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No. 4

THE HARRISON ANTINARCOTIC LAW.

THE LAW HELD TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL AND AN INDICTMENT UNDER SECTION 2
SUSTAINED.

At page 193 of this issue of the Public Health Reports appears an opinion of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, in which the court decides that the Harrison Antinarcotic Act is constitutional. In discussing the scope of the law, Judge Killits, in the opinion, says: "We are not content to hold that the only ground upon which the constitutionality of this act can be sustained is that it is designed to protect the revenues of the United States. The indiscriminate and unrestrained use of opium, coca, and their derivatives is well known to be a great evil, gravely affecting the general welfare of the country. These are exclusively foreign products, and it is entirely within the power of Congress, in the interest of the general welfare, to exclude their importation entirely, or to so regulate the traffic in them in this country that their importation may be traced."

THE ENFORCEMENT OF BIRTH REGISTRATION.

EFFECT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGISTRATION AREA FOR BIRTHS UPON THE
ATTITUDE OF STATES TOWARD ENFORCEMENT OF REGISTRATION LAWS.

The Bureau of the Census has established a temporary registration area for births for the year 1915, consisting of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota, and the District of Columbia. A permanent registration area for the year 1916 will be defined. The laudable desire of States to be included in this registration area will undoubtedly bring about radical changes in the attitude of State authorities toward the enforcement of the registration laws relating to births. Apparently one of the earliest evidences of this is the action taken in New York State, where State Commissioner of Health Hermann M. Biggs, an acknowledged leader in public-health thought and administration, has issued instruc-

tions that every discovered violation of the law relating to the registration of births and deaths be reported to the district attorney having jurisdiction for prosecution. The effect which this will have upon registration will depend in considerable measure upon the methods followed to ascertain when violations of the law occur. In birth registration a certificate that is filed after the expiration of the time legally allowed is in itself an evidence of violation. When no birth certificate at all is filed, there is usually no evidence of violation, unless special means are taken to find such instances.

The result of the instructions issued by the commissioner of health of New York State as to the enforcement of the registration law should, however, in any case, bring about a great improvement in the birth registration.

In New York City, which has a population approximately equal to that of the rest of the State, birth registration has been found, by checks applied by the city department of health, to show a percentage of completeness in the several boroughs as follows: Borough of Manhattan, 99.4 per cent; The Bronx, 100 per cent; Brooklyn, 96 per cent; borough of Queens, 95 per cent; and the borough of Richmond, 94 per cent; the average for the entire city being 98 per cent. The excellent results obtained have undoubtedly been due to the attention given to the enforcement of birth registration by the city department of health. The fact that during the last five years the department has instituted several hundred prosecutions where violations of the registration requirements were found, has undoubtedly had a material effect in perfecting the city's registration of births. The registration of births in the city of New York has apparently reached a higher percentage of completeness than has the registration of deaths in some parts of the registration area for deaths. This shows what can be accomplished in birth registration under intelligent and persevering enforcement.

In common with the practice of a number of registration offices, the registrar's office of New York City checks all registered deaths of infants under 1 year of age with the birth records to ascertain whether the children's births had previously been recorded. This procedure has been followed in New York City since 1910. During the calendar year 1915, with the city's more than 5,000,000 population and over 100,000 births, there were less than 20 instances found where the births of such infants had not previously been registered, and these were mostly cases where the child had lived but a very brief period, a few minutes, hours, or days.

In this connection, the method employed by the New York City Department of Health to ascertain the degree of completeness of its birth registration is of interest. The health department nurses for a period of time made it a routine practice to take a census of

all the babies in the houses visited by them in their regular work. Similar records regarding babies were obtained from the 59 milk stations for babies in the city. The combined records were checked against the birth registration records to ascertain the percentage of births which had been properly recorded.

PLASMODIUM MALARIÆ (QUARTAN).

REPORT OF TWO CASES IN CALIFORNIA.

By J. C. GEIGER, M. D., Assistant Director, and F. L. KELLY, M. D., Bacteriologist, of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the California State Board of Health, Berkeley.

While carrying out a plan for investigation of malarial conditions in the Sacramento Valley the attention of the writers was called by Dr. B. F. Saylor, of Redding, to a case of malarial fever in one of his patients. From Dr. Saylor's patient we learned of another case showing similar symptoms.

Case No. 1.—This patient has had many attacks of malaria on the same ranch but not within the last 10 years and, quoting from her remarks, "not in the same form as the attacks last summer." From the history, this patient undoubtedly received the infection some time in the spring of 1915. The paroxysms were at first very severe; they became less as the disease continued. Coincident with this decrease of the paroxysms, the general malaise progressed steadily until she was in an extremely weakened condition. The paroxysms came on the morning of every third day, with an interval of two days between attacks. In October, 1915, she was again ill with typical malarial symptoms for two weeks before a physician was called. Her chills came on in the morning of the third day and lasted about half an hour, with a temperature of 103°.

Case No. 2.—This patient received his infection in the spring of 1914 and carried it over the winter months. When seen in October, 1915, the patient was not having severe paroxysms. While he did not always have a distinct chill followed by fever, he had an attack every third day, ranging in severity from a slight chilliness and headache to a paroxysm of the regular type, with temperature. The atypical type of paroxysm was probably due to the fact that he was taking at the time more or less quinine in the form of patent medicines.

Laboratory Examinations.

Blood smears were taken from both patients, and stained with Wright's stain. Slides from both cases showed, on microscopical examination, plasmodia easily demonstrated as quartan. The pigment was in large blocks arranged along the line of division between

the merozoites. The merozoites were few in number, with definite nuclei. The reticulum was coarse. The plasmodia were regular in shape, and the red cells to which they were attached were slightly decreased in size.

Diagnosis.

The clinical symptoms, with the endogenous cycle of development of the plasmodia of 72 hours, show that the cases were of quartan malaria. This was further shown on microscopical examination of the blood. (Quartan malaria has heretofore not been reported in California.)

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

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

WEEK ENDED JAN. 8, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Vessels fumigated with sulphur..... | 16 |
| Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide.. | 13 |
| Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas..... | 4 |
| Sulphur used, pounds..... | 2,494 |
| Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumiga- tion, pounds..... | 21,000 |
| Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pounds..... | 128 |
| Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumiga- tion, pints..... | 192 |
| Clean bills of health issued..... | 30 |

FIELD OPERATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Rodents trapped..... | 8,050 |
| Premises inspected..... | 6,267 |
| Notices served..... | 859 |
| Garbage cans installed..... | 86 |

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

| | |
|--|--------|
| By elevation..... | 95 |
| By marginal concrete wall..... | 130 |
| By concrete floor and wall..... | 102 |
| By minor repairs..... | 178 |
| Total buildings rat proofed..... | 505 |
| Concrete laid, square yards..... | 6,826 |
| Premises, planking and shed flooring re- moved..... | 86 |
| Buildings demolished..... | 46 |
| Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated) | 98,501 |

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Rodents received by species: | |
| Mus rattus..... | 155 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 934 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 178 |
| Mus musculus..... | 6,729 |
| Wood rats..... | 215 |
| Musk rats..... | 77 |
| Putrid (included in enumeration of species)..... | 68 |
| Total rodents received at laboratory..... | 8,288 |
| Rodents examined..... | 2,190 |
| Rats suspected of plague..... | 26 |
| Plague rats confirmed..... | None. |

PLAGUE STATUS TO JAN. 8, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.
Last case of rodent plague, Dec. 28, 1915.
Total number of rodents captured to Jan. 8. 567,693
Total number of rodents examined to Jan. 8. 316,683

Total cases of rodent plague to Jan. 8, by species:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Mus musculus..... | 6 |
| Mus rattus..... | 18 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 9 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 239 |

Total rodent cases to Jan. 8, 1916..... 272

WEEK ENDED JAN. 15, 1916.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Vessels fumigated with sulphur..... | 12 |
| Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide... | 11 |
| Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas..... | 6 |
| Sulphur used, pounds..... | 650 |
| Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation, pounds..... | 14,800 |
| Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pounds..... | 146 |
| Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pints..... | 218 |
| Clean bills of health issued..... | 30 |

FIELD OPERATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Rodents trapped..... | 8,327 |
| Premises inspected..... | 6,764 |
| Notices served..... | 903 |
| Poisons placed..... | 4,677 |
| Garbage cans installed..... | 56 |

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

| | |
|---|--------|
| By elevation..... | 86 |
| By marginal concrete wall..... | 142 |
| By concrete floor and wall..... | 193 |
| By minor repairs..... | 246 |
| Total buildings rat proofed..... | 667 |
| Concrete laid, square yards..... | 7,445 |
| Premises, planking and shed flooring removed..... | 107 |
| Buildings demolished..... | 93 |
| Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated)..... | 99,163 |

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Rodents received by species: | |
| Mus rattus..... | 138 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 799 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 127 |

LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS—continued.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Rodents received by species—Continued. | |
| Mus musculus..... | 6,916 |
| Wood rats..... | 234 |
| Musk rats..... | 10 |
| Putrid (included in enumeration of species)..... | 57 |
| Total rodents received at laboratory..... | 8,274 |
| Rodents examined..... | 2,097 |
| Rats suspected of plague..... | 41 |
| Plague rats confirmed..... | 1 |

PLAGUE RAT.

Case No. 273:

Address, 111 Lafayette Street.

Captured, Dec. 17, 1915.

Diagnosis confirmed, Jan. 13, 1916.

Treatment of premises: Intensive trapping; removal of wooden flooring and replacement with concrete; destruction of rat harbors.

PLAGUE STATUS TO JAN. 15, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.

Last case of rodent plague, Dec. 28, 1915.

Total number of rodents captured to Jan. 15. 576,020

Total number of rodents examined to Jan.

15..... 318,780

Total cases of rodent plague to Jan. 15, by species:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Mus musculus..... | 6 |
| Mus rattus..... | 18 |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 9 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 240 |

Total rodent cases to Jan. 15, 1916.... 273

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

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED JAN. 1, 1916.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total rats taken..... | 261 |
| Rats trapped..... | 217 |
| Rats shot from trees..... | 15 |
| Rats killed by sulphur dioxide..... | 14 |
| Examined microscopically..... | 234 |
| Showing plague infection..... | 0 |
| Classification of rats trapped: | |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 76 |
| Mus musculus..... | 82 |
| Mus norvegicus..... | 45 |
| Mus rattus..... | 29 |
| Classification of rats shot from trees: | |
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 12 |
| Mus rattus..... | 3 |

Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Mus alexandrinus..... | 12 |
| Mus rattus..... | 2 |
| Average number of traps set daily..... | 984 |
| Cost per rat destroyed..... cents.. | 234 |

Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.

Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.

Last case rat plague, Maunaloa Mill, Paauilo, Hawaii, Dec. 15, 1915.

Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED DEC. 25, 1915.

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|-----|
| Rats and mongoose taken..... | 2,226 | Classification of rats trapped and found dead: | |
| Rats trapped..... | 2,185 | Mus norvegicus..... | 328 |
| Rats found dead..... | 4 | Mus alexandrinus..... | 299 |
| Mongoose taken..... | 37 | Mus rattus..... | 649 |
| Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically..... | 2,226 | Mus musculus..... | 913 |
| Rats and mongoose examined microscopically..... | 3 | Last case of rat plague, Paauiilo, Dec. 15, 1915. | |
| Rats and mongoose, plague-infected..... | None. | Last case of human plague, Kalopa, Paauihau, Dec. 16, 1915. | |

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats, mice, and mongoose examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended January 7, 1916:

| Place. | Rats. | Mice. | Mongoose. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| San Juan..... | 127 | 9 | ..... |
| Puerta de Tierra..... | 87 | 6 | ..... |
| Sancturce..... | 253 | 12 | 1 |

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

Minnesota.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during December, 1915, to other State health departments by Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken, of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

| Disease and locality of notification. | Referred to health authority of— | Why referred. |
|--|--|---|
| Measles: Minneapolis City Hospital, Hennepin County. | Bristol R. F. D. No. 3, Day County, S. Dak. (U. S. Public Health Service.) | Taken ill in South Dakota. Arrived New York City Dec. 12 from London, England. |
| Smallpox: Minneapolis Health Department, Hennepin County. | Star City, Pulaski County, Ind.; Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Minot, Ward County, N. Dak..... Waubay, Day County, S. Dak..... | Taken ill in Star City. Lodged in Chicago. Fireman, Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railway. Headquarters in Minot. Ill in Minneapolis. Minneapolis woman exposed to smallpox while visiting in Waubay. |
| Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County. | Chicago, Cook County, Ill.; Farragut, Fremont County, Iowa; Nevada, Story County, Iowa; Sisseton, Roberts County, S. Dak.; Lancaster, Grant County, Wis.; Shullsburg, Lafayette County, Wis. | 4 advanced and 2 moderately advanced cases left Mayo Clinic for homes. |
| Typhoid fever: Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Hospital, Minneapolis, Hennepin County. Akeley, Hubbard County..... | Oriska, Barnes County, N. Dak..... (Near) Tower City, Cass County, N. Dak. | Working in Oriska, N. Dak., 3 weeks previous to earliest symptoms. Threshing near Tower City, N. Dak., during 3 weeks before earliest symptoms. |
| Tordenskjold Township, Otter Tail County. | Mapes, Nelson County, N. Dak..... | Farm hand in Mapes, N. Dak., during 3 weeks before earliest symptoms. |

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for December, 1915.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Louisiana: | | Ohio—continued. | |
| Caddo Parish..... | 1 | Hamilton County— | |
| Iberia Parish..... | 1 | Cincinnati..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 2 | Jefferson County..... | 1 |
| Minnesota: | | Mahoning County..... | 1 |
| St. Louis County— | | Montgomery County— | 3 |
| Biwabik..... | 1 | Dayton..... | |
| Ohio: | | Total..... | 17 |
| Allen County..... | 1 | Wisconsin: | |
| Butler County— | | Jefferson County..... | 1 |
| Hamilton..... | 1 | Manitowoc County..... | 1 |
| Cuyahoga County..... | 6 | Milwaukee County..... | 2 |
| Franklin County— | | Sheboygan County..... | 1 |
| Columbus..... | 1 | Total..... | 5 |
| Geauga County..... | 1 | | |

Montana Report for May, 1915.

During the month of May, 1915, one case of cerebrospinal meningitis was notified in the State of Montana, at Missoula, Missoula County.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| Baltimore, Md..... | 1 | | Elizabeth, N. J..... | 235 | 3 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 1 | 1 | Jersey City, N. J..... | 1 | 1 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 2 | 1 | Milwaukee, Wis..... | 3 | 3 |
| Bradock, Pa..... | 1 | | New Orleans, La..... | 1 | |
| Bridgeport, Conn..... | | 1 | New York, N. Y..... | 7 | 5 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 1 | | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 1 | 1 |
| Cambridge, Mass..... | 1 | 1 | Sacramento, Cal..... | 1 | 1 |
| Chelsea, Mass..... | 1 | | St. Louis, Mo..... | | 2 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 2 | | St. Paul, Minn..... | | 1 |
| Cottleville, Kans..... | 1 | 1 | Wilmington, Del..... | 3 | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 1 | | | | |

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 185.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| Akron, Ohio..... | 1 | | Manchester, N. H..... | 1 | 1 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | | 2 | Memphis, Tenn..... | 1 | |
| Berkeley, Cal..... | 1 | | Milwaukee, Wis..... | 1 | |
| Birmingham, N. Y..... | 2 | | New Orleans, La..... | | 1 |
| Boston, Mass..... | | 1 | New York, N. Y..... | | 6 |
| Bradock, Pa..... | 1 | | Passaic, N. J..... | 1 | |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 4 | 2 | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 9 | 3 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 20 | 4 | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 15 | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 2 | | Portland, Oreg..... | 1 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 13 | | Providence, R. I..... | | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 11 | 2 | Reading, Pa..... | 2 | 1 |
| Duluth, Minn..... | 2 | | Rochester, N. Y..... | 6 | |
| Evansville, Ind..... | | 1 | Sacramento, Cal..... | 1 | |
| Hartford, Conn..... | 2 | | St. Louis, Mo..... | 12 | |
| Johnstown, Pa..... | 1 | | St. Paul, Minn..... | 4 | |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 3 | | San Francisco, Cal..... | 1 | |
| Lancaster, Pa..... | 1 | | Trenton, N. J..... | | 1 |
| Lincoln, Neb..... | 1 | | Wheeling, W. Va..... | 1 | |
| Los Angeles, Cal..... | 2 | | York, Pa..... | 1 | |

MALARIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.**

During the week ended January 8, 1916, malaria was reported by cities as follows: Kansas City, Kans., 1 case; Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Memphis, Tenn., 2 deaths.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 185.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.**

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| Atlanta, Ga..... | ..... | 6 | New York, N. Y..... | 1 | 1 |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 1 | 1 | Richmond, Va..... | 1 | 1 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | ..... | 1 | Washington, D. C..... | 1 | ..... |

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

Surg. Creel reported that a rat captured December 17, 1915, at 111 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, La., was proven positive of plague infection January 13, 1916.

