# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## ERYSIPELAS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**COMPENSATION AWARDED FOR DEATH CAUSED BY ERYSIPELAS WHICH FOLLOWED FROSTBITE.**

The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors has decided that a widow is entitled to "compensation" under the Connecticut workmen's compensation law for the death of her husband, which resulted from erysipelas that developed after frostbite. He was an insurance solicitor and his duties required him to endure exposure to severe cold, which the compensation commissioner decided was the "proximate cause" of his injury.

The essential parts of the opinion are published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 2299.

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

**CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF POLIOMYELITIS.**

On August 9, 1916, the following telegraphic call for a conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the United States Public Health Service was sent out:

Under authority public health law nineteen hundred and two conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with Public Health Service is called to meet this office ten a. m., Thursday, August seventeenth, to consider poliomyelitis situation and bring about greater uniformity in methods of control. Representation of your State urgently requested. Wire name your delegate.

The complete report of the transactions of the conference will be printed and distributed at an early date. The following was the program of the conference:

AUGUST 17, 1916—10 A. M.

Call to order by the Surgeon General.
Remarks by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Roll call.
The poliomyelitis situation in the various States.

It is requested that each delegate give a brief statement of the poliomyelitis situation in his State. Remarks limited to five minutes.

The prevention of the interstate spread of poliomyelitis.

The research problems in poliomyelitis.

The symptomatology of poliomyelitis.

The epidemiology of poliomyelitis.

General principles of control.

The relation of the community to the after care of poliomyelitis patients.

The following committees were appointed and each committee made a report, which was adopted by the conference:

(1) Committee on measures for the prevention of interstate and intrastate spread of poliomyelitis.

(2) Committee on "Minimum requirements for the control of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)."

(3) Committee on blanks.

The conference adjourned on August 18, 1916.

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## CONTROL OF POLIOMYELITIS IN NEW JERSEY.

The following is a notice issued by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey:

"TRENTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department of Health is gratified to know that the public health conference in Washington last week made recommendations for the control of infantile paralysis that are in substantial accord with the system of identification inaugurated by the requirements of the new chapter of the State Sanitary Code. New Jersey was among the first States to establish regulations dealing with poliomyelitis, because the situation in the State is somewhat more acute than elsewhere.

"Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the system is not a quarantine but is a system of identification. Quarantine occurs only when the regulations are violatied.

"The purpose of the identification system is twofold: First, to give local health officials information concerning persons arriving in the community without identification certificates; and, second, to discourage traveling by children as far as possible, while at the same time providing a uniform system whereby necessary traveling may be done without unnecessary inconvenience.

"Attention is again called to the fact that it is the duty of local boards of health to enforce the provisions of the State Sanitary Code. This duty has been placed upon local boards by the legislature, and local boards of health can not escape the obligation."

# MENTAL EXAMINATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

## THE SCHOOL AS A FACTOR IN THE MENTAL HYGIENE OF RURAL COMMUNITIES.[1]

By Taliaferro Clark, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In the course of investigations of school hygiene by the United States Public Health Service during the past year and a half, mental examinations have been made of over 18,000 school children in four States. As nearly all of the children examined resided in rural districts, these studies relate more particularly to the rural school child.

*Retardation.*—The problems of mental hygiene observed, while closely related to those existing in urban communities, present distinct characteristics. The most outstanding of these problems are those connected with the large number of mentally retarded children observed.

While all the collected data bearing on mental retardation have not been compiled, the studies being still in progress, compilations have been made in the case of the rural school population of one entire county.[2] The average attendance in the rural schools of this county was 2,512. The number of children who were examined mentally was 2,185. The results of these examinations, therefore, should be representative of the district in question. Of these 2,185 children, 8.7 per cent were retarded as follows: Children of 6 and 7 7 years of age, retarded two years; 8 and 9 years of age, two and three years; 10 and 11 years of age, three and four years; 14 and 15 years of age, five years; and 16 to 17 years of age, retarded six years mentally.

The average retardation of these children in school work as graded by teachers was 1.28 years for girls and 1.5 years for boys. In other words, the total retardation in school work amounted to 268.27 school years.

Furthermore, intensive studies were made of the physical condition and school environment of these children. The following physical defects were recorded: Of the retarded girls, 35.5 per cent were undersized, 58.8 per cent had noticeable visual defects, 26.4 per cent had defects of hearing, 17.6 per cent had two or more defective teeth, 2.9 per cent had enlarged tonsils, and an additional 1.7 per cent had enlarged tonsils associated with adenoids.

Of the boys, 38 per cent were undersized, 47 per cent had noticeable defects of vision (of which number 19 had confused color sense), 34 per cent had defective hearing, 17 per cent had defective teeth, and 6 per cent had adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

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[1] Read before the Section on Feeble-mindedness and Insanity, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Indianapolis, Ind., May 15, 1916.

[2] Public Health Bulletin No. 77.

These children were not feeble-minded. A clear distinction must be made between these two conditions for a proper appreciation of the rôle of retardation in mental deficiency. The rate of intellectual development varies at different age periods. In very young children the rate is relatively rapid. In fact, it can be easily observed without special methods. As the child grows older, however, the progress of intellectual development from year to year is less easily detected, so that between the ages of 12 and 13 it can not be recognized. In the case of older children, therefore, the correlation of retardation and permanent mental deficiency is relatively easy. In other words, the greater the discrepancy obtaining between the chronological and actual mental ages, the more definitely it may be asserted that the child is feeble-minded and that his intelligence will never be greater than that of a child when he becomes an adult. This is due to the improbability that a great amount of retardation will be overcome in a short time intervening before maturity and at a lessened rate of mental progress.

In the case of very young children, however, one of two things may take place. First, the retardation may be temporary only. The annual increments of intellectual development may be so great as to overcome the retardation in the longer period which must elapse before maturity. On the other hand, mental development may remain stationary or develop so slowly that the individual still presents the mentality of a child when the adult stage is reached.

Rural children are exposed to influences causing retardation that are quite distinct from those affecting children in urban communities. Broadly speaking, these influences may be considered from the standpoint of (1) sanitation and (2) education.

(1) School surveys have shown that 12 per cent of the population in certain sections of our country is afflicted with trachoma. The amount of mental retardation observed in these sections is very great, due to the fact that the damage to vision caused by this disease hampers intellectual training.

It is known that there are many thousands of people suffering from hookworm disease in this country. It is common experience that children suffering from hookworm infection show evidences of mental retardation.

Furthermore, mental retardation is frequently associated with certain nutritional disorders. Of particular interest in this connection is pellagra, which is a nutritional disorder due to an improperly arranged dietary. It is estimated that there are 75,000 people in this country who are suffering from pellagra, a large proportion of whom are children. Not only is this disease associated with mental retardation, but from 4 to 10 per cent of pellagrins eventually become insane.

Finally, certain physical defects, especially those involving the organs of sight and hearing, operate to cause retardation. Failure to provide for the health supervision of the school children, which is so common in rural communities, is largely responsible for the continuance of a number of these defects, which react injuriously on mental functioning.

(2) Of the educational influences operating to cause mental retardation may be mentioned the school environment, the sanitation of the school building, the arrangement and equipment of classrooms, the maintenance of too large a number of children in different grades in one-room schools, and faulty teaching methods.

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural schools inspected in the county previously referred to were one-story structures, and 57 per cent were more than 20 years old. Adjustable desks were found in only 9.5 per cent of the classrooms, 41.1 per cent of the classrooms were heated by closed stoves, 27.6 per cent were without aids to ventilation, and the illumination was from the right direction in only 42.2 per cent.

Finally, retardation is itself a cause of retardation. The home environment and the mental attitude of parents who are themselves retarded are potent factors in the mental retardation of their children. Furthermore, the presence of a number of retarded children in a class exerts a hampering effect on the mental advancement of the class as a whole. This condition is very common in rural schools, due to the absence of facilities for the formation of special classes for the training of children in need of individualized instruction.

Mention has been made of the numbers of retarded individuals observed in communities where certain endemic diseases and nutritional disorders are common. When a child retarded by hookworm disease has been cured, he has promptly passed to higher grade. Again, instances are not lacking to show that the longer the infection persists in these cases the more permanent the effects of retardation are likely to be from the standpoint of both physical and mental development. It is clear, therefore, that constitutional conditions operating to produce mental retardation, unless removed, may finally bring about permanent mental impairment.

Of more general interest, however, because of the more extended field of operation, is the rôle of retardation from causes not clearly understood in inducing feeble-mindedness. The investigations of Holley[1] show that the tendency is for men and women to marry those who are approximately of the same educational level. The intermarriage of men and women who have become discouraged through retardation and have quit school with but meager educational attain-

[1] The Relationship between Persistence in School and Home Conditions. Charles Elmer Holley. The Fifteenth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education.

ments is quite common. The poor judgment so noticeable in individuals of this type, the weakened will, and the ready yielding to desires frequently bring about unfortunate marriage selections, the formation of vicious and intemperate habits, and increase in venereal affections, influences that are largely responsible for social and economic conditions provocative of feeble-mindedness.

*Feeble-mindedness.*—The percentage of feeble-minded persons in the general population is not known. It has been placed as high as 4 per cent by some observers. In this respect each community is a problem in itself. This is because of the modification of hereditary and environmental influences by immigration and geographical location.

The percentage of feeble-mindedness observed in the course of the investigations of the Public Health Service varied from 0.3 to 1.1 per cent, according to locality. Underphysical development was not found frequently associated with exceptional retardation—feeble-mindedness. In the case of feeble-minded, 57 per cent of the girls and 42.8 per cent of the boys were above the average physical development determined for the county. Furthermore, 42.8 per cent of the girls had visual defects, 14.2 per cent had defects of hearing, and 2.9 per cent had enlarged tonsils. Of the boys, 34.2 per cent had visual defects, 57.1 per cent defects of hearing, and 7.1 per cent enlarged tonsils. These observations seem more in accord with what might be expected in the case of feeble-minded children. It is natural to suppose that these children simply vegetate—i. e., grow rapidly in a fairly good environment.

*Constitutional inferiority.*—A boy was observed in a rural school who was noisy, vain, said to be cruel to animals, inclined to impose on younger children, and given to lying and petty pilfering. Children of this type are termed by psychologists "constitutionally inferior" and are of average intelligence. Quite early in life, however, they give evidences of a perverted moral sense that makes them potential criminals in a bad environment. The number of such childern found in any one community is not large; nevertheless, they are found in numbers sufficient to make them a serious problem from an educational and sociological standpoint. Especially is this true of rural communities where compulsory school attendance is required by law but where no provision is made for the care and training of defective children.

Owing to the tendency to imitation exhibited by young children, the compulsory school attendance of the constitutionally inferior is a menace to the morality of the community far greater than seems to be warranted by their number. The presence of such children in the general classes is undesirable, yet it is unwise to throw them back on the community without the hope of future training or

restraint. To do so will but crystallize vicious tendencies which make of them a menace to society. The school offers that ready opportunity for the early recognition of children of this type which is so desirable for the successful application of necessary training methods.

*Insanity and epilepsy.*—During our investigations several insane children and a number of others with a marked psychopathic tendency have been noted. The occurrence of insanity in children has received but little recognition until within comparatively recent years. The early recognition of psychopathic tendencies is of vast importance from the standpoint of mental hygiene. It must be remembered that children who exhibit these tendencies have sick minds, just as other children have sick bodies, which require appropriate treatment. Ultimate recovery in cases of this kind depends largely on the prompt recognition of symptoms and early application of remedial measures. Continued studies of this character among school children are demanded to show the necessity of this form of health supervision for the protection of the mental health of communities.

An appreciable number of epileptic children have been observed in the course of these surveys of rural schools. The epileptic school child requires careful supervision because of the not infrequent occurrence of temporary mental disturbances in close association with an attack, during which serious bodily injury may be done to other children. Here, again, rural districts are sadly handicapped by the absence of medical school inspections and facilities for the care of epileptic children.

Our investigations have demonstrated the value of the school as an instrument to promote the mental health of rural communities, and have indicated a number of ways in which it may be utilized for this purpose. Of these may be mentioned measures intended (1) to determine the prevalence of mental deficiency, (2) to promote rural sanitation, (3) to train the individual child in the formation of correct habits.

(1) Our experience has shown that it is necessary to confront the average rural community with a specific problem before the cooperation of the whole community can be obtained in the application of measures intended to meet a particular situation. It is of prime importance, therefore, to determine the number of mental defectives in a given community. Because of the close association between the home and the school, a mental examination of school children is the most practical means by which the prevalence of mental deficiency may be determined.

It is very desirable in this connection, however, to adopt uniform methods of procedure. For example, the considerable variation in the percentage of feeble-mindedness in the general population, as given

by different observers, is too great to be accounted for by differences in local influences. These variations are due, in large part, to (*a*) the absence of a definite recognized feeble-minded "complex" and (*b*) the need of practical uniform tests of certain mental functions.

The proper classifications of persons who are patently feeble-minded is not difficult. It is a far different proposition in border-line cases, however, to say just when retardation ceases and feeble-mindedness begins. There is need for far greater diagnostic precision in these cases than obtains under present conditions to bring about uniform results. As it is, the classification of a number of border-line cases depends largely on the personal equation and experience of individual observers.

Furthermore, our investigations have shown the desirability of employing psychologists having biological training to conduct examinations of this character. In studies of mental deficiency a distinction must be made between acquired mental defects and those that are transmissible. For example, children who become defectives through traumatism, severe organic lesions, and more or less prolonged action of certain infections and improper dietaries are not defective in the true meaning of the term.

(2) Not only does the continued presence of endemic diseases entail great economic losses to communities where they prevail by reducing the physical efficiency of a great part of the population, but they are also accompanied by a similar reduction in mental efficiency. These harmful influences continue to exist because of the general lack of information so common in rural communities concerning their cause and prevention. In a number of instances it is a difficult matter to secure the cooperation of the adult population, which is set and fixed in its habits, in measures intended to improve the community health. Health supervision of school children not only gives valuable information concerning the prevalence of these conditions, but it also exercises an educational effect on the rising generation, through whom the sanitary redemption of these communities is largely to be brought about.

The control of hookworm disease is a matter of personal hygiene and community sanitation. The school is an effective agent for the demonstration of measures for its control, and in addition offers exceptional facilities for the early detection of hookworm sufferers and their prompt cure, both of which are necessary to prevent permanent mental impairment.

Mention has been made of the effect of poor nutrition on mental development in connection with pellagra. The ill effects of faulty feeding in infancy and early childhood on the physical and mental health are well recognized. It was not discovered until recently, however, that food value means much more than its estimation in terms of calories. It is now known that a diet sufficient to supply the

demands of normal metabolism must contain a due proportion of what are called "vitamines."

Vitamines occur in very small amounts and in varying proportions in different foodstuffs, a fact which must be taken into consideration in arranging a dietary for the cure and prevention of nutritional disorders. The mental hygienist is deeply interested in the school, therefore, as a factor in the prevention of these disorders through the teaching of food preparation and food values and the extension of this knowledge to the home.

(3) It has been asserted that a large percentage of school children are predisposed to mental "complexes" usually found associated with what are now considered functional disorders of the mind. Incorrect habits of thought and feeling in the child, unless corrected, are possible causes of the failure of the child later in life properly to adjust himself to his environment. We have observed in rural communities children who present one or more of the symptoms usually enumerated as forming a mental "complex" in such numbers that grave doubts are raised as to the correctness of this general form of a posteriori reasoning. Certainly there is need of something other than indefinite statements regarding the relation between personality and psychosis. The most practical plan for supplying this want, I believe, is the study of personality in developing school children, somewhat after the manner outlined by Hoch.[1] Data so collected and filed for future reference will be of the greatest value in the correlation of certain mental traits and psychoses appearing later in life.

Studies of this character also serve to draw attention to the milder forms of abnormality which, when neglected, crystallize into faulty habits productive of grave consequences to the mental health.

To be effective the teaching of correct "habit formation" should begin in the home at an age earlier than that represented by the school period. Unfortunately, this is not of general application in most rural districts, where the tendency to the formation of incorrect habits is largely due to the comparative isolation of families and the lack of contact with the broadening influences of the outside world. The school, therefore, stands in a very definite relation to such communities in supplying the training for the prevention of faulty habits which so materially reduce individual efficiency.

[1] A Guide to the Descriptive Study of the Personality. Dr. August Hoch and Dr. George S. Amsden, State Hospital Bulletin (N. Y.), November, 1913.

# PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

## CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended July 29, 1916, was received from Senior Surg. Pierce, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

FEDERAL AND COUNTY INSPECTION SERVICE.

