takes his property subject to the rule that he must use it so as not to injure his neighbor by anything in the nature of a menace to health, and recognizing that a tuberculosis hospital or camp is of this character, the legislature has sought to protect the residents of the towns against such an establishment without their consent, where the facts reasonably permit of objection. Finding the original provision unsatisfactory, in 1909 the rule fixed by section 319 of the public health law was put into effect, and the relator objects to a determination made under the petition of the board of supervisors on the grounds that the proceedings have not conformed to the requirements of the statute, and in this contention we believe he is entirely right.

Section 319 of the public health law, after providing that the person, corporation, or municipality desiring to establish such a hospital shall petition the State commissioner of health, setting forth a description of the locality, etc., and requesting the fixing of a date and place where a hearing may be had upon the petition, provides that the State commissioner shall fix a date for such hearing and that—

A notice of such hearing, specifying the date and place thereof and briefly describing the proposed site for such hospital, camp, or other establishment, shall be mailed to the person, association, corporation, or municipality proposing to establish the same and to the health officer and each member of the board of health of the town in which it is proposed to establish such hospital, camp, or other establishment at least 20 days before the hearing, and also published twice in a local newspaper of the town, or if there is no such paper published therein then in the newspapers of the county designated in pursuance of law to publish the session laws.

It is then further provided that—

At the "time and place fixed for such hearing the State commissioner of health and the local health officer [who by a previous provision have been constituted a board 'to approve or disapprove the establishment of such hospital'] shall hear the petitioner and any person who desires to be heard in reference to the location of such hospital, camp, or other establishment, and they shall within 30 days after the hearing, if they are able to agree, approve or disapprove of the location thereof and shall notify the person, association, corporation or municipality of their determination."

This determination, if they agree, is made final and conclusive, with a further provision for dealing with the subject in the event of their failing to agree, not necessary to be here considered. While the statute is not clear upon the point of publication, we are of the opinion that the law contemplated a special notice to each member of the board of health of the town and the health officer at least 20 days before the date fixed for the hearing, and a general notice to all of the people of the town by publication. The act provides that at the hearing the "petitioner and any person who desires to be heard in reference to the location" shall be heard, and it would seem to follow that all were entitled to the like length of notice. It is conceded that there was no paper published in the town of Queensbury, Warren County, and it is not disputed that the publication of the notice in two newspapers was not completed 20 days prior to the date of the hearing. It is also to be noted that it does not appear from the record that the two newspapers in which these notices were printed were the newspapers designated by law to publish the session laws, and the record is defective in this regard. However, in the view we take of the matter this need not be the point of decision.

The relator appeared specially at the hearing and objected to the jurisdiction of the board on the grounds, among others, that the board assuming to act at the hearing was not composed of the State commissioner of health and the local health officer; that there was no authority to delegate the powers of the State commissioner of health to any deputy or any other person; that no notice was mailed to each member of the board of health of the town of Queensbury at least 20 days before the hearing, nor was such notice published as required by law. It seems to us that the contention of

the relator is sound, and that the board as constituted at the time of the alleged hearing, on the 23d day of September, 1915, was without jurisdiction to determine the question upon which the right of the petitioners to proceed depended. Looking for the intent of the legislature, we find, in an act to take effect on the 10th day of April, 1909, that a tuberculosis hospital shall not be established "except when authorized as provided by this section." It then provides that the moving party shall petition the State commissioner—

describing the character thereof, stating the county and town in which it is to be located, and describing the site in said town for such proposed hospital, camp, or other establishment, and requesting the commissioner to fix a date and place for a hearing on such petition before the state commissioner of health and the local health officer, who shall constitute a board to approve or disapprove the establishment of such hospital, camp, or other establishment in accordance with such petition. \* \* \* At the time and place fixed for such hearing the State commissioner of health and the local health officer shall hear the petitioner [etc.].

At the time this provision was made there was not provision in the statutes for a deputy commissioner; the commissioner was authorized to appoint such assistants as he might need, and to "designate in writing one of his assistants who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of commissioner of health during his absence or inability to act, or during a vacancy in the office"; but this gave him no powers, except in the absence or inability to act on the part of the commissioner or during a vacancy in the office. We may therefore conclude that, at the time section 319 of the laws of 1909 was enacted, the legislature did not contemplate authorizing the State commissioner of health to substitute a deputy or agent on the board provided for in the section. The language of the statute is, "The State commissioner of health and the local health officer, who shall constitute a board to approve or disapprove the establishment," etc.; and this certainly did not provide that some one designated by the State commissioner of health would do just as well. A discretionary power, requiring the exercise of responsible judgment, was vested by the statute in a board, to consist of the State commissioner and the local health officer, and that board could not be constituted by deputy and the local health officer any more than a board to consist of the governor and a local health officer could be made up of the lieutenant governor, as such, and a local health officer.

This is not a question of whether a deputy may discharge the duties of the chief officer, but whether a board, to be constituted of a particular officer of the State in conjunction with a local officer, may be constituted by the deputy of the State officer and the local officer; and we are of the opinion that it may not. The legislature has pointed out a particular officer to act, not as State commissioner of health, but as a member of a board specially constituted to perform a particular duty. He performs no duty assigned to the State commissioner of health; his only duty is that of a member of a specially created body for a definite purpose. He is selected because he holds the particular office, but his duties are not those of State commissioner of health, but of a member of this board; and a deputy appointed under the provisions of chapter 559 of the laws of 1913, who is to "perform such duties as may be prescribed by the commissioner," is not, and can not be, authorized to perform the duties of this specially constituted board. The commissioner is not authorized to make his assistant a member of the board provided for in section 319 of the public health law; that is another and different office from that of the State commissioner of health, and the rule is well established that in the exercise of a public as well as a private authority, whether it be ministerial or judicial, all the persons to whom it is committed must confer and act together, unless there be a provision that a less number may proceed. (*Powell v. Tuttle*, 3 N. Y., 396, 401.) So we see that the board or the local health officer acting by himself could not gain jurisdiction, and where the duties of the office involve a trust and confidence, or involve judicial powers, there can be no delegation. (Board of

*Excise v. Sackrider*, 35 N. Y., 154, 157; *Ontario Knitting Co. v. State*, 205 N. Y., 409, 416, 98 N. E., 909, and authorities there cited.)

If we are right in the above view, it is unnecessary to determine the other points suggested by the relator; but it seems obvious that where a statute prescribes that certain conditions must be performed in order to give jurisdiction to act there must be a full compliance with the statute, unless there is some legitimate and controlling excuse for nonperformance, as in *Walden v. City of Jamestown*, 178 N. Y., 213, 70 N. E., 466. Here it is conceded that one of the members of the local board of health was not served with notice, though the statute requires that each member shall be so served; but it is urged that this particular member did not care to be served, and was not interested in the matter. But it is not a question of the desires of Julius F. Hicks personally. The law required that each member of the town board of health should have a written notice at least 20 days before the hearing, and whether Mr. Hicks had or had not a personal interest in the matter is of no consequence. As a public officer of the town he was required to have notice, and the board could not get jurisdiction of the subject matter of the petition without some such notice.

\* \* \* \* \*

The determination of the persons assuming to act as a board to determine the location of a hospital in the town of Queensbury should be set aside, as having been made without jurisdiction.

Determination annulled, with \$50 costs and disbursements. All concur.

#### PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

#### **Trichinosis—Meat Packer Held Liable for Damages for Death Resulting from Eating Pork Containing Trichinæ.**

CATANI v. SWIFT & Co. (Oct. 4, 1915.)

- A meat packer who sells pork containing trichinæ, the eating of which causes disease, is liable for injury to the consumer even though the pork was purchased from an intermediate dealer.
- The fact that meat has been inspected and approved by United States inspectors in accordance with the Federal pure food laws does not relieve the manufacturer from liability for injury to the consumer if the meat is diseased and unwholesome.
- A packer who prepares and sells articles of food which are unwholesome, and which cause disease in the consumer, is liable for injury caused by eating the food whether or not the packer knows that it is unwholesome.

[95 Atlantic Reporter, 931.]

**FRAZER, J.:** This was an action of trespass by plaintiff to recover damages for the death of her husband which resulted from eating unwholesome and diseased pork slaughtered by defendant in the State of Missouri and shipped to its distributing house at the borough of Nanticoke, in this State, and there sold to a dealer and delivered to plaintiff in its original package, which bore the Government stamp showing an inspection by United States inspectors. Plaintiff produced evidence that her husband and other members of the family had eaten the pork and all subsequently became ill, her husband dying a short time later from what the evidence tended to show was trichinosis, a disease resulting from eating meat containing trichinæ, a small parasite or germ which multiplies rapidly and bores through the walls of the intestines, stomach, and muscles of the human body and poisons the system. The trial judge submitted to the jury the questions whether plaintiff's husband died of trichinosis, and, if so, if he contracted the disease from pork sold by defendant and eaten by him. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, thus deciding both questions in the affirmative. Judgment non obstante veredicto was, however, subsequently entered for defendant on the ground that the Federal laws having been complied with and the meat inspected by the United States inspectors, and certified to be sound, defendant was not liable, in the absence of negligence in the transportation or handling



of the meat subsequent to the inspection, even though it made no further inspection. From the judgment entered plaintiff appeals, assigning as error this action of the court.