Dr. Creel further reported that a rat trapped at 517 Toulouse Street December 4, 1915, was proven plague infected January 19, 1916.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.**

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Akron, Ohio..... | 1 | 7 | Manchester, N. H..... | 4 | 4 |
| Berkeley, Cal..... | 1 | ..... | Nashua, N. H..... | 1 | ..... |
| Binghamton, N. Y..... | 6 | 2 | New Castle, Pa..... | 5 | ..... |
| Braddock, Pa..... | 2 | ..... | Newport, Ky..... | 2 | 2 |
| Canton, Ohio..... | 1 | 2 | Newton, Mass..... | 1 | 1 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn..... | 4 | 4 | Norristown, Pa..... | 7 | ..... |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 691 | 251 | Oakland, Cal..... | 2 | 2 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 93 | 69 | Passadena, Cal..... | 2 | 3 |
| Coffeyville, Kans..... | 5 | ..... | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 258 | 147 |
| Dayton, Ohio..... | 7 | 10 | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 164 | 92 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 15 | 32 | Reading, Pa..... | 5 | 3 |
| Duluth, Minn..... | 4 | 3 | Rochester, N. Y..... | 11 | 2 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich..... | 14 | 6 | Saginaw, Mich..... | 1 | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 3 | 4 | Salt Lake City, Utah..... | 1 | 2 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich..... | 3 | ..... | San Francisco, Cal..... | 13 | 10 |
| Kansas City, Kans..... | 4 | ..... | Schenectady, N. Y..... | 3 | 1 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 8 | 16 | Stockton, Cal..... | 3 | 2 |
| Lancaster, Pa..... | 5 | ..... | Wichita, Kans..... | 2 | ..... |
| Lincoln, Nebr..... | 2 | 2 | Wilkesburg, Pa..... | 15 | 4 |
| Los Angeles, Cal..... | 19 | 12 | Zanesville, Ohio..... | 1 | ..... |

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for December, 1915.**

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Michigan: | | Ohio: | |
| Bay County— | | Cuyahoga County— | |
| Bay City..... | 1 | Cleveland..... | 2 |
| Jackson County— | | Franklin County— | |
| Jackson..... | 1 | Columbus..... | 1 |
| Lapeer County— | | Guernsey County..... | 1 |
| Imlay City..... | 1 | Hamilton County..... | 1 |
| | | Hancock County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 3 | Jefferson County— | |
| | | Steubenville..... | 1 |
| Minnesota: | | Logan County..... | 1 |
| Benton County— | | Lucas County— | |
| Foley..... | 1 | Toledo..... | 1 |
| Hubbard County— | | Montgomery County..... | 2 |
| Nevis..... | 1 | Morrow County..... | 1 |
| Mille Lacs County— | | Muskingum County— | |
| Milo Township..... | 2 | Zanesville..... | 2 |
| Renville County— | | Richland County..... | 1 |
| Franklin..... | 1 | Wayne County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 5 | Total..... | 16 |

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.

During the week ended January 8, 1916, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Birmingham, Ala., 1 case; Los Angeles, Cal., 2 cases; New Orleans, La., 3 cases.

RABIES.**City Report for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.**

During the week ended January 8, 1916, 1 death from rabies was reported in Woburn, Mass.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.**Montana Report for May, 1915.**

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Montana: | | Montana—Continued. | |
| Carbon County..... | 1 | Richland County..... | 1 |
| Custer County..... | 3 | Rosebud County..... | 2 |
| Dawson County..... | 2 | | |
| Fallon County..... | 1 | Total..... | 13 |
| Missoula County..... | 2 | | |
| Missoula..... | 1 | | |

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 185.

SMALLPOX.**Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended January 22, 1916, five new foci of smallpox infection were reported in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Crow Wing County, Ideal Township, 5; Jenkins Township, 9; Isanti County, Spencer Brook Township, 4; Kanabec County, Grasston, 1; Washington County, Lake Elmo, 3.

Missouri—Elsberry.

Smallpox was reported present in epidemic form at Elsberry, Mo., January 17, 1916.

Texas—Houston.

During the period from October 29, 1915, to January 18, 1916, seven cases of smallpox were notified at Houston, Tex.

State Reports for December, 1915.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| Maryland: | | | | | | |
| Wicomico County— | | | | | | |
| Salisbury..... | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Total..... | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Michigan: | | | | | | |
| Delta County— | | | | | | |
| Escanaba..... | 33 | | | | 33 | |
| Gladstone..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Gratiot County— | | | | | | |
| Wheeler Township..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Huron County— | | | | | | |
| Sebewaing..... | 3 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Ingham County— | | | | | | |
| Lansing..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Iron County— | | | | | | |
| Stambaugh Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Jackson County— | | | | | | |
| Concord Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Kent County— | | | | | | |
| Walker Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Wyoming Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Grand Rapids..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Manistee County— | | | | | | |
| Dickson Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Marquette County— | | | | | | |
| Ishpeming..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Mecosta County— | | | | | | |
| Big Rapids..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Monroe County— | | | | | | |
| Monroe..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Montcalm County— | | | | | | |
| Evergreen Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sheridan..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Greenville..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Stanton..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Muskegon County— | | | | | | |
| Muskegon..... | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | |

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| Michigan—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Newaygo County— | | | | | | |
| Ensley Township..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Oceana County— | | | | | | |
| Hart..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Saginaw County— | | | | | | |
| Fremont Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Saginaw..... | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| St. Clair County— | | | | | | |
| Riley Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Wayne County— | | | | | | |
| Detroit..... | 11 | | | | 11 | |
| Total..... | 81 | | 2 | 2 | 76 | 1 |
| Minnesota: | | | | | | |
| Beltrami County— | | | | | | |
| Buzzle Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Blue Earth County— | | | | | | |
| Mankato..... | 6 | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Brown County— | | | | | | |
| Albin Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Cass County— | | | | | | |
| Pillager..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Chippewa County— | | | | | | |
| Clara City..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Montevideo..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Stoneham Township..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Faribault County— | | | | | | |
| Winnebago City..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Brush Creek Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Hennepin County— | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis..... | 22 | | 2 | 3 | 17 | |
| Mound..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Bloomington Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Medina Township..... | 5 | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Orono Township..... | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Isanti County— | | | | | | |
| Oxford Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Jackson County— | | | | | | |
| Heron Lake..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Jackson..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Middleton Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Petersburg Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Rost Township..... | 15 | | | | 15 | |
| Kandiyohi County— | | | | | | |
| Green Lake Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Lincoln County— | | | | | | |
| Tyler..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Lyon County— | | | | | | |
| Marshall..... | 12 | 1 | | 2 | 10 | |
| Russell..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Coon Creek Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Fairview Township..... | 4 | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Lynd Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Martin County— | | | | | | |
| Fairmont..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Meeker County— | | | | | | |
| Litchfield..... | 4 | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Nicollet County— | | | | | | |
| North Mankato..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| St. Peters..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Nobles County— | | | | | | |
| Adrian..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Olmstead County— | | | | | | |
| Rochester..... | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| High Forest Township..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Kalmar Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Rock Dell Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ottertail County— | | | | | | |
| Homestead Township..... | 3 | | | | | 3 |

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| Minnesota—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Polk County— | | | | | | |
| Crookston..... | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| East Grand Forks..... | 17 | | 1 | 2 | 14 | |
| Nesbit Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ramsey County— | | | | | | |
| St. Paul..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| White Bear Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Redwood County— | | | | | | |
| Sanborn..... | 22 | | 1 | | 21 | |
| North Hero Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Vesta Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Renville County— | | | | | | |
| Beaver Falls Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Boon Lake Township..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| St. Louis County— | | | | | | |
| Duluth..... | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | |
| Scott County— | | | | | | |
| Hamilton..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Stearns County— | | | | | | |
| St. Cloud..... | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Steele County— | | | | | | |
| Owatonna..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Todd County— | | | | | | |
| Ward Township..... | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Watsonwan County— | | | | | | |
| Madelia..... | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Wilkin County— | | | | | | |
| Breckenridge..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Wright County— | | | | | | |
| Montrose..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Franklin Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Marysville Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Woodland Township..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Total..... | 197 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 173 | 4 |
| Ohio: | | | | | | |
| Coshocton County..... | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Crawford County..... | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Cuyahoga County— | | | | | | |
| Cleveland..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Defiance County..... | 23 | | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| Guernsey County..... | 4 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Hamilton County— | | | | | | |
| Cincinnati..... | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Lorain County..... | 13 | | | 2 | 11 | |
| Lucas County— | | | | | | |
| Toledo..... | 5 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Mahoning County..... | 79 | | | 5 | 53 | 21 |
| Noble County..... | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Paulding County..... | 12 | | | | 9 | 3 |
| Perry County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Portage County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Sandusky County— | | | | | | |
| Fremont..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Seneca County— | | | | | | |
| Fostoria..... | 3 | | | 3 | | |
| Stark County— | | | | | | |
| Canton..... | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Tuscarawas County..... | 18 | | | | 8 | 10 |
| Williams County..... | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Wood County..... | 54 | | | | 24 | 30 |
| Total..... | 229 | | 4 | 12 | 134 | 79 |
| Wisconsin: | | | | | | |
| Ashland County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Brown County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Dodge County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Deaths. | Vaccination history of cases. | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack. | Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack. | Number never successfully vaccinated. | Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain. |
| Wisconsin—Continued. | | | | | | |
| Grant County..... | 22 | | | 2 | 20 | |
| Green County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Green Lake County..... | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Langlade County..... | 51 | | | | 51 | |
| Manitowoc County..... | 51 | | | | 51 | |
| Milwaukee County..... | 9 | | | | | 9 |
| Oconto County..... | 14 | | | | 13 | 1 |
| Outagamie County..... | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Portage County..... | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Racine County..... | 9 | | 9 | | | |
| St. Croix County..... | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Shawano County..... | 22 | | | 2 | 12 | 8 |
| Sheboygan County..... | 42 | | 1 | 1 | 37 | 3 |
| Waupaca County..... | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Winnebago County..... | 12 | | | 2 | 10 | |
| Total..... | 246 | | 12 | 7 | 199 | 28 |

Miscellaneous State Reports.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Louisiana (Dec. 1-31): | | | Montana (Sept. 1-30)—Con. | | |
| Parishes— | | | Madison County..... | 2 | |
| Acadia..... | 1 | | Musselshell County..... | 2 | |
| Beauregard..... | 1 | | Park County— | | |
| Caddo..... | 9 | | Livingston..... | 6 | |
| Calcasieu..... | 4 | | Silver Bow County..... | 3 | |
| Iberia..... | 3 | | Butte..... | 8 | |
| Jefferson Davis..... | 7 | | Toole County..... | 2 | |
| Lafayette..... | 2 | | Total..... | 26 | |
| Rapides..... | 2 | | | | |
| Total..... | 29 | | North Dakota (Dec. 1-31): | | |
| Montana (May 1-31): | | | Counties— | | |
| Cascade County..... | 1 | | Burleigh..... | 17 | |
| Deer Lodge County— | | | Cass..... | 1 | |
| Anaconda..... | 1 | | Grand Forks..... | 34 | 1 |
| Flathead County..... | 1 | | Hettinger..... | 14 | 1 |
| Gallatin County..... | 1 | | Lamoure..... | 1 | |
| Jefferson County..... | 1 | | Morton..... | 1 | |
| Lewis and Clark County— | | | McLean..... | 28 | |
| Helena..... | 1 | | Nelson..... | 4 | |
| Madison County..... | 2 | | Ransom..... | 1 | |
| Park County— | | | Renville..... | 1 | |
| Livingston..... | 1 | | Total..... | 102 | 2 |
| Silver Bow County— | | | | | |
| Butte..... | 9 | | Washington (Dec. 1-31): | | |
| Toole County..... | 1 | | Grant County..... | 1 | |
| Yellowstone County..... | 2 | | Snohomish County— | | |
| Total..... | 21 | | Everett..... | 1 | |
| Montana (Sept. 1-30): | | | Whitman County..... | 2 | |
| Blaine County..... | 2 | | Total..... | 4 | |
| Jefferson County..... | 1 | | | | |

SMALLPOX—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.**

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Butte, Mont..... | 3 | ..... | Los Angeles, Cal..... | 2 | ..... |
| Camden, N. J..... | 1 | ..... | Memphis, Tenn..... | 1 | ..... |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 1 | ..... | Milwaukee, Wis..... | 3 | ..... |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 1 | ..... | New Orleans, La..... | 12 | ..... |
| Danville, Ill..... | 1 | ..... | Oklahoma City, Okla..... | 8 | ..... |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 3 | ..... | Omaha, Nebr..... | 4 | ..... |
| Evansville, Ind..... | 6 | ..... | Portland, Oreg..... | 1 | ..... |
| Galesburg, Ill..... | 2 | ..... | Rock Island, Ill..... | 2 | ..... |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 1 | ..... | St. Paul, Minn..... | 2 | ..... |
| Grand Rapids, Mich..... | 1 | ..... | San Francisco, Cal..... | 1 | ..... |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | ..... | 1 | Sioux City, Iowa..... | 2 | ..... |
| Kalamazoo, Mich..... | 1 | ..... | Springfield, Ill..... | 15 | ..... |
| Kansas City, Kans..... | 6 | ..... | Toledo, Ohio..... | 1 | ..... |
| Lincoln, Nebr..... | 3 | ..... | Wichita, Kans..... | 1 | ..... |

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.**

During the week ended January 8, 1916, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Atlanta, Ga., 1 death; Cumberland, Md., 1 death; St. Paul, Minn., 1 death; Wilksburg, Pa., 1 case and 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 185.

TYPHOID FEVER.**State Reports for December, 1915.**

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Louisiana: | | Michigan: | |
| Acadia Parish..... | 2 | Allegan County— | ..... |
| Allen Parish..... | 3 | Allegan..... | 1 |
| Ascension Parish..... | 1 | Alpena County— | ..... |
| Avoyelles Parish..... | 2 | Alpena..... | 1 |
| Bienvenue Parish..... | 1 | Barry County— | ..... |
| Caddo Parish..... | 2 | Hastings..... | 1 |
| Calcasieu Parish..... | 108 | Berrien County— | ..... |
| Caldwell Parish..... | 1 | Sodus Township..... | 1 |
| Claiborne Parish..... | 1 | Three Oaks Township..... | 1 |
| Catahoula Parish..... | 1 | Watervliet Township..... | 2 |
| Iberia Parish..... | 2 | Stevensville..... | 1 |
| Jeff Davis Parish..... | 19 | Watervliet..... | 3 |
| Lafayette Parish..... | 6 | Benton Harbor..... | 2 |
| Plaquemines Parish..... | 1 | Niles..... | 1 |
| Pointe Coupee Parish..... | 1 | Calhoun County— | ..... |
| Rapides Parish..... | 5 | Battle Creek..... | 1 |
| St. Charles Parish..... | 2 | Cass County— | ..... |
| St. James Parish..... | 3 | Jefferson Township..... | 1 |
| St. John Parish..... | 3 | Dickinson County— | ..... |
| St. Landry Parish..... | 1 | Iron Mountain..... | 1 |
| St. Mary Parish..... | 2 | Genesee County— | ..... |
| St. Tammany Parish..... | 2 | Flint..... | 15 |
| Tangipahoa Parish..... | 2 | Grafton County— | ..... |
| Terrebonne Parish..... | 28 | North Star Township..... | 1 |
| Tensas Parish..... | 1 | Pine Lake Township..... | 1 |
| Vermilion Parish..... | 1 | Gogebic County— | ..... |
| Winn Parish..... | 1 | Ironwood..... | 3 |
| | | Huron County— | ..... |
| Total..... | 202 | Elkton..... | 1 |

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Michigan—Continued. | | Minnesota—Continued. | |
| Ingham County— | | Kandivohi County— | |
| Lansing..... | 4 | Willmar..... | 1 |
| Ionia County— | | Lake County— | |
| Ionia..... | 1 | Two Harbors..... | 2 |
| Iosco County— | | Lyon County— | |
| Tawas Township..... | 1 | Cottonwood..... | 1 |
| East Tawas..... | 1 | Nicollet County— | |
| Jackson County— | | St. Peter..... | 1 |
| Jackson..... | 4 | New Sweden Township..... | 1 |
| Kalamazoo County— | | Otter Tail County— | |
| Kalamazoo..... | 1 | Fergus Falls..... | 1 |
| Kalkaska County— | | Tordenskjold Township..... | 1 |
| Oliver Township..... | 1 | Pipestone County— | |
| Kent County— | | Ruthton..... | 1 |
| Solon Township..... | 2 | Polk County— | |
| Lowell..... | 1 | Crookston..... | 1 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 10 | Ramsey County— | |
| Marquette County— | | St. Paul..... | 10 |
| Marquette..... | 4 | White Bear..... | 1 |
| Midland County— | | Red Lake County— | |
| Homer Township..... | 2 | Red Lake Falls..... | 1 |
| Midland Township..... | 1 | Redwood County— | |
| Midland..... | 1 | Delhi Township..... | 1 |
| Monroe County— | | Rice County— | |
| Exeter Township..... | 1 | Faribault..... | 1 |
| Summerfield Township..... | 2 | Rock County— | |
| Monroe..... | 2 | Springwater Township..... | 1 |
| Montcalm County— | | Roseau County— | |
| Bushnell Township..... | 4 | Warroad..... | 1 |
| Montmorency County— | | St. Louis County— | |
| Briley Township..... | 1 | Buhl..... | 1 |
| Ogemaw County— | | Duluth..... | 7 |
| Churchill Township..... | 1 | Ely..... | 2 |
| Ontonagon County— | | Eveleth..... | 1 |
| Carp Lake Township..... | 2 | Hibbing..... | 1 |
| Saginaw County— | | Tower..... | 1 |
| Birch Run Township..... | 1 | Virginia..... | 2 |
| Maple Grove Township..... | 1 | Embarrass Township..... | 1 |
| Wheatland Township..... | 1 | Missabe Mountain Township..... | 1 |
| Saginaw..... | 3 | Genoa Location..... | 1 |
| St. Joseph County— | | Scott County— | |
| Colon..... | 1 | Belle Plaine..... | 1 |
| Wayne County— | | Spring Lake Township..... | 1 |
| Grosse Isle Township..... | 1 | Sibley County— | |
| Ford..... | 1 | Arlington..... | 1 |
| St. Clair Heights..... | 1 | Almstrong Township..... | 1 |
| Wexford County— | | Stearns County— | |
| Greenwood Township..... | 1 | Paynesville..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 96 | Stevens County— | |
| Minnesota: | | Donnelly..... | 1 |
| Bigstone County— | | Swift County— | |
| Ortonville..... | 1 | Benson..... | 1 |
| Blue Earth County— | | Wabasha County— | |
| Good Thunder..... | 1 | Wabasha..... | 1 |
| Manikato..... | 1 | Winona County— | |
| Carlton County— | | Winoona..... | 1 |
| Carlton..... | 1 | Wright County— | |
| Carver County— | | Delano..... | 1 |
| Watertown Township..... | 1 | Total..... | 77 |
| Cottonwood County— | | North Dakota: | |
| Bingham Lake..... | 3 | Burleigh County..... | 1 |
| Crow Wing County— | | Cavalier County..... | 1 |
| Brameri..... | 2 | Hettinger County..... | 5 |
| Dakota County— | | Morton County..... | 1 |
| West St. Paul..... | 1 | Ramsey County..... | 2 |
| Douglas County..... | | Total..... | 10 |
| Evansville Township..... | 1 | Ohio: | |
| Freeborn County— | | Adams County..... | 1 |
| Albert Lea..... | 1 | Allen County..... | 5 |
| Hennepin County— | | Ashtabula County..... | 5 |
| Minneapolis..... | 8 | Athens County— | |
| Hubbard County— | | Nelsonville..... | 2 |
| Akeley..... | 1 | Belmont County..... | 19 |
| Jackson County— | | Brown County..... | 1 |
| Kimball Township..... | 1 | | |