[For enforcement of the law of June 7, 1913.]

| Counties. | Number inspections. | Number reinspections. | Acres inspected. | Acres reinspected. | Acres treated. | | | Holes treated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pumps. | Waste balls. | Grain. | |
| Alameda | ..... | 92 | ..... | 23,885 | ..... | 16 | 1,390 | ..... |
| Contra Costa | ..... | 81 | ..... | 23,618 | ..... | ..... | 1,376 | ..... |
| Stanislaus | 121 | 92 | 27,716 | 22,993 | ..... | 377 | 3,721 | 575 |
| Monterey | 42 | 3 | 36,468 | 2,240 | ..... | ..... | 5,300 | ..... |
| San Benito | 57 | 31 | 24,264 | 8,736 | ..... | ..... | 9,106 | ..... |
| Santa Cruz | ..... | 31 | ..... | 3,184 | ..... | ..... | 1,817 | ..... |
| Santa Clara | 21 | 21 | 10,651 | 8,744 | ..... | ..... | 958 | ..... |
| Total | 241 | 351 | 99,099 | 93,400 | ..... | 393 | 23,668 | 575 |

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

| Counties. | Collected. | Examined. | Found infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merced | 291 | 291 | (1) |
| Madera | 32 | 32 | (1) |
| Kern | 55 | 55 | (1) |
| Total | 378 | 378 | (1) |

[1] None.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oakland | 5 |
| Richmond | 14 |
| Pittsburg | 7 |
| Total | 26 |

RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Merced County | 24 |
| Kern County | 6 |
| Madera County | 5 |
| Total | 35 |

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

| Places in California. | Date of last case of human plague. | Date of last case of rat plague. | Date of last case of squirrel plague. | Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cities: | | | | |
| San Francisco | Jan. 30, 1908 | Oct. 23, 1908 | (1) | 398 rats. |
| Oakland | Aug. 9, 1911 | Dec. 1, 1908 | (1) | 126 rats. |
| Berkeley | Aug. 28, 1907 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Los Angeles | Aug. 11, 1908 | (1) | Aug. 21, 1908 | 1 squirrel. |
| Counties: | | | | |
| Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley). | Sept. 24, 1909 | Oct. 17, 1909[2] | June 23, 1916 | 283 squirrels. 1 wood rat. |
| Contra Costa | July 13, 1915 | (1) | June 28, 1916 | 1,629 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) | July 1, 1916 | 72 squirrels. |
| San Joaquin | Sept. 18, 1911 | (1) | Aug. 26, 1911 | 18 squirrels. |
| Santa Clara | Aug. 31, 1910 | (1) | June 21, 1916 | 32 squirrels. |
| San Luis Obispo | (1) | (1) | Jan. 29, 1910 | 1 squirrel. |
| Santa Cruz | (1) | (1) | May 30, 1916 | 5 squirrels. |
| Stanislaus | (1) | (1) | June 2, 1911 | 18 squirrels. |
| San Mateo | (1) | (1) | June 21, 1916 | 1 squirrel. |

[1] None. [2] Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Kern, Monterey, Merced, Madera, and Santa Clara.

The following is a record of municipal work performed under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service:

| OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT—SAN FRANCISCO. | |
|---|---|
| Number of vessels inspected for rat guards. | 23 |
| Number of reinspections made on vessels | 1 |
| Rats trapped on water front and wharves | 44 |
| Rats trapped on vessels | 83 |
| Number of traps set on wharves and water front | 163 |
| Number of traps set on vessels | 80 |
| Number of vessels trapped on | 17 |
| Poisons placed on water front (pieces) | 3,600 |
| Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds) | 6 |
| Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves) | 12 |
| Number of pounds of poison used on water front | 4 |
| Poisons placed within the Panama Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces) | 36,000 |

| COOPERATIVE MUNICIPAL WORK. | |
|---|---|
| Number of premises inspected | 705 |
| Number of nuisances abated | 77 |
| Number of rats found dead | None |
| Number of rats trapped | 127 |
| Number of rats sent to laboratory | 127 |
| Number of rats examined | 93 |
| Number of poisons placed | 49,350 |
| Number of garbage cans stamped approved. | 626 |
| Identified: | |
| Mus norvegicus | 20 |
| Mus rattus | 65 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 42 |

| WORK DONE ON OLD BUILDINGS. | |
|---|---|
| Wooden floors removed | 7 |
| Number yards and passageways, planking removed | 1 |
| Concrete floors installed (square feet, 12,900). | 4 |
| Number of basements concreted (square feet, 450) | 1 |
| Yards, passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 250) | 1 |
| Total area concrete laid, square feet | 1[illegible],600 |
| Building razed | 1 |

## LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended August 5, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

| OUTGOING QUARANTINE. | |
|---|---|
| Number of vessels fumigated with sulphur. | 1 |
| Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas | 21 |
| Pounds of sulphur used | 50 |
| Pounds of cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation | 1,144 |
| Pints of sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation | 1,716 |
| Clean bills of health issued | 35 |
| Foul bills of health issued | 2 |

| FIELD OPERATIONS. | |
|---|---|
| Number of rodents trapped | 7,425 |
| Number of premises inspected | 6,467 |
| Notices served | 598 |
| Number of garbage cans installed | 49 |

| BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED. | |
|---|---|
| By elevation | 141 |
| By marginal concrete wall | 119 |
| By concrete floor and wall | 133 |
| By minor repairs | 303 |
| Total buildings rat proofed | 696 |
| Square yards of concrete laid | 3,042 |
| Number of premises, planking and shed flooring removed | 83 |
| Number of buildings demolished | 102 |
| Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated) | 122,281 |

| LABORATORY OPERATIONS. | |
|---|---|
| Rodents received by species: | |
| Mus rattus | 250 |
| Mus norvegicus | 980 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 148 |
| Mus musculus | 6,109 |
| Wood rats | 40 |

| LABORATORY OPERATIONS—Continued. | |
|---|---|
| Rodents received by species—Continued. | |
| Musk rats | 11 |
| Putrid | 90 |
| Total rodents received at laboratory | 7,623 |
| Rodents examined | 1,521 |
| Number of rats suspected of plague | 141 |
| Plague rats confirmed | 2 |

PLAGUE RATS.

Case No. 316:
Address, Perry and Teche Streets, Gretna, La.
Captured, July 15, 1916.
Diagnosis confirmed, July 30, 1916.
Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping of vicinity.

Case No. 317:
Address, 2317 St. Claude Avenue.
Captured, July 3, 1916.
Diagnosis confirmed, July 31, 1916.
Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping; rat proofing of dwelling.

| PLAGUE STATUS TO AUG. 5, 1916. | |
|---|---|
| Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915. | |
| Last case of rodent plague, July 15, 1916. | |
| Total number of rodents captured to Aug. 5. | 795,186 |
| Total number of rodents examined to Aug. 5. | 373,533 |
| Total cases of rodent plague to Aug. 5, by species: | |
| Mus musculus | 6 |
| Mus rattus | 19 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 16 |
| Mus norvegicus | 276 |
| Total rodent cases to Aug. 5, 1916 | 317 |

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

## WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

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

### WEEK ENDED JULY 29, 1916.

RAT PROOFING.

| | |
|---|---|
| New buildings inspected | 19 |
| New buildings reinspected | 52 |
| Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet 28,267) | 29 |
| Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 7,650) | 7 |
| Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 4,719) | 15 |
| Sidewalks concreted (square feet) | 12,450 |
| Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet) | 53,086 |
| New buildings elevated | 5 |
| New premises rat proofed, concrete | 26 |
| Old buildings inspected | 5 |
| Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings | 4 |
| Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 3,725) | 4 |
| Premises otherwise rat proofed, old buildings | 1 |
| Openings screened, old buildings | 24 |
| Rat holes cemented, old buildings | 18 |
| Wooden floors removed, old buildings | 4 |
| Wire screening used (square feet) | 475 |
| Buildings razed | 2 |

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Dead rodents received | 12 |
| Rodents trapped and killed | 295 |
| Rodents recovered after fumigation | 45 |
| Total | 352 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection | 190 |
| Rodents proven plague infected | None. |
| Poison distributed (pounds) | 14 |
| Bodies examined for plague infection | 5 |
| Bodies found plague infected | None. |

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mus rattus | 17 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 94 |
| Mus norvegicus | 113 |
| Mus musculus | 128 |

WATER FRONT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels inspected and histories recorded | 17 |
| Vessels fumigated | 5 |
| Sulphur used, pounds | 5,360 |
| New rat guards installed | 14 |
| Defective rat guards repaired | 32 |
| Fumigation certificates issued | 5 |
| Port sanitary statements issued | 42 |

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters sent in re rat complaints | 3 |
| Health lectures delivered | 1 |

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mus norvegicus trapped | 59 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection | 57 |
| Rodents proven plague infected | None. |

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

| | |
|---|---|
| New buildings inspected | 3 |
| New buildings reinspected | 5 |
| New buildings, concrete foundations | 2 |
| New buildings elevated 18 inches | 1 |
| New buildings, yards concreted (square feet 210) | 1 |

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mus norvegicus trapped | 104 |
| Mus alexandrinus trapped | 1 |
| Total | 105 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection | 65 |
| Rodents proven plague infected | None. |

### WEEK ENDED AUG. 5, 1916.

RAT PROOFING.

| | |
|---|---|
| New buildings inspected | 10 |
| New buildings reinspected | 52 |
| Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet 13,606) | 17 |
| Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet 35,354) | 9 |
| Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet 525) | 2 |
| Sidewalks concreted (square feet 14,270). | |
| Total concrete laid, new structures (square feet 63,755). | |
| New buildings elevated | 2 |
| New premises rat proofed, concrete | 26 |
| Old buildings inspected | 9 |
| Premises rat proofed, concrete, old buildings | 4 |
| Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet 9,650) | 4 |
| Wooden floors removed, old buildings | 4 |
| Buildings razed | 2 |

LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dead rats received | 9 |
| Rodents trapped and killed | 262 |
| Rodents recovered after fumigation | 6 |
| Total | 277 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection | 167 |
| Rodents proven plague infected | None. |
| Poison distributed, pounds | 23 |
| Bodies examined for plague infection | 1 |
| Bodies found plague infected | None. |

CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mus rattus | 19 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 91 |
| Mus norvegicus | 106 |
| Mus musculus | 61 |

WATER FRONT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels inspected and histories recorded | 23 |
| Vessels fumigated | 1 |

WATER FRONT—continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sulphur used, pounds | 650 |
| New rat guards installed | 19 |
| Defective rat guards repaired | 28 |
| Fumigation certificates issued | 1 |
| Port sanitary statements issued | 38 |

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters sent in re rat complaints | 4 |
| Fishing vessels inspected for medicine chests | 5 |

RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mus norvegicus trapped | 56 |
| Mus musculus trapped | 1 |
| Total | 57 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection | 55 |
| Rodents proven plague infected | None. |

RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.

| | |
|---|---|
| New buildings inspected | 2 |
| New buildings reinspected | 7 |
| New buildings, concrete foundations | 2 |
| New buildings basements concreted (square feet 800) | 1 |
| New buildings, yards concreted (square feet 330) | 2 |
| Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet) | 1,130 |

RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mus norvegicus trapped | 93 |
| Rodents examined for plague infection | 93 |
| 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 JULY 29, 1916.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total rats and mongoose taken | 342 |
| Rats trapped | 339 |
| Mongoose trapped | 3 |
| Examined microscopically | 216 |
| Examined macroscopically | 66 |
| Showing plague infection | None. |
| Classification of rats trapped: | |
| Mus alexandrinus | 116 |
| Mus musculus | 156 |
| Classification of rats trapped—Continued. | |
| Mus norvegicus | 45 |
| Mus rattus | 22 |
| Average number of traps set daily | 984 |
| Cost per rat destroyed | 22 cents. |
| Last case rat plague Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910. | |
| Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910. | |

### Hilo.

WEEK ENDED JULY 29, 1916.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of rats and mongoose taken | 2,676 |
| Number of rats trapped | 2,631 |
| Number of rats found dead | 2 |
| Number of mongoose taken | 43 |
| Number of rats and mongoose examined macroscopically | 2,676 |
| Number of rats and mongoose plague infected | None. |
| Classification of rats trapped and found dead: | |
| Mus norvegicus | 752 |
| Mus alexandrinus | 343 |
| Mus rattus | 610 |
| Mus musculus | 914 |

Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18, 1915.

Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Dec. 16, 1915.

## PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the three weeks ended August 11, 1916. No plague infection was found.

| Place. | Rats. | Mice. |
|---|---|---|
| San Juan | 231 | 29 |
| Santurce | 177 | 25 |

# 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 July, 1916.**

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts: | | Massachusetts—Continued. | |
| Bristol County— | | Plymouth County— | |
| New Bedford | 1 | Rockland Township | 2 |
| Franklin County— | | Suffolk County— | |
| Greenfield Township | 1 | Boston | 6 |
| Hampden County— | | Worcester County— | |
| Chicopee | 1 | Worcester | 1 |
| Holyoke | 1 | Total | 14 |
| Middlesex County— | | | |
| Cambridge | 1 | | |

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.**

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore, Md | 1 | | Omaha, Nebr | | 1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | | 1 | Philadelphia, Pa | 2 | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill | 1 | | Pittsburgh, Pa | 3 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | | 2 | Providence, R. I | | 1 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 1 | 1 | St. Louis, Mo | 1 | |
| Newark, N. J | 1 | | Wilkes-Barre, Pa | | 1 |
| New York, N. Y | 7 | 4 | | | |

### DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2287.

### ERYSIPELAS.

**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.**

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berkeley, Cal | | 1 | New Orleans, La | | 1 |
| Boston, Mass | | 1 | New York, N. Y | | 3 |
| Chicago, Ill | 7 | | Norristown, Pa | 1 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 3 | | Philadelphia, Pa | 3 | |
| Clinton, Mass | 1 | | Pittsburgh, Pa | 2 | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | | Providence, R. I | | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa | 1 | | Reading, Pa | 1 | |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 1 | | St. Louis, Mo | 3 | |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 1 | | St. Paul, Minn | 1 | |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 1 | | San Diego, Cal | 1 | |
| Newark, N. J | 1 | | San Francisco, Cal | | 1 |
| New Castle, Pa | 1 | | | | |

## MALARIA.

### Massachusetts Report for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, 7 cases of malaria were reported in Massachusetts.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austin, Tex | 1 | | Newark, N. J | 1 | |
| Birmingham, Ala | 3 | | New Orleans, La | 3 | |
| Hartford, Conn | 1 | | Orange, N. J | 1 | |
| Hoboken, N. J | 1 | | Philadelphia, Pa | 1 | |
| Little Rock, Ark | 1 | | Richmond, Va | 1 | |
| Mobile, Ala | | 1 | Trenton, N. J | 1 | |

## MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2287.

## PELLAGRA.

### State Reports for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, 4 cases of pellagra were notified in the District of Columbia; and 4 cases were notified in Massachusetts.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Arbor, Mich | | 1 | New Orleans, La | 1 | 1 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 1 | 2 | New York, N. Y | 1 | |
| Boston, Mass | 1 | | Northampton, Mass | | 1 |
| Charleston, S. C | | 2 | Richmond, Va | | 1 |
| Mobile, Ala | 1 | 1 | Washington, D. C | | 1 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 47 | 1 | | | |

## PLAGUE.

### Louisiana—New Orleans—Plague-Infected Rats Found.

Passed Asst. Surgeon Simpson reported that a rat which was trapped on August 1, 1916, at 201 Carondelet Street, was proved positive for plague infection on August 15, 1916.

He also reported that a rat which was trapped on July 26, 1916, at 961 St. Mary Street, New Orleans, La., was proved positive for plague infection on August 18, 1916.

## PNEUMONIA.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda, Cal. | 1 | | Norfolk, Va. | 1 | 1 |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 1 | 1 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 11 | 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 56 | 28 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 3 | 12 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1 | 7 | Rochester, N. Y. | 1 | |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 1 | | San Francisco, Cal. | 6 | 3 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 1 | | Stockton, Cal. | 1 | |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 3 | 2 | Wichita, Kan. | 1 | |
| Newark, N. J. | 11 | 4 | | | |

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

### Colorado.

The State health officer of Colorado reported that from January 1 to August 17, 1916, four cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Colorado.

### Connecticut.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Black reported that from January 1 to July 31, 1916, 165 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the State of Connecticut and from August 1 to August 15, 1916, 161 cases were notified.

### District of Columbia.

The health officer of the District of Columbia reported that from January 1 to August 18, 1916, 17 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the District of Columbia, with 2 deaths.

### Florida.

The State health officer of Florida reported that during the week ended August 5, 1916, two cases of poliomyelitis were reported at Perry, Fla., and one at Sanford.

### Illinois.

The State health officer of Illinois reported that during the period from January 1 to August 13, 1916, 213 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Illinois with 18 deaths, and that on August 13 there were 142 cases under treatment.

### Indiana.

The assistant State health commissioner of Indiana reported that from January 1 to August 15, 1916, 37 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Indiana, with 3 deaths.

### Iowa.

The State bacteriologist of Iowa reported that from January 1 to August 12, 1916, 25 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Iowa.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Kansas.

The epidemiologist of the State board of health of Kansas reported that from August 13 to 18, inclusive, five cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Kansas, one case in each of the following-named counties: Phillips, Morton, Morris, Riley, and Jefferson. A suspicious case notified in Lyon County was being investigated on August 18.

Kentucky.

The State health officer of Kentucky reported August 14 that a case of poliomyelitis existed in the upper end of Magoffin County, and that a death from poliomyelitis occurred 3 miles from Salyersville, Magoffin County, Ky.

*Belleview.*—Asst. Surg. Bolten reported August 14 that there had been 2 cases of poliomyelitis with 1 death in Belleview, Ky.

Louisiana.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Dowling reported that from January 1 to August 15, 1916, 51 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Louisiana, with 4 deaths.

Maine.

*Rockland.*—The city health officer of Rockland, Me., reported that during the week ended August 12, 1916, five cases of poliomyelitis with two deaths were reported in Rockland.

Maryland.

