

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 44

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

### PRESENT KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CAUSE AND MANNER OF SPREAD.

The following resolution was adopted October 26, 1916, by the American Public Health Association at its annual meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio:

In view of the fact that infantile paralysis has existed for several months and still exists in the United States and Canada, taking on in some localities an epidemic character; that considerable anxiety is expressed by the public generally, and that they, the public, the physicians, and the health authorities may well expect an authoritative statement upon the subject from this association in annual convention assembled:

*Be it resolved*, That the president be forthwith authorized to appoint a small committee of specialists and of those who have had experience of the disease with instructions to meet immediately and to prepare a report of the present actual knowledge of the cause of the disease, the manner and agents by which it is spread, the best methods of treatment, and the best preventive measures.

And that this committee submit its report before the close of this annual meeting, and that such report be given to the public immediately.

Pursuant to this resolution the president of the association, Dr. John F. Anderson, appointed the following special committee:

Haven Emerson, commissioner of health, New York City.

Wade H. Frost, passed assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

A. J. Chesley, director, division of preventable diseases, Minnesota State Department of Health.

The following report of the committee, summarizing present knowledge regarding acute poliomyelitis, was adopted by the association:

#### Committee Report.

The specific cause of poliomyelitis is a microorganism, a so-called virus, which may be positively identified at present only by its production of poliomyelitis in monkeys experimentally inoculated. Such experiments have shown this virus to be present not only in the nervous tissues and certain other organs of persons who have died of poliomyelitis, but also in the nose, mouth, and bowel discharges of patients suffering from the disease. It has been proved by similar experiments that healthy associates of poliomyelitis cases may harbor the virus in their noses and throats.

These experiments, together with the fact that monkeys have been infected by direct application of the virus to the mucous mem-

brane of the nose and by feeding of the virus, are strong evidence that in nature infection may be directly spread from person to person.

Observations on the occurrence of the disease might seem at first thought to be inconsistent with this conception, since contact between recognized cases can seldom be traced. However, this may be adequately explained by the lack of means for detecting mild nonparalytic cases and by the belief that healthy carriers of the virus and undetected cases are considerably more numerous than frankly paralyzed cases.

Many facts, such as the seasonal incidence and rural prevalence of the disease, have seemed to indicate that some insect or animal host, as yet unrecognized, may be a necessary factor in the spread of poliomyelitis, but specific evidence to this effect is lacking, and the weight of present opinion inclines to the view that poliomyelitis is exclusively a human disease and is spread by personal contact, whatever other causes may be found to contribute to its spread. In personal contact we mean to include all the usual opportunities, direct or indirect, immediate or intermediate, for the transference of body discharges from person to person, having in mind as a possibility that the infection may occur through contaminated food.

The incubation period has not been definitely established in human beings. The information at hand indicates that it is less than two weeks, and probably in the great majority of cases between three and eight days.

If the foregoing conception of the disease is correct, it is obvious that effective preventive measures, approaching complete control, are impracticable, because isolation of recognized cases of the disease and restraint upon their immediate associates must fail to prevent the spread of infection by unrecognized cases and carriers. These difficulties would appear to be inherent in the nature of the disease. Nevertheless, we may hope for the development of more thorough knowledge which will permit of more effective control of the disease than is now practicable. Of first importance is the more general recognition by practitioners of nonparalytic cases through clinical observation and laboratory procedures. Lumbar puncture has been shown to offer valuable aid in diagnosis, and a more general use of this test is to be encouraged, since it not only facilitates accurate and early diagnosis, but in many cases affords symptomatic relief as a therapeutic procedure. Without undertaking to predict the future progress of research, we may hope for certain possible developments which may afford far more effective control of the disease, with substantial relief from many inconveniences at present inevitable. Among these possibilities we would include a practical test for the detection of all clinical types and carriers, a simple and reliable test for distinguishing between susceptible and insusceptible

persons, and means of conferring artificial immunity against poliomyelitis.

At present our information demands the employment of the following administrative procedures in attempting to control the disease:

1. The requirement that all recognized and suspected cases be promptly reported.

2. Isolation of patients in screened premises. The duration of infectivity being unknown, the period of isolation must necessarily be arbitrary. Six weeks has been recommended by the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service as sufficient, and this period has been generally accepted throughout the United States.

3. Disinfection of all body discharges.

4. Restriction of the movements of intimate associates of the patient as far as practicable. This should include at least exclusion of the children of the family from schools and other gatherings.

5. Protection of children as far as possible from contact with other children or with the general public during epidemics.

6. Observation of contacts for two weeks after the last exposure.

There is no specific treatment of established value in poliomyelitis. During the persistence of the acute symptoms of the disease the important principles of treatment are rest in bed, symptomatic relief, and passive support for the prevention of deformities. Active measures during this stage are not only useless, but are apt to cause serious and often permanent injury. Hospitalization of patients where possible should be encouraged. The best chances of recovery from residual paralysis demand skillful aftercare, often long continued, and always under the direction of a physician familiar with the neurological and orthopedic principles of treatment. The provision of such aftercare often becomes a community problem, demanding the cooperation of all available agencies, social and professional.

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## FLY POISONS.

### STUDIES ON SODIUM SALICYLATE, A NEW MUSCICIDE, AND ON THE USE OF FORMALDEHYDE.

By EARLE B. PHELPS, Professor of Chemistry, and ALBERT F. STEVENSON, Sanitary Chemist, United States Public Health Service.

[A digest of a forthcoming bulletin of the Hygienic Laboratory.]

In the general public health campaign for the eradication of the fly not the least important of the many destructive measures available are those capable of being employed within the household. These constitute in a measure the last line of defense and are aimed against those flies, relatively few in number, which have escaped such

general public measures as the elimination of breeding places, and that most important individual effort, effective screening. These measures, even when most successful, have not heretofore given entire protection and it has been necessary to supplement them with one or another form of destruction within the household itself.