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1915—Continued.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ohio—Continued. | | Ohio—Continued. | |
| Butler County— | | Summit County— | |
| Hamilton..... | 1 | Akron..... | 13 |
| Champaign County..... | 5 | Trumbull County..... | 16 |
| Clark County..... | 3 | Tuscarawas County..... | 7 |
| Clermont County..... | 1 | Vinton County..... | 3 |
| Clinton County..... | 5 | Warren County..... | 1 |
| Columbiana County..... | 10 | Washington County..... | 7 |
| Coshocton County..... | 2 | Wayne County..... | 3 |
| Crawford County..... | 4 | Williams County..... | 1 |
| Cuyahoga County..... | 10 | Wood County..... | 1 |
| Darke County..... | 7 | Wyandot County..... | 2 |
| Delaware County..... | 3 | | |
| Fairfield County..... | 1 | Total..... | 354 |
| Fayette County..... | 2 | | |
| Franklin County— | | Washington: | |
| Columbus..... | 11 | Chelan County..... | 2 |
| Geauga County..... | 1 | Clarke County..... | 1 |
| Guernsey County..... | 7 | Columbia County..... | 1 |
| Hamilton County..... | 8 | Garfield County..... | 1 |
| Hancock County..... | 4 | Lewis County..... | 3 |
| Harrison County..... | 1 | Lincoln County..... | 1 |
| Highland County..... | 1 | Pierce County..... | 2 |
| Hocking County..... | 3 | Tacoma..... | 4 |
| Huron County..... | 10 | Skagit County..... | 1 |
| Jackson County— | | Snohomish County..... | 1 |
| Jackson..... | 4 | Everett..... | 2 |
| Jefferson County..... | 14 | Spokane County..... | 1 |
| Lawrence County..... | 3 | Spokane..... | 4 |
| Licking County..... | 1 | Walla Walla County..... | 1 |
| Logan County..... | 4 | | |
| Lorain County..... | 13 | Total..... | 25 |
| Lucas County..... | 26 | | |
| Mahoning County..... | 16 | Wisconsin: | |
| Medina County..... | 5 | Barron County..... | 1 |
| Mercer County..... | 1 | Columbia County..... | 1 |
| Miami County— | | Dane County..... | 2 |
| Piqua..... | 4 | Dunn County..... | 1 |
| Monroe County..... | 1 | Fond du Lac County..... | 1 |
| Montgomery County— | | Iowa County..... | 3 |
| Dayton..... | 12 | Iron County..... | 1 |
| Morrow County..... | 1 | Jefferson County..... | 1 |
| Muskingum County..... | 2 | La Crosse County..... | 7 |
| Noble County..... | 2 | Manitowish County..... | 2 |
| Ottawa County..... | 3 | Marinette County..... | 1 |
| Perry County..... | 1 | Milwaukee County..... | 4 |
| Pickaway County..... | 3 | Oconto County..... | 1 |
| Pike County..... | 1 | Racine County..... | 2 |
| Portage County..... | 4 | Rock County..... | 1 |
| Preble County..... | 1 | Trempealeau County..... | 1 |
| Richland County..... | 11 | Winnebago County..... | 1 |
| Ross County..... | 7 | | |
| Sandusky County..... | 6 | Total..... | 31 |
| Scioto County..... | 4 | | |
| Seneca County..... | 12 | | |
| Stark County..... | 4 | | |

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Montana Reports for May and September, 1915.

| Place. | New cases reported. | Place. | New cases reported. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| May: | | September—Continued. | |
| Blaine County..... | 6 | Custer County..... | 7 |
| Cascade County..... | 3 | Dawson County..... | 3 |
| Great Falls..... | 1 | Fergus County..... | 3 |
| Fergus County..... | 3 | Flathead County— | |
| Flathead County..... | 2 | Kalispell..... | 2 |
| Hill County..... | 2 | Granite County..... | 2 |
| Lewis and Clark County— | | Hill County..... | 12 |
| Helena..... | 5 | Lewis and Clark County— | |
| Park County— | | Helena..... | 5 |
| Livingston..... | 1 | Lincoln County..... | 1 |
| Lincoln County..... | 3 | Meagher County..... | 1 |
| Prairie County..... | 2 | Missoula County..... | 5 |
| Silverbow County— | | Missoula..... | 7 |
| Butte..... | 1 | Prairie County..... | 1 |
| Yellowstone County— | | Sheridan County..... | 9 |
| Billings..... | 1 | Stillwater County..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 30 | Sweet Grass County..... | 3 |
| | | Teton County..... | 8 |
| September: | | Yellowstone County..... | 1 |
| Beaverhead County..... | 3 | Billings..... | 5 |
| Blaine County..... | 2 | Total..... | 92 |
| Cascade County— | | | |
| Great Falls..... | 11 | | |

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.

| Place. | Cases. | Deaths. | Place. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Atlantic City, N. J..... | 2 | | Morristown, N. J..... | 2 | |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 7 | 2 | Nashua, N. H..... | 1 | |
| Beaver Falls, Pa..... | 1 | | Nashville, Tenn..... | 2 | 1 |
| Binghamton, N. Y..... | 1 | | New Bedford, Mass..... | 6 | |
| Birmingham, Ala..... | 1 | | New Castle, Pa..... | 2 | |
| Boston, Mass..... | | 3 | New Haven, Conn..... | 1 | |
| Braddock, Pa..... | 1 | | New Orleans, La..... | 8 | 3 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 4 | 1 | New York, N. Y..... | 14 | 2 |
| Cambridge, Mass..... | 1 | | Oklahoma City, Okla..... | | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 11 | 5 | Omaha, Nebr..... | 1 | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 5 | 2 | Orange, N. J..... | 1 | |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 2 | | Philadelphia, Pa..... | 7 | 5 |
| Danville, Ill..... | 2 | | Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 7 | 3 |
| Dayton, Ohio..... | 1 | 2 | Plainfield, N. J..... | 2 | |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 10 | | Portland, Oreg..... | 2 | |
| Duluth, Minn..... | 1 | | Providence, R. I..... | 3 | |
| Elgin, Ill..... | 1 | | Richmond, Va..... | 1 | |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 4 | | Rochester, N. Y..... | | 2 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind..... | 2 | | Rutland, Vt..... | 1 | |
| Galveston, Tex..... | 1 | 1 | Sacramento, Cal..... | 1 | |
| Grand Rapids, Mich..... | 8 | 1 | St. Louis, Mo..... | 3 | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 1 | | St. Paul, Minn..... | 4 | |
| Hoboken, N. J..... | 1 | | San Diego, Cal..... | 1 | 1 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 2 | 1 | San Francisco, Cal..... | 3 | |
| Jersey City, N. J..... | 1 | 1 | Seranton, Pa..... | 1 | |
| Johnstown, Pa..... | | 1 | Springfield, Mass..... | 2 | |
| Kenosha, Wis..... | 3 | | Springfield, Ohio..... | 1 | |
| Lancaster, Pa..... | 2 | | Superior, Wis..... | 3 | |
| Lawrence, Mass..... | 4 | | Tacoma, Wash..... | 2 | |
| Little Rock, Ark..... | 1 | | Toledo, Ohio..... | 5 | 1 |
| Los Angeles, Cal..... | 3 | | Washington, D. C..... | 2 | 1 |
| Lowell, Mass..... | 1 | | Wheeling, W. Va..... | 8 | |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 2 | | Wilmington, Del..... | 3 | |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 3 | 1 | York, Pa..... | 4 | |
| Montclair, N. J..... | 1 | | Zanesville, Ohio..... | 2 | |

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for December, 1915.

| State. | Cases reported. | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|
| | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Scarlet fever. |
| Louisiana..... | 22 | 22 | 25 |
| Michigan..... | 399 | 188 | 440 |
| Minnesota..... | 226 | 230 | 331 |
| North Dakota..... | 26 | 19 | 21 |
| Ohio..... | 1,045 | 1,791 | 1,315 |
| Washington..... | 20 | 19 | 71 |
| Wisconsin..... | 153 | 1,468 | 186 |

Montana Reports for May and September, 1915.

During the month of May, 1915, 8 cases of diphtheria, 109 cases of measles, and 41 cases of scarlet fever were reported in Montana; and during the month of September, 1915, 5 cases of diphtheria, 4 cases of measles, and 5 cases of scarlet fever were reported in the same State.

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916.

| City. | Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuber- culosis. | |
|---|---|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Over 500,000 inhabitants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 581,605 | 199 | 33 | 1 | 138 | 3 | 21 | | 23 | 17 |
| Boston, Mass. | 745,139 | 314 | 51 | 8 | 59 | 1 | 53 | 1 | 34 | 18 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2,447,045 | 1,002 | 161 | 18 | 96 | 1 | 222 | 7 | 221 | 90 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 656,975 | 299 | 40 | 5 | 79 | | 31 | 4 | 39 | 13 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 554,717 | 279 | 58 | 4 | 76 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 22 | 21 |
| New York, N. Y. | 5,468,190 | 1,880 | 413 | 40 | 290 | 5 | 168 | 4 | 412 | 166 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1,683,664 | 858 | 71 | 13 | 89 | | 27 | 2 | 81 | 66 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 571,981 | 344 | 27 | 8 | 214 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 18 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 745,988 | 338 | 75 | 5 | 11 | | 21 | | 37 | 20 |
| From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 461,335 | 191 | 21 | 7 | 434 | 3 | 11 | | 18 | 11 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 406,706 | 147 | 17 | 2 | 53 | | 11 | | 26 | 19 |
| Jersey City, N. J. | 300,133 | 86 | 17 | 1 | 2 | | 17 | | 25 | 10 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 465,367 | 181 | 8 | 1 | 3 | | 5 | | 56 | 28 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 428,062 | 127 | 26 | 4 | 259 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 17 | 7 |
| New Orleans, La. | 366,481 | 125 | 61 | | | | 3 | | 14 | 17 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 1,416,912 | 201 | 29 | 1 | 3 | | 25 | | | 18 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 330,834 | 58 | | | 6 | | 1 | | 5 | 5 |
| Washington, D. C. | 358,679 | 141 | 32 | 1 | 17 | | 13 | | 21 | 7 |
| From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus, Ohio. | 209,722 | 71 | 10 | 1 | | | 9 | | 7 | 5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 265,578 | 102 | 3 | | 4 | | 12 | | 8 | 6 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 289,879 | | 11 | 1 | 4 | | 20 | | 2 | 8 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 272,833 | 61 | 5 | | 6 | | 4 | | 8 | 2 |
| Providence, R. I. | 250,025 | 103 | 12 | 2 | 13 | | 12 | 1 | | 15 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 250,747 | 65 | 9 | | 27 | | 2 | | 10 | 7 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 241,999 | 66 | 11 | 1 | 35 | | 11 | | 10 | 7 |
| From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 184,873 | | | 1 | | | 7 | | | 10 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 174,108 | 41 | | | | | 2 | | 10 | 6 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 118,434 | 63 | 8 | | | | 7 | | 1 | 3 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 111,609 | 42 | 11 | 1 | 2 | | 10 | | 6 | 5 |
| Camden, N. J. | 104,349 | | 3 | | 15 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Dayton, Ohio. | 125,509 | 62 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | 29 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 126,901 | 55 | 7 | 3 | | | 5 | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 125,759 | 38 | 5 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 108,969 | 51 | 5 | | 38 | | 1 | | 12 | 2 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 112,121 | 34 | 10 | | | | 1 | | 5 | 3 |

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916—Continued.

| City. | Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuber- culosis. | |
|---|---|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lynn, Mass. | 100,316 | 30 | 8 | — | 65 | — | 16 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 146,113 | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 5 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 115,978 | 42 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 114,694 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | 6 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 147,095 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — |
| Oakland, Cal. | 190,803 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 12 | — | 5 | — |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 135,455 | — | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | 78 | 2 | — | — |
| Reading, Pa. | 105,094 | 36 | 3 | — | 261 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Richmond, Va. | 154,674 | 81 | 8 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 5 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | 113,567 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Seranton, Pa. | 144,081 | — | 12 | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| Springfield, Mass. | 103,216 | 30 | 9 | — | 7 | — | 8 | — | 2 | — |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 187,840 | 80 | 7 | — | 149 | 2 | 16 | — | 15 | 14 |
| Trenton, N. J. | 109,212 | 59 | 10 | 2 | 111 | 2 | 2 | — | 8 | 3 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 160,523 | 67 | 8 | — | 4 | — | 3 | — | 5 | 4 |
| From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akron, Ohio. | 82,958 | — | 8 | 2 | — | — | 15 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Atlantic City, N. J. | 55,806 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — |
| Bayonne, N. J. | 67,582 | — | 5 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — |
| Berkeley, Cal. | 54,879 | 12 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 53,082 | 18 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| Brockton, Mass. | 65,746 | 14 | 6 | — | — | — | 8 | — | 4 | 2 |
| Canton, Ohio. | 59,139 | 13 | 4 | — | 8 | — | 13 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 60,427 | 30 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 58,576 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 91,913 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 11 | — | 9 | — | 5 | 2 |
| Elizabeth, N. J. | 84,550 | 36 | 12 | 2 | 219 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 72,125 | 23 | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 74,352 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 70,754 | 25 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 7 | 1 |
| Hoboken, N. J. | 76,104 | 29 | 19 | — | 5 | — | 4 | — | 2 | 3 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 66,585 | — | 3 | — | 63 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 96,854 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 50,269 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 98,197 | 27 | 7 | — | 38 | 1 | 7 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 55,158 | 24 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malden, Mass. | 50,067 | 21 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Manchester, N. H. | 76,959 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 56,536 | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| New Britain, Conn. | 52,203 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Oklahoma, Okla. | 88,158 | 21 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Passaic, N. J. | 69,010 | 29 | 2 | — | 58 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Pawtucket, R. I. | 58,156 | 21 | 3 | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rockford, Ill. | 53,761 | 17 | 3 | — | 36 | — | 5 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Sacramento, Cal. | 64,806 | 25 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Saginaw, Mich. | 54,815 | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 |
| San Diego, Cal. | 51,115 | 21 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Schenectady, N. Y. | 95,265 | 12 | 3 | — | 4 | — | 9 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Sioux City, Iowa. | 55,588 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Somerville, Mass. | 85,460 | 30 | 2 | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 3 | 1 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 67,030 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| Springfield, Ill. | 59,468 | — | 8 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Springfield, Ohio. | 50,804 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Troy, N. Y. | 77,738 | 28 | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 1 | — |
| Wichita, Kans. | 67,847 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa. | 75,218 | 19 | 5 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Wilmington, Del. | 93,161 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| York, Pa. | 50,543 | — | 4 | — | 38 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — |
| From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alameda, Cal. | 27,031 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brookline, Mass. | 31,934 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Butler, Pa. | 26,587 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Butte, Mont. | 42,918 | 22 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Chelsea, Mass. | 32,452 | 42 | 3 | — | 41 | — | 5 | — | 3 | 3 |
| Chicopee, Mass. | 28,688 | 12 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Cumberland, Md. | 25,564 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Danville, Ill. | 31,554 | 18 | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Dubuque, Iowa. | 39,650 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| East Orange, N. J. | 41,155 | 11 | 2 | — | 29 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 |

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 8, 1916—Continued.