*Baltimore.*—Surg. Vogel reported August 21: Four cases of poliomyelitis, with two deaths, during the week ended August 19, 1916. One additional case of poliomyelitis was notified August 21, at 407 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that there were 366 cases of poliomyelitis notified in the State of Minnesota from January 1 to August 19, 1916, inclusive. The number of cases notified in each county is shown in the following table:

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

*Cases of poliomyelitis notified in the State of Minnesota, Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1916, inclusive.*

| County. | Cases. | County. | Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 1 | Mower | 2 |
| Anoka | 9 | Murray | 2 |
| Beltrami | 2 | Nicollet | 1 |
| Blue Earth | 1 | Norman | 3 |
| Brown | 1 | Olmsted | 30 |
| Carlton | 4 | Ottertail | 5 |
| Carver | 6 | Polk | 1 |
| Cass | 1 | Pope | 2 |
| Chippewa | 1 | Ramsey | 37 |
| Chisago | 3 | Red Lake | 1 |
| Cottonwood | 1 | Redwood | 3 |
| Crow Wing | 4 | Renville | 3 |
| Dakota | 4 | St. Louis | 1 |
| Douglas | 2 | Scott | 3 |
| Goodhue | 7 | Sibley | 2 |
| Grant | 3 | Stearns | 32 |
| Hennepin | 97 | Stevens | 3 |
| Isanti | 2 | Swift | 1 |
| Jackson | 2 | Todd | 9 |
| Kanabec | 4 | Traverse | 1 |
| Kandiyohi | 4 | Wabasha | 13 |
| Lac qui Parle | 2 | Waseca | 1 |
| McLeod | 2 | Washington | 6 |
| Mahnomen | 4 | Winona | 27 |
| Mille Lacs | 1 | Wright | 1 |
| Marshall | 2 | | |
| Martin | 1 | Total | 366 |
| Morrison | 5 | | |

### Missouri.

*St. Louis.*—Surg. White reported August 17: "Two additional cases of poliomyelitis originating locally, no connection with outside cases."

### Montana.

The State health officer of Montana reported August 22, 1916, that during the preceding week two cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Billings; two in Carbon County; and two in Harlowtown, Meagher County.

### New Jersey.

The State health officer of New Jersey reported that the following cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the State department of health of New Jersey from July 1 to August 21, 1916, inclusive:

*Cases of poliomyelitis reported to the State department of health of New Jersey from July 1 to August 21, 1916, inclusive.*

| County. | Cases. | County. | cases. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 9 | Monmouth | 83 |
| Bergen | 68 | Morris | 19 |
| Burlington | 9 | Ocean | 5 |
| Camden | 48 | Passaic | 48 |
| Cape May | 1 | Salem | 4 |
| Cumberland | 3 | Somerset | 18 |
| Essex | 1,045 | Sussex | 6 |
| Gloucester | 7 | Union | 98 |
| Hudson | 380 | Warren | 3 |
| Hunterdon | 19 | | |
| Mercer | 21 | Total | 2,021 |
| Middlesex | 100 | | |

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

*Perth Amboy.*—Acting Asst. Surg. Naulty reported August 21: During the week ended to-day two cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Perth Amboy, N. J. Total to date, 21 cases, with 7 deaths.

**New York.**

*New York City.*—Surg. Lavinder reported August 16: New cases poliomyelitis 133, deaths 34. August 17: New cases 121, deaths 32. August 18: New cases 125, deaths 32. August 19: New cases 134, deaths 36. August 20: New cases 108, deaths 20. August 21: New cases 92, deaths 33. August 22: New cases 118, deaths 39. Approximate totals are 7,318 cases, 1,689 deaths.

**Ohio.**

The director of the division of communicable diseases of the Ohio State Board of Health reported that from January 1 to August 15, 1916, 166 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Ohio.

*Cincinnati.*—Asst. Surg. Bolten reported August 14: Two new cases of poliomyelitis in Cincinnati, 1 in an adult 23 years of age and 1 in an infant, making a total of 7 cases with 2 deaths since July 12.

*Cleveland.*—Surg. Holt reported August 21: Two new cases poliomyelitis; total, 16 cases, 2 deaths. No new development.

**Pennsylvania.**

*Pittsburgh.*—Surg. Schereschewsky reported August 21: One additional case of poliomyelitis in Pittsburgh; total, 10 cases, with 3 deaths.

**Rhode Island.**

The State health officer of Rhode Island reported that from January 1 to July 31, 1916, 56 cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Rhode Island with 9 deaths.

Acting Asst. Surg. Houghton reported August 15: Poliomyelitis in the State of Rhode Island for the week ended August 12, 1916: Providence, 2 cases; Newport, 3 cases, 1 death; Bristol, one case; Pawtucket, 1 case; Lincoln, 1 case; total, 8 cases with 1 death. The total number of cases reported in Rhode Island since July 22 is 46 with 8 deaths.

**Tennessee.**

The State health officer of Tennessee reported that during the month of June, 1916, 29 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Tennessee. In July, 18 cases were notified. He says that there were "none that could be classified as epidemic."

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

### Texas.

The State health officer of Texas reported that from January 1 to August 10, 1916, 30 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Texas, with four deaths.

### Virginia.

The State health officer of Virginia reported on August 15 four cases of poliomyelitis in Hanover County, Va.

### Washington.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Tuttle reported that from January 1 to August 12, 1916, five cases of poliomyelitis were notified in the State of Washington.

### West Virginia.

The State health commissioner of West Virginia reported August 16 that during the past few weeks cases of poliomyelitis had occurred in West Virginia as follows: One fatal case in Randolph County (originated in Clarksburg); two cases with one death in Huntington, Cabell County; two cases in McDowell County; a second case (fatal) in Clarksburg, Harrison County; two cases with one death in New Martinsville, Wetzel County; one case in Charleston, Kanawha County. He says "we have received no evidence that any of these cases were due to contact with cases in the east and hence regard them all as sporadic."

### State Reports for July, 1916.

| Place. | New cases reported. |
|---|---|
| District of Columbia | 8 |
| Massachusetts: | |
| Barnstable County— | |
| Barnstable Township | 1 |
| Berkshire County— | |
| Adams Township | 2 |
| North Adams | 8 |
| Pittsfield | 2 |
| Sheffield Township | 1 |
| Bristol County— | |
| Dartmouth Township | 1 |
| Fairhaven Township | 1 |
| Fall River | 5 |
| New Bedford | 10 |
| Raynham Township | 1 |
| Taunton | 1 |
| Essex County— | |
| Haverhill | 1 |
| Lawrence | 2 |
| Peabody Township | 1 |
| Franklin County— | |
| Greenfield Township | 1 |
| Hawley Township | 1 |
| Hampden County— | |
| Holyoke | 1 |
| Palmer Township | 3 |
| Springfield | 6 |
| Westfield Township | 10 |
| West Springfield Township | 2 |
| Hampshire County— | |
| Easthampton Township | 1 |
| Worthington Township | 1 |
| Massachusetts—Continued. | |
| Middlesex County— | |
| Lowell | 2 |
| Malden | 1 |
| Marlborough | 2 |
| Maynard Township | 1 |
| Newton | 1 |
| Somerville | 1 |
| Townsend Township | 1 |
| Weston Township | 1 |
| Woburn | 1 |
| Norfolk County— | |
| Medway Township | 2 |
| Norwood Township | 1 |
| Quincy | 1 |
| Sharon Township | 1 |
| Plymouth County— | |
| Bridgewater Township | 1 |
| Hingham Township | 2 |
| Middleborough Township | 1 |
| Plymouth Township | 1 |
| Suffolk County— | |
| Boston | 8 |
| Revere | 1 |
| Worcester County— | |
| Dudley Township | 2 |
| Fitchburg | 1 |
| Webster Township | 3 |
| Worcester | 8 |
| Total | 107 |

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore, Md. | 1 | 1 | Los Angeles, Cal. | 2 | ..... |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 4 | ..... | Manchester, N. H. | 1 | ..... |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 6 | ..... | Minneapolis, Minn. | 8 | ..... |
| Boston, Mass. | 4 | 2 | Newark, N. J. | 247 | 72 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 6 | ..... | New Bedford, Mass. | 1 | ..... |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | ..... | Newport, R. I. | 2 | 1 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 1 | ..... | New York, N. Y. | 1,117 | 277 |
| Camden, N. J. | 5 | ..... | North Adams, Mass. | 1 | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 15 | 2 | Northampton, Mass. | 1 | ..... |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 2 | ..... | Omaha, Nebr. | 1 | ..... |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 1 | ..... | Orange, N. J. | 15 | 3 |
| Columbus, Ohio. | 3 | ..... | Pawtucket, R. I. | 2 | ..... |
| Denver, Colo. | 1 | ..... | Perth Amboy, N. J. | 5 | ..... |
| Detroit, Mich. | 4 | 1 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 31 | 3 |
| East Orange, N. J. | 7 | 1 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 | ..... |
| Erie, Pa. | 1 | ..... | Portland, Me. | 1 | ..... |
| Fall River, Mass. | 1 | 1 | Providence, R. I. | 3 | 1 |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | 2 | ..... | Richmond, Va. | 1 | 1 |
| Flint, Mass. | 1 | ..... | Rochester, N. Y. | 1 | ..... |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 1 | ..... | Rockford, Ill. | 1 | ..... |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 1 | ..... | Saginaw, Mich. | 1 | 1 |
| Hamilton, Ohio. | 1 | ..... | St. Paul, Minn. | 13 | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 1 | ..... | San Francisco, Cal. | 1 | ..... |
| Hartford, Conn. | 3 | ..... | Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | 4 | 2 |
| Hoboken, N. J. | 2 | 1 | Springfield, Mass. | 2 | ..... |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | ..... | Stamford, Conn. | 8 | ..... |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 27 | 3 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 9 | 1 |
| Kearny, N. J. | 6 | 2 | Toledo, Ohio. | 11 | 2 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 2 | ..... | Washington, D. C. | 2 | ..... |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 2 | ..... | West Hoboken, N. J. | 5 | 1 |
| Long Branch, N. J. | 1 | ..... | Wheeling, W. Va. | 1 | 1 |

## RABIES IN ANIMALS.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

During the week ended August 5, 1916, four cases of rabies in animals were reported by cities; one case at Chelsea, Mass.; one at Columbus, Ohio; one at Lincoln, Nebr.; and one at Saginaw, Mich.

## SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2287.

## SMALLPOX.

### Arkansas.—A Correction.

The report of five cases of smallpox at Little Rock, Ark. (Public Health Reports, Aug. 11, 1916, p. 2160), should have read "Five cases of smallpox at Hope, Ark."

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davenport, Iowa. | 2 | ..... | Milwaukee, Wis. | 2 | ..... |
| Detroit, Mich. | 3 | ..... | New Orleans, La. | 3 | ..... |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 1 | ..... | St. Paul, Minn. | 1 | ..... |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 2 | ..... | Superior, Wis. | 1 | ..... |

## TETANUS.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Ill | | 1 | New York, N. Y | 2 | |
| Galveston, Tex | | 1 | St. Louis, Mo | 1 | 1 |
| Lancaster, Pa | 1 | | Syracuse, N. Y | | 1 |

## TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2287.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

### Missouri—St. Louis.

Surgeon White reported August 17 that since August 1, 1916, 89 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in St. Louis County.

### State Reports for July, 1916.

| Place. | New cases reported. |
|---|---|
| District of Columbia | 28 |
| Massachusetts: | |
| Barnstable County— | |
| Barnstable Township | 1 |
| Sandwich Township | 1 |
| Berkshire County— | |
| Adams Township | 4 |
| North Adams | 2 |
| Pittsfield | 1 |
| Bristol County— | |
| Dartmouth Township | 1 |
| Fall River | 27 |
| New Bedford | 13 |
| Taunton | 1 |
| Essex County— | |
| Beverly | 1 |
| Haverhill | 1 |
| Ipswich Township | 1 |
| Lawrence | 3 |
| Lynn | 2 |
| Marblehead Township | 1 |
| Methuen Township | 1 |
| Newburyport | 1 |
| Peabody Township | 1 |
| Franklin County— | |
| Shelburn Township | 1 |
| Hampden County— | |
| Chicopee | 3 |
| Ludlow Township | 1 |
| Springfield | 4 |
| Hampshire County— | |
| Northampton | 2 |
| South Hadley Township | 1 |
| Massachusetts—Continued. | |
| Middlesex County— | |
| Cambridge | 2 |
| Lowel | 4 |
| Malden | 2 |
| Medford | 1 |
| Melrose | 1 |
| Newton | 3 |
| Reading Township | 1 |
| Norfolk County— | |
| Braintree Township | 2 |
| Cohasset Township | 1 |
| Norwood Township | 1 |
| Quincy | 1 |
| Stoughton Township | 1 |
| Weymouth Township | 1 |
| Plymouth County— | |
| Middleboro Township | 2 |
| Scituate Township | 1 |
| Suffolk County— | |
| Chelsea | 3 |
| Boston | 25 |
| Worcester County— | |
| Fitchburg | 3 |
| Gardner Township | 1 |
| Leominster Township | 1 |
| Sutton Township | 1 |
| Worcester | 3 |
| Total | 136 |

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 1 | | New Britain, Conn. | 2 | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 24 | 4 | Newburyport, Mass. | 1 | |
| Berkeley, Cal. | 1 | | New Castle, Pa. | 2 | |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 35 | 8 | New Haven, Conn. | 2 | 1 |
| Boston, Mass. | 2 | | New London, Conn. | 3 | |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 1 | | New Orleans, La. | 7 | 1 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 23 | 1 | Newton, Mass. | 1 | |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 1 | | New York, N. Y. | 28 | 5 |
| Canton, Ohio. | 1 | | Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 12 | 1 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 6 | | Northampton, Mass. | 1 | |
| Chelsea, Mass. | 1 | | Oklahoma, Okla. | 5 | |
| Chicago, Ill. | 30 | 2 | Omaha, Nebr. | 1 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 5 | | Pawtucket, R. I. | 2 | |
| Coffeyville, Kans. | 12 | | Perth Amboy, N. J. | 1 | |
| Columbus, Ohio. | 6 | 1 | Philadelphia, Pa. | 13 | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 8 | |
| Cumberland, Md. | 2 | | Portland, Me. | 2 | |
| Denver, Colo. | 4 | | Portland, Oreg. | 1 | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 19 | 4 | Portsmouth, Va. | 4 | |
| Duluth, Minn. | 2 | | Providence, R. I. | 2 | |
| El Paso, Tex. | 4 | 1 | Quincy, Ill. | 1 | |
| Erie, Pa. | 1 | | Reading, Pa. | 1 | 1 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 4 | | Richmond, Va. | 40 | 4 |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | 1 | 1 | Roanoke, Va. | 7 | 1 |
| Flint, Mass. | 3 | | Rochester, N. Y. | 3 | |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 1 | | Rockford, Ill. | 1 | |
| Galveston, Tex. | 5 | 2 | Sacramento, Cal. | 1 | |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 3 | 1 | Saginaw, Mich. | 1 | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 1 | | St. Louis, Mo. | 32 | |
| Hartford, Conn. | 2 | | Sandusky, Ohio. | | 1 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 5 | | San Francisco, Cal. | 6 | |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 3 | | Schenectady, N. Y. | 1 | |
| Kalmazoo, Mich. | 1 | | Seattle, Wash. | 7 | |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 4 | 2 | Somerville, Mass. | 5 | |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 6 | | South Bend, Ind. | 1 | |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 5 | | Springfield, Ill. | 1 | |
| Long Branch, N. J. | 1 | | Springfield, Ohio. | 3 | |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 6 | | Superior, Wis. | 2 | |
| Lowell, Mass. | 2 | | Toledo, Ohio. | 6 | 2 |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 4 | | Trenton, N. J. | 3 | |
| Medford, Mass. | 1 | | Washington, D. C. | 14 | 3 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 5 | | Wheeling, W. Va. | 2 | |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 2 | | Wichita, Kans. | 7 | |
| Mobile, Ala. | 6 | 2 | Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 1 | |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 17 | | Wilmington, N. C. | 2 | |
| Newark, N. J. | 1 | | Zanesville, Ohio. | 1 | |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 1 | | | | |

## TYPHUS FEVER.

### Texas—Eagle Pass.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hume reported August 20: A Mexican suffering with typhus fever was apprehended here this morning. He crossed the border August 17, 1916. He has been returned to Mexico and precautions have been taken. The case originated in Zacatecas, Mexico.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

During the week ended August 5, 1916, one case of typhus fever was reported at San Jose, Cal., and one death from typhus fever at El Paso, Tex.

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

### State Reports for July, 1916.

During the month of July, 1916, 19 cases of diphtheria, 381 cases of measles, and 11 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the District of Columbia; and 495 cases of diphtheria, 2,713 cases of measles, and 248 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Massachusetts.