For this purpose various devices are available, comprising, in general, poisoning, trapping, and swatting. Each of these various methods, while reasonably effective, has distinct disadvantages. The trapping of flies either in mechanical traps or upon sticky preparations, is an undesirable procedure by reason of its unsightliness and other unpleasant aspects. The practice of swatting, despite the faulty biological reasoning so often urged by its enthusiastic supporters, whereby the effectiveness of a single swat is multiplied many million fold, certainly does possess the advantage of a very definite 100 per cent efficiency. Its disadvantage lies chiefly in the effort and earnestness which it demands, factors which are apt to be affected by rising temperature inversely as the multiplication rate among the flies.

The poisoning of flies seems to possess, all told, the fewest disadvantages in proportion to its advantages, and were it not for the single fact that poisonous fly paper and preparations are quite generally known to contain arsenic, there is no doubt that their use would be greatly extended. That such use is attended with no small danger, especially among young children, has been freely commented upon in the medical and other literature of the past few years, and definite evidence of harmful and even fatal results is accumulating.

It has seemed quite desirable, therefore, to investigate this subject with special reference to the selection of some other substances which under ordinary conditions of use and of accidental or ignorant misuse would not be so dangerous to the health and lives of children and which at the same time would serve equally well, or better, for the destruction of flies. To this end, experiments have been conducted at the Hygienic Laboratory with a considerable number of possible muscicides.

Of the many substances investigated only two have been found to possess the requisite properties of safety and efficiency, i. e., formaldehyde and sodium salicylate.

Formaldehyde, in solutions of various strengths, has been recommended from time to time for this purpose. It has been found in the present study that the best results are obtained with a solution containing 1 per cent of the formaldehyde, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the 40 per cent solution, which is the form in which it is usually sold. Concentrations greater or less than this are less efficient, although the efficiency does not fall off very rapidly down to a half per cent

solution. Solutions stronger than 1 per cent apparently repel the flies by their odor, although there is evidence that the odor of the 1 per cent solution is slightly attractive—that is, the flies prefer it to plain water. It is probable that the unsatisfactory results that have sometimes followed the use of this material have been due to the use of solutions of improper strength. A valuable property of this muscicide brought out by this study is that, whereas at summer temperature it is somewhat less efficient than commercial arsenic preparations, its loss of efficiency with decreasing temperature is much less and its relative value, therefore, correspondingly greater. During the cooler days of fall, at which time the greatest difficulty is experienced in keeping the flies out of the home, this preparation compares most favorably with the arsenic papers.

Sodium salicylate has not, so far as we are aware, been previously recommended as a muscicide. In 1 per cent solution it is slightly less efficient than the formaldehyde, but it possesses certain marked advantages, especially for household use. It is a less objectionable substance to have about the house in concentrated form, is a solid which does not lose its strength, and in the preparation of the solution it is not of so great importance that the exact strength recommended be adhered to. Furthermore, it lends itself to preparation and sale in the form of papers in much the same way that arsenic papers are now put up. Like formaldehyde, it does not lose efficiency at lower temperatures nearly so rapidly as do the arsenic preparations.

For household use these solutions may be prepared by the addition of 3 teaspoonfuls of either the 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde found on the market or the powdered sodium salicylate to a pint of water. Nearly fill a glass tumbler with the solution, place over this a piece of blotting paper cut to circular form and somewhat larger in diameter than the tumbler, and over this invert a saucer. Invert the whole device and insert a match or toothpick under the edge of the tumbler to allow access of air. The blotting paper will remain in the proper moist condition until the entire contents of the tumbler have been used and the strength of the formaldehyde solution will be maintained. A little sugar sprinkled upon the paper will increase the attractiveness of the poison for the flies. Either of these preparations may be safely used where there are young children, although the addition of the sugar is not recommended in such cases. The formaldehyde, unlike arsenic preparations, has an unpleasant taste, and in the concentrations recommended a harmful dose could not conceivably be taken. No bad effects would result from the consumption of a considerable quantity of the salicylate.

**PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.  
CALIFORNIA.**

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended October 7, 1916, was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Williams, of the United States Public Health Service, in temporary charge of the work:

FEDERAL AND COUNTY INSPECTION SERVICE.  
(For the enforcement of the law of June 7, 1913.)

Counties.	Number inspected.	Number re-inspected.	Acres inspected.	Acres re-inspected.	Acres treated.		Holes treated.
					Waste balls.	Grain.	
Contra Costa.....	1	67	400	24,317		5,092	
Alameda.....		94		25,042		2,450	
Stanislaus.....	9	100	439	27,916	680	12,591	350
Santa Cruz.....		30		8,048		1,061	
Merced.....	22	34	12,190	9,985		9,785	
Monterey.....	21	16	13,953	9,260		9,575	
San Benito.....	6	46	15,144	26,982	400	14,241	1,750
Santa Clara.....	45	11	14,714	4,227		3,125	
San Mateo.....	7	8	2,427	2.5		103	
Total.....	111	406	58,267	136,012	1,080	58,012	2,100

DELAYED REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30, 1916.

Contra Costa.....	21		3,572			415	
Monterey.....	7		2,370			250	
Total.....	28		5,942			665	

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Cities.	Collected.	Examined.	Infected.
Oakland.....	59	59	None.
Richmond.....	33	33	None.
Antioch.....	46	46	None.
Total.....	138	138	None.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 24, 1907	(1)	(1)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 <sup>1</sup>	June 23, 1916	293 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(1)	June 23, 1916	1,629 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(1)	(1)	May 12, 1916	7 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(1)	(1)	May 27, 1916	3 <sup>2</sup> squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(1)	July 1, 1916	72 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	June 21, 1916	32 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	(1)	(1)	May 30, 1916	5 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Mateo.....	(1)	(1)	June 21, 1916	1 squirrel.

<sup>1</sup> None.

<sup>2</sup> Wood rat.