| City. | Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau). | Total deaths from all causes. | Diphtheria. | | Measles. | | Scarlet fever. | | Tuber- culosis. | |
|---|---|---|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elgin, Ill. | 27,844 | 20 | | | 2 | | | | | 4 |
| Everett, Mass. | 38,307 | 11 | 2 | | 3 | | 7 | | 2 | 1 |
| Fitchburgh, Mass. | 41,144 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 41,076 | 20 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Haverhill, Mass. | 47,774 | 14 | 3 | | 1 | | 6 | | 3 | 3 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 47,364 | 17 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Kenosha, Wis. | 30,319 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Kingston, N. Y. | 26,632 | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 31,522 | 14 | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 39,703 | 14 | | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 43,028 | 20 | 3 | | 3 | | 4 | | | |
| Lorain, Ohio. | 35,662 | | | | | | 5 | | | |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 32,385 | 9 | 4 | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Madison, Wis. | 30,084 | | 1 | | 25 | | | | | 2 |
| Medford, Mass. | 25,737 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Montclair, N. J. | 25,550 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Nashua, N. H. | 27,114 | | | | 4 | | 3 | | | |
| New Cashe, Pa. | 40,351 | | 5 | | | | 4 | | | |
| Newport, Ky. | 31,722 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Newport, R. I. | 29,631 | 66 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Newton, Mass. | 43,085 | 21 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Niagara Falls, N. Y. | 36,240 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| Norristown, Pa. | 30,833 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Orange, N. J. | 32,524 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Pasadena, Cal. | 43,559 | 14 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 39,725 | | 4 | | | | | | 4 | |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | 37,580 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Portsmouth, Va. | 38,610 | 12 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Racine, Wis. | 45,507 | 12 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Roanoke, Va. | 41,929 | 12 | 6 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Rock Island, Ill. | 27,961 | 19 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | |
| Steubenville, Ohio. | 26,631 | 21 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Stockton, Cal. | 34,508 | 16 | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Superior, Wis. | 45,285 | 11 | | | | | 10 | | | 1 |
| Taunton, Mass. | 35,957 | 15 | 1 | | 6 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Waltham, Mass. | 30,129 | 14 | 3 | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Wheeling, W. Va. | 43,097 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 15 | | | | | 2 |
| Williamsport, Pa. | 33,495 | 14 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 28,264 | 10 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Zanesville, Ohio. | 30,406 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| From 10,000 to 25,000 inhab- itants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. | 14,979 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Beaver Falls, Pa. | 13,316 | | 2 | | 57 | | 2 | | | |
| Biddeford, Me. | 17,570 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Braddock, Pa. | 21,810 | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | |
| Cairo, Ill. | 15,593 | 6 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Clinton, Mass. | 13,075 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Coffeyville, Kans. | 16,765 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 22,480 | 10 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Galesburg, Ill. | 23,923 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Harrison, N. J. | 16,555 | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Kearny, N. J. | 22,533 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| Kokomo, Ind. | 20,312 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Long Branch, N. J. | 15,057 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Marquette, Wis. | 14,610 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Melrose, Mass. | 17,166 | 8 | | | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Morristown, N. J. | 13,158 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Muscatine, Iowa. | 17,287 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| Nanticoke, Pa. | 22,441 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Newburyport, Mass. | 15,195 | 7 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| New London, Conn. | 20,771 | 5 | 6 | | | | 2 | | | |
| North Adams, Mass. | 12,019 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Northampton, Mass. | 19,846 | 10 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | |
| Plainfield, N. J. | 23,280 | 17 | 2 | | 23 | | 2 | | | |
| Rutland, Vt. | 14,524 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | 12,842 | 6 | | | 14 | | | | | 1 |
| Stelton, Pa. | 15,337 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Wilkinsburg, Pa. | 22,361 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 18 | | | | 3 | |
| Woburn, Mass. | 15,862 | 11 | | | | | | | | |

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

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended November 27, 1915, 4,444 rats were examined at Hongkong. No plague infection was found.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended December 11, 1915, 243 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found.

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil.

During the month of November, 1915, 47 cases of plague, with 16 deaths, and 1 fatal case of yellow fever were notified at Guayaquil.

Mortality Among Rats—Fleas.

During the month of November, 1915, excessive mortality among rats was reported at Guayaquil, and fleas were reported to be numerous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended January 1, 1916, 302 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

GREECE.

Typhus Fever—Saloniki and Vicinity.

Outbreaks of typhus fever were reported December 10, 1915, among troops at Yehije-Vardar, about 35 miles northwest of Saloniki, and in the city of Saloniki.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.**Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 28, 1916.¹****CHOLERA.**

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------------|
| India: | | | | |
| Calcutta..... | Nov. 21-27..... | ..... | 27 | |
| Rangoon..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 4.... | 11 | 9 | |
| Persia: | | | | |
| Enzeli..... | Nov. 6-12..... | ..... | 10 | Nov. 22, 1915: Still present. |
| Essaleme..... | Nov. 28..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Gazian..... | Nov. 6-12..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Karkhan-Roud..... | Nov. 28..... | ..... | 38 | And in vicinity. |
| Kazvin..... | Nov. 27..... | ..... | 10 | |
| Rescht..... | Nov. 24..... | ..... | ..... | And vicinity: Present. |

PLAGUE.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|--|
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo..... | Nov. 21-27..... | 2 | 2 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong..... | do..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Guayaquil..... | Nov. 1-30..... | 47 | 16 | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Assiout Province..... | Dec. 17..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Garbieh Province..... | do..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Athens..... | Dec. 8-20..... | ..... | 1 | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay..... | Dec. 5-11..... | 7 | 7 | Total, Nov. 28-Dec. 4, 1915: Cases, 5,271; deaths, 3,722. |
| Calcutta..... | Nov. 21-27..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Madras Presidency..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 11..... | 769 | 530 | |
| Rangoon..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 4..... | 12 | 13 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore..... | Nov. 21-27..... | 2 | ..... |  |

SMALLPOX.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Australia: | | | | |
| New South Wales..... | | | | Total, Dec. 10-16, 1915: Cases, 25. |
| Bega district..... | Dec. 10-16..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Gloucester district..... | do..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Newcastle district..... | do..... | 19 | ..... |  |
| Sydney..... | do..... | 3 | ..... |  |
| Rooty Hill district..... | do..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | Dec. 5-18..... | 43 | 10 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Nanking..... | do..... | ..... | ..... | Present. |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria..... | Dec. 21-27..... | 3 | ..... |  |
| Cairo..... | Oct. 8-14..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| France: | | | | |
| Paris..... | Dec. 5-11..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Breslau..... | Dec. 12-18..... | 1 | 1 | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay..... | Dec. 5-11..... | 15 | 7 | |
| Madras..... | do..... | 5 | 4 | |
| Rangoon..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 4..... | 7 | 4 | |
| Manchuria: | | | | |
| Harbin..... | Nov. 15-28..... | 5 | ..... |  |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Frontera..... | Dec. 19-25..... | 14 | 5 | |
| Guadalajara..... | Dec. 12-25..... | 18 | 7 | |
| Monterey..... | Dec. 13-Jan. 2..... | 9 | ..... |  |
| Piedras Negras..... | Jan. 10-16..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Tampico..... | Dec. 21-Jan. 10..... | ..... | 22 | |
| Vera Cruz..... | Jan. 3-9..... | 20 | 12 | |

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 Jan. 28, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------------------------------|
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Cairo..... | Oct. 1-21..... | 10 | 4 | |
| Port Said..... | Oct. 1-7..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Berlin..... | Dec. 5-11..... | | 1 | |
| Stettin..... | Dec. 19-25..... | | 5 | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Saloniki..... | Dec. 10..... | | | Present among troops. Do. |
| Yehije-Vardar..... |do..... | | | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Guadalajara..... | Dec. 25-31..... | 6 | 2 | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Petrograd..... | Nov. 21-27..... | 1 | 1 | |

YELLOW FEVER.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---|---|--|
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Guayaquil..... | Nov. 1-30..... | 1 | 1 | |

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 21, 1916.

CHOLERA.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|---|
| Austria-Hungary..... | | | | Total, Oct. 25-Nov. 1, 1915; Cases, 107; deaths, 36. |
| Croatia-Slavonia..... | Oct. 18-Nov. 1.... | 102 | 32 | |
| Hungary..... |do..... | 16 | 11 | |
| Borneo: | | | | |
| Putatan..... | Oct. 17-23..... | 2 | | |
| India: | | | | |
| Calcutta..... | Oct. 31-Nov. 20.... | | 45 | |
| Benzada..... | Oct. 7-Nov. 27..... | | 3 | |
| Madras..... | Nov. 7-Dec. 4..... | 5 | | |
| Madras Presidency..... | Nov. 6-19..... | | 9 | |
| Mandalay..... | Oct. 24-Nov. 27..... | | 36 | |
| Mergui..... | Oct. 23-Nov. 20.... | | 8 | |
| Myingyan..... | Oct. 19-Nov. 6..... | | 10 | |
| Pakkoku..... | Oct. 10-Nov. 6..... | | 45 | |
| Prome..... | Nov. 14-27..... | | 47 | |
| Rangoon..... | Oct. 31-Nov. 20.... | 35 | 32 | |
| Toungoo..... | Oct. 7-Nov. 27..... | | 42 | |
| Indo-China: | | | | |
| Saigon..... | Oct. 25-31..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Java..... | | | | Oct. 15-Nov. 15: Cases, 69; deaths, 48. |
| Batavia..... | Oct. 26-Nov. 15.... | 45 | 31 | |
| Brebes..... | Oct. 15-23..... | 6 | 6 | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Moscow..... | Nov. 14-27..... | 4 | 1 | |

PLAGUE.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----|----|--|
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Bahia..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 11... | 8 | 4 | |
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo..... | Oct. 24-Nov. 13... | 9 | 9 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong..... | Nov. 7-20..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Garbieh, province..... | Dec. 6-7..... | 2 | 1 | |
| Minieh, province..... | Nov. 27-Dec. 9.... | 9 | 9 | |
| Port Said..... | Aug. 13-26..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Syra Island..... | Jan. 16..... | 16 | 10 | |

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 21, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|---|
| India. | | | | |
| Bombay | Nov. 9-Dec. 4 | 24 | 22 | Oct. 31-Nov. 27, 1915: Cases, 18,240; deaths, 13,051. |
| Karachi | Nov. 7-20 | 2 | 2 | |
| Madras Presidency | Oct. 16-Nov. 5 | | 118 | Madras Presidency, Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1915: Cases, 141,356; deaths, 109,095. |
| Do. | Nov. 12-19 | | 34 | |
| Mandalay | Oct. 24-Nov. 27 | | 58 | |
| Rangoon | Oct. 1-Nov. 20 | 23 | 22 | |
| Indo-China: | | | | |
| Saigon | Oct. 25-Nov. 13 | 7 | 4 | |
| Java | | | | |
| Kediri residency | Oct. 22-Nov. 4 | 137 | 129 | Oct. 22-Nov. 4, 1915: Cases, 293; deaths, 277. |
| Madison residency | do. | 1 | 1 | |
| Paseroean residency | do. | 6 | 8 | |
| Surabaya residency | do. | 2 | 2 | |
| Surabaya | Nov. 5-11 | 2 | 2 | |
| Surakarta residency | Oct. 22-Nov. 4 | 147 | 137 | |
| Mauritius | Oct. 1-Nov. 4 | 8 | | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Siberia— | | | | |
| Transbaikai Province | October, 1914 | 16 | 13 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | Oct. 31-Nov. 6 | 2 | 2 | |

SMALLPOX.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|----|--|
| Australia: | | | | |
| Newcastle district | Nov. 19-Dec. 9 | 34 | | |
| Sydney | Dec. 3-9 | 3 | | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Hungary— | | | | |
| Budapest | Nov. 21-Dec. 11 | 299 | | |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro | Nov. 14-Dec. 4 | 61 | 15 | |
| Canada: | | | | |
| Ontario— | | | | |
| Fort William and Port Arthur | Dec. 19-25 | 1 | | |
| Quebec— | | | | |
| Montreal | do | 1 | | |
| Canary Islands: | | | | |
| Grand Canary | Nov. 23 | | | Epidemic. |
| Ceylon: | | | | |
| Colombo | Oct. 24-Nov. 13 | 6 | 2 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Foochow | Nov. 21-27 | | | Present. |
| Tientsin | do | | 2 | |
| Nanking | Nov. 7-27 | | | Present. |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Cairo | Sept. 3-16 | 2 | | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Oppeln, Govt. district | Nov. 21-27 | 1 | | |
| Saxony | do | 1 | | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay | Nov. 7-Dec. 4 | 18 | 9 | |
| Calcutta | Nov. 7-20 | | 2 | |
| Madras | Nov. 7-Dec. 4 | 19 | 8 | |
| Rangoon | Oct. 31-Nov. 20 | 5 | 2 | |
| Italy: | | | | |
| Turin | Nov. 22-Dec. 5 | 6 | | |
| Java | | | | |
| Batavia | Nov. 1-15 | 14 | 8 | Oct. 15-Nov. 15: Cases, 267; deaths, 54. |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Agascalientes | Dec. 13-Jan. 2 | 11 | 7 | |
| Frontera | Nov. 21-Dec. 18 | 72 | 19 | |
| Guadalajara | Dec. 5-11 | 3 | | |
| Hermosillo | Dec. 12-Jan. 1 | 44 | 9 | |
| Progreso | Dec. 5-18 | 2 | | |
| Tampico | Dec. 7-20 | | 11 | |
| Vera Cruz | Dec. 13-Jan. 1 | 34 | 29 | |
| Portugal: | | | | |
| Lisbon | Dec. 5-26 | 4 | | |

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

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to 21, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--|
| Russia: | | | | |
| Petrograd..... | Oct. 24-Nov. 13... | 57 | 13 | |
| Riga..... | Nov. 14-20..... | 1 | | Aug. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 10; deaths, 1. |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Madrid..... | Nov. 1-30..... | | 22 | |
| Valencia..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 18... | 108 | 2 | |
| Switzerland: | | | | |
| Basel..... | Nov. 29-Dec. 4... | 7 | | |
| Turkey in Asia: | | | | |
| Beirut..... | Oct. 10-30..... | 23 | 12 | |
| Union of South Africa: | | | | |
| Johannesburg..... | Oct. 17-23..... | 2 | | |
| Uruguay: | | | | |
| Montevideo..... | Oct. 1-31..... | 1 | | |

TYPHUS FEVER.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----|-----|---|
| China: | | | | |
| Antung..... | Nov. 22-Dec. 5... | 2 | | |
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria..... | Nov. 12-18..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Cairo..... | Aug. 13-Sept. 16... | 24 | 19 | |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Berlin..... | Nov. 21-Dec. 4... | | 4 | |
| Hanover..... | do..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Lübeck..... | Nov. 7-20..... | 3 | 1 | |
| Königsberg..... | Nov. 28-Dec. 18... | 9 | 3 | |
| Stettin..... | Dec. 5-11..... | | 1 | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Dundee..... | Dec. 12-18..... | 3 | | |
| Liverpool..... | Dec. 5-18..... | 3 | 2 | |
| Greece: | | | | |
| Saloniki..... | Oct. 24-Nov. 27... | | 170 | |
| Italy: | | | | |
| Florence..... | Oct. 1-30..... | 20 | 2 | |
| Java: | | | | Oct. 15-Nov. 15, 1915: Cases, 38; deaths, 12. |
| Batavia..... | Oct. 26-Nov. 15... | 8 | 2 | |
| Samarang..... | Oct. 22-28..... | 2 | | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Aguascalientes..... | Dec. 13-Jan. 2... | | 12 | Estimated number cases, 1,500. |
| Mexico City..... | Dec. 23..... | | | Prevalent. |
| Queretaro..... | Dec. 16..... | | | Prevalent. Estimated number |
| Salina Cruz..... | Dec. 16-21..... | 1 | | cases, 500. |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Moscow..... | Dec. 7-27..... | 28 | 5 | |
| Petrograd..... | Oct. 24-Nov. 20... | 14 | 2 | |
| Riga..... | Nov. 14-20..... | 12 | | |
| Vladivostok..... | Oct. 8-28..... | 11 | 4 | |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Madrid..... | Nov. 1-30..... | | 1 | |
| Turkey in Asia: | | | | |
| Aleppo..... | Oct. 26-Nov. 1... | | | Estimated deaths, 200 daily. |
| Mersina..... | Nov. 21-27..... | 3 | | |

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO.

Harrison Antinarcotic Law—Held to be Constitutional—Section 2 Construed—Records to be Kept by Physicians.

UNITED STATES *v.* CHARTER, 227 Fed. Rep., 331. (May 26, 1915.)

The Federal law of December 17, 1914 (the Harrison Antinarcotic Act), is constitutional.

The indiscriminate and unrestrained use of opium, coca, and their derivatives is well known to be a great evil, gravely affecting the general welfare of the country. These drugs are exclusively foreign products, and it is entirely within the power of Congress, in the interest of the general welfare, to exclude their importation entirely or so to regulate the traffic in them in this country that their importations may be traced.

The defendant was charged with giving an order for a drug which is included in the provisions of the Harrison Antinarcotic Act, and failing either to preserve a duplicate of the order or to keep a record of the amount of the drug dispensed by him, as required by section 2 of the act. The court held that the indictment charged an offense under the act.

KILLITS, District Judge: The defendant is indicted under act December 17, 1914, entitled "An act providing for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon, all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes." (38 Stat., 785, c. 1.) The defendant has pleaded not guilty, and now comes requesting leave to withdraw his plea and file, first, a motion to quash, and, secondly, in case his motion is overruled, a demurrer.