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916.

| City. | Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuberculosis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Over 500,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md | 584,605 | 183 | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 26 | 30 |
| Boston, Mass | 745,139 | 202 | 23 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 11 | ..... | 49 | 25 |
| Chicago, Ill | 2,447,045 | 1,286 | 92 | 12 | 56 | 2 | 26 | ..... | 274 | 75 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 656,975 | 251 | 44 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 35 | 23 |
| Detroit, Mich | 554,717 | 301 | 39 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 20 |
| New York, N. Y | 5,468,190 | 1,610 | 138 | 15 | 186 | 6 | 38 | 1 | 347 | 151 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 1,683,664 | 499 | 44 | 4 | 37 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 131 | 56 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 571,984 | 196 | 18 | 2 | 39 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 21 | 9 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 745,988 | 291 | 15 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 21 | 15 |
| From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 461,335 | 109 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 18 | 5 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 406,705 | 135 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 14 | 17 |
| Jersey City, N. J | 300,133 | 102 | 5 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 29 | 13 |
| Los Angeles, Cal | 465,367 | 113 | 4 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 28 | 14 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 428,062 | 159 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 18 | 7 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 353,460 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newark, N. J | 399,000 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 24 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 32 | 12 |
| New Orleans, La | 366,484 | 147 | 8 | 1 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 28 |
| San Francisco, Cal | [1] 416,912 | 125 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Seattle, Wash | 330,834 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Washington, D. C | 358,679 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 35 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 20 | 13 |
| From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus, Ohio | 209,722 | 71 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 | 3 |
| Denver, Colo | 253,161 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 265,578 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Kansas City, Mo | 289,879 | 88 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 8 | 7 |
| Portland, Oreg | 272,833 | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Providence, R. I | 250,025 | 68 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 250,747 | 70 | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 241,999 | 60 | 2 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 9 | 5 |
| From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham, Ala | 174,108 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 15 | 11 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 118,434 | 58 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Cambridge, Mass | 111,669 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 |
| Camden, N. J | 104,349 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Fall River, Mass | 126,904 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | 125,759 | 34 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| Hartford, Conn | 108,969 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 |
| Lowell, Mass | 112,124 | 47 | 1 | ..... | 23 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Lynn, Mass | 100,316 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 115,978 | 46 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 6 |
| New Bedford, Mass | 114,694 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 9 | 1 |
| New Haven, Conn | 147,095 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 |
| Omaha, Nebr | 135,455 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Reading, Pa | 105,094 | 35 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Richmond, Va | 154,674 | 57 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Springfield, Mass | 103,216 | 25 | 7 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| Syracuse, N. Y | 152,534 | 62 | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 7 |
| Tacoma, Wash | 108,094 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | ..... |
| Toledo, Ohio | 187,840 | 78 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ..... | 3 | 5 |
| Trenton, N. J | 109,212 | 28 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |

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

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

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916—Continued.

| City. | Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuberculosis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 55,806 | | 1 | | 4 | | 2 | | 12 | |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 67,582 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Berkeley, Cal. | 54,879 | 7 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 53,082 | 26 | 9 | 2 | 8 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Brockton, Mass. | 65,746 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Canton, Ohio | 59,139 | 12 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 60,427 | 24 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Covington, Ky. | 56,520 | 14 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Duluth, Minn. | 91,913 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| El Paso, Tex. | 51,936 | 30 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Erie, Pa. | 73,798 | | 3 | | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | 34 |
| Flint, Mich. | 52,159 | 21 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 74,352 | 12 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 99,528 | 16 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 70,754 | 24 | | | 1 | | | | 5 | |
| Hoboken, N. J. | 76,104 | 18 | | | 5 | | | | 5 | 1 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 66,585 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 50,269 | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 98,197 | 20 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 55,158 | 21 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Malden, Mass. | 50,067 | 5 | | | 3 | | | | 2 | |
| Manchester, N. H. | 76,959 | 21 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 56,536 | 22 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| New Britain, Conn. | 52,203 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Norfolk, Va. | 88,076 | 30 | | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Oklahoma, Okla. | 88,158 | 4 | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Pawtucket, R. I. | 58,156 | 16 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Portland, Me. | 63,014 | 17 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 53,761 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sacramento, Cal. | 64,806 | 17 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Saginaw, Mich. | 54,815 | | 1 | | | | 4 | | 3 | 13 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 83,974 | 15 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| San Diego, Cal. | 51,115 | 20 | 6 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Schenectady, N. Y. | 95,265 | 15 | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 12 | |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 55,588 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Somerville, Mass. | 85,460 | 16 | | | 7 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 67,030 | 7 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Springfield, Ill. | 59,468 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| Springfield, Ohio | 50,804 | 12 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Wichita, Kans. | 67,847 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 75,218 | 26 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Wilmington, Del. | 93,161 | 35 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| York, Pa. | 50,543 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alameda, Cal. | 27,031 | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Austin, Tex. | 34,016 | 11 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Brookline, Mass. | 31,934 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Butler, Pa. | 26,587 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Butte, Mont. | 42,918 | 23 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Chelsea, Mass. | [1] 32,452 | 16 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Chicopee, Mass. | 28,688 | 16 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 4 |
| Cumberland, Md. | 25,564 | 6 | 1 | | | | 6 | | 2 | |
| Danville, Ill. | 31,554 | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Davenport, Iowa | 47,127 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| East Orange, N. J. | 41,155 | 4 | | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Elgin, Ill. | 27,844 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Everett, Mass. | 38,307 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Everett, Wash. | 33,767 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | 41,144 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 14 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 41,076 | 15 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Hagerstown, Md. | 25,233 | | 3 | | 26 | | | | | |
| Hamilton, Ohio | 39,655 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Haverhill, Mass. | 47,774 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 |
| Jackson, Mich. | 34,730 | 6 | | | 7 | | | | | |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 47,364 | 20 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Kenosha, Wis. | 30,319 | 8 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 31,522 | 13 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 39,703 | 21 | | | 1 | | 3 | | 7 | 3 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 46,028 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Lorain, Ohio | 35,662 | | | | 14 | | 1 | | 1 | |

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

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

### City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 5, 1916—Continued.

| City. | Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuberculosis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 32,385 | 10 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Medford, Mass. | 25,737 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Montclair, N. J. | 25,550 | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Newport, Ky. | 31,722 | 11 | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Newport, R. I. | 29,631 | 7 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Newton, Mass. | 43,085 | 7 | | | 5 | | | | 3 | |
| Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 36,240 | 14 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Norristown, Pa. | 30,833 | 5 | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Ogden, Utah | 30,466 | 4 | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Orange, N. J. | 32,521 | 15 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Pasadena, Cal. | 43,859 | 10 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 39,725 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | 37,589 | 10 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Portsmouth, Ohio. | 28,126 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Portsmouth, Va. | 38,610 | 6 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| Quincy, Ill. | 36,764 | 13 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Quincy, Mass. | 37,251 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Roanoke, Va. | 41,929 | 7 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | |
| San Jose, Cal. | 37,994 | 5 | | 1 | | | 2 | | 5 | 1 |
| Stamford, Conn. | 29,958 | | 1 | | 82 | | 5 | | 5 | |
| Steuben ille, Ohio. | 26,631 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Stockton, Cal. | 34,508 | 10 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Superior, Wis. | 45,285 | 5 | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Taunton, Mass. | 35,957 | 16 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Waltham, Mass. | 30,129 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| West Hoboken, N. J. | 41,893 | 13 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | 43,097 | 10 | | | 1 | | 4 | | | |
| Williamsport, Pa. | 33,495 | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 28,264 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Zanesville, Ohio. | 30,406 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. | 14,979 | 9 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Braddock, Pa. | 21,310 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Cairo, Ill. | 15,593 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Clinton, Mass. | [1] 13,075 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 22,480 | 11 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Galesburg, Ill. | 23,923 | 6 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Kearny, N. J. | 22,753 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| Kokomo, Ind. | 20,312 | 10 | | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Long Branch, N. J. | 15,057 | 5 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Marinette, Wis. | [1] 14,610 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Melrose, Mass. | 17,166 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Morristown, N. J. | 13,158 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Nanticoke, Pa. | 22,441 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Newburyport, Mass. | 15,195 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| New London, Conn. | 20,771 | 5 | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | |
| North Adams, Mass. | [1] 22,019 | 9 | | | 20 | | | | | |
| Northampton, Mass. | 19,846 | 8 | | | 5 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Rutland, Vt. | 14,624 | 3 | | | 10 | | 1 | | | |
| Sandusky, Ohio. | 20,160 | 1 | 1 | | 14 | | | | | |
| Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | 12,842 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Steelton, Pa. | 15,337 | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Wilkinsburg, Pa. | 22,361 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | |

[1] Population Apr. 15, 1910: no estimate made.

# FOREIGN.

## CHINA.

### Cholera—Hongkong.

Cholera was reported present at Hongkong August 19, 1916.

## CUBA.

### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

| Disease. | July 11-20, 1916. | | July 21-31, 1916. | | Remaining under treatment July 31, 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New cases. | Deaths. | New cases. | Deaths. | |
| Diphtheria | 7 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| Leprosy | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 245 |
| Malaria | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Measles | 81 | ..... | 74 | 1 | 14 |
| Paratyphoid fever | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Poliomyelitis | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Scarlet fever | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| Typhoid fever | 14 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 59 |
| Varicella | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 |

### Further Relative to Measures Against Importation of Poliomyelitis.[1]

The removal of children under 12 years of age arriving from the United States, on arrival at Habana, to the Triscornia quarantine station and their detention there under observation was ordered, August 3, 1916, by the chief of the quarantine service of Cuba.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the four weeks ended July 29, 1916, 693 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

### Plague—Bristol.

A case of plague was reported, August 18, 1916, at Bristol, England.

### Poliomyelitis—Aberdeen, Scotland.

An outbreak of poliomyelitis has been reported at Aberdeen, Scotland, with a total from June 1 to July 5, 1916, of 39 cases. In 5 of the cases notified the onset of the disease occurred during the period from March 15 to May 1, 1916. No case of poliomyelitis had been notified at Aberdeen since July, 1915, during which month 1 case occurred.

[1] Public Health Reports, Aug. 4, 1916, p. 2106.

## GREECE.

### Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Athens and Port.

During the two weeks ended July 9, 1916, 7 fatal cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified at Athens and the port of Piræus.

## TURKEY.

### Cholera.

During the period from May 1 to June 18, 1916, 2,790 cases of cholera were reported in Turkey. Of these, 53 cases were notified in Constantinople. The remaining cases were distributed in 72 localities of Asiatic Turkey, including Aleppo, 92; Bagdad, 18; Jaffa, 56; Smyrna, 128; and Tripoli in Syria, 173 cases.

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

### Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 25, 1916.[1]

#### CHOLERA.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | June 25-July 1 | 1 | | |
| China: | | | | |
| Honkong | Aug. 19 | | | Present. |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay | do | 2 | | |
| Calcutta | June 18-24 | | 32 | |
| Henzada | June 4-17 | | 1 | |
| Madras | June 25-July 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rangoon | June 18-24 | 3 | 2 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | do | 7 | 2 | |
| Turkey | | | | May 1-June 18, 1916: Cases, 2,790; deaths, 1,449. |
| In Asia— | | | | |
| Adana | May 1-June 18 | 5 | 5 | |
| Aleppo | do | 92 | 54 | |
| Bagdad | do | 18 | 11 | |
| Jaffa | do | 56 | 30 | |
| Smyrna | do | 128 | 82 | |
| Tripoli | do | 173 | 57 | |
| In Europe— | | | | |
| Constantinople | do | 53 | 29 | |

#### PLAGUE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | June 18-July 1 | 25 | 23 | |
| Chile: | | | | |
| Antofagasta | July 16-22 | 1 | | |
| Egypt | | | | Jan. 1-July 20, 1916: Cases, 1,675 deaths, 816. |
| Alexandria | July 6-19 | 6 | 2 | Imported. |
| Cairo | July 10 | 1 | | |
| Port Said | July 7-20 | 2 | 2 | |
| Provinces— | | | | |
| Beni-Souef | July 10 | 1 | | |
| Fayoum | July 9-19 | 3 | | |
| Girgeh | July 7-10 | 7 | 7 | |
| Menoufieh | July 7-17 | 1 | 1 | |
| Minieh | July 10 | 1 | | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Bristol | Aug. 18 | 1 | | |

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

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

### Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 25, 1916—Continued.

#### PLAGUE—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | | | | June 18–24, 1916: Cases, 424; deaths, 323. |
| Bassein | June 11–17 | | 22 | |
| Bombay | June 25–July 1 | 32 | 26 | |
| Calcutta | June 18–24 | | 2 | |
| Henzada | June 4–17 | | 7 | |
| Karachi | June 25–July 1 | 2 | | |
| Pegu | June 11–17 | | 1 | |
| Rangoon | June 18–24 | 36 | 38 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | do | 1 | | |

#### SMALLPOX.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia: | | | | |
| New South Wales— | | | | |
| Sydney | June 23–July 6 | 4 | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Austria— | | | | |
| Prague | July 2–8 | 1 | | |
| Vienna | June 25–July 1 | 1 | | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Cairo | Mar. 5–11 | 7 | | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay | June 25–July 1 | 14 | 11 | |
| Madras | do | 32 | 5 | |
| Rangoon | June 18–24 | 5 | 2 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Aguascalientes | July 24–30 | | 3 | |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Valencia | July 8–22 | 5 | | |

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Austria— | | | | |
| Vienna | July 2–8 | 1 | | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | do | 37 | 13 | |
| Cairo | Mar. 5–11 | 35 | 14 | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Aix la Chapelle | July 2–8 | | 1 | |
| Berlin | June 18–24 | | 1 | |
| Königsberg | July 9–22 | 4 | | |
| Stettin | July 16–22 | | 1 | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Belfast | July 23–29 | 2 | | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Saloniki | June 19–25 | | 18 | |
| Italy: | | | | |
| Palermo | June 29–July 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Aguascalientes | July 24–30 | | 15 | |
| Sweden: | | | | |
| Stockholm | July 9–15 | 2 | | |

#### YELLOW FEVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Progreso | Aug. 13 | 1 | 1 | |

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

### Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 18, 1916.

#### CHOLERA.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | | | | Mar. 12–May 6, 1916: Cases, 425; deaths, 155. |
| Austria | Mar. 26–Apr. 8 | 2 | | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Mar. 12–Apr. 29 | 397 | 147 | |
| Hungary | Mar. 20–Apr. 2 | 2 | | |
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | May 7–20 | 43 | 5 | From s. s. Hong-Kheng from Haifong. Total to June 1: Cases, 61; deaths, 37. May 28–June 10, 1916: Cases, 19; from the port. |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Suez | May 18–20 | 5 | 2 | From s. s. Pei-ho from Saigon. |
| Tor, quarantine station | May 22–June 3 | 112 | 42 | Do. |
| India: | | | | |
| Bassein | Apr. 23–June 10 | | 3 | |
| Bombay | May 14–June 17 | 19 | 9 | |
| Calcutta | May 7–June 17 | | 213 | |
| Henzada | Apr. 23–June 3 | | 5 | |
| Pegu | June 4–10 | | 1 | |
| Rangoon | May 21–June 17 | 8 | 5 | |
| Indo-China | | | | Dec. 1–31, 1915: Cases, 510; deaths, 395. Jan. 1–Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 1,332; deaths, 762. |
| Provinces— | | | | |
| Anam | Dec. 1–31 | 493 | 388 | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 1,295 | 738 | |
| Cambodia | do | 11 | 10 | |
| Cochin China | do | 6 | 1 | |
| Tonkin | Dec. 1–31 | 17 | 7 | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 20 | 13 | |
| Saigon | May 1–June 18 | 110 | 28 | |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Nagasaki | Aug. 7–11 | 18 | 18 | |
| Yokohama | Aug. 15 | 1 | | 55 cases with 9 deaths in quarantine. |
| Java | | | | East Java, Apr. 8–May 19, 1916: Cases, 7; deaths, 4. West Java, Apr. 3–June 1, 1916: Cases, 69; deaths, 56. |
| Batavia | Apr. 13–June 1 | | 79 | |
| Malang | Apr. 8–14 | 2 | 2 | |
| Malang and Djombang | Apr. 28–May 5 | 2 | 2 | |
| Surabaya residency | May 6–19 | 5 | 2 | Including Malang, 2 cases, and Sidoardjo and Malang, 3 cases with 2 deaths. |
| Persia: | | | | |
| Asterabad | June 10 | | | Present with 4 or 5 deaths daily. |
| Foumen | May 9 | 3 | 2 | Previously erroneously included in cases at Recat. |
| Ghazian | June 13 | 2 | 1 | |
| Mohammerah | June 12 | | | Present. |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Manila | May 14–July 1 | 36 | 25 | Not previously reported: Cases, 8; deaths, 1. |
| Provinces | | | | June 10–July 8: Cases, 358; deaths, 213. |
| Albay | July 2–8 | 15 | 8 | |
| Bataan | do | 2 | 2 | |
| Bulacan | June 18–July 8 | 70 | 36 | |
| Cagayan | June 24–July 8 | 4 | 1 | |
| Camarines | June 18–July 8 | 120 | 74 | |
| Cavite | June 10–July 8 | 17 | 13 | |
| Laguna | May 21–July 8 | 33 | 21 | |
| Lanac | May 28–June 3 | 110 | 88 | |
| Mindoro | May 21–27 | 7 | 7 | |
| Rizal | May 21–July 8 | 23 | 13 | |
| Romblon | June 25–July 8 | 83 | 49 | |
| Tayabas | June 10–24 | 11 | 8 | |
| Siam: | | | | |
| Bangkok | May 15–27 | 22 | 21 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | May 27–June 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Turkey in Europe: | | | | |
| Constantinople | June 14 | | | Present among soldiers. |
| Smyrna | To June 14 | | | Epidemic. Estimated number cases daily, 50. |
| Turkey in Asia: | | | | |
| Bagdad | June 27 | | | Present. |
| At sea: | | | | |
| Steamship Hong-Kheng | Apr. 27–May 9 | 17 | 14 | En route from Haifong, Indo-China, to Colombo. |
| Steamship Pei-ho | Apr. 19–30 | 1 | 1 | From Saigon, Indo-China, for Marseille. |
| Do | May 5–17 | 8 | 8 | From Colombo for Suez. |

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

### Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 18, 1916—Continued.