**PLAGUE STATUS OF OCTOBER 14, 1916.**

Total number of rodents captured to Oct. 14.....	882,765
Total number of rodents examined to Oct. 14.....	<u>388,692</u>

**PLAGUE STATUS OF OCTOBER 14, 1916—continued.**

Total cases of rodent plague to Oct. 14, by species:	
Mus musculus.....	6
Mus rattus.....	21
Mus alexandrinus.....	17
Mus norvegicus.....	<u>297</u>
Total rodent cases to Oct. 14.....	341

**WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.**

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended October 7, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd of the United States Public Health, Service, in charge of the work:

**RAT PROOFING.**

New buildings inspected.....	9
New buildings reinspected.....	33
Basements concreted, new buildings (square feet, 17,280).....	18
Floors concreted, new buildings (square feet, 3,775).....	3
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (square feet, 985).....	2
Sidewalks concreted (square feet).....	11,475
Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet).....	33,515
New buildings elevated.....	4
New premises rat proofed, concrete.....	21
Old buildings inspected.....	7
Premises rat proofed, concrete.....	4
Floors concreted, old buildings (square feet, 2,225).....	4
Premises otherwise rat proofed, old buildings.....	2
Openings screened, old buildings.....	8
Rat holes cemented, old buildings.....	12
Wooden floors removed, old buildings.....	4
Wire screening used (square feet).....	345
Buildings razed.....	3

**LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.**

Dead rodents received.....	23
Rodents trapped and killed.....	384
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	<u>21</u>
Total.....	428
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	304
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0
Poison distributed (pounds).....	7
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	4
Bodies found plague infected.....	0

**CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.**

Mus rattus.....	35
Mus alexandrinus.....	82
Mus norvegicus.....	244
Mus musculus.....	67

**WATER FRONT.**

Vessels inspected and histories recorded...	15
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Sulphur used (pounds).....	2,500
New rat guards installed.....	9
Defective rat guards repaired.....	15
Fumigation certificates issued.....	3
Port sanitary statements issued.....	40

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

**MISCELLANEOUS WORK.**

Rat-proofing notices sent contractors, new buildings.....	16
Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	3

**RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.**

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	45
Mus musculus trapped.....	8
Total.....	<u>53</u>
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	49
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0

**RAT-PROOFING OPERATIONS IN EVERETT.**

New buildings inspected.....	2
New buildings reinspected.....	3
Yards concreted, new buildings (square feet, 910).....	2
Total concrete laid, new buildings (square feet, 910).....	2

**RODENTS EXAMINED IN TACOMA.**

Mus norvegicus trapped.....	193
Mus rattus trapped.....	2
Mus alexandrinus trapped.....	1
Total.....	<u>196</u>
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	189
Rodents proven plague infected.....	0



**HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.**

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

**Honolulu.****WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1916.**

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	305	Average number of traps set daily.....	984
Rats trapped.....	295	Cost per rat destroyed.....	25 cents.
Mongoose trapped.....	4	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	6	April 12, 1910.	
Examined microscopically.....	258	Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Examined macroscopically.....	47	Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, January	
Showing plague infection.....	None.	18, 1916.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Paauhau plantation,	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	125	Hawaii, December 16, 1915.	
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	88		
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	57		
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	25		

**Hilo.****WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30, 1916.**

Number of rats and mongoose received.....	2,697	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Number of rats trapped.....	2,627	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	576
Number of mongoose received.....	70	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	343
Number of rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	2,697	<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	562
Number of rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	1,146

**WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1916.**

Number of rats and mongoose received.....	3,038	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Number of rats trapped.....	2,980	<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	580
Number of mongoose received.....	58	<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	362
Number of rats and mongoose examined macroscopically.....	3,038	<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	653
Number of rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None.	<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	1,385
		Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., January 18, 1916.	
		Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co. December 16, 1915.	

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

## UNITED STATES.

### ANTHRAX.

#### California Report for September, 1916.

During the month of September, 1916, four cases of anthrax were reported in California.

### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

#### State Reports for September, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>Connecticut:</b>		<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>	
Fairfield County—		Sedgewick County—	
Greenwich.....	2	Wichita.....	1
<b>Indiana:</b>		Sherman County.....	1
Delaware County.....	1	Total.....	4
Elkhart County.....	1	<b>Mississippi:</b>	
Howard County.....	1	Prentiss County.....	1
Vigo County.....	1	Warren County.....	1
Washington County.....	1	Total.....	2
Total.....	5	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
<b>Kansas:</b>		Richland County.....	1
Cloud County.....	1		
Ford County.....	1		

#### City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	4	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	2	1
El Paso, Tex.....	2	2	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	1
Lawrence, Mass.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Lowell, Mass.....		1			

### DENGUE.

#### Texas—Eagle Pass.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported October 23, 1916, that dengue had been epidemic at Eagle Pass, Tex., during the months of September and October, 1916.

**DIPHTHERIA.****GEORGIA—ROME—CAVE SPRING.**

Asst. Surg. Slaughter reported October 30 that the diphtheria situation in Rome, Ga., is unchecked, seven clinical cases having been reported during the week ending October 28. It is estimated that there are over 50 clinical cases, which are in quarantine. Eighty per cent of the school children, cultured in the several grades, are found to be carriers and have unrestricted freedom. The schools of the city are still closed. One death has occurred.

He also reported, same date, another clinical case developed during the week ending October 28 at the Georgia School for the Deaf, Cave Spring, Ga., although the situation has improved. Of 80 carriers 12 have become negative and have been released. Positive cases and carriers are in isolation and the institution is under quarantine. The inmates are not permitted to leave the grounds.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3056.

**ERYSIPELAS.****City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Elmhamton, N. Y.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		3
Brockton, Mass.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	
Puffalo, N. Y.....	5		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	1
Chicago, Ill.....	8	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		St. Paul, Minn.....	4	
Danville, Ill.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Denver, Colo.....	2		Seattle, Wash.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	1		Tacoma, Wash.....	2	

**LEPROSY.****City Reports for Week Ended Oct 14, 1916.**

During the week ended October 14, 1916, one case of leprosy was reported at New Orleans, La.