These attacks upon the indictment are exhibited to the court, and we consider them and the argument upon them in determining whether leave should be granted to withdraw the plea of not guilty. Substantially the motion and the demurrer cover the same grounds, which are to the effect that the act is unconstitutional, in that it violates provisions of the Constitution enumerated in the following order: The tenth amendment, the ninth amendment, section 9 of article 1, and the fifth amendment; that it violates the right of contract between the State of Ohio and the defendant, assumed to exist in the fact that he has been licensed to practice as a physician in this State; that it is an act actually designed to regulate the use of certain drugs, but is masquerading as one purporting to raise revenue; that it is not uniform in its character, but is intended to affect a special class of persons only, namely, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and druggists.

Some of these objections to this act answer themselves so plainly that they require no discussion. So far as the present case is concerned, we consider only that objection which assumes the act to be an attempt to exercise a police power only. We are not content to hold that the only ground upon which the constitutionality of this act can be sustained is that it is designed to protect the revenues of the United States. The indiscriminate and unrestrained use of opium, coca, and their derivatives is well

known to be a great evil, gravely affecting the general welfare of the country. These are exclusively foreign products, and it is entirely within the power of Congress, in the interest of the general welfare, to exclude their importation entirely, or to so regulate the traffic in them in this country that their importations may be traced. A careful study of the act shows that the various provisions for registration, recording, etc., are effective in the tracing of the origin of a drug derived from these foreign products, to the end that infractions of the revenue laws may be ascertained. We therefore approve the general view of the law expressed by Judge Neterer, in *United States v. Brown*, 224 Fed., 135 [Public Health Repts., Dec. 10, 1915, p. 3631], in the Western District of Washington.

We are referred to a recent opinion by Judge Thomson, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, quashing an indictment drawn under section 8 of the law.¹ But, inasmuch as the indictment before us is drawn under an entirely separable provision of the act, neither the holding of Judge Thomson nor many of the constitutional invalidities urged against the act by counsel in this case, are in our judgment, applicable.

Defendant is indicted under this portion of section 2:

Every person who shall give an order as herein provided to any other person for any of the aforesaid drugs shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause to be made a duplicate thereof on a form to be issued in blank for that purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in case of the acceptance of such order, shall preserve such duplicate for said period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by the officers, agents, employees, and officials hereinbefore mentioned. Nothing contained in this section shall apply—

(a) To the dispensing or distribution of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this act in the course of his professional practice only: *Provided*, That such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall keep a record of all such drugs dispensed or distributed, showing the amount dispensed or distributed, the date, and the name and address of the patient to whom such drugs are dispensed or distributed, except such as may be dispensed or distributed to a patient upon whom such physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon shall personally attend; and such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of dispensing or distributing such drugs, subject to inspection, as provided in this act.

It is charged in the indictment in each count that the defendant gave an order to a certain person for one of the prohibited drugs; that he failed to preserve a duplicate of the order for two years, as provided; and that he also failed to keep a record of the amount of the drug by him then and there dispensed and distributed. The pleader is not attempting to plead in this way two violations of the law, nor is he attempting to plead in the alternative. He rightfully construes the provisions quoted as providing that a physician is excused from failing to keep on file for inspection a duplicate of an order by him given to the patient only when he keeps a record of his dispensing; which record may be inspected as provided in the act. The pleading therefore alleges the absence of the exception which makes the provision for the retention of the duplicate of an order unnecessary.

We are unable to find that any of the provisions of section 8 have a relation to a case depending upon facts such as are alleged in this indictment. The application to withdraw the plea to the indictment, that a motion to quash or a demurrer may be filed, is overruled, with exceptions.

¹ Public Health Reports Jan. 21, 1916, p. 143.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CALIFORNIA.

Tenement Houses—Construction, Maintenance, and Occupation. (Chap. 572, Act May 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and repealing an act entitled "An act to regulate the building and occupancy of tenement houses in incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, approved April 16, 1909, statutes of California of 1909, page 948," and approved April 10, 1911, statutes of California of 1911, page 860, and approved June 13, 1913,¹ statutes of California, 1913, page 737, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the tenement-house act, and its provisions shall apply to all incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California. It shall be the duty of the department of health of incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties to enforce all the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California shall have and are hereby given authority to designate and charge by ordinance any other department than the department of health with the enforcement of this act or any portion thereof: *Provided,* That the department of health of incorporated towns, incorporated cities, and cities and counties shall always have supervision over and shall enforce the provisions of this act relating to sanitation, ventilation, and health in all tenement buildings not in course of actual construction or alteration, and shall issue the permit hereinafter mentioned, entitled "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction." In the event that an incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county shall by municipal ordinance designate another and different department than the department of health to enforce the provisions of this act or any of them which by the provisions of this act may by such ordinance be transferred to the control of another department than the department of health, all powers not so transferred shall be and remain in the department of health: *Provided, however,* That the commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the provisions of this act which do not deal with actual construction of tenement houses in all incorporated towns, incorporated cities, cities and counties in the State of California whenever said commission finds or discovers a violation or violations of the provisions of this act and notifies the local department of health in writing of such violation or violations and said local department of health does not, within 30 days thereafter, enforce this act in the instances specified in said written notice: *Provided, however,* That the said commission of immigration and housing of California shall enforce the act only in the instances specified in said written notice.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act certain words and phrases are defined as follows:

¹ Reprint No. 264 from the P. H. R., p. 88.

A "tenement house" is any house or building, or portion thereof, of more than one story, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let, or hired out, to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of four families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by three families so living and cooking, and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or some or any of them.

Provided, That a building of not more than two stories in height, which is designed, built, rented, leased, let, or hired out, to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of not more than four families living independently of each other, and so constructed that each section is arranged to be occupied as the home or residence of a separate family and each section having an entirely independent and separate entrance and stairway from the street or from an outside vestibule on the level of the first floor of said building and with no room, hall, bath room, water-closet, kitchen, or other convenience used in common by two or more families occupying said building, shall not come within the definition of a tenement house contained in this act.

An "apartment" in a tenement house is a room or a suite of rooms which is occupied, or is intended or designed to be occupied as a family domicile.

A "yard" is an open unoccupied space on the same lot with a tenement house, situated in the rear of said tenement house: *Provided*, That in case of a corner lot the yard may be placed in the rear of either frontage.

A "court" is an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a tenement house. A court not extending to the street or yard is an inner court. A court extending to the street or yard and bounded on three sides by a tenement house on the same lot is an outer court. If it extends to the street it is a street court. If it extends to the yard it is a yard court. If it extends from the street to the yard it is a street-to-yard court. A court bounded on one side and both ends by a tenement house and on the remaining side by a lot line is a "lot-line" court.

A "court" bounded on one side and one end by a tenement house and on the remaining side by lot line and the remaining end open to the street or yard is a lot-line outer court.

A "shaft" includes exterior and interior shafts, whether for air, light, elevator, dumbwaiter, or any other purpose. A vent shaft is one used solely to ventilate or light a water-closet compartment or bathroom.

A "public hall" is a hall, corridor, or passageway not within an apartment.

A "private hall" is a hall, passageway, corridor, or vestibule within an apartment.

A "stair hall" includes the stairs, stair landings, and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance hall and roof.

A "basement" is a story partly below the level of the curb, the ceiling of which is not less than 7 feet above the curb level.

A "cellar" is any story partly or wholly below the level of the curb, the ceiling of which is less than 7 feet above the curb level.

A fireproof tenement house is one the walls of which are constructed of brick, stone, iron, or other incombustible material, and in which there are no wooden beams or lintels, and in which the floors, roofs, stair halls, and public halls are built entirely of brick, stone, iron, or other hard incombustible material, and in which no woodwork or other inflammable material is used in any of the partitions, furrings, or ceilings. But this definition shall not be construed as prohibiting elsewhere than in the stair halls or entrance halls, the use of wooden flooring on top of the fireproof floors or the use of wooden sleepers, nor as prohibiting wooden handrails, and hardwood treads.

A "wooden tenement" is a tenement of which the exterior walls or a portion thereof are of wood. Wooden buildings covered with metal, plaster, terra cotta, or veneered with masonry are wooden structures.

For the purpose of this act the greatest horizontal linear dimension of any building shall be its length and the next greatest horizontal linear dimension its width.

The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the main front of the building to the top of the highest point of the roof beams in case of flat roofs, and for high-pitched roofs the average height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of the building.

For a building erected upon a street corner, the measurements shall be taken from the curb level opposite the center of either front.

When the ground upon which the walls of a structure are built is above the street level, the average level for the ground adjoining the walls may be taken instead of the curb level for the height of such structure.

SEC. 3. A building not erected for use as a tenement house, if hereafter altered or converted to such use, shall thereupon become subject to all of the provisions of this act affecting tenement houses hereafter erected.

SEC. 4. No tenement house shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. If any tenement house or any part thereof be erected, altered, or occupied contrary to law, such tenement house shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the department of health or the department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause such building to be vacated, and such building shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform with the law.

SEC. 5. No tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than 90 per cent of a corner lot or more than 75 per cent of any other lot, except as otherwise provided in this act: *Provided*, That the space occupied by open iron fire escapes erected and constructed according to law shall not be deemed a part of the lot occupied, but that the space occupied by fireproof stairs, and by vent shafts 32 square feet or less in area, shall be considered as part of the lot occupied. For the purposes of this section the measurements may be taken at the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level), except where rooms on the ground floor are to be used for sleeping apartments.

SEC. 6. By corner lot is meant a lot situated at the junction of two streets, or of a street and public alley or other public thoroughfare or public park, not less than 16 feet in width. Any portion of the width of such lot distant more than 50 feet from such junction shall not be regarded as part of a corner lot, but shall be subject to the provisions of this act respecting other than corner lots. Where, in any corner lot, the two frontages are of unequal length, either street frontage may be taken as the width of the lot. Street frontage alone and not alley frontage shall be considered in determining such lesser frontage.

SEC. 7. The height of no tenement house hereafter erected shall by more than one-half exceed the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

SEC. 8. Behind every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a yard extending across the entire width of the lot and at every point open from the ground to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes may project not over 4 feet from the rear line of the house. The depth of said yard, measured from the extreme rear wall of the house toward the rear line of the lot, shall be as provided in the following sections:

SEC. 9. Except upon a corner lot, as provided in section 10, or upon a lot running through from street to street, or street to public alley, or public park, as provided in section 11, the depth of the yard behind every tenement house hereafter erected 60 feet in height shall not be less than 12 feet in every part. Said yard shall be increased in depth 2 feet for every additional 12 feet in height of the building or fraction thereof, and may be decreased in depth 1 foot for every 12 feet in height of the building less than 60 feet; but it shall never be less than 10 feet in depth in every part.

In the event that two tenement houses or a tenement house and another structure of more than one story in height are constructed or erected upon the same lot, then and in that event the full yard space as set forth in this section shall be provided for each

of such buildings. In no case shall two buildings of more than one story in height abut upon the yard of a width as herein provided for a single tenement house.

To determine the depth of yard as described in this section, the measurement shall be taken of the rear wall of such tenement house abutting on said yard and from the top of such wall to the level of the floor of the yard at such rear wall.

SEC. 10. The depth of the yard behind every tenement house hereafter erected upon a corner lot shall be not less than 10 feet in every part and at every point open and unobstructed from the level of the second tier of beams (the second floor level): *Provided*, That where any such lot is less than 100 feet in depth the depth of the yard be not less than 10 per centum of the greatest depth of such lot, but shall never be less than 5 feet in every part, nor less than the minimum width of an outer court on the lot line as prescribed by this act. If rooms on the ground floor are used as sleeping apartments, the yard shall be taken from the ground up. When a corner lot is more than 50 feet in width, the yard for that portion in excess of 50 feet shall conform to the provisions of section 9 of this act.

SEC. 11. Whenever a tenement house is hereafter erected upon a lot which runs through from one street to another street or public alley or public park and said lot is not more than 150 feet in depth one-half of the width of the street or alley upon which the yard abuts may be included in the depth of the yard required by sections 9 and 10, but said one-half not to exceed in width the depth of the yard for such lot provided in sections 9 and 10: *Provided*, That on such lot no tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than 90 per centum of a corner lot or more than 75 per centum of any other lot.

One-half the width of the rear street or public alley or public park immediately behind said lot may be included in the portion of lot that is left uncovered in computing the percentage: *Provided*, That whenever said one-half the width of said rear street or public alley or public park equals or exceeds the depth of yard required in section 10, if the lot be a corner lot, or in section 9 if the lot be not a corner lot, only such portion of such street, or public alley, or public park, may be included in computing the percentage to be left uncovered as will equal the depth of yard required for said lot.

When one-half the width of such rear street, or public alley, or public park is less than the depth of the yard required for such lot by the provisions of sections 9 and 10, it may be included in computing the percentage of the lot to remain uncovered.

If a lot is surrounded upon its four sides by streets or streets and public alleys 20 feet or more wide or public parks over 24 feet wide, the provisions relating to yards in sections 8, 9, 10, and 11 need not be complied with, provided that the tenement house to be constructed on such lot does not occupy more than 75 per centum of the lot and contains an outer court at least 80 feet deep and of a width twice as great as the depth prescribed for yards in section 9, and open to one of the surrounding streets, public alleys, or public parks: *Provided*, That said outer court shall not be required to be of a depth which shall leave less than 50 feet between the rear line of said court and the line of said lot immediately behind said court.

SEC. 12. No court or vent shaft of a tenement house hereafter erected shall be covered by a roof or skylight, but every such vent shaft or court shall be at every point open from at least 2 feet above the floor of the lowest apartment abutting upon such vent shaft or court to the sky, unobstructed, except that open iron fire escapes, as required by law, or by ordinances or regulations of incorporated towns, incorporated cities or cities and counties, may project into the court, but not more than 4 feet from the wall of the house. All courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall conform to the requirements of the following sections.

Except that recesses may be built on the street or yard or a court, provided the depth of same is no greater than the width and that their area be not counted in computing the area of the court.

SEC. 13. The outer courts of all tenement houses hereafter erected shall have not less than the following minimum widths nor more than the following maximum lengths:

| Building. | Least width. | Maximum length. |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Fect. In.</i> | <i>Fect.</i> |
| Two stories..... | 4 0 | 16 |
| Three stories..... | 4 6 | 25 |
| Four stories..... | 5 6 | 30 |
| Five stories..... | 6 0 | 35 |
| Six stories..... | 8 0 | 35 |
| Seven stories..... | 10 0 | 40 |
| Eight stories or more..... | 12 0 | 40 |

The length of outer courts shall not be more than the maximum lengths given in the above table unless 6 inches be added to the minimum widths for each additional 5 feet or fraction thereof in length. The lot-line outer courts and street to yard courts shall have the same minimum width as outer courts but are not governed by the provision in this section regarding maximum lengths.

SEC. 14. The inner courts of all tenement houses hereafter erected shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts, not less than the widths and areas as follows:

| Building. | Area. | Least width. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Square feet.</i> | <i>Fect.</i> |
| Two stories..... | 75 | 6 |
| Three stories..... | 120 | 7 |
| Four stories..... | 160 | 8 |
| Five stories..... | 250 | 12 |
| Six stories..... | 400 | 16 |
| Seven stories..... | 625 | 20 |
| Eight stories or more..... | 840 | 24 |

Provided, That when only the windows of kitchens containing not more than 75 square feet of floor area or of bathrooms or toilets open or are designed to open upon an inner court and said court is entirely open and free from obstruction from the bottom hereof to the sky, said court shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than the areas and widths specified in the following table:

| Building. | Area. | Least width. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Square feet.</i> | <i>Fect.</i> |
| Two stories..... | 75 | 6 |
| Three stories..... | 84 | 7 |
| Four stories..... | 112 | 8 |
| Five stories..... | 144 | 12 |
| Six stories..... | 240 | 16 |
| Seven stories..... | 360 | 20 |
| Eight stories or more..... | 400 | 20 |

SEC. 15. Lot-line courts in tenement houses hereafter erected shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than those specified in the following table:

| Building. | Area. | Least width. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Square feet.</i> | <i>Fect.</i> |
| Two stories..... | 50 | 4 |
| Three stories..... | 72 | 6 |
| Four stories..... | 105 | 7 |
| Five stories..... | 180 | 9 |
| Six stories..... | 300 | 12 |
| Seven stories..... | 490 | 14 |
| Eight stories or more..... | 595 | 17 |

Provided, That when only the windows of kitchens containing not more than 75 square feet of floor area or of bath rooms or toilets open or are designed to open upon a lot-line court and said court is entirely open and free from obstruction from the bottom thereof to the sky, said court shall have areas and minimum widths in all parts not less than the areas and widths specified in the following table:

| Building. | Area. | Least width. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Square feet.</i> | <i>Fect.</i> |
| Two stories..... | 50 | 4 |
| Three stories..... | 50 | 4 |
| Four stories..... | 60 | 6 |
| Five stories..... | 108 | 9 |
| Six stories..... | 144 | 12 |
| Seven stories..... | 168 | 14 |
| Eight stories or more..... | 225 | 15 |

SEC. 16. Every inner court, including lot line courts, shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at the bottom. Such intakes shall always communicate directly with the street or yard, and shall consist of an unobstructed passageway, not less than 3 feet wide and 6 feet 6 inches high, which shall be left open, or if not open there shall always be provided in such passageway open grilles and transoms one at each end of a size not less than 10 square feet each, and such open grilles or transoms shall never be covered with glass or in any other way. In case the court does not go down below the second floor level, the intake shall consist of unobstructed open ducts having an open interior area of not less than 16 square feet at any point and covered at each end with a wire screen of not less than 1-inch mesh. Such duct shall be so arranged as to be easily cleaned out. These ducts or intakes must in any case be either of fireproof construction or lined with No. 26 galvanized iron on inside.