#### PLAGUE.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | Apr. 30–June 17 | 24 | 23 | |
| Chile: | | | | |
| Mejillones | May 28–June 3 | 1 | | |
| Antofagasta | June 4–10 | 1 | | |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong | May 28–June 17 | 6 | 6 | |
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Ambato | May 1–31 | | | Epidemic. |
| Bahia | do | | | Country district, vicinity of Bahia. |
| Daule | June 1–30 | 4 | 2 | |
| Guayaquil | May 1–June 30 | 10 | 3 | |
| Manta | May 1–31 | | | Country district, vicinity of Manta. |
| Egypt | | | | Jan. 1–July 6, 1916: Cases, 1,650; deaths, 833. |
| Alexandria | May 26–June 30 | 28 | 19 | |
| Port Said | May 28–June 28 | 8 | 5 | |
| Do | July 2 | 1 | | |
| Provinces— | | | | |
| Assiout | May 27–June 29 | 9 | 8 | |
| Beni-Souef | May 26–June 25 | 34 | 15 | |
| Do | July 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fayoum | May 26–June 30 | 112 | 45 | |
| Do | July 1–3 | 4 | 2 | |
| Galioubeh | June 7 | 1 | | |
| Girgeh | June 9–21 | 3 | 1 | |
| Menufieh | June 12–30 | 9 | 4 | |
| Do | July 1–5 | 2 | 1 | |
| Minieh | May 29–June 30 | 37 | 14 | |
| Do | July 3–5 | 4 | 2 | |
| India | | | | May 7–June 17, 1916: Cases, 2,470; deaths, 1,894.[1] |
| Bassein | Apr. 23–June 10 | | 163 | |
| Bombay | May 14–June 24 | 268 | 238 | |
| Calcutta | May 7–June 10 | | 10 | |
| Henzada | Apr. 23–May 20 | | 6 | |
| Karachi | May 14–June 17 | 70 | 61 | |
| Madras Presidency | May 14–June 24 | 139 | 94 | |
| Mandalay | May 14–June 3 | | 1 | |
| Moulmein | Apr. 23–June 10 | | 37 | |
| Prome | Apr. 23–May 20 | | 1 | |
| Rangoon | Apr. 23–June 17 | 392 | 368 | Apr. 16–22, 1916: Cases, 54; deaths, 52. |
| Indo-China | | | | Dec. 1–31, 1915: Cases, 90; deaths, 70. Jan. 1–Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 205; deaths, 153. |
| Provinces— | | | | |
| Anam | Dec. 1–31 | 36 | 20 | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 79 | 62 | |
| Cambodia | Dec. 1–31 | 27 | 36 | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 77 | 71 | |
| Cochin China | Dec. 1–31 | 4 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 49 | 20 | |
| Tonkin | Dec. 1–31 | 23 | 23 | |
| Saigon | May 15–June 18 | 45 | 24 | |
| Java | | | | East Java, Apr. 9–15, 1916: Cases, 33; deaths, 32. |
| Residences— | | | | |
| Kediri | Apr. 9–May 19 | 18 | 18 | |
| Pasoerocan | do | 7 | 6 | |
| Surabaya | do | 23 | 21 | Including Surabaya city and district. |
| Surakarta | do | 15 | 24 | |
| Mauritius | Apr. 15 | 5 | 8 | |
| Persia: | | | | |
| Recht | May 2–19 | 20 | 14 | |
| Siam: | | | | |
| Bangkok | Apr. 30–June 17 | 50 | 45 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | Apr. 30–May 20 | 3 | 1 | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Orange Free State | Jan. 23–Mar. 26 | 36 | 23 | Remaining under treatment Mar. 26, 6 cases. |

[1] Reports for weeks ended May 20 and May 27, 1916, not received.

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

### Reports received from July 1 to Aug. 18, 1916—Continued.

#### SMALLPOX.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia: | | | | |
| New South Wales— | | | | |
| Guildford | June 9–22 | 2 | | |
| Narrabri | May 26–June 7 | 8 | | |
| Tamsworth | June 9–22 | 1 | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Austria | | | | Feb. 13–19, 1916: Cases, 1,536. |
| Vienna | May 27–June 10 | 3 | 1 | |
| Hungary— | | | | |
| Budapest | May 21–June 24 | 36 | 14 | |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Bahia | July 2–8 | 1 | 1 | |
| Para | do | | 4 | |
| Rio de Janeiro | Apr. 9–June 17 | 94 | 18 | |
| Santos | May 8–14 | | 1 | |
| Canada: | | | | |
| Ontario— | | | | |
| Fort William and Port Arthur | July 9–15 | 1 | | |
| Niagara Falls | July 2–8 | 1 | | |
| Toronto | June 25–July 29 | 3 | | |
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | May 7–June 3 | 4 | | Cases May 28–June 3 from the port. |
| China: | | | | |
| Antung | May 22–June 18 | 2 | 1 | |
| Dairen | May 21–July 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Chungking | May 7–June 24 | | | Present. |
| Foochow | May 7–27 | | | Do. |
| Harbin | May 2–14 | 2 | 1 | |
| Hongkong | May 7–June 24 | 68 | 50 | |
| Nanking | June 11–17 | | | Do. |
| Tientsin | May 14–June 24 | 43 | 10 | |
| East Africa: | | | | |
| Mombasa | Apr. 24–30 | 3 | 1 | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | May 28–June 17 | 4 | 2 | |
| Cairo | Jan. 22–Feb. 11 | 6 | 1 | |
| France: | | | | |
| Paris | May 14–June 3 | 6 | | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Breslau | May 21–27 | 1 | | |
| Hamburg | June 11–17 | 1 | | |
| Königsberg | July 2–8 | 3 | | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Cardiff | June 4–17 | 1 | 1 | |
| London | do | 1 | | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Athens | Apr. 1–June 13 | 178 | 37 | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bassein | May 7–June 10 | | 2 | |
| Bombay | May 14–June 24 | 139 | 68 | |
| Calcutta | May 7–June 3 | | 3 | |
| Madras | May 14–June 24 | 107 | 37 | |
| Rangoon | Apr. 23–June 17 | 248 | 93 | |
| Indo-China | | | | Dec. 1–31, 1915: Cases, 74; deaths, 14. Jan. 1–Feb. 29, 1916: Cases, 134; deaths, 16. |
| Provinces— | | | | |
| Anam | Dec. 1–31 | 48 | | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 24 | | |
| Cambodia | Dec. 1–31 | 19 | 13 | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 37 | 14 | |
| Cochin China | Dec. 1–31 | 1 | 1 | |
| Do | Feb. 1–29 | 19 | | |
| Tonkin | Dec. 1–31 | 6 | | |
| Do | Jan. 1–Feb. 29 | 63 | 2 | |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Kobe | May 29–June 25 | 24 | 4 | |
| Nagasaki | June 26–July 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Java | | | | East Java, Apr. 8–May 19: Cases, 13; deaths, 8. Mid-Java, Apr. 1–May 19, 1916: Cases, 148; deaths, 18. West Java, Apr. 13–June 1, 1916: Cases, 141; deaths, 28. |
| Batavia | Apr. 13–June 1 | 9 | 5 | |
| Blora and Malang | May 13–19 | 4 | 1 | |
| Kraksan and Soemenap | May 6–12 | 2 | | |
| Samarang | May 13–19 | 2 | | |
| Sittoebondo | Apr. 8–14 | 1 | 1 | |
| Surabaya | May 6–19 | 2 | 1 | |
| Toeban and Bosjonegoro | Apr. 8–14 | 6 | 6 | |

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

### Reports received from July 1 to Aug. 18, 1916—Continued.

#### SMALLPOX—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malta | Apr. 1-30 | 7 | 1 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Aguascalientes | June 12-July 23 | | 50 | |
| Frontera | May 28-June 10 | 4 | 1 | |
| Guadalajara | June 11-17 | 35 | 9 | |
| Mazatlan | May 31-June 6 | | 4 | |
| Tenosique | June 14 | | | 175 miles south of Frontera. Epidemic among troops. |
| Vera Cruz | June 4-July 23 | 6 | 11 | |
| Netherlands: | | | | |
| Amsterdam | May 28-June 3 | 1 | | |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Manila | do | 1 | | |
| Porto Rico: | | | | June 19-25, 1916: Cases, 33. |
| Aguas Buenas | June 19-25 | 5 | | |
| Arecibo | do | 2 | | |
| Bayamon | June 19-July 2 | 2 | | |
| Naranjito | June 26-July 2 | 4 | | |
| Rio Piedras | do | 1 | | |
| San Juan | do | 21 | | |
| Toa Alta | do | 12 | | |
| Portugal: | | | | |
| Lisbon | May 21-July 1 | 15 | | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Moscow | Apr. 30-June 16 | 208 | 52 | |
| Riga | Apr. 6-12 | 1 | | |
| Petrograd | Apr. 23-May 27 | 125 | 27 | |
| Siam: | | | | |
| Bangkok | May 24-30 | 2 | | |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Madrid | May 1-31 | | 13 | June 1-30, 1916: Cases, 10. |
| Valencia | May 21-July 1 | 12 | 4 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Penang | May 14-20 | 3 | | |
| Singapore | Apr. 30-May 27 | 4 | 3 | |
| Switzerland: | | | | |
| Basel | May 13-June 17 | 25 | | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Johannesburg | May 28-June 3 | 1 | | |
| At sea: | | | | |
| Steamship Katuna | | | | Case of smallpox landed at Colombo, Ceylon, May 12, 1916. Vessel arrived May 27 at Fremantle, Australia, was ordered into quarantine, and proceeded to Melbourne direct for disinfection. |

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Austria | | | | Feb. 13-26, 1916: Cases, 845. |
| Hungary | | | | Feb. 21-Mar. 5, 1916: Cases, 35; deaths, 7. |
| Budapest | May 21-June 24 | 14 | 2 | |
| Canada: | | | | |
| New Brunswick— | | | | |
| St. John | July 29 | 4 | | |
| China: | | | | |
| Antung | June 19-July 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Harbin | May 2-8 | 1 | | |
| Tientsin | May 14-20 | | 1 | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria | May 21-July 1 | 235 | 93 | |
| Cairo | Jan. 8-Feb. 11 | 41 | 21 | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Bremen | June 18-24 | 1 | | |
| Chemnitz | May 28-June 3 | | 1 | |
| Frankfort-on-Main | June 11-17 | | 1 | |
| Hanover | May 7-20 | 4 | | |
| Königsberg | June 4-10 | 1 | | |
| Leipzig | do | | 1 | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Belfast | July 16-22 | 2 | 1 | |
| Glasgow | July 9-22 | 2 | 3 | |

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

### Reports received from July 1 to Aug. 18, 1916—Continued.

**TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greece: | | | | |
| Saloniki | May 1-June 18 | | 27 | |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Tokyo | May 22-July 2 | 110 | | Jan. 1-July 2, 1916: Cases, 462. |
| Java | | | | East Java, Apr. 8-May 24, 1916: Cases, 20; deaths, 9. Mid-Java, Apr. 1-May 19, 1916: Cases, 44; deaths, 9. West Java, Apr. 13-June 1, 1916: Cases, 68; deaths, 15. |
| Batavia | Apr. 13-June 1 | 34 | 10 | |
| Samarang | Apr. 1-May 19 | 13 | 4 | |
| Surabaya | Apr. 8-May 12 | 6 | 6 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Aguascalientes | June 12-July 23 | | 60 | |
| Guadalajara | June 11-17 | 4 | 1 | |
| Vera Cruz | June 4-9 | | 2 | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Moscow | Apr. 30-June 17 | 867 | 47 | |
| Petrograd | Apr. 23-June 10 | 22 | 5 | |
| Sweden: | | | | |
| Stockholm | June 21-27 | 1 | | |
| Switzerland: | | | | |
| Geneva | May 21-27 | 1 | | |
| Turkey in Asia: | | | | |
| Adana | May 13 | | | Present. |
| Bagdad | June 27 | | | Do. |
| Haifa | Apr. 24-30 | 5 | 1 | |
| Jaffa | Apr. 23-June 3 | | 15 | Mar. 19-Apr. 1, 1916: Present. |
| Mersina | May 7-13 | 5 | | Apr. 2-8, 1916: Cases, 3. |
| Tarsus | May 13 | | | Present. |

**YELLOW FEVER.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Babahoyo | June 1-30 | 2 | | |
| Guayaquil | May 1-June 30 | 76 | 51 | |
| Milagro | June 1-30 | 1 | 1 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Merida | July 19-22 | 8 | | |

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

## COURT DECISIONS.

### CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT OF ERRORS.

**Workmen's Compensation Law—Erysipelas Following Frostbite—Compensation Awarded.**

LARKE *v.* JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. et al. (Apr. 19, 1916.)

The deceased was an insurance solicitor, and his death was caused by erysipelas which developed after frostbite. The compensation commissioner found that the injury arose "in the course of and out of his employment" and the court affirmed an award to his widow.

The court did not decide the question whether or not occupational diseases were included within the terms of the Connecticut workmen's compensation law, holding that the injury in this case was the result of an "accident."

This was a proceeding under the Connecticut workmen's compensation law for the death of the plaintiff's husband, who had been employed by the defendant. His duties were to solicit insurance and to collect insurance premiums.

The compensation commissioner found the following facts:

[97 Atlantic Reporter, 320.]

* * * * * * *

"Prior to February 26 Larke was of good health and of rugged physique. February 26 was an unusually cold day. About 5.45 a. m. of that day Larke left his home and drove 15 or 20 miles in the regular course of his employment, and during this time suffered a personal injury, viz, the freezing of his nose and the tissues adjacent thereto, which produced a lesion of the skin and surface tissues of the area adjacent thereto. As a direct result of these injuries he contracted erysipelas, from which he died. His injuries were not due to any serious or willful misconduct, nor to intoxication, but arose out of and in the course of his employment.

"From the award made the respondents appealed to the superior court, and from its judgment dismissing the appeal, the appeal to this court is taken."

WHEELER, J.:

* * * * * * *

"The first question for decision is whether the frostbite of the decedent was a personal injury 'arising in the course of and out of his employment.' The suggestion was made in argument, although not greatly pressed, that personal injury under our statute refers merely to accidental injury. The case does not at this time require us to pass upon the question whether the term personal injury in our act includes disease as well as accident. Upon all authority, if it refers merely to accident, it must include the consequences of the accident, whether a development of the injury from the derangement of the physical structure of the body or of a disease from the accident. The finding shows that the unusual exposure of the employment of the decedent to the weather caused a frostbite producing lesions of the face through

which the germ erysipelas entered and the disease erysipelas developed. We think the lesion, whether produced by a frostbite or a blow, must be held to be a personal injury within the act. In either case the injury would be the result of an untoward mishap. If the term 'personal injury' be given its narrowest construction and confined to injuries of accidental origin, it must be held to include any form of bodily harm or incapacity, whether arising by direct contact, or lesion caused by external violence or physical force, or untoward mishap. (Canada Cement Co. *v.* Pazuk, 22 Que. K. B., 432, 7 N. C. & C., 982; Sheerin *v.* Clayton & Co. [1910], 44 Ir. L. T., 52, 3 B. W. C. C., 583; Ismay I. & Co. *v.* Williamson, 99 L. T. R., 595 [1909], A. C., 437.)

* * * * * * *

"Erysipelas developed from the frostbite; the finding on this point is conclusive. If the primary injury arises out of the employment, every consequence which flows from it likewise arises out of the employment. The chain of causation may not be broken. Every injurious consequence flowing from it is a part of this chain. It is immaterial that erysipelas does not ordinarily result from frostbite; it is enough if in this instance it be caused by it. All physical consequences and disease result from an injury when there is a causal connection between them. (Sponatski's case, 220 Mass., 526; 108 N. E., 466, Pub. Health Rep., Reprint No. 342, p. 78; Burns' case, 218 Mass., 8; 105 N. E., 601; Hurle's case, 217 Mass., 223; 104 N. E., 336; Pub. Health Rep., Reprint No. 342, p. 74.) For all such which arise in the course of and out of one's employment, and not in consequence of one's own willful and serious misconduct or intoxication (part B, sec. 1), the act gives the right to compensation.

"There is no error. The other judges concurred."

## OREGON SUPREME COURT.

### Venereal Diseases—Advertisements Regarding Cure—Oregon Law Constitutional.

STATE *v.* HOLLINSHEAD. (Sept. 21, 1915.)

An Oregon law prohibited the publication of advertisements regarding medicines for the cure of venereal diseases or intended to imply that the advertiser could cure such diseases. The Supreme Court of Oregon decided that the law was constitutional.

Edwin Hollinshead was indicted for the violation of section 2095 L. O. L. as amended by the Oregon Legislature in 1913 (Laws 1913, p. 496), which reads as follows:

Any person who shall advertise or publish any advertisement intended to imply or to be understood that he will restore manly vigor, treat or cure lost manhood, lost power, stricture, gonorrhea, chronic discharges, gleet, varicocele, or syphilis, or any person who shall advertise any medicine, medical preparation, remedy, or prescription for any of the ailments or diseases enumerated in this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 6 months nor more than 12 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any owner or managing officer of any newspaper in whose paper shall be printed or published any such advertisement as is described in this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 6 months or more than 12 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[77 Oregon Reports, 473; 151 Pacific Reporter, 710.]