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>California—Continued.</b>	
Alameda County—		Kern County—	
Berkeley.....	5	Bakersfield.....	1
Hayward.....	3	Lake County.....	1
Oakland.....	1	Los Angeles County—	
Fiedmont.....	1	Saxtelle.....	1
Butte County—		Merced County.....	8
Chico.....	16	Los Banos.....	8
Colusa County.....	9	Merced.....	2
Colusa.....	3	Nevada County.....	3
Fresno County.....	8	Placer County.....	1
Clovis.....	3	Rocklin.....	1
Firebaugh.....	8	Sacramento County—	
Glenn County—		Sacramento.....	8
Orland.....	5	San Francisco.....	3

MALARIA—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>California—Continued.</b>		<b>Mississippi—Continued.</b>	
San Joaquin County—		Leake County.....	242
Stockton.....	2	Lee County.....	255
<b>Santa Barbara County—</b>		LeFlore County.....	1,102
Santa Barbara.....	1	Lincoln County.....	269
Siskiyou County.....	1	Lowndes County.....	155
Solano County.....	3	Madison County.....	729
Yacaville.....	1	Marion County.....	469
<b>Stanislaus County—</b>		Marshall County.....	530
Oakdale.....	3	Monroe County.....	132
<b>Tehama County—</b>		Montgomery County.....	325
Red Bluff.....	2	Neshoba County.....	188
Tulare County.....	6	Newton County.....	142
Isalia.....	5	Oktibbeha County.....	186
Tuolumne County.....	2	Panola County.....	691
Yolo County.....	3	Pearl River County.....	121
Woodland.....	4	Perry County.....	643
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>132</b>	Pike County.....	127
<b>Mississippi:</b>		Pontotoc County.....	121
Adams County.....	193	Prentiss County.....	322
Alcorn County.....	236	Quitman County.....	290
Amite County.....	436	Rankin County.....	128
Attala County.....	382	Scott County.....	337
Benton County.....	170	Sharkey County.....	375
Bolivar County.....	1,638	Simpson County.....	235
Calhoun County.....	310	Smith County.....	236
Carroll County.....	421	Sunflower County.....	1,445
Chickasaw County.....	160	Tallahatchie County.....	394
Choctaw County.....	340	Tate County.....	405
Claborn County.....	236	Tippah County.....	265
Clarke County.....	139	Tishomingo County.....	321
Clay County.....	180	Tunica County.....	480
Coahoma County.....	611	Union County.....	324
Copiah County.....	475	Warren County.....	560
Covington County.....	189	Washington County.....	1,079
De Soto County.....	184	Wayne County.....	190
Forrest County.....	400	Wilkinson County.....	156
Franklin County.....	177	Yalobusha County.....	331
George County.....	108	Yazoo County.....	1,258
Greene County.....	212	Walsh County.....	31
Grenada County.....	153	Stone County.....	79
Hancock County.....	181	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,516</b>
Harrison County.....	188	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
Hinds County.....	970	Beaufort County.....	38
Holmes County.....	1,201	Cherokee County.....	7
Issaquena County.....	92	Greenville County.....	2
Ittawamba County.....	225	Hampton County.....	2
Jackson County.....	73	Horry County.....	20
Jasper County.....	267	Laurens County.....	13
Jefferson County.....	381	Lexington County.....	2
Jefferson Davis County.....	74	Marion County.....	137
Jones County.....	485	Oconee County.....	1
Kemper County.....	189	Richland County.....	13
Lafayette County.....	449	Union County.....	74
Lamar County.....	202	York County.....	2
Lauderdale County.....	326	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>311</b>
Lawrence County.....	190		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....		3	New Orleans, La.....	21	1
Boston, Mass.....	1		New York, N. Y.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Passaic, N. J.....	3	
Columbia, S. C.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	4	
East Orange, N. J.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Kearney, N. J.....	1		Topeka, Kans.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Wilmington, N. C.....	3	
Newark, N. J.....	3				

**MEASLES.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, p. 3056.

**PELLAGRA.**

**State Reports for September, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>Kansas:</b>		<b>Mississippi—Continued.</b>	
Chautauqua County.....	1	Panola County.....	5
Greenwood County.....	1	Pearl River County.....	3
Montgomery County.....	1	Perry County.....	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	Pike County.....	10
<b>Mississippi:</b>		Pontotoc County.....	1
Adams County.....	5	Prentiss County.....	1
Alcorn County.....	3	Quitman County.....	2
Amite County.....	2	Scott County.....	9
Attala County.....	4	Sharkey County.....	3
Bolivar County.....	53	Simpson County.....	5
Carroll County.....	4	Sumner County.....	12
Clackson County.....	3	Tallahatchie County.....	8
Clairborne County.....	2	Tate County.....	9
Clarke County.....	2	Tippah County.....	3
Clay County.....	7	Tishomingo County.....	7
Coahoma County.....	31	Tunica County.....	12
Copiah County.....	17	Union County.....	1
Covington County.....	4	Warren County.....	5
De Soto County.....	4	Washington County.....	19
Forest County.....	12	Wayne County.....	3
Franklin County.....	2	Wilkinson County.....	1
George County.....	2	Yalobusha County.....	2
Grenada County.....	1	Yazoo County.....	25
Hancock County.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>455</b>
Harrison County.....	2	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
Holmes County.....	8	Abbeville County.....	1
Itawamba County.....	6	Anderson County.....	1
Jasper County.....	1	Darlington County.....	1
Jefferson County.....	2	Edgefield County.....	1
Jones County.....	11	Florence County.....	1
Kemper County.....	1	Greenville County.....	3
Lafayette County.....	3	Greenwood County.....	5
Lamar County.....	6	Kershaw County.....	1
Lauderdale County.....	4	Laurens County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	5	Lexington County.....	2
Leake County.....	1	Marietta County.....	6
Lee County.....	9	Pickens County.....	2
LeFlore County.....	11	Richland County.....	2
Lincoln County.....	15	Saluda County.....	1
Madison County.....	2	Spartanburg County.....	12
Marion County.....	9	Sumter County.....	1
Marshall County.....	21	Union County.....	5
Monroe County.....	5	York County.....	4
Montgomery County.....	6	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50</b>
Neshoba County.....	5		
Newton County.....	1		
Octibbeha County.....	4		

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Poston, Mass.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....		2
Columbia, S. C.....		4	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Fort Worth, Tex.....	1		Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	2	
Mobile, Ala.....		1	Worcester, Mass.....		1

## PNEUMONIA.

## City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	3
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	109	58	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	19	7	Newark, N. J.....	14	5
Columbia, S. C.....	1	2	Norfolk, Va.....	2	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	4	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	16
Detroit, Mich.....	5	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	16	15
Jackson, Mich.....	1	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	7	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	6	4
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	1	Stockton, Cal.....	1	1

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## Cases Reported by States.