SEC. 17. No existing tenement house shall (unless the rear of the lot upon which it stands abuts upon a public alley at least 10 feet wide) hereafter to be enlarged or its lot be diminished so that there will not be a yard immediately behind said tenement house building of the size required by this act for tenement house buildings hereafter constructed. Where a tenement house, now or hereafter erected, stands upon a lot, other than a corner lot, no other building shall hereafter be placed upon the front or rear of that lot, unless the minimum distance between such buildings shall be at least 10 feet, if neither building exceeds the height of one story; or 12 feet if either building exceeds the height of one story, but not the height of two stories, and so on, 2 additional feet to be added to such minimum distance of 10 feet for every story more than one in the height of the highest building on such lot. Every rear tenement hereafter erected, or every tenement that hereafter becomes a rear tenement by the erection of a building or buildings on the front of the same lot, shall have direct access to a street, or to a public alley at least 16 feet wide, by a passageway not less than 5 feet wide by 7 feet high.

SEC. 18. In every tenement house hereafter erected every room, except water-closet compartments and bathrooms, shall have a window or windows of the area required by section 19 of this act, opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or a court of the dimensions specified in sections 8 to 16 of this act, and such windows shall be located so as to properly light all portions of such rooms.

SEC. 19. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the total window area of each room within each apartment, except water-closet compartments and bathrooms, shall be at least one-eighth of the superficial area of the room, except in the cellar or basement, where it shall be one-sixth, and the upper half of all windows shall be made so as to open the full width. The total window area of any such room shall never be less than 12 square feet, measured to outside of sash.

SEC. 20. In every tenement house hereafter erected all rooms, except water-closet compartments and bathrooms, shall be of the following dimensions: In each apartment there shall be at least one room containing not less than 120 square feet of floor area, and each other room shall contain at least 90 square feet of floor area. Each room shall be in every part not less than 9 feet from the finish floor to the finished ceiling: *Provided*, That an attic room need be but 9 feet high in but half its area. Except that small closets, and water-closet compartments, and bathrooms may be not less than 7 feet 6 inches in height and except that kitchens or pantries may be less than 90 square feet of area; provided that same are not occupied or intended or designed to be occupied as bedrooms.

SEC. 21. In every tenement house hereafter erected an alcove in any room shall be separately lighted and ventilated and must conform to all the requirements of other rooms, and shall not be less than 90 square feet in area. No part of any room in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be inclosed or subdivided at any time, wholly or in part, by a curtain or portiere, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a separate window as herein required, and shall have a floor area of not less than 90 square feet: *Provided, however*, That closets or alcoves of not more than 25 square feet floor area do not come within the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful to do any cooking or prepare any food in closets or alcoves unless they conform to all the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of this act relative to windows.

SEC. 22. In every tenement house which is hereafter erected, which is occupied or arranged to be occupied by more than two families on any floor, or which exceeds four stories and cellar in height, every public hall or stair hall shall have at least one window at each floor opening directly upon the street or upon a yard or court, except as otherwise provided in this section. Any part of a hall divided off from any other part of said hall by a door or doors shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section; and if no window from such hall opens directly upon a street or upon a yard or court, there shall be a skylight over each such public hall with louvres and at least 20 square feet of glass area over buildings two stories in height. The area of glass in such skylight shall be increased at a ratio of 6 square feet for each additional story in height of the building, and a stair well be provided. The clear open area of such stair well at each floor to be equal to one-third of the area of the glass in such skylight, and all doors leading from such public halls shall be provided with translucent glass panel of an area of not less than 5 square feet for each door and also with fixed transom of translucent glass over each door: *Provided*, That in a stair hall that does not have a window opening directly upon a street or upon a yard or court in lieu of such window a skylight with louvres and at least 20 square feet of glass area shall be constructed in the roof over such stairway.

SEC. 23. In every tenement house hereafter erected, one at least of the windows provided to light each public hall or part thereof shall have an area of at least 12 square feet measured to outside of sash.

SEC. 24. In every tenement house hereafter erected, the windows required by law on each floor to light or ventilate stair halls, shall be at least 15 square feet of area measured to outside of sash. Sash doors in entrance halls and public halls shall be deemed the equivalent of a window for lighting purposes, provided that such doors contain the amount of glazed surface prescribed for windows.

SEC. 25. Every vent shaft hereafter constructed in a tenement house shall be at least 16 square feet in area, and the least dimension of such vent shaft shall be at least 4 feet; and, if such vent shaft is above 50 feet in height, measured from the bottom to the top of said shaft, such vent shaft shall throughout its entire height be increased in area 3 square feet for each addition of 12 feet or fraction thereof above 50 feet.

Every such vent shaft shall be constructed of fireproof materials or shall be covered on the outside (weather side) with metal and on the inside (room side) with metal lath and plaster, excepting that portion of such vent shaft extending from the ceiling of the topmost story of the building may be covered with metal on both sides in lieu of metal lath and plaster.

Every such vent shaft shall be provided with an air intake or duct at the bottom, communicating with the street or yard or a court; such air intake shall be 3 square feet in total area; such air intake may be divided into not more than three separate ducts running between the joists or otherwise, and shall in all cases be placed as nearly horizontal as possible. Such ducts shall be constructed of fireproof material and shall enter the shaft at or near the bottom thereof, and shall be provided with a wire screen of not more than 1-inch mesh at each end. Plumbing, gas, steam, or other similar pipes may be placed in a vent shaft.

SEC. 26. In every apartment of four or more rooms in a tenement house hereafter erected, access to every living room and bedroom and to at least one water-closet compartment shall be had without passing through any bedroom.

SEC. 27. In no tenement house hereafter erected shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes unless all of the following conditions of this act be complied with, and at least two-thirds of the basement shall be above grade for building: *Provided*, In each case of each such room the ceiling shall be at least 7 feet above the adjoining street grades and actual ground levels.

(1) Such rooms shall be at least 9 feet in every part from the floor to the ceiling.

(2) There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the regulations and ordinances relating to water-closets of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the tenement house is or is to be built.

SEC. 28. If the basement of any tenement house hereafter erected is used or designed to be used for living purposes it shall have all walls below the ground level and all cellar or lower floors damp proofed and waterproofed. When necessary to make such floors and walls damp proof and waterproof, the damp proofing and waterproofing shall run through the walls as high as the ground level and continue throughout the floor. All cellars and basements in such tenement houses shall be properly lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the department charged with the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 29. In every tenement house hereafter erected the bottom of all shafts, courts, areas, and yards which extend to the basement for light or ventilation of living rooms, shall not be more than 2 feet above the floor of the lowest apartment abutting on such court, shaft, area, or yard. In every tenement house all shafts, courts, areas, and yards shall be properly graded and drained and connected with the street or sewer so that all water may pass freely through into it, and when required by the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall be properly concreted.

SEC. 30. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment a proper sink with running water.

SEC. 31. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet in a separate compartment within each apartment, and one shower bath or bathtub in a separate compartment shall be provided on each floor for every 10 rooms or fraction thereof and arranged so that one bathtub or shower is accessible to each apartment: *Provided*, That where there are apartments consisting of but one or two rooms there may be one water-closet compartment for every two such apartments accessible from each such apartment through the public hall, and not more than 20 feet distant from an entrance of each such apartment.

Each compartment shall not be less than 2 feet 4 inches wide and shall be inclosed with plastered partitions which shall extend to the ceiling.

Every such water-closet compartment shall have a window or windows of at least 6 square feet total area opening directly upon a vent shaft, court, street, or yard.

However, a bathtub or shower may be placed in a separate water-closet compartment where neither bathtub or shower or water-closet are to be used by more than one apartment.

Every water-closet compartment shall be provided with proper means for lighting same by night.

The floor of every such water-closet compartment shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, cement, or some other nonabsorbent waterproof material, which shall be satisfactory to the department charged with the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 32. No wooden tenement house shall hereafter be erected which shall contain more than 150 rooms exclusive of bathrooms.

SEC. 33. No wooden tenement house exceeding three stories in height, exclusive of cellar, shall hereafter be erected. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade, provided no part of the said building is over three stories in height: *Provided, however*, That a wooden tenement containing a basement or a full first story the floor of which is not below the level of the curb may, where such basement or story is not used or designed to be used for living purposes, be constructed with not more than three stories of living apartments above such basement or such first story: *And provided, further*, That when three stories of living apartments are constructed or designed to be constructed or occupied above such first story or basement of a wooden tenement such first story or basement shall not be of such height as to have more than 14 feet or less than 9 feet between the finished floor and finished ceiling.

Where such wooden tenement contains three stories designed for living purpose, no stores shall be placed therein.

Whenever in a wooden tenement three stories of apartments designed for living purposes are constructed above such last-mentioned basement or story, such basement or story may contain reception or amusement rooms, not to exceed five in number, which shall be for the use of the tenants of the building and are not to be used for commercial purposes, and shall not contain apartments used or designed to be used for living purposes.

Every tenement house may contain not to exceed five such reception or amusement rooms for the use of the tenants of the building and not to be used for commercial purposes. Every reception or amusement room shall have a minimum floor area of not less than 150 square feet and a minimum width of not less than 10 feet and shall have a window or windows therein, opening upon a street or public alley, or other public thoroughfare or public park, or court or yard, as follows:

When such room contains not more than 180 square feet of floor area the window area, if said room is not a basement room, shall be not less than one-eighth the superficial area of said room, and if located in a basement shall be not less than one-sixth the superficial area of such room, and the upper half of the windows shall be made so as to open the full width.

No reception or amusement room containing more than 180 square feet of floor area shall have a lesser window area than that provided for such rooms containing 180 square feet of floor area.

No such reception or amusement room shall be used for lodgings, sleeping apartments, or family domicile.

Whenever such reception or amusement rooms are placed in a wooden tenement building or in a tenement which is not a wooden tenement, the story or basement in which such rooms are located shall have a minimum height between the finished floor and finished ceiling of not less than 9 feet.

No wooden tenement shall contain more than three stories used or designed to be used for living purposes and a basement containing living apartments shall be counted as a story in determining the number of stories of a tenement house. Such tenement house may step up or down to follow the grade.

SEC. 34. A nonfireproof tenement house may be built four stories in height, provided the exterior walls are all of brick or stone or concrete and all other municipal requirements for this class of buildings are complied with. If in addition to above requirements all joists, girders, studding, furring, and the soffits of stairs be lathed with metal lath and plastered, such tenement houses may be built not to exceed six stories, provided the height limits imposed by municipal ordinance for all buildings of this particular class be not exceeded. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade, provided that no part of said building exceeds the number of stories provided for in this section.

SEC. 35. Every tenement house hereafter erected exceeding six stories or parts of stories in height (above the curb) shall be a fireproof tenement house. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 36. Every tenement house shall be provided and equipped with standpipes and with metallic fire escapes, combined with suitable metallic balconies, platforms, and railings, as provided for or which shall be provided for by the ordinances of the incorporated town, incorporated city or city and county in which the tenement house is situated. No incumbrance of any kind shall at any time be placed before, upon, or against any stairway, steps or landings, or fire escapes in or upon any tenement house. All fire escapes upon tenement houses shall be kept in good order and repair and every exposed part thereof shall at all times be protected against rust by durable paint.

SEC. 37. Every tenement house hereafter erected more than two stories in height shall have a stairway not less than 3 feet in width leading to an opening onto the roof and provided with a penthouse over such a stairway (such penthouse to be constructed on the inside and ceiling of the same materials as required in this section for the walls inclosing stairway and provided with a door). Such stairway shall be provided with proper handrail and be inclosed with walls of fireproof materials or wood studs lathed on the stair side with metal lath and plaster, or such wood studs may be covered with metal in lieu of metal lath and plaster. Any door opening from such stairway to the roof space shall be covered on the stair side with metal. The soffits of all such stairs shall be covered with metal or metal lath plastered.

SEC. 38. Every tenement house hereafter erected more than two stories in height shall have at least one flight of stairs extending from the entrance floor to the roof, and the stairs and public halls therein shall be at least 3 feet wide in the clear, and every nonfireproof tenement house containing not more than 50 rooms shall have a secondary flight of stairs running from the top floor down to the second floor and not less than 2 feet 6 inches wide. A fire escape may take the place of this second stairway, provided said fire escape connects directly with a public hallway or is accessible to each apartment.

SEC. 39. Every nonfireproof tenement house hereafter erected containing over 50 rooms, exclusive of bathrooms, above the entrance story shall also have an additional flight of stairs for every additional 80 rooms or fraction thereof; if said house contains not more than 100 rooms above the entrance story, in lieu of an additional stairway the stairs, stair halls, and entrance halls throughout the entire building shall be at least one-half wider than is specified in sections 38 and 42 of this act. However, where an additional flight of stairs is added in accordance with the provisions of this section, the secondary stairway required in section 38 may be omitted.

SEC. 40. Every fireproof tenement house hereafter erected containing over 120 rooms above the entrance story, exclusive of bathrooms, shall have an additional flight of stairs for every additional 120 rooms or fraction thereof; but if said house contains not

more than 180 rooms above the entrance story, exclusive of bathrooms, in lieu of an additional stairway the stairs, stair halls, and entrance halls throughout the entire building may each be at least one-half wider than is specified in sections 38 and 42 of this act; and if such house contains not more than 300 rooms above entrance story, exclusive of bathrooms, in lieu of four stairways there may be but three stairways, provided that one of such stairways and the stair halls and entrance halls connected therewith are at least one-half wider than is specified in sections 38 and 42 of this act.

SEC. 41. Each flight of stairs mentioned in the last two sections shall have an entrance on the entrance floor from the street or street court, or from an inner court which connects directly with the street. All stairs shall be constructed with a rise of not more than 8 inches, and with treads not less than 9 inches wide, exclusive of nosings. Where winders are used all treads at a point 18 inches from the strings on the wall side shall be at least 10 inches wide.

SEC. 42. Every entrance hall in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be at least 3 feet 6 inches in the clear from the entrance up to and including the stair inclosure, and beyond this point 3 feet wide in the clear. In every tenement house hereafter erected, access shall be had from the street to the yard, either in a direct line or through a court.

SEC. 43. In nonfireproof tenement houses hereafter erected no closet of any kind shall be constructed under any stairway leading from the first story exclusive of the cellar, to the upper stories, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from incumbrance.

SEC. 44. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be an entrance to the cellar or other lowest story from the outside of said building.

SEC. 45. No tenement house shall be increased in height or its lot decreased so that its yard shall be diminished to less than is required by sections 8 to 11 inclusive of this act, or so that a greater percentage of the lot shall be occupied by buildings or structures than provided for in section 5 of this act. For the purpose of this section, the measurements for computing the percentage of lot to be occupied may be taken at the level of the second tier of beams, the second floor level, except in tenement houses where rooms on the ground floor are to be occupied as sleeping apartments: *Provided*, That the space occupied by open iron fire escapes and by chimneys or flues located in yards and attached to the house, which do not exceed 5 square feet in area and do not obstruct the light or ventilation, shall not be deemed part of the lot occupied.

SEC. 46. No tenement house shall be increased in height so that said building shall exceed in height by more than one-half the width of the widest street on which it stands.

SEC. 47. Any shaft or court used or intended to be used to light or ventilate rooms intended to be used for living purposes, and which may hereafter be placed in tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, shall not be less in area than 25 square feet, or less than 4 feet in width in any part, and such shaft shall under no circumstances be roofed or covered over at the top with a roof or skylight.

SEC. 48. Any additional room or hall that is hereafter constructed or created in a tenement house shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this act applicable to tenement houses to be erected hereafter, except that such rooms may be the same height as the other rooms of the same story of the house.

SEC. 49. No tenement house shall be so altered that any room or public hall or stairs shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose.

SEC. 50. No part of any room in any tenement house shall hereafter be inclosed or subdivided, wholly or in part, by a curtain, portière, fixed or movable partition, or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a window as required by section 18 of this act, and have a floor area of

not less than 90 square feet: *Provided, however,* That closets or alcoves of not more than 25 square feet in area do not come within the provisions of this section.

SEC. 51. Every new water-closet hereafter placed in a tenement house, except one provided to replace a defective or antiquated fixture in the same location, shall comply with the provisions of section 31 of this act relative to water-closets in tenement houses hereafter erected.

SEC. 52. No existing wooden tenement house shall hereafter be increased in size so as to contain more than 150 rooms exclusive of bathrooms.

SEC. 53. No wooden tenement house shall be increased in height so as to exceed three stories exclusive of the cellar. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade, provided no part of said building is over three stories in height.

SEC. 54. A nonfireproof tenement house may hereafter be altered to be four stories in height, provided the exterior walls are all of brick or stone or concrete and all other municipal requirements for this class of buildings are complied with. If in addition to the above requirements all joists, girders, studding, furring, and the soffits of stairs be lathed with metal lath and plastered, such tenement houses may be built not to exceed six stories, provided the height limits imposed by municipal ordinances for all buildings of this particular class be not exceeded. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section. However, the building may step up or down to follow the grade, provided no part of the said building exceeds the number of stories provided for in this section.

SEC. 55. No tenement house shall hereafter be altered to exceed six stories or parts of stories in height unless it is a fireproof tenement house. A cellar is not a story within the meaning of this section.

SEC. 56. No stairs leading to the roof in any tenement house shall be removed or replaced with a ladder, unless a new stairway is built in conformity with requirements of section 37.