The sale in this case was not made by defendant to plaintiff directly, but indirectly through Louis Octocavani, a dealer, though the testimony as to this is not clear. But assuming Octocavani, who ordered the meat, was a dealer, the first question to be considered is whether there was an implied warranty by defendant, that the meat sold to the dealer was free from disease, wholesome, and fit to eat, and whether this warranty extended to the consumer after the meat had passed through the dealer's hands.

The general rule is that, where the sale of articles of food is for immediate consumption, there is an implied warranty that the food is wholesome and fit for the purpose intended, irrespective of the seller's knowledge of disease or defects therein. (35 Cyc. 407, and cases cited.) The Supreme Court of Illinois, after an exhaustive review of the subject in *Wiedeman v. Keller* (171 Ill., 93) said, at page 98, 49 N. E., 210, at page 211:

As a general rule, we think the decided weight of authority in the United States is that in all sales of meats or provisions for immediate domestic use by a retail dealer there is an implied warranty of fitness and wholesomeness for consumption. There is, however, no implied warranty of soundness or wholesomeness arising from the sale of meats or provisions to a dealer or middleman who buys on the market, not for consumption, but for sale to others. Nor would there be any liability, in a sale for immediate domestic use, where the vendor was not a regular dealer. (10 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, p. 157.) In this case, however, the appellee was a regular retail dealer, and as such he sold the meat to appellant for domestic use, and, under the law as it seems to be settled in this country, as the meat turned out to be unwholesome, he was liable, although he was not aware that it was diseased when he sold it to appellant.

This rule has been put in statutory form in Pennsylvania as far as it applies to articles of food by the act of May 4, 1889, P. L. 87, 3 P. & L. Dig. (2d ed.) page 6727, which provides that—

In every sale of green, salted, pickled, or smoked meats, lard, and other articles of merchandise used wholly or in part for food, said goods or merchandise shall correspond in kind and quality with the description given, either orally or in writing, by the vendor; and in every sale of such goods or merchandise, unless the parties shall agree otherwise, there shall be an implied contract or undertaking that the goods or merchandise are sound and fit for household consumption.

The contention that the warranty did not extend to subsequent purchasers after the meat passed through the hands of middlemen can not be sustained. The case of *Ketterer v. Armour & Co.* (D. C.). 200 Fed., 322, is directly in point; that being a case of sale of pork infected with trichinæ. It was there said by Circuit Judge Noyes, at page 323:

The remedies of injured consumers ought not to be made to depend upon the intricacies of the law of sales. The obligation of the manufacturer should not be based alone upon privity of contract. It should rest, as was once said, upon "the demands of social justice." The producer should be held responsible for the results of negligent acts which he can readily foresee. There is no analogy between the case where defective material, after passing through many hands, produces not to be looked for ill effects. The iron manufacturer who fails to inspect a piece of iron can not foresee that it will be used in a boiler and cause a ship to sink. But the meat packer who fails to inspect his products for poisonous parasites or ingredients knows that poison will poison, and that the persons to be poisoned through his neglect will be those who eat his products, and no one else. The natural, probable, and almost inevitable result of his negligence will be injury to the consumer, and, in my opinion, every consideration of law and public policy requires that the consumer should have a remedy.

To the same effect is *Meshbeshier v. Channellene Oil Co.* (107 Minn. 104, 119 N. W. 428, 131 Am. St. Rep. 411), where the manufacturer was held liable to the consumer for impure oil purchased by the latter from a retail grocer.

\* \* \* \* \*

These authorities effectually dispose of this question. It is contended by defendant, however, that since the sale was made in the original package used in interstate shipment, the transaction was exclusively within the Federal statutes relating to the

inspection and sale and transportation of meat, and neither the common-law doctrine of implied warranty nor the Pennsylvania statute above referred to, nor other Pennsylvania statute laws forbidding the sale of adulterated food applies, and as defendant had fully complied with the Federal inspection laws, the lower court was right in entering judgment for defendant non obstante veredicto.

\* \* \* \* \*

We \* \* \* hold that the Federal statutes providing for meat inspection by Government officers do not relieve the packer from liability for damages where he has made no inspection nor taken any steps to ascertain for himself whether the meat sold by him is fit for food. The common-law duty to sell only wholesome food still remains and the burden of discharging this duty has not been shifted to Government inspectors. The jury having found that the death of plaintiff's husband was the result of eating meat packed by defendant which was affected by a disease which the evidence showed was discoverable by proper inspection, the burden was on defendant to show fulfillment of its duty, which burden was not met by merely proving inspection by the United States Government inspectors.

Under the foregoing principles, governing the sale of articles of food, a prima facie case is made out by proof that the meat sold by defendant was diseased and caused the death of plaintiff's husband. It was not necessary to go further and prove defendant knew the food was unwholesome. Defendant's duty was absolute (35 Cyc. 407; *Wiedeman v. Keller*, supra; *Meshbesher v. Channellene Oil Co.*, supra). It was bound to know that the meat was unwholesome and unfit for food, and this duty was not performed by merely showing an inspection and approval by United States Government inspectors. \* \* \*

The judgment is reversed, and judgment is directed to be entered in favor of plaintiff on the verdict.

Brown, C. J., dissents.

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

---

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### Communicable Diseases—Removal of Patients. (Ord. 3141, Mar. 11, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The board of health of the city and county of San Francisco is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in its judgment it may be necessary for the protection of the public health and public safety, and for the prevention of the spread of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, typhus fever, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, to remove or cause to be removed any person or persons afflicted with any of said diseases who may be found residing in any hotel, lodging house, boarding house, tenement house, or any other place or places or districts within the city and county of San Francisco, to such hospitals within the city and county of San Francisco as said board of health may designate.

## TOLEDO, OHIO.

### Communicable Diseases—Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 10, 1915.)

In quarantine the result sought is to avoid imposition of undue restraint upon the family of the patient, when consistent with effective isolation of the patient, the object being, in brief, to quarantine the public out and to quarantine the patient in. To this end the following requirements will be enforced:

#### SMALLPOX.

The patient shall be isolated in the contagious disease hospital (pesthouse) until recovery is complete and desquamation has entirely ceased.

*For exposed persons.*—All persons found in the same house or apartment with the patient to be quarantined until the disinfection of the premises is completed. Persons who show evidence of a successful vaccination within a recent period (the term "recent period" shall be construed to mean within five years) may then be released. Persons refusing vaccination to be quarantined for 17 days following the date of the last possible exposure. Persons who have been vaccinated within 4 days after the first exposure may be released providing they present themselves to the medical inspector every day for 12 days, or at such time as the medical inspector may require.

Wherever used in these rules, the expression "the date of last exposure" shall be held to mean the day during which the house and contents are disinfected by the department of health.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The patient shall be isolated until recovery is complete and scaling has entirely ceased, and until all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears have ceased. In no case will a person having scarlet fever be released until 30 days from the first occurrence of the disease.

*For exposed persons.*—Quarantine of such adults as come in contact with the patient or things used by the patient. Quarantine of children for 10 days from the date of last exposure to the disease.

*Special quarantine provisions in cases of scarlet fever.*—(a) Isolation with trained attendant: If the patient and trained attendant can be safely isolated in one or more rooms and arrangements made to supply them with food or other necessaries without it being necessary for the attendant to leave the room or rooms set apart, and if no article or utensil be permitted to be taken from the room or rooms under isolation, unless said article or utensil be thoroughly disinfected, the adult members of the household may be permitted to go and come without restraint, unless their occupations bring them into immediate contact with numbers of children, or those employed in the handling or sale of milk.

This prohibition will not be enforced if the individual makes a change of domicile.

(b) Isolation with untrained attendant: When the conditions are such as to render it impossible to provide trained attendants who are quarantined with the patient, but where it is possible to set aside a room or rooms for the exclusive use of the patient, adult members of the household may be permitted to go and come under the restrictions specified in rule (a): *Provided*, That one member of the household be designated as attendant for the patient, and that the person designated must comply with all the isolation requirements prescribed for the attendants in rule (a): *And provided further*, That no other member of the family be permitted to come in contact with the patient or any article of any kind be permitted to be taken from the sick room unless said article be thoroughly washed and disinfected.

(c) Where impossible to isolate: When the conditions are such as to render it impossible to set aside a room for the patient exclusively, and where hospitalization is impossible, the house must be quarantined in its entirety.

#### DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

The patient shall be isolated until recovery is complete and for an additional period of 14 days unless repeated bacteriological examinations show the nose and throat to be free from diphtheria bacilli.