The following tabular statement shows the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported to the United States Public Health Service by State health authorities during the periods shown:

	Total cases reported.		Total cases reported.
<b>Alabama:</b>		<b>Idaho:</b>	
July 1 to 31.....	77	Aug. 1 to 31.....	4
Aug. 1 to 31.....	62	Sept. 1 to 30.....	3
Sept. 1 to 25.....	12	Oct. 1 to 7.....	2
	151		9
<b>Arizona:</b>		<b>Illinois:</b>	
July 1 to 31.....	2	July 1 to 31.....	76
Aug. 1 to 31.....	2	Aug. 1 to 31.....	339
Sept. 1 to 25.....	2	Sept. 1 to 30.....	257
	6	Oct. 1 to 28.....	121
<b>Arkansas:</b>			793
July 1 to 31.....	5	<b>Indiana:</b>	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	1	July 1 to 31.....	27
Sept. 1 to 25.....	0	Aug. 1 to 31.....	38
	6	Sept. 1 to 30.....	267
<b>California:</b>		Oct. 1 to 28.....	37
July 1 to 31.....	12		169
Aug. 1 to 31.....	18	<b>Iowa:</b>	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	13	July 1 to 31.....	30
Oct. 1 to 2.....	19	Aug. 1 to 31.....	52
	62	Sept. 1 to 30.....	66
<b>Colorado:</b>		Oct. 1 to 28.....	30
July 1 to 31.....	1		208
Aug. 1 to 31.....	2	<b>Kansas:</b>	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	4	July 1 to 31.....	14
Oct. 1 to 28.....	4	Aug. 1 to 31.....	31
	11	Sept. 1 to 30.....	219
<b>Connecticut:</b>		Oct. 1 to 28.....	21
July 1 to 31.....	165		85
Aug. 1 to 31.....	367	<b>Kentucky:</b>	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	24	July 1 to 31.....	15
Oct. 1 to 28.....	61	Aug. 1 to 31.....	19
	867	Sept. 1 to 28.....	1
<b>Delaware:</b>			35
July 1 to 31.....	1	<b>Louisiana:</b>	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	11	July 1 to 31.....	19
Sept. 1 to 30.....	36	Aug. 1 to 31.....	6
Oct. 1 to 28.....	13	Sept. 1 to 30.....	5
	71	Oct. 1 to 21.....	2
<b>District of Columbia:</b>			32
July 1 to 31.....	8	<b>Maine:</b>	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	18	July 1 to 31.....	0
Sept. 1 to 30.....	6	Aug. 1 to 31.....	26
Oct. 1 to 31.....	5	Sept. 1 to 30.....	46
	37	Oct. 1 to 28.....	41
<b>Florida:</b>			113
July 1 to 31.....	4	<b>Maryland:</b>	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	3	July 1 to 31.....	19
Sept. 1 to 25.....	1	Aug. 1 to 31.....	64
	8	Sept. 1 to 30.....	100
<b>Georgia:</b>		Oct. 1 to 30.....	125
	(1)		299

<sup>1</sup> Disease present, but the number of cases is not known.

<sup>2</sup> Corrected figures. Later report than figures previously published.