SEC. 57. No public hall or stairs in a tenement house shall be reduced in width so as to be less than the minimum width prescribed in sections 38 and 42 of this act.

SEC. 58. In every tenement house containing 15 rooms or more, where the public halls and stairs are not in the opinion of the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose, sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep a proper light burning in the hallway near the stairs upon each floor from sunrise to sunset.

SEC. 59. In every tenement house containing 15 rooms or more, a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways, near the stairs, upon the entrance floor, and upon the second floor above the entrance floor of said house, every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, and upon all other floors of the said house from sunset until 10 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 60. No water-closets shall be maintained in the cellar of any tenement house without a special permit in writing from the health department, or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose, which shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the maintenance of such closets.

SEC. 61. In every tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act at least one water-closet shall be provided for every two families: *Provided, however,* That the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose may exempt any tenement house existing prior to the passage of this act from the provision in this section above contained, whenever, in the judgment of said department, it would not be detrimental to the health of the occupants of said tenement house and the written permit be signed by an officer of said department authorized so to do and filed in said department as a part of its records: *Provided further,* That the above exemption shall not apply to extensions of or additions to tenement houses existing prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 62. In no now existing tenement house shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted, or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered, or converted to be occupied for living purposes, unless all of the following conditions of this act be complied with, and at least two-thirds of the basement shall be above grade for building: *Provided*, In each case it shall be at least 7 feet above the street grade and actual ground level. Such rooms shall be at least 8 feet 6 inches high in all now existing tenement houses in every part, from the floor to the ceiling. There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the regulations and ordinances relating to water-closets of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the tenement house is or is to be built. All walls shall be damp-proofed, and there shall be an open area way extending to bottom of basement floor and running clear across outside of at least one room in each apartment.

SEC. 63. In all tenement houses the floor and wall surfaces beneath and around all water-closets and sinks shall be maintained in good order and repair, and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

SEC. 64. The owner of every tenement house shall see that such house and all parts thereof shall be kept in good order and the roof shall be kept so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained and conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping on the ground or causing dampness in the walls, ceilings, yards, or areas.

SEC. 65. The owner of every tenement house shall see that such house and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, or garbage, or other matter in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas, or alleys connected or belonging to the same.

SEC. 66. The walls of all yard courts, inner courts, and shafts, unless built of light-colored brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner, lessee, or tenant, or shall be painted a light color and so maintained.

SEC. 67. In all tenement houses, the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose may require the walls and ceilings of every room that does not open directly on the street to be kalsomined white or painted with white paint when necessary to improve the lighting of such rooms, and may require this to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

SEC. 68. No wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any tenement house unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom and said wall and ceiling thoroughly cleaned.

SEC. 69. The owner of every tenement house shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other matter.

SEC. 70. No horse, cow, calf, swine, goat, rabbit, or sheep, chickens or poultry shall be kept in a tenement house, or within 20 feet thereof on the same lot, and no tenement house or the lot or premises thereof shall be used for a lodging house or stable or for the storage or handling of rags.

SEC. 71. Whenever there shall be more than eight families living in any tenement house, in which the owner does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper, or some responsible person who shall reside in said house and have charge of same, as the department charged with the enforcement of this act shall so require.

SEC. 72. No room in any tenement house shall be so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than 400 cubic feet of air to each person occupying such room.

SEC. 73. No tenement house or any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any combustible article, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the department of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, which are charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, or regulations relating

to the erection of buildings, the protection of public health, and police and fire protection. No tenement house nor any part thereof, nor of the lot upon which it is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any article dangerous or detrimental to life or health, nor for the storage, keeping, or handling of feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers, or rags.

SEC. 74. No bakery and no place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in any tenement house which is not fireproof throughout, unless the ceilings and side walls of said bakery or place where fat boiling is done are made safe by fireproof materials around the same, and there shall be no openings, either by door or window, dumb-waiter shafts, or otherwise, between said bakery or said place where fat is boiled in any tenement house and the other parts of said building.

SEC. 75. All transoms and windows opening into halls from any portion of a tenement house where paint, oil, spirituous liquors, or drugs are stored for the purpose of sale or otherwise, shall be glazed with wire glass or they shall be removed and closed up as solidly as the rest of the wall. And all doors leading into such hall from such portion shall be made fireproof.

SEC. 76. All scuttles and penthouses and all stairs or ladders leading thereto shall be easily accessible to all tenants of the building, and kept free from incumbrance and ready for use at all times. No scuttle and no penthouse door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

SEC. 77. No room in a tenement house erected prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be occupied for sleeping purposes unless it shall have a window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard not less than 10 feet deep, or above the roof of an adjoining building, or upon a court of not less than 20 square feet in area, open to the sky without roof or skylight, unless such room is located on the top floor and is adequately lighted and ventilated by a skylight opening directly to the outer air, or is on the top floor and has a window opening upon a court not less than 10 square feet in area and not more than 3 feet below the top of the walls of said court. Every room in such tenement house, regardless of the use thereof, shall comply with the above provisions; or, if the room be not used for sleeping purposes, shall be provided with a sash window, opening into an adjoining room in the same apartment, which latter room either opens directly on the street or on a yard of the above dimensions. Said sash window shall be a vertically sliding-pulley hung sash not less than 3 feet by 5 feet between stop beads; both halves shall be made so as to readily open, and shall be glazed with translucent glass, and so far as possible it shall be in line with windows in outer rooms opening on the street or yard as to afford a maximum of light and ventilation.

SEC. 78. In all now existing tenement houses whenever a public hall on any floor is not light enough in the day time to permit a person to read in every part thereof without the aid of artificial light, the wooden panels in the doors located at the ends of the public halls and opening into rooms shall be removed and ground glass or other translucent glass or wire glass panels of an aggregate area of not less than 4 square feet for each door shall be substituted; or said public hall may be lighted by a window at the end thereof with the plane of the window at right angles to the axis of said hall, said window opening upon the street or upon a yard or court.

SEC. 79. In all now existing tenement houses, the woodwork inclosing all water-closets shall be removed from the front of said closets and the space underneath the seat shall be left open. The floor and other surface beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light colored paint.

SEC. 80. In all now existing tenement houses the woodwork inclosing sinks or lavatories located in rooms, located in public halls or stairs shall be removed, and the space underneath sink or lavatory shall be left open. The floors and wall sur-

faces beneath and around the sink or lavatory shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be well painted.

SEC. 81. In all now existing tenement houses there shall be at the bottom of every shaft or inner court a door or window giving sufficient access to each shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out.

SEC. 82. In all tenement houses erected prior to the passage of this act, where a connection with a sewer is possible, all school sinks, privy vaults, or other similar receptacles used to receive fecal matter, urine, or sewage, shall be completely removed and the place where they are located properly disinfected under the direction of the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance for that purpose. Such appliances shall be replaced by individual water-closets of durable nonabsorbent material, properly sewer connected, and with individual traps, and properly connected flush tanks providing an ample flush of water to thoroughly cleanse the bowl. Each water-closet shall be located in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, and such compartment shall contain a window of not less than 3 square feet in area opening directly to the street, or yard, or on a court of the minimum size prescribed in section 25 of this act. The floors of the water-closet compartment shall be waterproof as provided in section 31 of this act. Where water-closets are placed in the yard to replace school sinks or privy vaults, the structure containing the water-closets shall not exceed 10 feet in height; such structure shall be provided with a ventilating skylight in the roof, of adequate size, and each water-closet shall be located in a compartment separated completely from every other water-closet. Proper and adequate means for lighting the structure at night shall be provided. There shall be provided at least one water-closet for every two families in every tenement house existing on the day this act takes effect, subject to the provisions of section 61 of this act. Except as in this section otherwise provided, such water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be in accordance with the ordinances and regulations in relation to plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 83. Every tenement house of more than two stories in height erected prior to the passage of this act, shall have in the roof a penthouse or a scuttle which shall not be less than 21 by 28 inches, and located in the ceiling of a public hall. All scuttles shall be covered on the outside with metal and shall be provided with stairs or stationary ladders leading thereto and easily accessible to all tenants of the building. No scuttle and no bulkhead door shall at any time be locked with a key, but either may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or locks. All key locks on scuttles and on penthouse doors shall be removed.

SEC. 84. Before the construction or alteration of a tenement house or the alteration or conversion of a building for the use of a tenement house is commenced, and before the construction or alteration of any building or structure on the same lot with a tenement house, the owner or his agent or architect shall submit to the health department or other department designated for that purpose by ordinance of the municipality in which said work is contemplated, a detailed statement in writing, verified by the affidavit of the person making the same, of the construction of such tenement house or building or of such alterations proposed to be made to the said tenement house or building, upon blanks or forms to be furnished by such department. Also a full and complete copy of the plans and specifications of the tenement house or building proposed to be erected or altered, as the case may be, together with a plan of the lot on which such building is proposed to be erected or altered or such portion of the lot as will be set aside exclusively for and under the control of the said tenement house building. Such statement shall give in full the name and residence by street and number of the owner or owners of such tenement house or building. Also the name and business address by street and number of the architect and the contractor. Said affidavit shall allege that said plans, specifications, and lot plan are true and contain

a correct description of such tenement house, building lot, structure, and proposed work. The statements and affidavits herein provided for may be made by the owner or his agent or architect. No person, however, shall be recognized as the agent of the owner unless he shall file with said department an affidavit alleging that he is authorized by the said owner to act for him and to sign the required affidavit. Any false swearing in a material point in such affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Such plans, specifications, and statements shall be filed in said department and shall be deemed public records.

Said department charged with the enforcement of this act shall cause all such plans and specifications to be examined and if such plans and specifications conform to the provisions of this act shall issue a written certificate to that effect to the person submitting the same. Such certificate shall state that "Tenement house act has been complied with." Said department may from time to time approve changes in any plans or specifications previously approved by it; provided, plans and specifications when so changed shall be in conformity with the provisions of this act. Said department shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval that has been previously issued in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act or in case any false statement or misrepresentation is made in any of the said plans, specifications or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. The construction, alteration, or conversion of such tenement house, building, or structure or any part thereof, shall not be commenced until the filing of such specifications, plans, and statements, and the approval thereof, as above provided. The construction, alteration, or conversion of such house, building, or structure, shall be in accordance with such approved specifications and plans. When the original plans are filed a copy shall be presented to the department with which the plans are filed and when the permit to construct or alter is issued said copy shall be certified thereon by said department as a true copy of said plans and delivered to the person applying for said permit and shall be kept upon the premises upon which the tenement house or building is to be constructed or altered from the commencement of the work thereon to the final completion of the construction or alteration and be subject to inspection at all times by all proper authorities.

A copy of all changes or alterations in the original plans duly authorized shall also be kept upon the premises or said changes or alterations shall be noted upon the original copy so issued and certified by the department with which the original plans were filed. The department charged with the enforcement of this act may, at its discretion, issue a permit in case of nominal alterations and repairs, when application is made therefor in writing by the owner, his agent, or architect, when the making of said nominal alterations and repairs do not affect any structural feature, light, or sanitation of a tenement house building, without requiring the filing of plans, specifications, or lot plan. Any permit or approval which may be issued by said department but under which no work has been done within 90 days from the date of issuance of such permit or approval or where work has been suspended for a period of 90 days shall expire by limitation, and a new permit shall be obtained before the work may be prosecuted.

SEC. 85. Upon the completion of the construction or alteration of a tenement house or alteration of a building into a tenement house and the making of a written application therefor by the owner, his agent, architect, or contractor to the health department or other department designated by municipal ordinance to enforce the provisions of this act regarding actual construction or alteration of a tenement house or building, said department, if said building at the date of such application is entitled thereto, shall, within 10 days from the date of application, issue a certificate that the tenement house or building or alteration thereof is completed in conformity with the tenement house act, which certificate shall be entitled "Certificate of final completion," and

upon presentation of said certificate to the department of health of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which the building is located and filing the same with such department, the department of health shall issue a permit to occupy such tenement house, which last mentioned permit shall be entitled "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

Said certificate and said permit shall each be made in duplicate and one copy of each shall remain on file in the department issuing it.

No tenement house shall be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation until the issuance of the said "Certificate of final completion" and of said "Permit of occupancy upon completion of construction."

SEC. 86. If any building hereafter constructed as or altered into a tenement house be occupied in whole or in part for human habitation in violation of the last section during such unlawful occupancy, said premises shall be deemed unfit for human habitation and the department of health or other department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause them to be vacated accordingly.

SEC. 87. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this act shall be enforced by the departments of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, which are charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the protection of public health and the erection of buildings.

By the term "department of health" used in this act is meant any department, portion, or part of the government of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies which is charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the protection of public health.

SEC. 88. The department of health or other department charged with the enforcement of this act in any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county to which this act applies, and the officers and agents of such departments shall have the right and it shall be its and their duty to enter into tenement houses and buildings within the said municipal corporation for the purpose of inspecting such houses and buildings to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

Inspectors of the commission of immigration and housing shall have the authority and the right to enter into all buildings within the State to which the provisions of this act apply for the purpose of inspecting such buildings to secure compliance with the provisions of this act and to prevent violations thereof.

SEC. 89. Nothing in this act shall be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the department of health, the department of public works, or of the courts to enforce any provisions of the charter or building ordinances and regulations of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county, not inconsistent with this act, or to prevent or punish violations thereof.

The provisions of this act shall be held to be the minimum requirements adopted for the protection, health, and safety of the community. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as prohibiting the local legislative body of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county from enacting from time to time supplementary ordinances imposing further restrictions. But no ordinance, regulation, or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, amend, modify, or dispense with any provision of this act.

SEC. 90. Every person who shall violate or assist in violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by both, and in addition to the penalty therefor shall be liable for all costs, expense, and disbursements paid or incurred by the department by any of the officers thereof or by any agent, employee, or contractor of the same in the prosecution of such violation.

SEC. 91. Except as herein otherwise specified the procedure for the prevention of violations of this act, or for the vacation of premises unlawfully occupied, or for other abatement of nuisance in connection with a tenement house, shall be as set forth in charter and ordinances of the municipality in which the procedure is taken. In case any tenement house, building or structure or any part thereof is constructed, altered, converted or maintained in violation of any provision of this act or of any order or notice of the departments charged with its enforcement, or in case a nuisance exists in any such tenement house, building or structure or upon the lot on which it is situated, said departments may institute any appropriate action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful construction, alteration, conversion or maintenance, to restrain, correct or abate such violation or nuisance, to prevent the occupation of said tenement house, building or structure, or to prevent any illegal act, conduct or business in or about such tenement house or lot. In any such action or proceeding said departments may, by affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order granting the relief for which said action or proceeding is brought, or for an order enjoining all persons from doing or permitting to be done any work in or about such tenement house, building, structure or lot, or from occupying or using the same for any purpose, until the entry of final judgment or order. In case any notice or order issued by said departments is not complied with, said departments may apply to the superior court, or to any judge thereof, for an order authorizing said departments to execute and carry out the provisions of said notice or order, to remove any violation specified in said order or notice, or to abate any nuisance in or about such tenement house, building or structure, or the lot upon which it is situated. The court, or any judge thereof, is hereby authorized to make any order specified in this section. In no case shall the said department or any officer thereof or the municipal corporation be liable for costs in any action or proceeding that may be commenced in pursuance of this act.

The commission of immigration and housing of California shall have power to institute the actions or proceedings provided for in this section.

SEC. 92. Every fine imposed by judgment under section 90 of this act upon a tenement house owner shall be a lien upon the house in relation to which the fine is imposed from the time of the filing of a certified copy of said judgment in the office of the recorder of the county in which said tenement house is situated, subject only to taxes and assessments and water rates, and to such mortgage and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to such filing; and it shall be the duty of the department of health or other department by municipal ordinance designated for that purpose upon the entry of such judgment, to forthwith file the copy as aforesaid, and such copy upon filing shall be forthwith indexed by the recorder in the index of mechanics' liens.

SEC. 93. In any action or proceeding instituted by the departments charged with the enforcement of this act, the plaintiff or petitioner may file in the county recorder's office of the county where the property affected by such action or proceeding is situated, a notice of the pendency of such action or proceeding. Said notice may be filed at the time of the commencement of the action or proceeding, or at any time afterwards before final judgment or order, or at any time after the service of any notice or order issued by said department. Such notice shall have the same force and effect as the notice of pendency of action provided for in the code of civil procedure. Each county recorder with whom such notice is filed shall record it, and shall index it in the name of each person specified in a direction subscribed by an officer of the department instituting such action or proceeding. Any such notice may be vacated upon the order of a judge of the court in which such action or proceeding was instituted or is pending. The recorder of the county where such notice is filed is hereby directed to mark such notice and any record or docket thereof as canceled of record, upon the presentation and filing a certified copy of such order.

SEC. 94. Every owner of a tenement house and every lessee of the whole house, or other person having control of a tenement house, shall file in the department of health a notice containing his name and address, and also a description of the property, by street and number, and otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the departments charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same; and also the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, and the number of families occupying the apartments. In case of a transfer of any tenement house, it shall be the duty of the grantee of said tenement house to file in the department of health a notice of such transfer, stating the name of the new owner, within 30 days after such transfer. In case of the devolution of the said property by will, it shall be the duty of the executor and the devisee, if more than 21 years of age, and in the case of devolution of such property by inheritance without a will, it shall be the duties of the heirs, or in case all the heirs are under age, it shall be the duty of the administrator of the deceased owner of said property to file in said department a notice, stating the death of said owner and the names of those who have succeeded to his interests, within 30 days after the death of the decedent, in case he died intestate and within 30 days after the probate of his will, if he died testate.