*For exposed persons.*—Quarantine of such adults as come in contact with the patient or things which the patient has used and quarantine of children for 14 days from the date of last exposure unless cultures examined in the health department laboratory show negative results in two successive specimens taken two days apart. Where positive findings persist more than 24 days, they shall be tested for virulence.

*Special quarantine provisions in cases of diphtheria.*—The special quarantine rules provided for in cases of scarlet fever are applicable in cases of diphtheria, provided cultures taken from the nose and throat of adult members of the household are shown to be negative by examination in the health department laboratory.

#### MEASLES.

The patient shall be isolated until recovery is complete: *Provided*, That such isolation shall not cease before 10 days have elapsed from the occurrence of the disease.

*For exposed persons.*—Quarantine of children for a period of 14 days from the date of last exposure to the disease.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

The patient shall be isolated until the paroxysmal cough has ceased and for an additional period of 15 days.

*For exposed persons.*—Quarantine of children for a period of 15 days from the date of last exposure to the disease.

#### CHICKEN-POX.

Isolation of patient until recovered and desquamation has ceased.

*For exposed persons.*—Quarantine of children for a period of 14 days from date of last exposure.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

Isolation of patient and disinfection of stools, urine, bedding, dishes, or other things that have come in contact with or have been used by the patient. Isolation of the patient and disinfection to be continued until feces and urine do not show the presence of typhoid bacilli. Under no circumstances are the discharges from a typhoid fever patient to be thrown into a water-closet or vault or placed on the ground or into the ground until they have been properly disinfected.

## CEREBROSPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Isolation of the patient until recovery from the acute manifestations of the disease and for a period of not less than 30 days from the disappearance of the acute symptoms.

*For exposed persons.*—Quarantine of children for a period of 21 days from date of last exposure to the disease.

## SPECIAL QUARANTINE FOR STORES, HOTELS, ETC.

*Quarantine for stores.*—If the case is in any way connected with a shop or store, protect the public by one of the following plans:

(a) Hospitalization, if possible.

(b) If the patient remains at home, the room or rooms must be effectively shut off from the place of business by sealing the doors. All communication between the place of business and the sick room must be stopped.

(c) If neither of the above plans is followed, the store or shop must be closed, the doors locked, and the public excluded.

*Quarantine for hotels, rooming and boarding houses.*—(a) In all cases of communicable diseases, if the isolated quarters of patient and attendant are supplied with private bath and toilet facilities, the placard may be placed on outside of door leading to isolated quarters. All doors communicating with other rooms, except door on which placard is placed, shall be sealed on side nearest the patient.

(b) Where complete isolation can not be obtained, or where requirements as indicated above can not be fulfilled, patient must go to hospital, otherwise the premises will be treated as any other infected premises and quarantined as a whole, with the usual placards.

(c) Where quarantine is established in hotels, rooming and boarding houses, the management must be informed that the chambermaids, waiters, etc., must not enter the isolated quarters.

## TOPEKA, KANS.

**Foodstuffs—Inspection—Meats—Slaughtering—Unwholesome Foods. (Ord. 4546, Aug. 17, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. *Providing for appointment.*—The board of commissioners shall appoint an inspector of foods and weights in the city of Topeka. The manner of this appointment and his term of service shall be in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing cities of the first class under the commission form of government. The inspector of foods and weights shall give bond to the city of Topeka in the sum of \$500, to be approved by the city attorney and the board of commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties and the accounting for and paying over to the city treasurer of all moneys received by him for or on behalf of said city. He shall receive such salary as may be fixed by ordinance.

SEC. 2. *Duties and power.*—Said inspector of foods and weights shall work under and be subject to the orders and directions of the board of health and the commissioner of parks and public property of said city, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be made by said board and said commissioner. He shall inspect all cattle, sheep,

and hogs to be slaughtered in the city of Topeka within 36 hours prior to the slaughtering thereof; and no such animal shall be slaughtered for food within said city which has not been first inspected and approved by said inspector of foods and weights. Said inspector of foods and weights shall also have a general oversight of all foods sold in the city of Topeka and shall have power to condemn all fruit, vegetables, poultry, game, fish, and other articles of food which are in a state of decay or in a condition unwholesome for food. He shall also perform such other duties relative to the inspection of weights and measures as may be required of him by ordinance.

SEC. 3. *Inspection of animals.*—If upon the inspection of any animal or animals intended for slaughter, the meat of which is to be used as food in the city of Topeka, the inspector of foods and weights shall find the same suitable for human food, he shall issue to the person or persons intending to slaughter the same a certificate authorizing said animal or animals to be slaughtered and designating the number and kind of animals, which certificate shall be retained by the person or persons having said animals inspected, and after said animal or animals are so inspected, the same may be sold in the city of Topeka for food as herein provided, without further inspection.

SEC. 4. *Inspection; fresh meat.*—Said inspector of foods and weights shall inspect all fresh meat slaughtered outside of the city, which is brought within the city, and offered for sale to be used as human food; and if said meat so inspected shall be found to be healthy and wholesome meat, said inspector of foods and weights shall stamp and brand the same, and upon the same being stamped and branded by said inspector of foods and weights, as aforesaid, it may be sold by the person or persons having the same in possession.

SEC. 5. *Notice to inspector of foods and weights of intention to slaughter animals.*—It shall be the duty of every person, except the officers and agents of packing houses not located in the city of Topeka, intending to slaughter any animal or animals the meat of which is to be used as food in the city of Topeka to notify the inspector of foods and weights of said city of his intention to slaughter such animal or animals at least 36 hours prior to the slaughtering thereof, and upon receipt of said notice said inspector of foods and weights shall proceed to make inspection of such animal or animals, as herein provided; and it shall be unlawful for any person, except an officer or an agent of a packing house not located in the city of Topeka, to sell, or offer or expose for sale, any meat from any animal in said city unless such person has notified the inspector of foods and weights of said city of his intention to slaughter such animal at least 36 hours prior to the slaughtering thereof, as herein provided.

SEC. 6. *Notice to inspector of foods and weights of desire to have meat inspected.*—Any person desiring to have the meat of any animal inspected, as herein provided, shall notify the inspector of foods and weights of such desire, and upon receipt of said notice said inspector of foods and weights shall proceed to make inspection of such meat, as herein provided.

SEC. 7. *Sale without inspection unlawful.*—It shall be unlawful for any person within the city of Topeka to sell, or offer or expose for sale, any fresh meat, or the meat of any animal, that has not been inspected and approved by the inspector of foods and weights of said city as herein provided.

SEC. 8. *Keep records; make reports.*—The inspector of foods and weights shall, in a suitable book to be furnished him for that purpose by the city, keep a daily record of all animals inspected by him and shall state therein the number of animals and each kind inspected for each person or persons, and the place or places wherein inspected, the result of the inspection, and whether condemned or approved; also a record of all meat inspected by him, stating the kind, amount, and for whom inspected. He shall at the end of each week, if required, make a full report in writing to the board of health, showing the total number of animals of each kind inspected during the time embraced within the report and also a like report of all meat inspected by him, together with the fees received for such inspection, and he shall at the end of each month present to

the board of commissioners a similar report, which he shall file with the city clerk; and in addition to said reports, he shall report such other information to the board of health as it may at any time deem of sufficient importance to request of him.

SEC. 9. *Inspection fees.*—Fees shall be paid to the inspector of foods and weights for the services rendered by him in inspecting animals and meat as follows, to wit:

For each head of cattle, except calves under 1 year old, 25 cents.

For each calf under 1 year old, 10 cents.

For each hog, 5 cents.

For each sheep, 5 cents.

All uncured meat at the rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Said fees for inspection, as herein provided, shall be paid by the person or persons applying to have any animal, animals, or meat inspected by the inspector of foods and weights. The inspector of foods and weights shall keep a strict account of all fees received, and at the end of each month, after receiving the same, he shall pay the amount thereof over to the city treasurer, taking his duplicate receipt therefor, one of which receipts shall be filed with the city clerk of said city. It shall be unlawful for any person, after having any animal or meat inspected by the inspector of foods and weights as herein provided, to fail, neglect, or refuse to pay to said inspector of foods and weights the respective fees therefor, as herein specified.

SEC. 10. *Slaughtering animals; where.*—All animals slaughtered within the city of Topeka, the meat of which is to be used for food in said city, shall be slaughtered at such places as shall be selected by the board of health of said city with the consent of the owners of said premises; and the board of health shall designate such places by resolution, a copy of which shall be given to the owners, proprietors, or lessees of such places; and the owners, proprietors, and lessees of the places so designated, and all other persons, with the consent of such owners, proprietors, or lessees, shall be permitted to kill for themselves and for others, at such places, all animals that have been inspected and approved by the inspector of foods and weights of said city. Upon being satisfied that any of such places is being kept in such a condition as to make it unfit for slaughtering animals therein, the board of health may by resolution revoke the permit therefor. It shall be unlawful for any person to slaughter any animal within the city of Topeka, the meat of which is to be used for food in said city, except at such place or places as shall be selected and designated by the board of health of said city for such purpose, as herein provided.