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**

**Cases Reported by States—Continued.**

	Total cases reported.		Total cases reported.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		<b>Oklahoma:</b>	
July 1 to 31.....	107	July 1 to 31.....	12
Aug. 1 to 31.....	253	Aug. 1 to 31.....	10
Sept. 1 to 31.....	623	Sept. 1 to 25.....	2
Oct. 1 to 31.....	701		
	1,684	<b>Oregon:</b>	24
<b>Michigan:</b>		Sept. 1 to 30.....	3
July 1 to 31.....	51	Oct. 1 to 31.....	21
Aug. 1 to 31.....	163		24
Sept. 1 to 30.....	106	<b>Pennsylvania:</b>	
Oct. 1 to 23.....	69	July 1 to 31.....	1 <sup>1</sup> 7
	449	Aug. 1 to 31.....	711
<b>Minnesota:</b>		Sept. 1 to 30.....	743
July 1 to 31.....	142	Oct. 8 to 28.....	229
Aug. 1 to 31.....	3 3		1,790
Sept. 1 to 30.....	18 1	<b>Rhode Island:</b>	
Oct. 1 to 28.....	144	July 1 to 31.....	26
	845	Aug. 1 to 31.....	57
<b>Mississippi:</b>		Sept. 1 to '0.....	70
July 1 to 31.....	57	Oct. 1 to 30.....	45
Aug. 1 to 31.....	31		198
Sept. 1 to 30.....	14	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
Oct. 1 to 14.....	3	July 1 to 31.....	20
	105	Aug. 1 to 31.....	58
<b>Missouri:</b>		Sept. 1 to 30.....	24
July 1 to 31.....	4	Oct. 1 to 31.....	11
Aug. 1 to 31.....	3		113
Sept. 1 to 25.....	4	<b>South Dakota:</b>	
	11	July 1 to 31.....	5
<b>Montana:</b>		Aug. 1 to 31.....	19
July 1 to 31.....	11	Sept. 1 to 25.....	14
Aug. 1 to 31.....	28		38
Sept. 1 to 30.....	33	<b>Tennessee:</b>	
Oct. 1 to 28.....	8	July 1 to 31.....	18
	180	Aug. 1 to 31.....	21
<b>Nebraska:</b>		Sept. 1 to 25.....	0
July 1 to 31.....	1		39
Aug. 1 to 31.....	7	<b>Texas:</b>	
Sept. 1 to 28.....	6	July 1 to 31.....	22
	14	Aug. 1 to 31.....	25
<b>Nevada:</b>		Sept. 1 to 30.....	16
July 1 to Sept. 24.....	0		63
<b>New Hampshire:</b>		<b>Utah:</b>	
July 1 to 31.....	7	Aug. 1 to 31.....	5
Aug. 1 to 31.....	16		
Sept. 1 to 30.....	51	<b>Vermont:</b>	
Oct. 1 to 19.....	3	July 1 to 31.....	1
	57	Aug. 1 to '1.....	8
<b>New Jersey:</b>		Sept. 1 to 30.....	23
July 1 to 31.....	640	Oct. 1 to 31.....	18
Aug. 1 to 31.....	2,114		50
Sept. 1 to 30.....	957	<b>Virginia:</b>	
Oct. 1 to 25.....	247	July 1 to 31.....	24
	3,958	Aug. 1 to 31.....	44
<b>New Mexico:</b>		Sept. 1 to 30.....	45
July 1 to Sept. 25.....	0	Oct. 1 to 21.....	22
<b>New York (exclusive of New York City):</b>			135
July 1 to 31.....	517	<b>Washington:</b>	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	1,527	July 1 to 31.....	5
Sept. 1 to 30.....	1,064	Aug. 1 to 31.....	2
Oct. 3 to 16.....	238	Sept. 1 to 30.....	10
	3,346	Oct. 1 to 21.....	4
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	(2)		21
<b>North Dakota:</b>		<b>West Virginia:</b>	
July 1 to 31.....	0	July 1 to 31.....	5
Aug. 1 to 31.....	2	Aug. 1 to 31.....	10
Sept. 1 to 30.....	16	Sept. 1 to 30.....	18
	18	Oct. 1 to 28.....	14
<b>Ohio:</b>			47
July 1 to 31.....	94	<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	168	July 1 to 31.....	20
Sept. 1 to 30.....	138	Aug. 1 to 31.....	173
	400	Sept. 1 to 30.....	158
			351
		<b>Wyoming:</b>	
		July 1 to 31.....	0
		Aug. 1 to 31.....	1
		Sept. 1 to 30.....	3
			4

<sup>1</sup> Not including cases on Crow Reservation.

<sup>2</sup> Disease present, but the number of cases is not known.

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

City Reports—July 30 to October 28, 1916.

The following table shows the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported to the United States Public Health Service by the health departments of the cities which reported five or more cases in any one week:

City.	Cases reported for week ended—												
	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.
Akron, Ohio.....				1	3	5	5	1					
Atlantic City, N. J.....		7	2	5	5		2	2					
Baltimore, Md.....	1	5	4	9	16	12	13	10	19	20	23	18	8
Bayonne, N. J.....	4	12	14	4	1	5	1						
Birmingham, Ala.....	6	1		2									1
Boston, Mass.....	4	8	4	8	13	22	38	55	52	77	54	53	
Bridgeport, Conn.....	6	6		3	3		7	2	2	3			
Brookline, Mass.....			1			1	2	4	5	1	5	5	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		2	2	1	2	5	7	1	11	6	11	4
Camden, N. J.....	5	11	13	6	9	5	1	4	5	3			
Chicago, Ill.....	15	13	25	22	24	23	21	20	13	10	8	8	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	2	4	5	2	3	6	3	4	5	1	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		1	2	5	2	3	1	1	2		1	
Detroit, Mich.....	4	1		6	1	4	3	3	11	3	1	2	
East Orange, N. J.....	7	2	8	10	6	10	3	2	2				1
Flint, Mich.....	1	3	3	8			4	2			2	1	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		3	1	1	2	1	6	1		1	1	1
Harrison, N. J.....		10	10	6	4								
Hartford, Conn.....	3			4	6	7	5	5	4	4		3	4
Haverhill, Mass.....			1	5				1	2				1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2					5	4	2	4	1		1	
Jersey City, N. J.....	27	22	27	16	22	9	6	8	11	2	5	2	
Kearny, N. J.....	6	7	4	5			3	3					
Long Branch, N. J.....	1	1	1	2	8		4	1	1				
Lynn, Mass.....				1	2	2	2	1	2	3	6	8	6
Malden, Mass.....			2				2	6	10	3	4	4	
Manchester, N. H.....	1				3	5	1	5					
Minneapolis, Minn.....	8	8	12	14	12	4	5		3		2	1	2
Montclair, N. J.....	4	4	5	2	1	2	1		4	1	1	4	1
Newark, N. J.....	247	260	230	150	89	45	38	30	12	17	9		
Newburyport, Mass.....				1	2	5	1	7	2	1	3		
New York, N. Y.....	1,117	1,151	865	707	441	352	252	156	142	96	72	43	37
North Adams, Mass.....	1			5	2	2	1	4	1				
Norhampton, Mass.....	1		5	2	1	1		1		1	1	4	1
Orange, N. J.....	15	9	8	10	15	4	1						
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	5	4	2	3	1	3	2		1				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	31	86	106	132	120	125	85	70	47	59	27	26	24
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	5	1	3	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.....		1	2	7	2	10	8	6	4	4	5	8	4
Plainfield, N. J.....		2	6	10	1	6	4	2	3	1	3		
Providence, R. I.....	3	4	3	2	10	7	10	17	9	9	7	3	9
Quincy, Mass.....							4	5					
St. Louis, Mo.....				5	2								
St. Paul, Minn.....	13	6	9	6	8	7	2	3	2	4		1	
Somerville, Mass.....			6	1	2	1	7	1		5	3	4	5
Springfield, Mass.....	2	2		5	5	9	12	8	0	5	3	4	2
Syracuse, N. Y.....	9	3	23	34	33	49	29	20	12	11	5		4
Toledo, Ohio.....	11	16	10	10	7	11	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Trenton, N. J.....		4	7	11	7	11	14	23	34	20	8	12	4
Waltham, Mass.....	2	3	5	7	2	4		2		8	2	9	2
Washington, D. C.....	2	3	5	7	2	4		1	1	5			
West Hoboken, N. J.....	5	9	3	7									
Wilmington, Del.....				3	3	3	2	2	8	7	6	3	5