SEC. 95. Every owner, agent or lessee of a tenement house shall file in the department of health a notice containing the name and address of such agent of such house, for the purpose of receiving service of process, and also a description of the property by street and number or otherwise, as the case may be, in such manner as will enable the department charged with the enforcement of this act to easily find the same. The name of the owner or lessee may be filed as agent for this purpose.

SEC. 96. The names and addresses filed in accordance with sections 94 and 95 shall be indexed by the department of health in such a manner that all of those filed in relation to each tenement house shall be together and readily ascertainable. The said department shall provide the necessary books and clerical assistance for that purpose, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the municipality. Said indexes shall be public records, open to public inspection during business hours.

SEC. 97. Every notice or order in relation to a tenement house shall be served five days before the time for doing the thing in relation to which it shall have been issued.

SEC. 98. In any action brought by any department charged with the enforcement of this act in relation to a tenement house for injunction, vacation of the promises, or other abatement of nuisance, or to establish a lien thereon, it shall be sufficient service of summons to serve the same as notices and orders are served under the provisions of the code of civil procedure.

SEC. 99. A tenement house shall be subject to a penalty of \$1,000, if it or any part of it shall be used for the purposes of a house of prostitution or assignation of any description, with the permission of the owner thereof, or his agent, and said penalty shall be a lien upon the house and the lot upon which the house is situated.

SEC. 100. A tenement house shall be deemed to have been used for the purposes specified in the last section with the permission of the owner or lessee thereof, if summary, proceedings for the removal of the tenants of said tenement house, or so much thereof as is unlawfully used, shall not have been commenced within five days after notice of such unlawful use, served by a department charged with the enforcement of this act in the manner prescribed by law for the service of notices and orders in relation to tenement houses.

SEC. 101. In a prosecution against an owner or agent of a tenement house under section 316 of the penal code, or in an action to establish a lien under section 99 of this act, the general reputation of the premises in the neighborhood shall be competent evidence, but shall not be sufficient to support a judgment without corroborative evidence, and it shall be presumed that their use was with the permission of the owner or lessee: *Provided*, That such presumption may be rebutted by evidence.

SEC. 102. Said action shall be brought against the tenement house as defendant. Said house may be designated in the title of the action by its street and number or in any other method sufficiently precise to secure identification. The property shall be described in the complaint. The plaintiff, except as hereinafter provided, shall be any department charged with the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 103. Said action shall be brought in the superior court in the county or city and county in which the property is situated. At or before the commencement of the action the complaint shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or city and county, together with a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a brief description of the property affected thereby.

SEC. 104. The judgment in such action, if in favor of the plaintiff, shall establish the penalty sued for as a lien upon said premises, subject only to taxes, assessments, and to such mortgages and mechanics' liens as may exist thereon prior to the filing of the notice of pendency of the action.

SEC. 105. All statutes of the State and ordinances of incorporated towns, incorporated cities and cities and counties, as far as inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or abrogating any present law or ordinance in any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county of the State, further restricting the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house, the number of stories or the height of such house, the number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of the yards or courts, the air space to each individual occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light, protection against fire.

SEC. 106. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as abrogating, diminishing, minimizing, or denying the power of any incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county by ordinance to further restrict the percentage of the lot to be covered by a tenement house within said municipality, the number of stories or the height of such house, the number of apartments therein, the occupation thereof, the materials to be used in its construction, or increasing the size of yards or courts, the air space to each individual occupying a room, the requirements as to sanitation, ventilation, light, protection against fire.

SEC. 107. Except as herein otherwise provided, every tenement house shall be constructed and maintained in conformity with the existing law, but no ordinance, regulation, or ruling of any municipal authority shall repeal, modify, or dispense with any provisions of this act.

SEC. 108. All improvements specifically required by this act upon tenement houses erected prior to its date of passage shall be made within one year from said date or at such earlier period as may be fixed by the boards of health charged with the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 109. All steam boilers, heating furnaces, or water-heating apparatus, using any fuel other than coal gas or natural gas, installed in the basement or cellar of any tenement building, shall be inclosed in a room with walls of masonry, reinforced concrete, terra cotta, or tile from the basement or cellar floor to the bottom of the first-floor joists, and the ceiling of same construction or of not less than three-fourths inch plaster on metal lath.

All windows shall be of wire glass not less than one-quarter of an inch thick in metal frames and sashes. All doors leading from said room shall be fire doors and either run on tracks or arranged to swing out and to close automatically.

All fire doors shall overlap the wall at least 3 inches at side and top. Sills shall be of metal at least one-quarter of an inch thick on masonry, or of masonry, and have horizontal faces extending under fire doors and outer edges flush with outer surface of fire doors.

Top of sliding door shall conform to incline on the track, which shall be three-quarters inch to the foot. No door shall be hung on wooden frames or in contact with any woodwork.

Doors shall be made of three thicknesses of seven-eighths inch by 6-inch tongued-and-grooved redwood boards, surfaced both sides, the outer thickness to be placed vertical or diagonal and the inner thickness to be horizontal, nailed with clinched nails.

Doors shall be entirely covered with good tin plate ("I C" charcoal, 109 pounds to the box), not over 14 inches by 20 inches in size, laid with locked joints covering nail heads, and all vertical seams shall be double-locked. No solder shall be used.

All doors shall have hinges, hangers, latches, and chafing strips of wrought iron bolted to the doors, and shall have steel tracks (when sliding doors) and wrought-iron stops and binders bolted through the wall. ~~Swinging doors~~ shall have wall eyes of wrought iron built into or bolted through the wall.

Where oil is burned every doorway shall have a masonry sill rising not less than 6 inches from the floor.

Where oil is burned the oil shall not be fed to the furnace by a gravity flow.

All tenement houses hereafter constructed of more than two stories in height shall have at least two standard fire escapes, one of which shall be on the front of said tenement house. Tenement houses over two stories in height hereafter constructed, located on corner lots, shall have at least one standard fire escape, constructed as hereinafter described, placed upon each front of the building upon each frontage upon each street.

The fire-escape balconies of said standard fire escapes shall commence at the level of the second floor and one such fire-escape balcony shall be placed at the level of each floor above such second floor, and from the topmost balcony shall extend an iron goose-neck ladder over the fire wall to the roof.

SEC. 110. Every person desiring to construct or alter a tenement house shall obtain a permit from the department charged with the enforcement of this act. Every owner or lessee of a tenement house shall obtain at the beginning of each year a license from the health department of the incorporated town, incorporated city, or city and county in which said tenement house is situated.

MICHIGAN.

Plague—Prevention of—Bounty on Rats. (Act No. 50, Apr. 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Every person being an inhabitant of this State who shall kill any black, brown, gray, or Norway rats commonly known as the house rat, barn rat, or wharf rat in any organized township, village, or city in this State, shall be entitled to receive a bounty of 5 cents for each rat thus killed, to be allowed and paid in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Every person applying for such bounty shall take the heads of such rats, in lots of not less than five, to the clerk of the township, village, or city within which such rats shall have been killed, in a state of good preservation, and if satisfied with the correctness of such claim said township, village, or city clerk shall issue a certificate stating the amount of bounty to which such applicant is entitled and deliver the same to said applicant, and shall destroy the heads of such rats by burning.

SEC. 3. Such certificate may be presented by the claimant or his agent to the county clerk of the county in which such rats have been killed, who shall thereupon draw a warrant for the amount on the treasurer of said county, and said treasurer shall, upon presentation of said warrant, pay the same from the general or contingent fund of such county.

Foodstuffs—Sale of—Ingredients Deleterious to Health Prohibited—Labeling.
(Act No. 226, May 13, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 14 of act No. 193 of the public acts of 1895, entitled "An act to prohibit and prevent adulteration, fraud, and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink," the same being section 5023 of the compiled laws of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. No packer or dealer in preserved or canned fruits and vegetables, or other articles of food, shall sell or offer for sale such canned articles, unless such articles shall be entirely free from substances or ingredients deleterious to health, and unless such articles bear a mark, stamp, brand, or label bearing the name and address of the firm, person, or corporation that packs or distributes the same. All 'soaked or bleached goods,' or goods put up from products dried before canning, shall be plainly marked, branded, stamped, or labeled as such, with the words 'soaked or bleached goods,' in letters not less than two-line pica in size, showing the name of the article and the name and address of the packer or distributor."

Habit-Forming Drugs—Sale and Dispensing. (Act No. 117, Apr. 29, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, give away or offer to give away, dispense or distribute, or have in his possession for sale, giving away, dispensing or distribution any opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, preparation, or derivative, their salts, or any preparation of them, derivative or preparation thereof except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall apply to preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts, whether produced naturally or synthetically: *Provided*, That such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines, and not for the purpose of evading the intention and provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine.

SEC. 3. Any person holding an unexpired certificate as a registered pharmacist or registered druggist under the laws of this State may dispense any drug or drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act upon a written prescription or order of a physician, veterinarian or dentist duly qualified to practice under the laws of this State, which prescription shall be retained in the pharmacy or store in which the same was dispensed, by the proprietor thereof or his successor for a period of two years. Said prescription shall be filled but once and no copy of it shall be taken by or furnished to any person, except the same be required for the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 4. Any manufacturer or jobber of any or all of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act, any wholesale druggist, any pharmacist or druggist who may lawfully practice pharmacy and dispense drugs under the laws of the State may sell any item mentioned in section 1 of this act to any such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, druggist or to any lawfully practicing physician, veterinarian or dentist, but only upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, druggist, physician, veterinarian or dentist, which order shall show the item or items ordered and the date of delivery; and which order shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy or store from which it

was filled by the proprietor thereof or his successor for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery.

SEC. 5. The prescriptions and orders required to be kept on file by this act shall be at all times open to the inspection of the prosecuting attorney and sheriff of the county, their deputies or assistants, or any constable, police officer, member of the State board of pharmacy, member of the State board of health, food and drugs commissioner or inspector and inspector of pharmacies, each of whom shall be permitted to make such notes therefrom and such copies thereof as he may deem wise.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forbid or regulate the dispensing or distribution of any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act by or under the instructions of a lawfully practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian in the course of his professional practice, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall make any false pretense for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 of this act when it would be unlawful to sell, give away, or dispense the same to him, shall be liable to the penalties of this act, whether he succeed in purchasing or obtaining same or not.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. Act No. 30 of the public acts of 1909 and all acts amendatory thereof are hereby repealed.

Births—Registration of. (Act No. 295, May 19, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 1, 2, 6, and 11 of act No. 330 of the public acts of 1905, entitled "An act to provide for the immediate registration of births, and the requirement of certificates of births," as last amended by acts Nos. 132 and 343 of the public acts of 1913, are hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. All births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts where they occur, which primary registration districts shall be the same as those provided for the registration of deaths by act No. 217 of the public acts of 1897, as amended by acts Nos. 20 and 209 of the public acts of 1901. Local registrars for deaths shall also be local registrars for births, and the secretary of state shall be the State registrar for births, as for deaths. Village and city registrars shall, immediately after qualification, designate deputy registrars to act in case of their illness or absence. It shall be the duty of the attending physician, or in the absence of an attending physician, or any other person who shall gratuitously or for hire, deliver a woman of child, or attend a woman in childbirth, to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out with all the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar in the district in which the birth occurred, within five days after the date of birth. And if there be no physician or other person, as above defined, in attendance, then it shall be the duty of the father of the child, householder, manager, or superintendent of public or private institution, or other competent person having cognizance of the facts, to file said certificate of birth with the registrar within five days after birth.

SEC. 2. The certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

First. Place of birth, including State, county, township, village, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number. If in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number.

Second. Full name of child. If the child dies without a name before the certificate is filed, then the words "died unnamed" shall be entered. If the living child has not been named at the date of filing the certificate of birth, the space for "Full

name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a special return of given name of child as hereinafter provided.

Third. Sex of child.

Fourth. Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural birth.

Fifth. Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

Sixth. Full name of father.

Seventh. Residence of father.

Eighth. Color or race of father.

Ninth. Birthplace of father.

Tenth. Age of father at last birthday, in years.

Eleventh. Occupation of father.

Twelfth. Maiden name of mother in full.

Thirteenth. Residence of mother.

Fourteenth. Color or race of mother.

Fifteenth. Birthplace of mother.

Sixteenth. Age of mother at last birthday, in years.

Seventeenth. Occupation of mother.

Eighteenth. Number of child of this mother.

Nineteenth. Number of children of this mother now living.

Twentieth. Certificate of attending physician or in the absence of an attending physician of any other person who shall either gratuitously or for hire deliver a woman of child or attend a woman in childbirth as to attendance at birth, including statement of year, month, day, and hour of birth, also certifying that he or she treated the eyes of the child with a prophylaxis approved by the State board of health within one hour after birth. This certificate shall be signed by attending physician, or in the absence of an attending physician by such other person above described, with date of signature and address. If there was no physician or such other person in attendance, then the father, householder, manager, or superintendent of a public or private institution, or other competent person, whose duty it shall become to file such certificate of birth as provided in section 1 of this act, shall draw a line through the words "I hereby certify that I attended the birth of the above child," and shall write in lieu thereof the words "No physician or other person in attendance," filling out the remainder of the certificate in regard to the year, month, day, and hour of birth, and signing the certificate as father, householder, owner of premises, manager, or superintendent of institution, as the case may be, with his address.

Twenty-first. Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature, and registered number of birth, as hereinafter provided. The certificate shall be written legibly in permanent black ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information specified above, if possible to obtain them, or satisfactorily account for the omission of any of said items.

SEC. 6. Every physician or, in the absence of an attending physician, every person who shall either gratuitously or for hire attend a woman in childbirth shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 50 cents for each certificate made and filed by such physician or other person as provided in section 2 of this act, and each local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him and by him returned to the secretary of state on or before the 4th day of the following month, which sum shall include the making of the copy of the certificate to be filed and preserved in his office. Certificates lacking certain items, including the given or Christian name of the child, as to children not named at the date of filing the report shall not be considered as defective, providing the missing information is obtained and returned to complete the certificate as elsewhere provided in this act: *Provided*, That the registrar for the

city of Detroit and the registrar for the city of Grand Rapids shall receive no compensation for the duties required under this act. In case no births occurred during the calendar month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect promptly made in accordance with the requirements of this act. All amounts payable to such registrar under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the treasurer of the county in which the registration district is located, upon presentation of a proper warrant, issued by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall issue warrants in favor of local registrars at the end of their official years, or for the year ending March 31, when continuing in office, specifying the number of certificates properly registered and promptly returned, and the number of prompt monthly reports made by each, to the effect that no births occurred, with the amount due at the rate fixed herein; and the secretary of state, as soon as possible after the 1st day of April, shall issue his warrant in favor of the physician or other person filing certificates in accordance with this act. Upon presentation of said warrant to the treasurer of the county in which the registration district is located the county treasurer shall pay the same in the same manner and out of the same fund that the fees of the local registrar are paid.

SEC. 11. Any physician or other person who either gratuitously or for hire shall be in attendance upon a case of confinement who shall neglect or refuse to file a proper certificate of birth with the local registrar within the time required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or shall be imprisoned not to exceed 30 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. If there was no physician or other person as above described in attendance upon any case of confinement, then the father, if he shall refuse or neglect to file a proper certificate of the birth with the local registrar within the time required by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to the same penalty as that incurred by the physician or such other person in attendance in case of the violation of the law, as above. And in the absence of the father, then the householder upon whose premises the birth occurred, the superintendent, or manager of the public or private institution shall individually be liable, in the order of their responsibility, and in case of conviction for failure or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act shall be subject to the penalty imposed upon the physician or other person in attendance in case of similar refusal or neglect.

Any registrar who shall neglect or fail to enforce the provisions of this act in his district, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this act or by the instructions and directions of the secretary of state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or be imprisoned not over 30 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall willfully alter any certificate of birth, or the copy of any certificate of birth on file in the office of the local registrar, except to correct same in the manner provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding 60 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. And any other person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duties imposed upon them by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Death Registration—Enforcement of Act—Penalty. (Act No. 161, May 7, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Section 6 of act No. 217 of the public acts of 1897, entitled "An act to provide for the registration of deaths in Michigan and requiring certificates of death," being compiler's section 4619 of the compiled laws of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 6. Any official failing or refusing to perform his duty under this act, or any undertaker violating any of its provisions, and any person who shall knowingly bury or assist in burying or otherwise disposing of any deceased person without there shall first have been obtained a burial permit in compliance with the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Local registrars shall see that the provisions of this act are enforced in their jurisdictions. The secretary of state shall be charged with the general execution of the law and shall have supervisory power over registrars to the end that this act shall be uniformly and effectually executed throughout the State. Prosecuting attorneys shall, upon the request of a local registrar or of the secretary of state, assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Cemeteries—Establishment of—Approval by Local Board of Health. (Act No. 55, Apr. 14, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person or incorporated cemetery association shall establish a cemetery at any place in this State until a description of the premises and a plat showing the division thereof shall have been filed in duplicate with the local board of health having jurisdiction of the premises and approved as hereinafter provided. The local board of health shall determine as soon as may be thereafter whether or not it is necessary or desirable for a cemetery to be established in the proposed location, and if it approves of such location and the plat of said premises it shall indorse such approval on both plats. When the establishment of any such cemetery has been approved as aforesaid one of said plats shall be returned to the proprietor thereof and the other shall be retained and preserved by the local board of health: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to the acquiring of contiguous additions to existing cemeteries.