SEC. 11. *Unwholesome foods and meats.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer or expose for sale, within the city of Topeka, any unwholesome meat or flesh, or to sell, or offer or expose for sale, within said city, any unsound or diseased meat, fish, poultry, game, or any decayed or unwholesome vegetables, fruits, or other articles of food, or to sell, or offer or expose for sale, within said city, the meat of any animal which was overheated when killed, or in any manner wounded or diseased, or which died a natural or accidental death, or which has been slaughtered in any such manner as to impair the wholesomeness of the flesh, or to sell, or offer or expose for sale, within said city, the meat of any calf or other animal under six weeks old, or to sell, offer or expose for sale, within said city, any game between the first day of February and the first day of November of any year.

SEC. 12. *Adulterated foods.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any bread, butter, or other substance intended for food, which has been adulterated with any article injurious to health. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer or expose for sale, any oleomargarine, butterine, or lardine, in said city, without having the same plainly marked, or to sell any oleomargarine, butterine, or lardine without first notifying the purchaser thereof that the same is such article.

SEC. 13. *Penalty.*—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 14. *Saving clause.*—No prosecution now pending and no offense heretofore committed under any ordinance heretofore enacted shall be affected in any way by the provisions of this ordinance; but all such prosecutions shall be conducted to final judgment, and all such offenses shall be prosecuted in the same manner as if this ordinance had not been enacted.

SEC. 15. *Repeal.*—Ordinances numbered 619, 1119, 1319, 2484, 4031, and 4443 are hereby repealed.

**Foods and Drink—Sale of Unwholesome Prohibited. (Ord. 4544, Aug. 12, 1915.)**

SEC. 8. *Unwholesome food; sale of.*—It shall be unlawful for any person in the city of Topeka to sell, or offer or expose for sale, any article of food or any beverage which by reason of adulteration or decay is unwholesome for food or drink.

**Buildings and Premises—Sanitary Regulation—Abatement of Nuisances—Connections with Sewer. (Ord. 4544, Aug. 12, 1915.)**

SEC. 7. *Filth; sewer connections.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to permit any filth, slops, sweepings, waste water, offal, garbage, refuse vegetables or animal matter, or any other matter or thing whatever which is dangerous or detrimental to the public health, to collect, accumulate, or remain upon any land or premises controlled by such person, company, or corporation within the city of Topeka, or so near to said city, being within 5 miles of the limits thereof, as to affect the public health of the city of Topeka, and any person, company, or corporation, or any officer or agent of any person, company, or corporation, who shall permit any substance, as aforesaid, to collect, accumulate, or remain upon any land or premises controlled by him or them, within the limits aforesaid for 24 hours after being directed by the board of health, the city physician, or any sanitary policeman of said city to remove the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

In case such person, company, or corporation, or any officer or agent of such person, company, or corporation, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to remove such filth, slops, sweepings, waste water, offal, garbage, refuse vegetables or animal matter, or any other matter or thing whatever which is dangerous or detrimental to the public health, after five days' written or printed notice from the board of health, city physician, or any sanitary policeman of the city of Topeka, or, in case the owner of such premises is unknown or is a nonresident and there is no resident agent, and such filth, slops, sweepings, waste water, offal, garbage, refuse vegetables, or animal matter, or any other matter or thing whatever which is dangerous or detrimental to the public health, are not removed after five days' notice posted on said premises, the sanitary department shall remove, or cause to be removed, such filth, slops, sweepings, waste water, offal, garbage, refuse vegetables, or animal matter, or any other matter or thing whatever which is dangerous or detrimental to the public health and shall keep an account of the cost of the same and report it to the city clerk, who shall certify the same to the board of commissioners, and the said board shall levy a special assessment for such cost against the lot or piece of land involved in the same manner as for repairing or building sidewalks in said city.

It shall be the duty of every person, company, or corporation owning any dwelling house or other building within the city of Topeka, when such dwelling house or building is, or shall be, located near a sewer, or in any block within any sewer district in said city through which a sewer extends, to make such connections with such sewer as may be necessary, in the judgment of the board of health, for the protection of the



public, for the purpose of disposing of all substances from any such building affecting the public health which may be lawfully and properly disposed of by means of such sewer; and if any person, company, or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, shall fail, neglect, or refuse to connect any such building with the sewer system of said city, as herein provided for, for more than 10 days after being notified in writing by the board of health to do so, the board of commissioners may advertise for bids for the construction and making of such sewer connections and may contract therefor with the lowest responsible bidder, and may cause such building and premises to be connected with said sewer system, and may assess the cost and expense thereof against the property and premises so connected, such assessment to be made in the same manner as other special assessments are made; and it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, to fail, neglect, or refuse to connect any such building with the sewer system of said city, as herein provided for, for more than 10 days after being notified in writing by the board of health to do so.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 SEC. 9. *Use of disinfectants required.*—All owners or occupants of premises of any description in the city of Topeka are required to keep the same clean and free from filth, slop, or other offal, and all other substances detrimental to the public health, and as often as once a week, from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of October of each year, to use chloride of lime, copperas solution, or other efficient disinfectant in cellars, privies, stables, yards, and otherwise about their premises, and any owner or occupant of such premises who, after notice from the board of health, the city physician, or any sanitary policeman, shall fail for 24 hours to clean such premises or use disinfectants as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

**Waste and Offensive Matter—Depositing of, in Public Places Prohibited—Care and Disposal. (Ord. 4449, May 3, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, place or deposit, or leave or cause to be thrown, placed, deposited or left in any of the public streets, highways, alleys, parks, or thoroughfares or the city of Topeka, any dirt, filth, sewerage, sweepings, rakings, dung, excrement, compost, papers, stable manure, boxes, leaves, ashes, grass, weeds, vegetables, slops, or litter of any kind, from and after the taking effect of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The vacant space in the rear of any business lot, house, or mercantile establishment, between the rear of the building and the alley line, if any such vacant space there be, shall, at all times, be kept clean and clear of all of the matter set out in section 1 of this ordinance, and the occupant or occupants of the ground floor of any such business house or mercantile establishment, as set forth hereinbefore, shall be and is and are hereby charged with the duty of keeping the said space clean, except such refuse or filth as may be deposited by other occupants of such building whose duty it shall be to remove the same.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the owner, or the occupant of the ground floor, if the same be not occupied by the owner, to keep the ground floor and the alley in the rear of such ground floor or dwelling house clean and free from all matter enumerated in section 1 of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Within 30 days after the taking effect of this ordinance it shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of any property within the limits of the city of Topeka to provide a tight receptacle in which to place or deposit all matter set forth in section 1 of this ordinance. It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of the property upon which any such receptacle is located to remove the contents of such receptacle in a careful and cleanly manner when such receptacle becomes full or the contents thereof emit offensive odors or become insanitary; and it shall be unlawful for

the owner or occupant of any property upon which such receptacle is located to fail, neglect, or refuse to remove the contents thereof in a careful and cleanly manner where such receptacle becomes full or the contents thereof omit offensive odors or become insanitary, or when notified by the sanitary department so to do. In the case of livery, boarding, or feed stables such receptacles shall be emptied twice a week and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail, neglect, or refuse to remove the contents of such receptacles in a careful or cleanly manner at the times specified herein.

SEC. 5. All receptacles containing filth, sewerage, sweepings, dung, excrement, compost, stable manure, vegetables, slops, or other insanitary matter shall be provided with fly-proof covers; and it shall be unlawful for any person to deposit any of the matter designated in this section in a receptacle in the city of Topeka unless such receptacle is provided with a fly-proof cover.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent any person who may be building on or otherwise improving his property from encumbering the streets, avenues, or alleys, under a permit from the proper officers of the city, but in the event of the encumbering of the streets or alleys with building material or earth necessary for the improvement being made, said person or contractor shall clean up said premises thoroughly within 10 days from the completion of the work.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 8. Section 81 of ordinance No. 2615, approved July 6, 1905, as amended by ordinance No. 2918, approved February 11, 1909, is hereby repealed.

#### Offensive Trades—Regulation of. (Ord. 4544, Aug. 12, 1915.)

SEC. 10. *Occupation detrimental to health.*—When the board of health shall find that any trade or occupation carried on within the city of Topeka, or within 5 miles of the limits thereof, is detrimental to the public health, and such findings are approved by the board of commissioners, it shall be the duty of the person, company, or corporation conducting said business to discontinue the same or put the same in proper sanitary condition within such time as the board of health may direct. Any person, company, or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, failing to obey the directions of the board of health, made as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 11. *Five miles jurisdiction.*—The provisions of this ordinance shall extend to and be enforced in all places within 5 miles of the limits of the city of Topeka.