**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**

**State Reports for September, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>Connecticut—Continued.</b>	
Butte County—		New Haven County—Continued.	
Chico.....	1	She ton.....	1
Kings County.....	2	Wallingford.....	7
Los Angeles County—		Waterbury.....	8
Lordsburg.....	1	New London County—	
Los Angeles.....	2	Colchester.....	2
San Francisco.....	3	Groton (Borough).....	1
San Joaquin County—		Groton (Town).....	3
Stockton.....	2	New London.....	4
Santa Clara County.....	1	Norwich (City).....	1
Stanislaus County—		Stonington.....	3
Modesto.....	1	Tolland County—	
Total.....	13	Coventry.....	1
<b>Connecticut:</b>		Mansfield.....	1
Fairfield County—		Tolland.....	1
Bridgeport.....	16	Vernon.....	3
Darien.....	5	Windham County—	
Fairfield.....	1	J anielson.....	1
Greenwich.....	19	Plainfield.....	1
Monroe.....	2	Pomfret.....	1
Naugatuck.....	2	Willimantic.....	23
New Canaan.....	3	Windham.....	1
New Fairfield.....	1	Total.....	274
Norwalk.....	3		
Redding.....	1	<b>Indiana:</b>	
Stamford (city).....	19	Adams County.....	3
Stamford (town).....	6	Allen County.....	1
Stratford.....	1	Benton County.....	1
Hartford County—		Carroll County.....	2
Avon.....	1	Cass County.....	2
Berlin.....	2	Clinton County.....	1
Bloomfield.....	1	I earborn County.....	1
East Granby.....	2	I ekaib County.....	2
East Hartford.....	2	I elaware County.....	2
East Windsor.....	1	I ubois County.....	1
Enfield.....	6	Elkhart County.....	1
Glastonbury.....	1	Floyd County.....	2
Hartford.....	24	Fountain County.....	1
Manchester.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
New Britain.....	11	Gibson County.....	3
Newington.....	1	Hamilton County.....	2
Simsbury.....	1	Hendricks County.....	1
Southington.....	2	Howard County.....	3
South Windsor.....	1	Jay County.....	1
Su field.....	1	Knox County.....	1
West Hartford.....	6	Kosciusko County.....	2
Windsor.....	7	Madison County.....	2
Windsor Locks.....	4	Marion County.....	15
Litchfield County—		Montgomery County.....	1
Barkhamsted.....	2	Noble County.....	2
Bethlehem.....	1	Pike County.....	1
Litchfield.....	1	Porter County.....	1
New Milford.....	2	Posey County.....	1
Torrington.....	2	St. Joseph County.....	5
Watertown.....	1	Tippecanoe County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Vanderburg County.....	1
Chester.....	1	Vigo County.....	1
E addam.....	1	Wayne County.....	1
Middletown.....	1	White County.....	2
Portland.....	4	Total.....	67
Saybrook.....	1		
Westbrook.....	1	<b>Iowa:</b>	
New Haven County—		Appanoose County.....	1
Ansonia.....	1	Audubon County.....	1
Branford.....	1	Benton County.....	1
Chebire.....	1	Blak hawk County.....	2
erby.....	1	Boone County.....	1
East Haven.....	2	Buchanan County.....	1
Hamden.....	2	Cedar County.....	1
Meriden.....	6	Cerro Gordo County.....	2
Meriden (Town).....	4	Clinton County.....	4
Milford.....	2	Crawford County.....	1
New Haven.....	18	J adas County.....	3
Orange.....	1	Les Moines County.....	1

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

## State Reports for September, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>Iowa—Continued.</b>		<b>Mississippi—Continued.</b>	
Fayette County.....	1	Monroe County.....	1
Grundy County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	3	Rain County.....	2
Hancock County.....	1	Smith County.....	1
Hardin County.....	3	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>
Henry County.....	2		
Howard County.....	4	<b>Montana:</b>	
Ida County.....	1	Carbon County.....	7
Iowa County.....	2	Fallon County.....	1
Keokuk County.....	1	Musselshell County.....	1
Lee County.....	3	Park County—	
Linn County.....	4	Livingston.....	1
Mitchell County.....	1	Ravalli County.....	3
Monroe County.....	1	Sheridan County.....	2
Polk County.....	6	Stillwater County.....	1
Scott County.....	1	Sweet Grass County.....	4
Story County.....	2	Yellowstone County.....	4
Tama County.....	1	Billings.....	9
Webster County.....	5	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35</b>
Winnebago County.....	1		
Wright County.....	3	<b>North Dakota:</b>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>66</b>	Bottineau County.....	2
		Cass County.....	4
<b>Kansas:</b>		Cavalier County.....	3
Butler County.....	1	De Smet County.....	1
Cherokee County.....	1	Golden Valley County.....	1
De Wain County.....	1	Grand Forks County.....	2
Gray County.....	1	Kidder County.....	1
Greenwood County.....	1	Sargent County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Stutsman County.....	1
Lafayette County—		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Parsons.....	1		
Lyon County.....	1	<b>South Carolina:</b>	
Marshall County.....	1	Aiken County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Anderson County.....	1
Coffeeville.....	2	Beaufort County.....	1
Reno County—		Calhoun County.....	1
Hutchinson.....	1	Chesterfield County.....	2
Saline County.....	1	Fairfield County.....	1
Sedgewick County—		Greenville County.....	2
Wichita.....	1	Jasper County.....	1
Shawnee County.....	1	Laurens County.....	1
Sumner County.....	1	Lee County.....	1
Wyandotte County—		Lexington County.....	3
Kansas City.....	2	Connee County.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19</b>	Orangeburg County.....	1
		Pickens County.....	1
<b>Mississippi:</b>		Richland County.....	1
Alcorn County.....	1	Sabala County.....	1
Chectaw County.....	1	Spartanburg County.....	2
Coshoma County.....	1	Sumter County.....	1
Forest County.....	1	York County.....	1
Kemper County.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24</b>
Lauderdale County.....	2		
Leake County.....	2		