BENSON, J.:

* * * * * * *

The next point presented is that the act is unconstitutional and void, in that it is class legislation, and is a violation of the constitutional guaranty of equal protection of the law. This may well be considered in connection with the final proposition that the act is void because it is not within the legitimate scope of the police power of the State and is a violation of the constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

For many years it has been recognized by publicists and legislators that some drastic action is necessary to check certain social evils and to protect youthful and inexpe-

rienced humanity, not only from easy access to vicious and immoral practices, but also from the schemes of designing men, who, for the sake of financial profit, would prey upon the calamities of the unfortunate who have sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind. Further than this, it has been thought that the act of spreading broadcast, by means of advertising, the idea that certain venereal diseases are easily and cheaply cured, is against public policy, in that it has a decided tendency to minimize unduly the disastrous consequences of indulging in dissolute action. These views were evidently the moving principle of our legislators in the passage of the act under discussion. The purpose of the act is clearly in the interest of the public morals. It is not class legislation, for it applies to all who may be engaged in a like business. Similar legislation has been held valid in other States upon both contentions. In the case of People *v.* Kennedy (176 Mich., 384; 142 N.W., 771), the court, in passing upon a similar statute, says:

> It is the duty of the court to give effect to a legitimate legislative purpose plainly indicated, if it can reasonably be done, and not construe language so as to invalidate an act where the language is fairly susceptible of a construction consistent with validity. The act appears to be a reasonable police regulation.

Again, in the case of Kennedy *v.* State Board of Registration (145 Mich., 241; 108 N.W., 730, 9 Ann. Cas., 125), the plaintiff, a physician, sought to enjoin the defendant from revoking his certificate for having violated a statute which, in part, reads thus:

> And provided further, after the passage of this act, the board may at its discretion revoke the certificate of registration, after due notice and hearing, of any registered practitioner who inserts any advertisement in any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, or other written or printed paper, relative to venereal diseases or other matter of any obscene or offensive nature derogatory to good morals.

This was held to be a valid exercise of police power. In the case of State *v.* Giantvalley (123 Minn., 227; 143 N. W. 780), Mr. Justice Bunn, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, says:

> It is argued that because defendant was admitted to the bar of Minnesota before the statute was enacted the law deprived him of a vested right to advertise that he was a specialist in divorce matters, and is therefore unconstitutional. Granting that defendant's license to practice his profession gave him a right to advertise his proficiency in any branch of it, such right was subject to regulation. The legislature decided that advertising for divorce business was contrary to public policy, and certainly the decision was justified. Rights of property far more valuable than any right defendant may have had to advertise his calling have been obliged to yield to considerations of public health, safety, and morals. We hold that the statute is valid.

We might multiply similar citations, but it is not necessary. We regard the statute in question as a valid exercise of the police power of the State, and the judgment of the trial court is affirmed.

Moore, C. J., and McBride and Burnett, JJ., concur.

## NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.

### Foodstuffs—Damages Awarded Against Packer Because of Death Caused by Eating Unwholesome Fish.

WARD *v.* MOREHEAD CITY SEA FOOD CO. (Feb. 23, 1916.)

A packer who negligently puts upon the market unwholesome fish is liable for damages for injury caused by eating such fish, even though the fish are purchased by the consumer from an intermediate dealer.

When such a packer has notice of the fact that fish which have been sold by him are dangerous to health, it is his duty to send warnings in the most expeditious manner in order to prevent, if possible, injury to consumers.

The defendant was a packer of fish. After a lot of fish had been shipped and before they were sold by the retail dealer the defendant learned that the eating of other fish from this lot had produced illness. He sent a warning by mail to the dealer who purchased the fish, but did not telegraph. Several persons were made ill and one died as a result of eating the fish. The court held that the defendant was liable for damages.

[87 Southeastern Reporter, 958.]

CLARK, C. J.: This is an action for the death of the plaintiff's intestate, caused, as admitted by the defendant and found by the jury, by eating salt mullets bought by plaintiff's intestate from W. S. White, a retail grocery dealer in Edenton, who had bought them from the defendant, the original packer of the mullets. The defendant in its answer admits that it shipped the mullets to said retail dealer on the 18th of September, 1914, and that said White offered them for sale in its regular business. The plaintiff alleged its cause of action under three different heads:

1. That there is a warranty which runs with the sale of food for human consumption that the article is fit for food and does not contain dangerous and deleterious substances, injurious or fatal to human life and health. This cause of action is presented under the second and third issues, and were answered by the court in the affirmative as a matter of law and as a result of the answer by the jury to other issues.

2. That said packer, the defendant, was negligent in the preparation of said mullets, and that said fish were unfit and dangerous, and unfit for human consumption, which condition was known, or ought to be known, by the defendant, and was due to its careless and negligent preparation of the fish and lack of care in packing.

3. That after the fish was sold by the defendant to said retail dealer, and before plaintiff's intestate had eaten them, the defendant was put on notice by information that some of the same lot of fish shipped to said retailer had made people dangerously ill, and that the defendant could have gotten information to the said retailer to stop the sale of said fish in time to have warned the plaintiff's intestate, and thus could have prevented his eating them, and that failure to do so was negligence, which caused the death of plaintiff's intestate.

The authorities are numerous that there is an implied warranty, that runs with the sale of food for human consumption, that it is fit for food and is not dangerous and deleterious. Watson *v.* Brewing Co. (124 Ga. 121, 52 S. E. 152, 1 L. R. A. [N. S.] 1178, 110 Am. St. Rep. 157). It is not necessary to discuss this question, or that of the liability of the subsequent dealer, who buys the articles in good faith from a reputable manufacturer or wholesale dealer without notice of any defect, for the issues of the negligence of the defendant are sufficient to support the judgment.

4. The fourth issue is: "Was the death of the plaintiff's intestate brought about by the negligence of defendant as alleged?" This issue was comprehensive of the idea of negligence, alleged in the complaint in the preparation, care, and packing of the fish, and also as to the duty and care of giving notice if the defendant could thereby have avoided the injury, and it was sufficient, for the defendant presented its evidence upon both points.

Both the State and Federal Governments have enacted statutes to protect the public against impure articles of food. Our statute (Revisal, secs. 3442 and 3444, 3969 et seq.) makes it an indictable offense under certain circumstances to sell adulterated

food. When the defendant had put this food on the market for sale, if it was in a dangerous condition, it was the defendant's duty to protect the public from the consequences thereof. There was evidence that there was a delay by the defendant in cleaning and packing this fish for some 36 hours after they were placed on the wharf in the month of September. They knew the effect upon fish of that delay in one of the most heated months of the year.

The defendant learned, on the very day that this particular lot was shipped to the retail dealer, who sold the plaintiff's intestate, that fish from this lot were making people sick. A second notice was received on the following day that this had happened in several localities. A little later the defendant learned that a man had been actually killed by eating fish from the same lot. The defendant recognized its duty to notify those to whom it had sold to stop the sale by writing letters, but it failed to do what an ordinarily prudent man would have done under the circumstances, in that it did not wire immediately to the parties to whom this lot had been sold, and did not even mail a letter till 24 hours after receiving notice. There was evidence that, if a telegram had been promptly sent, the life of the intestate might have been saved.

The evidence is that 11 persons in 5 families were made sick by buying of this lot of fish from White, a retail dealer in Edenton, of whom the deceased bought. The defendant consented that the first issue, that "the death of the intestate was caused by eating the mullets bought of White, the retail dealer, and which had been shipped to him by the defendant for sale," should be answered "Yes."

There was evidence to justify the finding of the jury that there was negligence on the part of the defendant which was the proximate cause of the death of plaintiff's intestate.

Upon consideration of all the exceptions we find no error.

# STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Milk—Grading and Labeling—Local Inspection Departments—Inspectors—Labeling of Butter. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 3, 1916.)

The following regulations, which become effective October 1, 1916, relate to the enforcement of chapter 742 of the laws of 1915, published in the Public Health Reports, January 21, 1916, page 147, and in Reprint 338, page 41:

RULE 1. *Inspecting departments.*—Every city, county, or city and county, desiring the approval by the State dairy bureau of a milk inspection department, shall notify the said bureau of such desire. Upon receiving such notice the bureau shall send a representative to investigate whether or not such city, county, or city and county has a sufficient force of inspectors and sufficient laboratory facilities properly to enforce the act above referred to. Or, if no laboratories are provided, whether arrangement has been made with some person or department to do the bacteriological and other laboratory work.

Upon receiving a report from such representative, the bureau shall notify the department whether or not the report was favorable, and shall, if favorable, send notice of approval to said inspection department: *Provided,* That should the inspection department for any reason become inefficient, the State dairy bureau may withdraw the approval until such time when the said department has again been made efficient.

Provisions must have been made by the department for the physical examination of all the cattle producing the milk to be sold within the jurisdiction of the department at least once in every six months by a qualified veterinarian.

Should the report be unfavorable, the bureau must at once notify the department what must further be done or provided to obtain the approval.

RULE 2. *Inspectors.*—No dairy inspector appointed by the State dairy bureau or by any health department, whose dairy inspection service is approved by the State dairy bureau, shall accept any compensation directly or indirectly for any professional service or for any advice rendered to any dairyman, nor shall any such inspector be the agent for, or be interested in, any firm or corporation selling or handling any supplies used by dairymen, creameries, or other factories of dairy products.

The inspectors whose duty it will be to inspect and score the dairies shall have passed a civil service examination given either by the civil service commission of the city or county in which the inspection department is situated, or by the State civil service commission. Such examination, if given by a city, county, or city and county, shall be of equal or higher standard than that given by the State civil service commission for the position of dairy inspector: *Provided,* That all persons holding the position of dairy inspector in any city, county, or city and county, for a period of six months prior to the 1st day of October, 1916, and performing the duty of such office to the satisfaction of the board of health of such city or county during that time, shall not be required to take the said examinations.

Nothing in these rules shall be construed to require the health officer of the State, or of any county or city, to take an examination before being qualified to inspect dairies, milk plants, creameries, cheese factories, or any other factory where milk products are handled.

RULE 3. *Authorization.*—After the inspection of a dairy and the dairy herd and the making of a bacteriological examination of the milk from the dairy, the inspecting department shall notify the owner or manager of the dairy what grade of milk said dairy is authorized to sell.

RULE 4. *Grading and labeling.*—Any person selling milk, either at wholesale or retail, within the jurisdiction of an inspection department, must mark or label each container with the grade of milk which the owner or manager of the dairy has been authorized by the inspection department of the locality to sell. Where the milk is sold in bottles the grade of milk shall be printed on the caps in letters not less than 12-point gothic capitals. That is to say, in letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide. Where the milk is sold in cans the grade of the milk must be printed in capital letters, or plainly written on a tag, or label, in letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{32}$ inch stroke.

In printing or writing these different grades of milk the wording shall be as follows: "Guaranteed milk—Raw"; "Guaranteed milk—Pasteurized"; "Grade A milk—Raw"; "Grade A milk—Pasteurized"; "Grade B milk—Pasteurized"; or "Milk not suitable for human consumption."

The day of the week of pasteurization of the milk must be printed on the cap in letters of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide. Where milk is sold in receptacles larger than ordinary quart milk bottles the day of the week of pasteurization must be marked on the receptacle or on a tag attached to the same in letters not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{32}$ inch stroke.

The word "Guaranteed" shall not be placed on the cap in any milk bottle or on any container in which milk is sold unless the head of the inspection department has approved of the sale of such product as guaranteed milk.

RULE 5. *Butter.*—All butter sold for human consumption, either at wholesale or retail, shall be marked on the outside of the container, "Pasteurized," or "From nonreacting tuberculin tested cows." Said containers shall also be marked with the name and location of the creamery where produced or with the name and address of the producer.

### Cows—Tuberculin Test. (Reg. State Veterinarian, June 14, 1916.)

The following regulations, which become effective October 1, 1916, relate to the enforcement of the provisions for tuberculin testing in chapter 742 of the laws of 1915, published in the Public Health Reports, January 21, 1916, page 147, and in Reprint 338, page 41:

All tuberculin testing done under the provisions of the new dairy law will be conducted by the veterinarians of this department or official veterinarians of an established milk inspection service of a city, county, or city and county.

All testing will be done without any expense whatsoever to the owners of the dairy herds.

All animals which react positively to the tuberculin test must be immediately taken away from the balance of the milking herd.

Animals which exhibit positive reactions to the tuberculin test will be marked with an indelible identification mark so that they can be readily recognized at any time.

A period of 30 days will be allowed for the disposition of reacting animals, and during this time they may remain on the ranch, but must be kept separate from the balance of the milking herd.

While the intradermal tuberculin test will be the method generally used in official testing, this test will be supported, when required, by the ophthalmo, subcutaneous, and intrapalpebral tuberculin tests.

If new animals are introduced into a milking herd between official tests such animals shall have first passed a satisfactory tuberculin test applied by a qualified veterinarian, conducted in a manner satisfactory to this department, and a copy of the test record shall be forwarded to this department immediately upon completion of the test.

## ILLINOIS.

### Poliomyelitis—Quarantine—School Attendance—Precautions. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 11, 1916.)

Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6 [1] of the rules and regulations of the State board of health pertaining to the control of poliomyelitis have been amended to read as follows:

3. *Quarantine of patients.*—All cases of acute poliomyelitis must be quarantined for at least five weeks. Quarantine must not be raised, however, until all unnatural discharges from nose have entirely ceased, and the premises have been thoroughly disinfected by or under the supervision of the health officer. All persons continuing to reside on the infected premises shall be confined to the infected building, house, or apartment until quarantine has been raised, except as hereinafter provided.

No one but the necessary attendant, the physician, the health officer, and representatives of the State board of health may be permitted to enter or leave the infected premises. Upon leaving they must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The nursing attendant may leave the premises only in case of absolute necessity.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and an approved disinfectant must always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants.

4. *Quarantine of exposures.*—Adult members of the family may be removed from the infected premises, upon permission granted by the health officer, and after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, provided that they do not again enter the infected premises or come in contact in any way with patient or attendant. Such adults, except school-teachers, milkmen, and other food handlers may go about their necessary business. School-teachers, milkmen, and all handlers of food products must not return to their usual occupations for two weeks after such removal.

Children of the family may be removed from the infected premises upon permission of the local health officer, after thorough disinfection of person and clothing. Such children may be removed only to premises upon which none but adults and nonsusceptible children reside and must be confined to the premises (in the house) for two weeks from date of removal, during which period they must be kept under close observation, and no children shall be permitted to visit or otherwise come in contact with them during this period. They must not return to the infected premises or come in contact in any way with the patient or attendant until quarantine has been terminated.

All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be held under close observation for at least two weeks following termination of the last case on the premises.

5. *Exclusion from the schools, etc.*—All children who continue to reside on the infected premises must be excluded from the schools and other public gatherings for at least two weeks following date of raising of quarantine.

All children who have been exposed to the disease and who have been removed from the infected premises, in accordance with the provisions of rule 4, must be excluded

[1] Pub. Health Rept., Mar. 17, 1916, p. 741; Reprint 338, p. 183.

from the schools and from all public gatherings for at least two weeks from date of last exposure.

The patient must be excluded from the schools and all public gatherings for at least two weeks after quarantine is raised.

School-teachers and other persons employed in or about a school building, who have been exposed to the disease, must be excluded from the school building and grounds for a period of two weeks following date of last exposure and until persons and clothing have been thoroughly disinfected.

It is hereby made the duty of all teachers, principals, superintendents, directors, or other persons in charge of any public or private school to enforce the provisions of these rules relative to the exclusion from the school of patients, exposures, and children residing on premises on which acute poliomyelitis exists.

Whenever the schools are closed on account of an outbreak of acute poliomyelitis, children under 16 years of age shall be excluded from Sunday schools, churches, picture shows, and all other public gatherings, and shall be confined to their own premises.

6. *Precautions.*—No person, except the necessary attendant, the physician, and the health officer may be permitted to come into contact with the patient. Such persons must not handle or prepare food for others and their intercourse with other members of their household must be as restricted as possible.

**Poliomyelitis—Children from New York City—Arrival to be Reported to Local Health Officer—Required to be Kept Under Observation—Isolation in Cases of Illness. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 18, 1916.)**

Under authority conferred upon the State board of health in chapter 126a, Revised Statutes, it is hereby made the duty of the parent, guardian, host, or any person having the care or custody of any child under 16 years of age who at any time within 30 days prior to arrival in Illinois has been a resident of or a visitor in the city of Greater New York (including Brooklyn), and who at any time within the said 30-day limit becomes a resident of or visitor in this State, to immediately report the presence of such child in this State, giving name, age, sex, exact address, date of departure from Greater New York, and date of arrival in Illinois, to the local health official of each and every place where such child resides or visits in this State.

*Reports on all arrivals since June 20 required.*—Reports on such of these children as have come into Illinois within 30 days prior to July 18, 1916, shall be made as required within 24 hours after this order takes effect (July 18, 1916).

*Reports on all future arrivals required.*—Reports on such children as shall come into Illinois on and after July 18, 1916, shall be made as required within 6 hours after arrival at each and every place where such children may reside, temporarily or otherwise.