SEC. 12. *Penalty.*—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

SEC. 13. *Saving clause.*—No prosecution now pending and no offense heretofore committed and no appointment or bond heretofore made or given under ordinances heretofore enacted shall be affected in any way by the passage and taking effect of this ordinance; but all such prosecutions shall be conducted to final judgment and all such offenses shall be prosecuted and all such appointments and bonds shall continue in force and effect the same as if this ordinance had not been enacted.

SEC. 14. *Repeal.*—That ordinances numbered 1620, 2483, 2945, 4108, 4458, and 4503 be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

**Board of Health—Appointment, Powers, and Duties—Health Officer—Sanitary Policemen. (Ord. 4544, Aug. 12, 1915.)**

**SECTION 1. *Board of health; appointment.***—It shall be the duty of the board of commissioners of the city of Topeka to appoint a board of health composed of five members; two of whom shall be members of the board of commissioners of said city; two of whom shall be licensed to practice medicine in the State of Kansas and must, at the time of their appointment, be actually engaged in the practice of medicine in said State; the other member of said board of health shall be known as the city physician, who must be a graduate of an accredited medical school and must prove his proficiency by passing an examination, both oral and written, which shall be prepared and given under the direction of the secretary of the State board of health and two other competent persons to be chosen by the commissioner of parks and public property. The members of said board of health shall hold their respective positions during the term of the board of commissioners appointing them and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

**SEC. 2. *Official oaths and bond.***—The members of the board of health shall qualify by subscribing an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Kansas, and to perform their duties as members of the board of health of the city of Topeka to the best of their ability. The city physician shall give bond to the city of Topeka in the sum of \$1,000, to be approved by the city attorney and board of commissioners, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties as city physician.

**SEC. 3. *Compensation.***—The city physician shall receive such salary as may be prescribed by ordinance. The other members of said board of health, who are physicians, shall each receive the sum of \$5 for each meeting of the board of health attended by them.

**SEC. 4. *General duties; meetings.***—It shall be the duty of said board of health to prescribe rules and regulations, to be approved by the board of commissioners, for carrying out the ordinances of the city of Topeka relating to public health. The city physician shall be the secretary of the board of health. Meetings of said board shall be called by the secretary thereof whenever he deems it necessary that such meetings be held. It shall be the duty of the city physician, under the orders and directions of the board of health, to see that all the rules, regulations, and ordinances of the city relating to the public health are properly enforced, and he shall perform such duties relating to the public health of said city as may be prescribed by the board of commissioners. The said board of health shall make monthly reports to the board of commissioners of all matters and details connected with said department.

**SEC. 5. *Sanitary policemen; assistant city physician.***—The board of commissioners shall appoint not to exceed five competent persons to be known and designated as sanitary policemen and a sanitary sergeant, all of whom shall compose the sanitary bureau, which bureau or department shall be under the control of the city physician. The manner of their appointment and their terms of service shall be in accordance with the statutes governing cities of the first class under the commission form of government. The sanitary policemen, one of whom shall be official fumigator, shall receive salaries as may be prescribed by ordinance. In times of emergency a greater number of sanitary policemen may be appointed by the board of commissioners. In the event that the duties and work of the city physician should become burdensome by reason of a severe or prolonged epidemic, the board of commissioners may appoint an assistant city physician, who shall work under the direction of the city physician. The term of service of the assistant city physician shall terminate whenever, in the judgment of the board of commissioners, his services are no longer needed.

**SEC. 6. *Entering and examining buildings.***—The said board of health, or any member thereof, or the city physician or any sanitary policeman shall have the authority, and it shall be their duty, to enter into and examine at any and all times all buildings, lots,

and places of all description within the city for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof so far as the public health may be affected thereby: *Provided*, That the sanitary policemen shall only have authority to enter private residences for the purpose herein named when authorized to do so by written order from the board of health or the city physician. It shall be unlawful for the owner or occupant of any building in the city of Topeka to prevent, or attempt to prevent, the board of health, or any member thereof, or the city physician, or any sanitary policeman from entering such building or examining the same for the purpose aforesaid.

#### TULSA, OKLA.

#### **Food and Drink—Production, Care, and Sale—Condemnation of Unwholesome—Milk and Food Inspector—Appointment and Duties. (Ord. 1420, Aug. 10, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. All places where food of any kind, or any beverage, or candy is manufactured, prepared, stored, or offered for sale shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and the persons in charge thereof and all employees shall observe personal cleanliness while engaged therein.

All doors and windows in such places must be tightly screened so as to exclude flies.

All toilet rooms in such places shall be entirely inclosed and have outside ventilation, and the doors thereof shall be equipped with spring hinges or other self-closing device, and shall be kept closed except when used for passage.

Sleeping quarters or apartments must not be maintained in rooms where food of any kind is manufactured, stored, prepared, or sold, but must be separated therefrom by a wall reaching to the ceiling.

SEC. 2. No hot plate or other cooking apparatus used in preparing food for sale shall be operated in any window opening unless the same is screened with fine wire screening or otherwise protected so as to keep out flies and dirt.

Meat, fish, lard, and other food and candy shall not be exposed in open doors or windows of any market, shop, store, factory, or other place where such articles are manufactured, stored, or dealt in.

SEC. 3. All floors, walls, show cases, ice boxes, refrigerators, tables, meat blocks, and other fixtures and appliances, and cooking utensils kept or used in any place where any beverage or food of any kind or candy is manufactured, stored, prepared, or sold, must be kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Floors in meat and fish markets shall be kept covered with clean sawdust, which shall be renewed at frequent intervals.

Hides shall not be stored or kept in any room or place where food is manufactured, stored, prepared for sale, or sold, but must be promptly removed therefrom after animals are skinned.

SEC. 4. Live chickens or other fowls shall not be kept in markets, grocery stores, or other places where food is manufactured, stored, prepared, or sold or in rooms connected therewith, but may be brought into such places only for the purpose of killing and dressing the same, and until killed shall be kept in portable coops, which shall be removed before the close of business in the evening.

No dog or cat shall be kept or harbored in any meat or fish market or any grocery store or other place where food is manufactured, stored, prepared, or sold.

All places where any beverage or food is manufactured, stored, prepared, or sold shall be kept free from flies and other insects and vermin, and screen doors shall not be propped open while loading or unloading goods.

SEC. 5. Cheese, cooked meats, honey, pickles, olives, mincemeats, bread, cakes, and other bakery products, lard, butter, figs, candy, dates, mackerel, fish, sauerkraut, and all other prepared foods handled in bulk must be so covered as to exclude flies, dust, and dirt.

All foods and candy displayed or kept for sale must be raised at least 2 feet above the floor unless inclosed in tight sanitary cases.

Flour kept in storage or for sale must be raised at least 4 inches from the floor and protected from contamination by covers.

Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, and all other articles of food kept in storage or for sale must be kept free from decayed matter.

SEC. 6. Candy, bread, and other bakery products must not be mixed or manufactured in any basement or other underground place.

Trays, molding boards, mixers, cloths, and other utensils used in the manufacture or preparation of food of any kind must be kept clean and washed after using.

SEC. 7. No preservatives except such as are approved and allowed by the laws and regulations of the United States Government and the State of Oklahoma shall be used in curing or preserving meat or in the manufacture or preparation or preservation of any other food, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any meat or other food containing any preservative not so approved.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any meals through the public streets in trays or otherwise, unless the same are so covered as to protect the food from contamination.

All peddlers licensed to sell meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables in the city of Tulsa shall have their wagons or other vehicles screened in to keep out flies.

Wagons for the delivery of bread and other bakery products must be kept clean and free from dust and flies, and clean canvas gloves or gloves of similar white material must be carried in such wagons and be used in handling bread and other bakery products and only for such purpose, and no unwrapped bread or bakery products shall be handled with bare hands.

SEC. 9. No person shall bring into the city of Tulsa, or within said city sell or offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any blown, meager, diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat, poultry, or game, or any unsound, diseased, or unwholesome fish, fruit, vegetables, or other market produce or other food of any character.

SEC. 10. No person shall bring into the city of Tulsa, or within said city sell or offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any sick or diseased fowl or animal the flesh of which is commonly used for food.

SEC. 11. No person shall display upon any sidewalk, or in or on any stand, any candy or food of any kind, unless the same is elevated at least 2 feet above the sidewalk or floor and inclosed in glass cases or screened with fine screening so as to protect the same from flies and dust.

All beverages offered for sale to the public and all containers and utensils to be used in serving the same shall be so protected as to exclude flies, dust, and dirt.

SEC. 12. No person shall manufacture, prepare, sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell within the city of Tulsa any beverage under the name of lemonade, orangeade, or limeade, unless the same is made from pure fruit juice, or any candy or food or beverage of any character which has been made of, or which contains any harmful or unwholesome ingredient or which is sold or offered for sale under any false representation as to its true character or composition.

SEC. 13. That the office of milk and food inspector be and is hereby created. Such officer shall be appointed by the mayor, subject to the confirmation of the board of commissioners, and shall serve for a term of one year, beginning with the first day of May of the year in which the appointment is made. The present milk and food inspector shall serve until the first day of May, 1916. No person shall be eligible for such appointment except he be a graduate veterinarian, registered and licensed by the State of Oklahoma. The milk and food inspector shall receive a salary of \$90 per month and shall work under the direction of the superintendent of health.

SEC. 14. The superintendent of health and the milk and food inspector are hereby charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance and shall have the powers of police officers of the city of Tulsa, including the power to make arrests.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health to cause all factories, stores, markets, bakeries, and other places where candy or food of any character or any beverage is manufactured, stored, prepared, handled, or sold within the city of Tulsa to be inspected from time to time to satisfy himself that the provisions of this and other ordinances of the city of Tulsa regulating the manufacture, storage, preparation, handling, or sale of candy, beverages, or food of any character are being complied with.

SEC. 16. The superintendent of health and the milk and food inspector and their authorized deputies shall have the right to enter and have full access to all places where any beverage, candy, or food of any character is manufactured, stored, prepared, handled, or sold, in the city of Tulsa, and to all wagons, carriages, or other vehicles or conveyance of any kind used for the transportation or delivery of beverages, candy, or food of any character within the city of Tulsa.

SEC. 17. That whenever the superintendent of health or the milk and food inspector shall find any candy, beverage, or food of any character that is impure, unwholesome, or for any reason unfit for consumption by human beings, or the sale of which is prohibited by this or any other ordinance of the city of Tulsa regulating the manufacture, storage, preparation, handling, or sale of candy, beverages, or food of any character, he shall have the right and authority, and it shall be his duty, to condemn the same and to order the same removed from the city or to destroy it or by the use of chemicals render it unsalable.

SEC. 18. The possession within the city of Tulsa of any candy, beverage, or food of any character defined as being or declared to be impure or unwholesome by this or any other ordinance of the city of Tulsa, or the sale or otherwise furnishing of which is prohibited by this or any other ordinance of the city of Tulsa, by any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, storing, preparing, handling, or selling candy, beverages, or food of any character at his ordinary place of business, or in a conveyance used for the delivery of candy, beverages, or food of any character, shall be and is hereby declared to be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell or otherwise furnish the same in the city of Tulsa contrary to the provisions of such ordinance.

SEC. 19. It shall be and is unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise furnish or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any candy, beverage, or food of any character not manufactured, stored, prepared, kept, and handled in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

It shall be and is unlawful for any person, either as proprietor or employee, engaged in conducting, maintaining, or operating any factory, store, hotel, restaurant, or other place where candy, beverages, or food of any character are manufactured, stored, prepared, handled, or sold to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance regulating the operation, maintenance, or equipment of such factory or other place, or the conduct of persons engaged in the occupation or business carried on therein.

The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the manufacture, preparation, or storage by any person of candy, beverages, or food for his own use or consumption, or for the use or consumption of his immediate family.

SEC. 20. *Food defined.*—The word food as used in this ordinance shall mean and include meat, fish, vegetables, flour, meal, bakery products, fruits, and all other substances or things, either cooked or uncooked, whether solids or liquids, commonly used as food for human beings, or used in the preparation or cooking of such food or for the seasoning or flavoring of the same.

SEC. 21. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by

imprisonment in the city jail of the city of Tulsa for not exceeding 90 days, or by both said fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 22. That sections 2, 3, 4, 19, and 20 of article 4 of ordinance No. 499, and section 1 of article 4 of ordinance No. 499, as amended by ordinance No. 1110 of the city of Tulsa, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

**Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale—Ice Cream. (Ord. 1403, July 17, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That it be and is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, either by himself or through his agents, servants, or employees, within the city of Tulsa, Okla., to manufacture ice cream for sale, or sell or offer for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, within said city, any milk or milk products, except cheese, butter, condensed milk, and condensed cream, without first obtaining a license therefor from the superintendent of health, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance: *Provided*, That no license shall be required for the sale of milk or milk products to be consumed on the premises where sold; or for the sale of milk or milk products to milk vendors or manufacturers of milk products licensed under the provisions of this ordinance; or for the sale in original packages of milk procured from a milk vendor licensed under the provisions of this ordinance; or for the sale of ice cream at retail; but nothing herein provided shall be construed as authorizing the sale or distribution of milk or milk products not produced, handled, stored, prepared, and delivered in accordance with this ordinance. Licenses shall not be transferable.

SEC. 2. Any person desiring to manufacture ice cream or to sell milk or milk products, as provided by section 1 of this ordinance, shall make an application in writing for a license therefor. Such application shall be made to the superintendent of health upon a form to be provided by said superintendent for that purpose, and shall state the name and business address and residence address of the applicant; the source or sources from which such applicant will obtain supplies of milk or milk products; the number of cows, if any, in the possession of such applicant; the average quantity of ice cream which will be manufactured, and of milk and milk products which will be disposed of by such applicant under such license, and the manner and character of such disposition.

Such application shall also state the specific brand or business name, if any, under which such milk or milk products are to be sold or distributed.

SEC. 3. Upon the filing of an application as provided by section 2 of this ordinance, the superintendent of health shall cause the sources of supply named therein to be inspected, and shall cause all other necessary inspections and investigations to be made, and if he shall be satisfied that the sources of supply and the place of business and equipment and the operation thereof are sufficient and proper to enable the applicant to comply with this and other ordinances of the city of Tulsa regulating the sale of milk and milk products, then such application shall be approved and a license therefor issued as hereinafter provided. Such license shall be in writing and signed by the superintendent of health, and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year unless sooner revoked, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance or the charter of the city of Tulsa, and shall be subject to all the conditions and provisions of this and other ordinances of the city of Tulsa regulating the sale of milk and milk products, and may be suspended or revoked for any failure on the part of the licensee to comply with any provisions of such ordinances. No such license shall be issued until the applicant therefor shall have paid a fee therefor as follows, to wit:

Every milk vendor who owns or keeps less than 10 milch cows and sells or distributes only milk produced by such cows shall pay a fee of \$1 per year for each such cow, and every other milk vendor shall pay a fee of \$10 per year.

Ice cream manufacturers shall pay a fee of \$10 per year.

Said fees shall be paid annually, in advance, to the commissioner of finance and revenue, and no license shall be issued until the applicant therefor has presented a receipt for such payment.

SEC. 4. If any person to whom a license for the sale of milk and milk products or for the manufacture of ice cream has been issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall, during the life of such license, desire to obtain milk or milk products from other or additional sources than those named in his original application, he shall file with the superintendent of health, on a blank to be provided by said superintendent for that purpose, a supplemental application naming and describing therein the new source of supply, and such source of supply shall not be used by him until said application has been granted by the superintendent of health: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use or sale by any ice cream manufacturer or milk vendor licensed under the provisions of this ordinance of milk or milk products obtained by him from another manufacturer of ice cream or dealer in milk or milk products who is duly licensed as such under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Every wagon or other vehicle from which milk is sold or distributed within the city of Tulsa, Okla., by any licensed milk vendor shall have exposed on both sides thereof the license number of the person operating the same or under whose authority the same is operated. Such numbers shall be not less than 3 inches in height in plain arabic numerals and shall be placed on such wagons or vehicles in accordance with the requirements of the superintendent of health, and in case milk is sold in cans, such cans shall have placed thereon in a conspicuous place the license number of the person selling the same in figures at least 1 inch high.

Licensed milk vendors operating milk depots, stores, and other fixed places of business where milk is sold under the provisions of this ordinance shall display their license numbers in a conspicuous place therein.

SEC. 6. It shall be and is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person by himself, his agents, servants, or employees within the city of Tulsa, Okla., to render, or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, exchange, deliver, distribute, or have in his possession with intent to sell, expose, or offer for sale, or exchange or distribute for human consumption any impure or unwholesome milk or milk products.

SEC. 7. As amended by ordinance No. 1412. *Definition of terms "impure" and "unwholesome" milk and milk products.*—That the terms "impure and "unwholesome," when applied to milk and milk products and used in this ordinance, mean:

1. Milk containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.
2. Milk containing more than 88 per cent of water or fluids.
3. Milk containing less than 3½ per cent of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within 15 days before or within 15 days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from cows fed on unhealthy or unwholesome food.
6. Milk or milk products therefrom drawn from cows kept in an unhealthy or insanitary condition or from cows affected with any kind of disease or from cows which are supplied with water which is impure or unwholesome.
7. Milk from which any part of any constituent naturally or normally contained in whole milk has been removed, unless sold in containers labeled in accordance with section 10 of this ordinance.

8. Milk which has been diluted with water or with any other fluid or to which has been added any condensed milk or cream, or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

9. Milk or milk products therefrom drawn from cows or by milkers that are themselves in a condition of filth or uncleanness.

10. Any milk which contains any preservative or any other substance or substances of any character whatsoever not natural or normal constituent of milk.



11. Milk contained in bottles or other containers which have not been thoroughly washed and sterilized with hot water or steam before the milk is placed therein.