*Health officers shall examine and keep arrivals under observation.*—It shall be the duty of all local health officials in Illinois to cause an immediate examination to be made of all such children as shall reside or visit in the territory within their respective jurisdictions, and said officials shall keep such children under medical observation, during the unexpired portion of the 30-day period subsequent to departure from Greater New York.

*Sick shall be isolated until illness diagnosed.*—Upon the appearance of any illness in any of these children the affected child and all persons exposed thereto shall be isolated until such time as the true nature of the illness is determined by competent medical authority.

This order shall be in force and effect on July 18, 1916, and thereafter until revoked.

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

## LYNN, MASS.

### Bakeries—Location, Construction, and Sanitary Regulation—Employees.

[Revised Laws, ch. 75.]

SEC. 28. *Sanitation of bakeries.*—All buildings which are occupied as biscuit, bread, or cake bakeries shall be properly drained and plumbed. They shall be provided with a proper washroom and water-closets, having ventilation apart from the bake room or rooms where food products are manufactured; and no water-closet, earth closet, privy, or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake room of any bakery.

SEC. 29. *Construction of bake rooms.*—Every room which is used for the manufacture of flour or meal food products shall, if required by the board of health, have an impermeable floor constructed of cement or of tiles laid in cement, and an additional floor of wood properly saturated with linseed oil. The walls and ceiling of such room shall be plastered or wainscoted, and, if required by the board of health, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months. The furniture and utensils therein shall be so arranged that they and the floor may at all times be kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

SEC. 30. *Sleeping rooms shall be separate from the bake room.*—The sleeping places for persons who are employed in a bakery shall be separate from the rooms in which flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored.

SEC. 31. *Storage of products.*—The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves, and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

SEC. 32. *Alterations of premises.*—The owner, agent, or lessee of any property affected by the provisions of sections 28 and 29 shall, within 60 days after service of notice requiring any alterations to be made in such property, comply therewith. Such notice shall be in writing, and may be served upon such owner, agent, or lessee personally or by mail directed to his last known address.

SEC. 33. *Penalties.*—Whoever violates the provisions of the five preceding sections, or refuses to comply with any requirement of the board of health authorized therein, shall, for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50; for the second offense, by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days; for the third offense, by a fine of not less than $250 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or by both such fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 34 (as amended by 1902, 403). *Boards of health may make further regulations.*—The board of health of a city or town may make such further regulations as the public health may require, and shall cause such regulations, together with the six preceding sections, to be printed and posted in all such bakeries and places of business.

[Reg. Bd. of H., July 23, 1916.]

SECTION 1. Every building, room or place used or operated for the purpose of making, producing or baking food products to be sold to or consumed by the public shall for the purpose of these regulations be deemed bakeries.

SEC. 2. Every room used as a bakery shall be at least 9 feet in height, measuring from the surface of finished floor to underside of ceiling. This section shall not apply to bakeries established before July, 1916, except when its application is deemed necessary by the board of health.

SEC. 3. Floors shall be of smooth cement or tile laid in cement, and when required by the board of health shall have a wooden floor, so laid and constructed as to be free from cracks, holes and interstices, and shall be saturated with linseed oil. All side walls and ceilings shall be of smooth plastered tile or metaled, as may be required by the board of health, and all such walls and ceilings shall be cleansed, painted or whitewashed as often as the board of health may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. All bakeries shall be provided with such windows, air shafts, ventilating hoods and pipes over ovens and ash pits, as the board of health may require.

SEC. 5. No cellar or basement of any building shall be used for a bake room except by special permit of the board of health.

SEC. 6. No bakery shall be located over, under or within 50 feet of any place or building where domestic animals are housed or kept, or where the process of rendering, glue making, or other foul smelling products are produced.

SEC. 7. No water-closet compartment shall have direct communication with bakery, storeroom, or salesroom, unless separated therefrom by means of a vestibule, properly lighted and ventilated.

SEC. 8. All doors, windows, and other openings shall be screened with properly constructed and fitted screens. All screen doors shall be provided with and kept closed by means of a self-closing device.

SEC. 9. Suitable metal, properly covered, water-tight receptacles for garbage and other waste shall be provided. Every such receptacle shall be emptied frequently and shall be cleansed after each emptying.

SEC. 10. No person having any infectious, contagious, or venereal disease shall be employed in any part of a bakery.

**Garbage—Care and Collection. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 19, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. Whenever and wherever in this regulation the word garbage occurs it shall be held to mean all accumulations of waste, animal and vegetable matter that attends the preparation of food, except liquids. The word person shall be held to include firms and corporations.

SEC. 2. Every owner of any dwelling, and every occupant or person in charge of a store or other place where garbage is made, kept, or stored for collection shall provide or cause to be provided for such dwelling, store, or other place a water-tight metal or other suitable sanitary receptacle provided with a tight-fitting cover and shall at all times be kept covered.

SEC. 3. No garbage receptacle shall be allowed to be overfilled, and all such receptacles shall be so placed and so covered as to exclude flies, dogs, cats, or other animals. The mixing of glass, cans, or other material with garbage is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 4. No person shall throw into any street, way, place, open lot, or private premises within the city of Lynn any garbage, offal, dead animals, or any other substances or material that may become a nuisance.

SEC. 5. No person, excepting city employees, shall collect, remove, or transport garbage, offal, or any other offensive or noxious substances or drive any vehicle, cart, or other conveyance, for such purpose through the streets, highways, or other ways within the city of Lynn, without first having obtained a permit from the board of health. Said permit shall be numbered and be valid for one year, unless revoked by the board of health.

SEC. 6. No vehicle conveying any such substance mentioned in section 5 shall be allowed to stand in or on any public street, place, or highway within the city of Lynn,

except during process of loading. Every vehicle and every receptacle used under a permit from the board of health shall be approved by said board or its agent, and shall have its permit number conspicuously displayed upon each side thereof. The numbers shall be plain figures and of a size approved by the board of health.

SEC. 7. Every vehicle or box used for conveying garbage through the city of Lynn shall be water-tight and provided with tight-fitting covers. Said covers shall be kept closed at all times, except during process of loading. The dripping or running of liquids from said boxes or vehicles on any street, way, or place within the city of Lynn is hereby prohibited.

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

### Malaria—Made Notifiable. (Res. Bd. of H., Mar. 14, 1916.)

*Resolved*, That from and after this date malarial fever be included in the list of communicable diseases to be reported to the board of health of the city of New Orleans, and for the parish of Orleans, under the provisions of section 27 of ordinance No. 6022, A. S., as amended by ordinance 3029, C. S., and 532, N. C. S., and by resolutions of the board of health of the city of New Orleans, dated August 12, 1901, May 14, 1907, April 13, 1909, March 14, 1911, January 9, 1912, and January 25, 1912.

### Ashes and Trash—Care and Collection. (Ord. 3082, Jan. 25, 1916.)

That section 7, ordinance No. 2514, commission council series, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows, to wit:

SEC. 7. Ashes and trash shall be collected on the same days that garbage shall be collected, to wit, in the first garbage district on every day, except Sunday, and in the second garbage district on every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The owner, agent, or occupant of any premises in the city of New Orleans shall keep any ashes and trash originating on said premises separate from any garbage created thereon in a sound, substantial vessel or vessels, such as will prevent the contents thereof from being scattered by the action of wind or by the overturning of the vessel or vessels, and for the purpose of having the contents removed such vessel or vessels shall be placed on the sidewalk or alley in the front or in the rear of the premises on each of the days herein fixed for the collection of ashes and trash, before the hour of 6.45 a. m.: *Provided*, That not more than one barrel of ashes shall be so placed for removal from any one premises at any one time.

The word "trash," as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean tin cans, broken crockery, hardware, wooden matter, paper, sweepings, and the like.

### Weeds—Growth or Accumulation of, Prohibited. (Ord. 3080, Jan. 25, 1916.)

SECTION 1. (1) The tenant or occupant of any leased or occupied premises, lot, or other area shall not permit weeds or grass over 2 feet in height to grow or stand on the premises, lot, or area leased or occupied by him.

(2) The owner of any premises, lot, or other area not leased or occupied by another person shall not permit weeds or grass over 2 feet in height to grow or stand on such premises, lot, or other area owned by him.

(3) The tenant or occupant of any leased or occupied premises, lot, or other area shall not permit weeds or grass over 1 foot in height to grow or stand on the sidewalk or banquette abutting the premises, lot, or other area leased or occupied by him.

(4) The owner of any premises, lot, or other area not leased or occupied by another person shall not permit weeds or grass over 1 foot in height to grow or stand on the sidewalk or banquette abutting such premises, lot, or area owned by him.

(5) A firm or corporation having franchise rights or privileges on the streets shall not permit weeds or grass over 1 foot in height to grow or stand on any street or area,

or any part thereof, which, by the terms of its franchise, it is bound to care for or to keep in good order, condition, or repair.

(6) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance a corporation shall be deemed to be represented by its president, or in his absence by its vice president, or in the absence of both by the officer or individual in charge of the affairs of the corporation, and such representatives shall be held responsible and punishable for any violation by the corporation of the provisions of this ordinance.

(7) Each of the members of a firm shall be held responsible and punishable for any violation by the firm of the provisions of this ordinance.

(8) For every violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance the person responsible shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $25, and, in default of payment of the fine, by imprisonment in the parish prison for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

## NEWARK, N. J.

**Rummage Sales—Permit Required. Secondhand Wearing Apparel and Bed Clothing—Sale of. Secondhand Mattresses—Remaking. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

No rummage sale shall be held without permission of the board of health and no secondhand wearing apparel or bed clothing shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Newark unless they have been previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health. No secondhand mattresses or used mattresses may be made over or used in new ones without being properly disinfected. Any secondhand mattresses brought into this city must be accompanied by a certificate from the board of health having jurisdiction over the locality from whence it is brought certifying to the fact that it has not been subject to any contamination with infectious or communicable disease.

**Milk—Required to be Bottled when Sold. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

To amend the special clause which follows paragraph 4 of section 10 to read as follows:

SEC. 10*a*. *Bottled milk.*—After June 1, 1916, no milk except bottled milk shall be sold from stores, dairies, restaurants, hotels, lunch counters, soda fountains, ice-cream stores, or other place, where food is prepared and sold, whether to be consumed on or off the premises.

**Meat, Fish, and Fowl—Unwholesome—Sale Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

To amend section 796 of the sanitary code so as to read:

SEC. 796. No cased, blown, plaited, raised, stuffed, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, fish, birds, or fowls shall be held, bought, sold, or offered for sale for human food, or held or kept in any market, public or private, or in any public place in said city. The practice known as the rebating of fish, or the return to the wholesale dealer by the retail dealer of unsold fish, in any public or private market or in any public place is forbidden.

**Poultry—Slaughtering of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

To amend section 1 of an ordinance known as "An ordinance to regulate the slaughter of poultry in public markets in the city of Newark, N. J.," to read:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to slaughter poultry in the city of Newark without having first obtained from the board of health

of said city a permit for that purpose. Such permit may be issued by said board of health upon the payment of a fee of $60, and said permit shall expire at the end of one year from the date thereof. The building shall be used for the keeping, slaughtering, and sale of poultry only.

Each stall holder in public poultry slaughterhouses shall be required to secure an annual poultry permit from the board of health for the purpose of keeping live poultry at said stall. No such permit shall be issued until the requirements of the board of health or of the health officer to insure a sanitary conduction [sic] of the premises shall first have been met or complied with. Such permits shall expire on the 1st day of May of each year. The fee for such permit will be $1.

**Premises—Required to Have Supply of Pure Water Before Being Occupied. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

To amend section 783 of the sanitary code so as to read:

SEC. 783. No premises shall be rented, let, leased, or occupied as a tenement house, dwelling house or apartment house unless said premises shall have a plentiful supply of pure water, suitable for domestic purposes, furnished at one or more places in such house or yard so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants of said house.

Any owner, agent, lessee or occupant of any building or buildings who shall violate, or fail to comply with any of the provisions of sections 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, or 783 of this code, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $25 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense the sum of $50.

**Buildings and Premises—Offensive Matter and Nuisances—Removal and Abatement. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

To amend section 822 of the sanitary code so as to read:

SEC. 822. Any owner, agent, tenant, lessee or occupant of any lot, ground, building, house or stable in this city, on notice from this board, or the health officer, shall forthwith remove from said lot, ground, building, house, or stable, any rubbish, garbage, offal, or any offensive matter or thing, or any weeds or growing vegetation liable to become the breeding grounds for mosquitoes or the hiding place for nuisances, or any poisonous plants; and any person on notice from this board or the health officer, shall abate any nuisance existing on any premises of which he may be the lessee, owner, agent, tenant or occupant.

Any person offending against, or violating the provisions of this section, or any of them, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of $10 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense the sum of $25.

If any person shall refuse or neglect to remove any foul or obnoxious or hurtful matter or thing, or if any person shall refuse or neglect to abate any nuisance, then this board may proceed under the provisions of "An act to revise, consolidate and amend certain acts concerning boards of health in this State," approved March 31, 1887, and the supplements thereto, to remove said nuisance, source of foulness, or cause of sickness, and to recover, by action of debt against such person, the expense incurred by said board by such removal.

**Rags, Bones, Offal, and Refuse Matter—Collection and Transportation—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

Section 819 of the sanitary code amended to read as follows:

SEC. 819. No rags, bones, offal, butchers' refuse, tannery scrapings, manure, or other refuse matter liable to decay, shall be brought into, gathered, collected, accumulated, stored, exposed, carried, or transported in any manner through any street or public place, or into any building or cellar in the city of Newark, except by per-

mit of this board of health, which permit shall be revocable by said board at any and all times. No permit will be necessary for the handling of their own ashes and garbage by private individuals, institutions or buildings.

Any person, persons, firm, or corporation regularly engaged in the business of removing and transporting bones, butchers' refuse, tannery scrapings, manure, or other offensive animal matter, shall annually secure from the board of health a license to carry on such business, the fee for which shall be $2 per wagon, and which will expire on the last day of December of each year.

All carts and vehicles used for carrying such animal wastes as mentioned in this section shall bear on each side a license plate secured from the local board of health, which shall have on it the words "Newark Board of Health," the number of the permit, and the year for which license is issued.

**Nuisances Defined. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

To amend section 810 by adding the following nuisances to the five which are defined at present.

(6) The use of any room for sleeping in any dwelling house, apartment house, hotel, or other building which is overcrowded and where the cubic capacity for each adult is less than 400 cubic feet and for each child under 12 years of age 250 cubic feet.

(7) The papering of any walls or ceilings of any room in any dwelling house, tenement, apartment building, or hotel, or any building used for a dwelling before all the old paper shall have been previously scraped or thoroughly removed from the walls or other parts.

(8) Allowing any building to be occupied as a tenement house, apartment house, dwelling house, factory building, without a plentiful supply of pure water, suitable for domestic or personal requirements, by any person who is responsible for such provision by reason of ownership, possession, or agreement, or in which the water supply has been turned off for any reason, except to repair faulty plumbing, for any period longer than 12 hours.

(9) Allowing of any dog to run at large or come in contact with children or any persons other than the immediate household of the owner if in the opinion of the board of health or health officer, the said dog is vicious and hazardous to the health of the city, or if it molests pedestrians or others without provocation. Such dogs, if taken out, must be muzzled or on the leash.

**Bird Stores—Maintenance—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 1, 1916.)**

No bird store in which are kept pigeons, guinea pigs, dogs, cats, or other animals for sale shall be allowed to be maintained or conducted without a permit from the board of health having first been obtained, which permit shall expire on the last day of December of each year, and the fee for which shall be $1. No permit shall be granted to any bird store unless the requirements of the board of health or the health officer, to insure a sanitary condition of the premises, shall first have been met or complied with.

## NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.

**Bakery Products—Wrapping of, to Prevent Contamination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 29, 1916.)**

All baked goods of any kind offered or exposed for sale in this city shall be wrapped in such manner as to prevent access of flies and contamination from hands and dust.

**Cows—Keeping of, within City—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 29, 1916.)**

No cows shall be kept within the city limits of North Tonawanda without a written permit from the health officer. Said permit is to be renewed annually and to expire on the same date as permits to sell milk. No fee shall be charged for the said permit.

**Health Officer—Required to Present Monthly and Annual Reports to Board of Health. Reports by Other Employees. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 4, 1916.)**

3. The health officer shall present to this board, in writing, a monthly report of his activities for the past month, in which there shall be a résumé of the number and kinds of diseases reported to him during the last month; also all matters of importance affecting the health of the community.

The health inspector shall, on the first meeting in each month, present, in writing a report of his activities during the past month.

The health officer shall annually at the first meeting in February present, in writing, to this board a report covering the work of the preceding year, containing a résumé of the number and kinds of diseases reported to him for that period; the general health and sanitary conditions in the city; an estimate of the amount of garbage and rubbish removed during the year (the same to be furnished him by the garbage collector); details and extracts from the vital statistics (the same to be furnished him by the registrar); and all matters affecting the public health, together with such recommendations and comments as he may think interesting and necessary. His report shall be as complete in all details as possible.

4. The health inspector shall present to the health officer, for incorporation in his annual report, a résumé of his activities during the past year.

Any other officer employed by or appointed by this board shall file a monthly report with the board and annually file with the health officer a report covering in detail his activities for the past year.

**Nurses—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 4, 1916.)**

All nurses employed in this city to do public health nursing or work of any kind—whether child welfare, tuberculosis, or hospital work—shall register with the health officer in a book kept for that purpose, and be required to sign an agreement to keep the provisions of the public health law and the sanitary code of the State of New York and the rules and regulations of the board of health of this city.

## NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

**Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 21, 1916.)**

RULE 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the production, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Northampton except in accordance with the provisions of Revised Laws of Massachusetts, and of acts of the legislature additional thereto, or in amendment thereof, and in compliance with the following rules and regulations of the board of health of said city.

RULE 2. No person shall engage in the sale or distribution of milk in the city of Northampton without a license so to do, under these regulations, and such other conditions as the board may impose; said license may be revoked if the licensee fails to comply with the conditions of his license and the regulations of this board.

RULE 3. No milk shall be brought into this city, or held, delivered, or offered for sale in this city, from cows that are diseased, from cows that are not properly cared for, or that are kept in a stable that is improperly located, or in a stable that is not kept in a clean, wholesome, and sanitary condition.

RULE 4. No milk shall be brought into this city, or held, delivered, or offered for sale in this city, from cows within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition or from cows having any inflammatory disease of the udder.

RULE 5. No license will be issued for the sale of milk in any store, shop, market, bakery, or other establishment outside of a properly equipped milk plant, except in properly labeled and stoppered bottles. All milk so kept for sale shall be maintained at a temperature not above 50° F., in a suitable refrigerator or cooler, properly drained and cared for and as approved by the board of health. The attendant making a sale of milk may transfer it to a container furnished by the customer at the time of purchase, but no bottle of milk shall be left unstoppered. A special permit must be obtained for the sale of milk from bulk containers to be drank on the premises.

RULE 6. All persons engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Northampton, either in bulk or in bottles, except as specified in rule 5, shall provide a separate room well lighted, ventilated, and properly screened, in such location as is approved by the board of health, in which the bottling, handling, and storage of milk is carried on. All such milk rooms or plants shall be properly equipped for handling milk in a sanitary manner. The minimum requirements shall be: A cement floor with proper drainage, smooth tight walls and ceiling, a tank supplied with running hot and cold water for washing all utensils, approved facilities and methods for washing and cleansing milk bottles, bottle filler, and facilities for storing the daily supply of milk at a temperature below 50° F. The entire room and all appliances shall at all times be kept clean and must not be used for other purposes. In no case shall milk bottles be filled at any place other than in a properly equipped milk room. All milk sold in bottles shall have a properly fitting stopper having thereon only the name and license number of the dealer supplying the milk. Milk tickets shall not be used a second time. No can or other vessel used to contain milk shall be transported in any vehicle used for the conveyance of garbage or other material, or in any manner liable to cause contamination of milk.

RULE 7. No milk shall be delivered in bottles to any place where scarlet fever, diphtheria, or typhoid fever exists. Any consumer desiring bottled milk may provide individual receptacles in which the milk can be poured by the dealer, who shall retain the empty bottle. Any dealer disobeying this regulation will have his license suspended or revoked.

RULE 8. No person engaged in the business of producing milk to be sold or distributed in the city of Northampton shall store, cool, mix, or strain said milk in any room which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals, or for storage of manure, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, and [sic] this room is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health. All rooms in which milk is stored, cooled, mixed, or strained shall be kept clean at all times to the satisfaction of the board of health, and all utensils actually employed in the storage, sale, or distribution of milk shall be washed with boiling water or sterilized with live steam before they are again used. The use of wooden plugs as a cover for milk cans is prohibited.

RULE 9. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms called for in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms. No swine shall be kept within 50 feet of a stable or room in which milk is produced, handled, or stored. Manure shall not be stored in any room where cows are kept, or in other manner liable to contaminate the milk.

RULE 10. All milk produced for distribution or sale in the city of Northampton shall be strained and cooled to 50° F. as soon as it is drawn, but said milk shall not be cooled or stored in any well, drinking trough used for watering animals, or in any receptacle located in the barnyard, or other manner not approved by the board of health. No milk shall be held, distributed, or sold in the city of Northampton at a temperature above 50° F.

RULE 11. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, delivery, or distribution of milk to be sold in the city of Northampton shall notify the board of health immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, or tuberculosis, either in himself or in his family, or among his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, handled, or distributed, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health.

Massachusetts standard—Milk: Total solids, 12.15 per cent; fats, 3.35 per cent. Cream, 15 per cent fats.

N. B.—The term "milk" used in these regulations includes cream.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished in such manner as is by law provided. In case of a violation occurring where no penalty is by statute imposed, any person convicted of such violation shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100.

## PATERSON, N. J.

### Whooping Cough—Prevention of Spread—Affected Children Under 10 Years of Age Required to Wear Arm Bands. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 7, 1916.)

1. No parent or guardian of any infant under 10 years of age suffering from the disease commonly known as whooping cough shall permit any such infant to appear in the street or in any other public place within the city of Paterson, N. J., unless such infant shall wear and expose upon the arm a band of yellow material bearing upon it the words "Paterson health department—Whooping cough." The band shall be in a form to be prescribed and supplied by the board of health, and shall be worn for a period beginning with the earliest recognition o the disease and continue until danger of infection is over, but in no event less than six weeks.

2. No parent or guardian of any infant under the age of 10 years suffering from whooping cough shall permit any such infant to board any street car or other public conveyance or to visit any house other than the house in which such infant resides, or any store, school, Sunday school, or building of public assembly.

3. Any parent or guardian violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of $10 for each offense.

### Rabies—Prevention of—Muzzling of Dogs Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 2, 1916.)

SECTION 1. No unmuzzled dog shall be permitted at any time to be at large on any public highway or in any public park or place in the city of Paterson, N. J.

SEC. 2. Every muzzle used shall be made of wire and of such size and shape as to prevent the dog wearing the same from being able to bite any person or animal.

SEC. 3. An owner of any dog at large, said dog not being muzzled in conformity with this ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $25.

## PORTLAND, ME.

### Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 22, 1916.)

SECTION 1. *Definition of terms; for the purpose of this by-law.*—(*a*) The word "person" shall mean individual, partnership, or corporation, whether acting for themselves or as agents or employees.

(*b*) The word "milk" shall mean, as far as may be applicable, milk, cream, skim milk, buttermilk, and ice cream.

(*c*) The word "dairy" shall mean any place or places where two or more cows are kept for the production of milk for sale.

(*d*) The word "depot" shall mean any place where milk is received, and prepared for distribution after it has left the dairy.

(*e*) The word "producer" shall mean any person producing and selling milk to other than the consumer.

(*f*) The word "dealer" shall mean any person selling milk to the consumer.

SEC. 2. No person shall engage in the business of producing milk for sale, or in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Portland without a license so to do. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December next following their issue, and shall only be renewed upon application as provided in section 3.

SEC. 3. Every person desiring to engage in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Portland shall first make written application to the board of health thereof for permission so to do upon such forms and in such detail as said board may prescribe. In case the applicant desires to sell milk from dairies other than his own, he shall first obtain from the board of health a license for each dairy.

SEC. 4. No license shall be granted for any dairy, depot, or other place which has not been inspected by the board of health, the health officer, or his deputy, or to any dairy, depot or other place refusing permission for such sanitary inspection, or for any dairy, depot, or other place producing or handling milk under conditions which are in violation of this by-law; or to any dairy the equipment and methods of which shall not score at least 40 points by the system of scoring adopted and used by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or to any depot the equipment and methods of which shall not score at least 60 points by the system of scoring adopted and used by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided, however*, That the board of health may, at its discretion, grant a temporary permit pending inspection, such permit to be revoked, if, at the time of inspection, conditions in violation of this by-law are found. Any license or permit issued under the provisions of this by-law may be suspended or revoked at the discretion of the board of health.

SEC. 5. No monetary fee shall be charged for any license provided for by this by-law; but in lieu thereof every holder of a license, shall, when called upon to do so, surrender a reasonable sample of milk not exceeding 1 pint to the board of health or the health officer or his deputy who shall give a proper receipt therefor: *Provided*, That not more than four such samples shall be taken in any one month.

SEC. 6. No person engaged in the business of producing milk for sale in the city of Portland, or in the business of storing, selling, or delivering milk for sale in said city, shall store, cool, mix, strain, bottle, heat, or otherwise process said milk in any room, or portion of a room, which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals, or for the storage of manure or other noxious substances, or in any room or portion thereof which is used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless such room or portion thereof is separated from the other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health.

SEC. 7. All persons engaged in the handling, straining, mixing, bottling, or heating of milk for sale, delivery, or distribution in the city of Portland shall provide a suitable room or rooms, well lighted, ventilated, and properly screened in which the handling, straining, mixing, bottling, or heating of said milk shall be carried on. The walls, ceiling, and floors of said room shall be tight and of such construction as to allow easy and thorough cleaning. The room or rooms aforesaid shall contain an adequate supply of running water when the same is obtainable and proper appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils actually employed in the handling and processing of said milk, and all such utensils and apparatus shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam regularly after being so used. The room or rooms aforesaid and the apparatus therein contained shall be used for no other purpose than the handling and processing of said milk. The character and condition of all appliances, apparatus,

or devices used in the storage, preparation, or bottling of milk shall be subject to the approval of the board of health.

SEC. 8. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk, on the occurrence of any case or cases of infections or contagious disease, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is handled, stored, sold, or distributed, shall immediately notify the Portland Board of Health. No vessels, apparatus, or utensils which have been handled by persons suffering from such diseases, or which have been used in a house or family under quarantine, shall be used to handle, hold, or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

SEC. 9. No person shall sell or offer, expose, or keep for sale in any shop, store, or other place any milk unless the same is sold or offered, exposed, or kept for sale in tightly closed or capped bottles or receptacles. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the sale of milk from cans, crocks, coolers, or other receptacles in restaurants, hotels, or at soda fountains when the milk is to be consumed on the premises by patrons ordering the same.

SEC. 10. No person engaged in the business of selling or delivering milk in the city of Portland shall fill bottles or other receptacles with milk on any public or private way or in any place the location of which has not been licensed by the board of health as prescribed in sections 3 and 4.

SEC. 11. Whoever tests milk which is to be offered for sale in any form by tasting shall do so by means of a properly sterilized spoon, piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article, and such spoon, piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article shall not again be brought in contact with milk until after being thoroughly washed and sterilized; and no person shall permit his hands, fingers, lips, or tongue to come in contact with milk intended for sale in any form.

SEC. 12. No person shall knowingly purchase, receive, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, delivery, or distribution in the city of Portland any milk from a producer who, for any reason, has been refused a license by the board of health, or whose license has been suspended or revoked.

SEC. 13. No person shall bring into the city of Portland for the purpose of sale, exchange, or delivery, or sell, exchange, or deliver any milk which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which has a temperature higher than 50° F.

SEC. 14. No milk bottle or container shall be removed from any premises under quarantine.

SEC. 15. The conditions under which every cow is kept whose milk is produced within or brought into the city of Portland for sale, delivery, or distribution, and the method of handling such milk at the place of production, or during the time of its transit, or while it is being mixed, placed in containers, held, stored, heated, or otherwise processed prior to such sale, delivery, or distribution in said city shall be made known to the board of health, or its duly authorized agents or inspectors, as often as, and in such detail, said board of health, or said agents or inspectors may require; and no milk except that the conditions of producing and the methods of transportation and handling of which have been made known as aforesaid, and no milk which is not produced, transported, or handled in a manner satisfactory to the board of health, or inspection of the method of producing, transporting, or handling of which has been refused the board or its agents or inspectors, shall be brought into, kept, delivered, distributed, sold or offered for sale in said city.

SEC. 16. Stables in which cows are kept whose milk is to be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Portland shall be well lighted and ventilated, and shall be whitened or otherwise cleansed in a manner satisfactory to the board of health at least twice yearly. They shall be kept reasonably free from dirt, dust, cobwebs, and objectionable odors.

SEC. 17. Cows whose milk is to be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Portland shall be kept reasonably clean at all times; the udders, teats, and flanks shall be wiped clean with a damp cloth previous to each milking; they shall be free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test; they shall be subjected to this test at least once every 12 months by a veterinarian approved by the board of health and a certificate of such examination, signed by said veterinarian, giving the date the name and residence of the owner or keeper of said cows, and a description sufficient for their identification, together with the temperature chart of each tuberculin test, shall be filed with the board of health.

SEC. 18. No milk shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Portland, which is drawn from cows within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition, nor from cows having any inflammatory disease of the udder, nor from cows fed on garbage, swill, refuse, moist distillery waste or brewer's grain, or other improper or deleterious food.

SEC. 19. All milk produced for the purpose of sale, delivery, or distribution in the city of Portland shall be strained and cooled to 50° F. or below as soon as it is drawn from the cow, and shall be kept at or below 50° F. until delivered to the consumer, except during the process of pasteurization.

SEC. 20. When milk intended for sale, delivery, or distribution in the city of Portland is to be pasteurized, such pasteurization shall be performed by a process whereby every portion of the milk is raised to a temperature of 145° F. and retained at that temperature for a period of 30 minutes by the holding process, and immediately thereafter cooled to a temperature below 50° F. No milk shall be pasteurized a second time.

SEC. 21. Each pasteurization apparatus shall be equipped with an automatic time and temperature-recording apparatus approved by the board of health, which will accurately record the temperature and length of time the milk has been heated. The records made by this recording apparatus shall be accurately dated and kept on file, subject at all times to the inspection of the board of health or its duly authorized agents or inspectors.

SEC. 22. No milk shall be labeled pasteurized unless the pasteurization thereof shall have been performed in accordance with the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of this by-law.

SEC. 23. Any violation of this by-law by any person shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, such person shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50 for each offense.

SEC. 24. All by-laws heretofore in force relating to the production, sale, distribution, or handling of milk, passed by this board of health or previous boards of health, are hereby repealed.

**Meat—Sale of—Slaughtering. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 11, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. No person shall sell or offer for sale within the limits of the city of Portland any carcass or any edible part thereof of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, unless such carcass or such edible part thereof so sold or offered for sale shall bear the mark of approval of one of the inspectors hereinafter described and shall have been slaughtered under the conditions prescribed in either section 2, 3, or 4 of this by-law.

SEC. 2. If said carcass shall have been slaughtered beyond the limits of the State of Maine; or

SEC. 3. If such carcass is slaughtered within the limits of said city of Portland, it and such edible part thereof so sold or offered for sale shall bear the mark of approval of and shall have been inspected at the time of slaughter by a United States inspector, or an inspector appointed by this board of health as hereinafter provided, or, if no such inspector shall have been so appointed, by some member of this board, and it furthermore shall have been slaughtered under conditions deemed by this board to be

sanitary and the place of slaughter shall have been previously designated by this board as a place suitable and sanitary and shall conform to the requirements of section 6 of this by-law; or

SEC. 4. If said carcass is slaughtered within this State, but beyond the limits of said city of Portland, it and such edible parts thereof so sold or offered for sale shall bear the mark of approval of and shall have been inspected at the time of slaughter by a United States inspector, or by one of the inspectors mentioned in section 3 of this by-law, or by an inspector duly appointed for the locality where the same is slaughtered, but in the latter event such last named inspector shall have been first deemed by this board to be competent and acceptable to it; and such carcass shall have been slaughtered under conditions deemed by this board to be sanitary, and the place of slaughter shall be such as this board deems suitable and sanitary and shall conform to the requirements of section 6 of this by-law.

SEC. 5. No such inspector shall be appointed by this board unless he comes under one of the three following requirements; namely, first, a graduate of a college authorized to confer the degree of D. V. S.; second, a veterinary licensed by the State of Maine who shall have had an experience of one year or more as a meat inspector; third, unless he shall have had an experience of three years or more as a meat inspector under appointment by a board of health in this State, and shall pass an examination satisfactory to this board. All inspectors appointed by this board shall conform to such instructions and directions as this board may from time to time issue, and shall hold office only during the pleasure of this board.

SEC. 6. All such places of slaughter shall be places suitable and sanitary, properly constructed and inspected, and equipped with such water supply, sewer facilities, and means of sanitation and refrigeration as this board may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 7. The definitions contained in the regulations governing meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, are hereby adopted by this board. The word "edible" as used in this by-law shall be construed to mean only those parts of carcass which when in normal condition are wholesome and fit for human food.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this by-law shall be construed to prohibit the sale within the limits of the city of Portland of any carcass, or any edible part thereof, of any animal owned by any farmer and slaughtered in this State by such farmer on his farm; provided that such carcass or part thereof can be so identified, and is sound, healthful, wholesome and fit for human food; and provided also that such animal shall have been born on such farm, or shall have been so owned and kept on such farm for a period of two months. Provided also that the following requirements shall be complied with, to wit:

(*a*) Carcasses of calves shall have the lungs, liver, heart, and kidneys held together by natural attachments.

(*b*) Carcasses of cattle shall be accompanied by the lungs, liver, heart, and kidneys, and certified by the owner to have been removed from such carcasses.

(*c*) Carcasses of swine shall have the head, lungs, liver, kidneys, and feet held together by natural attachments.

(*d*) Carcasses of sheep, lambs, and goats shall have the lungs, liver, heart, and kidneys held together by natural attachments, but the feet and hide shall have been removed.

SEC. 9. Any violation of this by-law shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of section 50 of chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes and all laws amendatory thereof and additional thereto.

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