12. Any milk which has been allowed to become heated to a temperature greater than 60 degrees Fahrenheit during transportation to a pasteurization plant, or to a temperature greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit during transportation to a consumer.

13. Any Bulgarian or butter milk not made from clean or wholesome milk.

14. Any milk contained in or carried in an unclean container, tray, package, or vehicle.

15. Any blended milk not conforming to the standard fixed by this section for whole milk.

16. Any cream containing less than 18 per cent fat.

17. Any milk with a specific gravity less than 1.029.

18. Any skimmed milk containing less than 9.25 per cent of milk solids.

19. Any buttermilk or process buttermilk containing less than 9.25 per cent of milk solids.

20. Any butter containing less than 82 per cent of butter fat.

21. Any ice cream containing less than 14 per cent butter fat.

22. Any milk or milk products not produced, prepared, handled, and delivered in accordance with the provisions of this and the other ordinances of the city of Tulsa.

SEC. 8. It is and shall be unlawful for any person within the city of Tulsa, Okla.; to sell or otherwise furnish to any person any milk or milk products, or to have any milk or milk products in his possession for the purpose of so selling or furnishing the same, or to bring any milk or milk products within the city of Tulsa, for the purpose of so selling or furnishing the same, unless such milk or milk products have been produced, manufactured, kept, handled, prepared, and delivered without violating any of the following rules and regulations, to wit:

*Rules and regulations of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.*—RULE 1. Public dairies must keep their cattle in apartments separate from other stock, such as horses and hogs. All stables must be sanitary and clean, well ventilated and lighted. All dairy barns must be cleaned and aired before cows are milked.

RULE 2. Milk from all diseased or suspected milch cows is absolutely prohibited from being offered for sale, and animals giving such milk must be separated from the rest of the herd. All barns and stalls where dairy cows are kept must be whitewashed every four months and sprinkled with air slacked lime at least once a week.

RULE 3. Water for dairy cows must be fresh and free from filth. The use of stagnant pond water or other stagnant water is prohibited. Milk shall not be sold from cows fed on wet distillery waste or other unhealthful feed or waste products.

RULE 4. All dairy cows furnishing milk for public dairies, when said milk is to be sold at wholesale or retail, shall be tuberculin tested, and such cows as show reaction to this test shall be rejected from the herd.

RULE 5. When suffering from any disease, no milker shall be permitted to come near the cows or dairy house where milk or other dairy products are kept. The wearing of filthy clothes by milkers, while milking, is prohibited.

RULE 6. If any milk appears to be bloody, stringy, unnatural, or abnormal during milking the whole milking must be rejected.

RULE 7. The long hair must be kept clipped from the flank and udder of the cows and the udder must be washed before each milking. The milk must be removed as soon as possible from stable to a separate room or milk house, which shall be screened, and cans must not be allowed to stand or remain in the stable while being filled.

RULE 8. All milking shall be done with a sanitary covered milking pail and the milk must be strained through a metal gauze strainer and one or two layers of clean cloth, or at least through two layers of cloth, as soon as drawn. Cool the milk as soon as possible.

**RULE 9.** All sweet milk and cream which is retailed by public dairies in towns and cities must be delivered in clean bottles which have been filled and capped at the dairy.

**RULE 10.** All milk utensils shall be made of metal and all joints must be smoothly soldered. Rusty cans and utensils must be set aside. All dairy utensils must be thoroughly washed and cleaned with hot water and cleansing powder before using. After cleaning, all utensils shall be inverted and aired in the sun if possible.

**RULE 11.** A cream receiving station shall be a separate room or building, and milk or cream shall not be received or stored in the same apartment at any station where chickens, fruits and vegetables, kerosene, or other supplies or general merchandise are kept from which odors may arise.

**RULE 12.** All vats, churns, workers, printers, separators, and other utensils must be thoroughly cleaned and scalded after using.

**RULE 13.** All nuisances, such as barns, pig pens, etc., which are likely to produce offensive odors, must be kept at a reasonable distance from creameries and dairies.

**RULE 14.** All sewage from dairies, creameries, and ice-cream factories must be disposed of by way of sewers or by other sanitary means and not allowed to collect in pools about the building.

*Rules prescribed by the superintendent of health of the city of Tulsa, Okla.—***RULE (a).** Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose her to cold or storms more than necessary.

**RULE (b).** To clean dirty utensils use only pure water; first rinse the utensils in warm water, then wash in hot water in which a cleaning powder has been dissolved, and rinse again. Sterilize with hot boiling water or steam, then keep inverted in pure air and sun where possible until wanted for use.

**RULE (c).** The milker should wash his hands immediately before milking and milk with dry hands. He should wear a clean outer garment, kept in clean place when not in use. Tobacco should not be used while milking.

**RULE (d).** In milking, be quiet, clean, and thorough. Commence milking at the same hour and milk the cows in the same order every day.

**RULE (e).** All employees, clerks, or other persons who handle milk or any products thereof before beginning work or after visiting the toilet or toilets shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly with soap and water.

**RULE (f).** No person or persons shall live or sleep in any room or rooms where milk or its products are handled or stored, or in any room or rooms opening directly into such room or rooms.

**RULE (g).** All wagons or conveyances used in the delivery of milk or its products shall be kept clean and in good repair.

**RULE (h).** All open wagons or other vehicles used for the transportation of milk or its products shall be provided with a clean tarpaulin, and all milk transported or delivered in open wagons or other vehicles shall be properly covered with such tarpaulins.

**SEC. 9.** Except as hereinafter provided, all milk and cream must be delivered to the consumer in clean and sterilized bottles, properly capped, and upon the outside of the cap of each bottle shall be printed or stamped the name of the person or firm bottling the same.

One or more gallons of milk may be delivered to any one person or firm in sanitary cans, which must be thoroughly washed and sterilized with boiling water or steam before being used, and shall be capped and sealed with the name of the person or firm filling the same printed or stamped thereon.

**SEC. 10.** Milk which has been skimmed or separated in any manner or for any purpose shall be sold only in containers labeled "skimmed milk," "blended milk," "process milk," or otherwise, in accordance with its true kind. The lettering on

bottles or caps shall be not less than one-eighth of an inch high and on cans not less than 1 inch high.

Milk or cream shall not be mixed, prepared, or poured in a street, alley, or other public place, or in a vehicle, and the distribution of milk or cream from pouring cans into containers shall be done in a room specially prepared and exclusively used for the handling of milk and milk products.

SEC. 11. All milk depots, ice-cream factories, and other places in the city of Tulsa, Okla., where milk or ice cream is sold, exchanged, pasteurized, or otherwise handled or stored in preparation for human consumption shall be above ground and well ventilated and kept in a clean and sanitary condition. All doors and windows in all such places must be screened and the rooms must be kept free from dust, refuse, and flies, and other things liable to contaminate or render unwholesome any milk or milk products.

All milk cans, freezing cans, and other utensils used in such places must be kept in a clean, sanitary condition, free from rust, and must be cleaned and sterilized with hot water or steam after use. Screen doors opening into such places shall be kept closed, except when opened for passage, and shall never be propped open.

Ice-cream peddling or vending wagons operated within the city of Tulsa must be screened, kept clean, sanitary, and free from flies, and no person shall operate the same while his person or clothes are unclean or while he is suffering from any infectious or communicable disease.

All toilets in milk depots, ice-cream factories, and other places in the city of Tulsa where milk or ice cream is sold, exchanged, pasteurized, or otherwise prepared, stored, or handled in preparation for human consumption shall be inclosed and have outside ventilation, and the doors thereof shall be fitted with spring hinges and be kept closed except when used for passage.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for anyone to deliver milk or ice cream to any house or place under quarantine, or where any contagious or communicable disease is known by such person to exist, except in the following manner, to wit:

Milk or ice cream may be delivered to the consumer if emptied by the milk vender into vessels provided by the consumer for that purpose, or may be delivered in containers as in other cases, provided such containers shall not be removed from such premises by any person until such removal is authorized by the superintendent of health.

SEC. 13. It is and shall be unlawful for any person to sell or have in his possession with the intention of selling within the city of Tulsa, Okla., any milk procured from or produced at any dairy or other place where exists any contagious or communicable disease without first reporting the same to the superintendent of health and receiving permission so to do.

SEC. 14. No consumer shall return any milk or ice-cream container to any milk or ice-cream vender or dealer operating under a license as provided by this ordinance, in the city of Tulsa, without first thoroughly washing and cleaning such container with hot water or steam, and it shall be unlawful for any person to whom a license for the sale of milk or milk products is issued under this ordinance to receive from any consumer or other person any unwashed or unclean milk or ice-cream container.

SEC. 15. That it shall be and is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person within the city of Tulsa to have or carry upon any wagon or other vehicle upon or in which any milk is being carried, or from which milk is being sold, delivered, or distributed, or offered or exposed for sale as food for human consumption, any swill, garbage, refuse, or any decaying, fermenting, putrifying, foul, unwholesome, noxious, or filthy matter.

SEC. 16. The possession within the city of Tulsa of any milk or milk products defined as being or declared to be impure or unwholesome by this or any other ordinance of the city of Tulsa, or the sale or otherwise furnishing of which is prohibited

by this or any other ordinance of the city of Tulsa, by any person engaged in the business of producing, manufacturing, selling, or otherwise furnishing milk or milk products, or supplying food or refreshments to the public, at his ordinary place of business, or in a conveyance used for the distribution of milk or milk products, shall be and is hereby declared to be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell or otherwise furnish the same within the city of Tulsa contrary to the provisions of such ordinance.

SEC. 17. Except where a contrary intention plainly appears, the word "milk" is used in this ordinance in a collective sense, and shall be construed to mean whole milk or any of the products derived therefrom, except cheese, butter, and ice cream, which shall be included only when specifically mentioned, or where the phrase "~~milk~~ products" is added; and the word "person" shall be construed to mean any person or persons, firm, or corporation.

SEC. 18. The provisions of this ordinance shall not be so construed as to prevent or prohibit the sale of what is known to the trade as "condensed milk" or "condensed cream," provided the same are in a wholesome condition; provided also that such condensed milk shall contain at least 12 per cent of the milk solids in crude milk, and that of such solids at least 26½ per cent shall be milk fat.

SEC. 19. The superintendent of health and the milk and food inspector are hereby charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, and for such purposes shall have the powers of police officers of the city of Tulsa, including the power to make arrests.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of health to cause the dairies and other establishments, from which milk brought into the city of Tulsa for sale or distribution is obtained, to be inspected from time to time to satisfy himself that the provisions and requirements of this and other ordinances of the city of Tulsa, regulating the production and sale of milk and milk products, are being complied with.

SEC. 21. The superintendent of health or the milk and food inspector, or any of their authorized agents or employees, shall have the right at any time to take a sample of milk or ice cream from any person, persons, firm, or corporation having such milk, cream, or ice cream in their possession with the intention of selling or furnishing the same to any person or persons within the city of Tulsa, and not more than 1 quart of milk or 1 pint of ice cream shall be so taken from the same person in any one day. Such sample shall be taken in the presence of the person in possession thereof, in a sterilized vessel or in the original container.

SEC. 22. The superintendent of health and the milk and food inspector and their authorized deputies shall have the right to enter and have full access, egress, and ingress to all places where milk or milk products are stored or kept for sale in the city of Tulsa, and to all wagons, carriages, or other vehicles or conveyances of every kind used for the conveyance or transportation or delivery of milk or milk products for the purpose of consumption in the city of Tulsa.

Said officers and their deputies shall also have the right to inspect all dairy cattle, dairies, manufacturing establishments, and other places where milk and milk products are produced, kept, handled, or prepared for sale in the city of Tulsa, whether such cattle, dairies, and other places are within or without the city of Tulsa, and if such access and right of inspection is denied, then any milk or milk products produced from such cattle or manufactured, kept, or prepared at any such dairy or other place shall not be sold or distributed within the city of Tulsa, and if a license for the sale thereof has been issued the same shall thereby be forfeited.

SEC. 23. That whenever the superintendent of health or the milk and food inspector shall find any milk or milk products that are impure, unwholesome, or for any reason unfit for consumption by human beings, or the sale or distribution of which is prohibited by this or any other ordinances of the city of Tulsa regulating the sale or distribution of milk or milk products, he shall have the right and authority, and it shall

be his duty, to condemn the same and to order the same removed from the city, or to destroy it or by the use of chemicals to render it unsalable.

SEC. 24. That sections 6 to 18, both inclusive, of article 4 of ordinance 499 be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 25. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment in the city jail of the city of Tulsa for not exceeding 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Violation of any of the provisions, rules, or regulations contained in this ordinance by any person to whom a license has been issued under the provisions of the same shall, in addition to the other penalties prescribed by this ordinance, authorize the suspension or revocation of such license.

If either the superintendent of health or the milk and food inspector shall have personal knowledge of any such violation by any such licensee, he may, after notice to such licensee to correct such violation, and his failure to so do, suspend the license of such licensee, in which case he shall either file a complaint against such licensee in the municipal court or report his action to the board of commissioners, and said board, after giving said licensee notice and an opportunity to be heard, may revoke such license, which shall not be reinstated until the cause of such suspension or revocation has been removed.

**Milk and Milk Products—Sale of—Tuberculin Test of Dairy Cattle—Inspection of Pasteurization Plants. (Ord. 1404, July 17, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. That all cows from which milk is furnished or sold within the city of Tulsa, Okla., and all bulls allowed to run with said cows, are hereby required to be tested for tuberculosis by what is known as "intradermal tuberculin test," and shown by such test to be free from disease. Such tuberculin test shall be applied to all such animals annually, and all animals so tested which by reacting from such test are shown to be infected with tuberculosis shall be immediately excluded from the premises where milk cows and other cattle required by this ordinance to be tested for tuberculosis are kept, and such premises shall then be disinfected in such manner as shall be prescribed by the milk and food inspector of the city of Tulsa.

SEC. 2. The tuberculin test required by section 1 of this ordinance must be made by a registered graduate veterinarian, licensed to practice in the State of Oklahoma: *Provided*, That if any animal has been tested for tuberculosis in the manner required by this ordinance, under and in accordance with the regulations prescribed by authority of the United States Government, or of any State in the Union, such test shall be accepted in lieu of the test required by this section, provided the same be certified to in substantial compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

For the purpose of identification, all animals shall be tagged, when tested, with an indestructible tag, which shall thereafter be kept on such animal and shall bear an identification number, together with the date of the test and the initials of the veterinarian making the same.

The veterinarian making such test shall certify the result of the same upon blanks provided for that purpose by the superintendent of health of the city of Tulsa, and such certificates shall be filed with said superintendent of health.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any person or corporation desiring to operate a plant for the pasteurization of milk or cream intended to be sold or used within the city of Tulsa to make application in writing to the superintendent of health for the inspection of such plant; such plant and the operation thereof shall then be inspected by the milk and food inspector, and if the equipment and operation thereof is proper and sufficient for the purpose of thoroughly pasteurizing milk and cream, and if such plant, the premises where located, and the operation thereof are in compliance with

the provisions of this and other ordinances of the city of Tulsa regulating the erection, equipment, and operation of such plants, then the milk and food inspector shall issue to such applicant a certificate of inspection, which certificate shall authorize such applicant to operate such plant for the period of one year, subject, however, to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. The premises where any pasteurization plant required to be inspected under the provisions of this ordinance is located, and all the equipment used therein, shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition and shall always be equipped and operated in such a manner as to thoroughly pasteurize the milk and cream subjected to treatment therein. Every pasteurizing machine used in such plant shall be equipped with an automatic recording thermometer of the disk type, and no such machine shall be used or operated unless such thermometer is in good order and in use thereon. The disks used in operating such thermometers shall be kept on file for the inspection of the milk and food inspector.

The superintendent of health and the milk and food inspector of the city of Tulsa shall have access to such pasteurization plant at any time when the same is in operation for the purpose of inspecting the same. If such access is refused, or if the equipment or operation of such plant or the premises where the same is operated shall at any time fail to comply with the provisions of this or any other ordinances of the city of Tulsa regulating the same, the certificate of inspection under which such plant is operated shall at once be revoked by the milk and food inspector.

It shall be the duty of the milk and food inspector to inspect all pasteurization plants to which certificates of inspection are issued under the provisions of this ordinance at least once in each 30 days after the issuance of the same.

SEC. 5. A fee of \$10 shall be charged by the city for inspecting for one year each pasteurization plant required to be inspected under the provisions of this ordinance, and such fee must be paid to the superintendent of health before the issuance of the certificate of inspection: *Provided*, That no fee shall be charged for the inspection of any pasteurization plant operated by any milk vendor or ice-cream manufacturer while conducting his business as such under a license issued by the city of Tulsa.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as principal, employee, agent, or in any other capacity, to sell or otherwise furnish to any person within the city of Tulsa (except such person be a member of his immediate family) any cows' milk (or any cream, ice cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or sour milk derived or produced therefrom), or to have the same in his possession within said city for the purpose of so furnishing or selling the same, unless the cow or cows from which such milk and every part thereof has been drawn, and all bulls running with such cows, have been tested and certified to be free from tuberculosis, as provided by this ordinance, and the owner or keeper of such cow or cows and other animals has complied with each and all of the other provisions of this ordinance: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale or otherwise furnishing of milk or cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, or sour milk derived or produced therefrom which is otherwise wholesome and has been thoroughly pasteurized by a pasteurization plant for which a certificate of inspection has been issued and is in force under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 4 of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment in the city jail of the city of Tulsa for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That ordinance No. 1140 of the city of Tulsa, Okla., be and the same is hereby repealed, and any and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances of said city in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same are, in so far as such conflict exists, hereby repealed.