## City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Detroit, Mich.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	23	8	Evansville, Ind.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	54	14	Everett, Mass.....	3	
Brookline, Mass.....	5	1	Flint, Mich.....	2	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Galesburg, Ill.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	6	1	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Haverhill, Mass.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	8		Hoboken, N. J.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Jersey City, N. J.....	5	
Denver, Colo.....	1		Johnstown, Pa.....	1	

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kenosha, Wis.	1		Portland, Me.	1	
Lancaster, Pa.	3		Portland, Oreg.	4	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		Portsmouth, N. H.	1	
Lowell, Mass.		1	Portsmouth, Va.	1	
Lynchburg, Va.	2		Providence, R. I.	7	1
Lynn, Mass.	6	2	Quincy, Mass.		3
Malden, Mass.	4		Richmond, Va.	1	
Medford, Mass.	2		Rochester, N. Y.	2	
Minneapolis, Minn.	2		Rutland, Vt.	1	
Montclair, N. J.	1		Saginaw, Mich.	2	
Muscatine, Iowa.	1		St. Paul, Minn.		1
Newark, N. J.	9	4	San Francisco, Cal.	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	1		Somerville, Mass.	3	1
New Britain, Conn.	1		South Bend, Ind.	2	
Newburyport, Mass.	3	1	Springfield, Mass.	3	1
Newton, Mass.	2		S.racuse, N. Y.	5	2
New York, N. Y.	72	33	Toledo, Ohio.	2	
Northampton, Mass.	1		Trenton, N. J.	8	2
Oklahoma, Okla.	1		Troy, N. Y.	3	
Philadelphia, Pa.	27	9	Waltham, Mass.	2	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1		Wilmington, Del.	6	4
Pittsfield, Mass.	5		Worcester, Mass.	1	
Plainfield, N. J.	3	1			

Surg. Lavinder reported that cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in New York City as follows: October 25, 3 cases; October 26, 7 cases; October 27, 7 cases; October 28, 5 cases; October 29, 5 cases; October 30, 1 case; October 31, 4 cases. Approximate corrected totals to October 31, 1916, 9,290 cases; 2,393 deaths.

**New York City.****RABIES IN ANIMALS.**

City Report for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

During the week ended October 14, 1961, one case of rabies in animals was reported at Atlantic City, N. J.

**SCARLET FEVER.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3065.

**SMALLPOX.****Minnesota.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the week ended October 28, 1916, one new foci of smallpox infection was reported in Westport Township, Pope County, Minn.

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**  
**State Reports for September, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Never successfully vaccinated.	History not obtained or uncertain.
<b>California:</b>						
Alameda County—						
Livermore.....	1					1
Kern County—						
Bakersfield.....	1				1	
Los Angeles County—						
Banning.....	7		3		4	
Tulare County—						
Porterville.....	3					3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Kansas:</b>						
Allen County.....	1					1
Atchison County—						
Atchison.....	1				1	
Rooks County.....	3				2	1
Sedgwick County.....	2					2
Stafford County.....	1					1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

**Miscellaneous State Reports.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Connecticut (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>			<b>Mississippi (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>		
Litchfield County—			Coahoma County.....	1	
Torrington.....	5		Jones County.....	20	
Winchester.....	1		Walthall County.....	7	
New Haven County—			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28</b>	
Prospect.....	1				
Waterbury.....	3		<b>Montana (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>		Cascade County.....	1	
<b>Indiana (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>			Bill County.....	2	
Delaware County.....	6		Prairie County.....	2	
Johnson County.....	1		Richland County.....	1	
Morgan County.....	1		Sheridan County.....	1	
Tipton County.....	14		Silverhow County.....	2	
Warren County.....	1		Butte.....	2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23</b>		Yellowstone County.....	1	
<b>Iowa (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>	
Dickinson County.....	1		<b>North Dakota (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>		
Greene County.....	1		Morgan County.....	1	
Webster County.....	1		Sargent County.....	8	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>		Stutsman County.....	12	
<b>Iowa (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>South Carolina (Sept. 1 to 30):</b>			Sumter County.....	2	

**SMALLPOX—Continued.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Flint, Mich.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7	.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	10	.....

**TETANUS.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Newport, R. I.....	.....	1
Towell, Mass.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.....	1	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1			

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3056.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**

**State Reports for September, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>California:</b>		<b>California—Continued.</b>	
Alameda County—		Orange County—	
Alameda.....	2	Anaheim.....	3
Berkeley.....	1	Fullerton.....	1
Oakland.....	1	Plumas County.....	1
Butte County—		Riverside County.....	1
Chico.....	2	Banning.....	1
Colusa County.....	1	Sacramento County.....	1
Colusa.....	1	Sacramento.....	6
Eldorado County—		San Benito County.....	1
Flaererville.....	2	San Bernardino County—	
Fresno County.....	2	Redlands.....	4
Firebaugh.....	1	San Bernardino.....	2
Fowler.....	1	San Diego County—	
Glenn County—		San Diego.....	4
Orland.....	1	San Francisco.....	19
Imperial County—		San Joaquin County.....	2
Holtville.....	1	Stockton.....	3
Imperial.....	2	San Luis Obispo County.....	3
Kern County.....	3	Santa Barbara County—	
Bakersfield.....	4	Lompoc.....	2
Kings County—		Santa Clara County.....	1
Hanford.....	5	San Jose.....	6
Los Angeles County.....	2	Santa Cruz County.....	1
Long Beach.....	1	Shasta County—	
Los Angeles.....	7	Redding.....	6
Monrovia.....	1	Siskiyou County—	
Pomona.....	2	Yreka.....	2
Watts.....	2	Sonoma County.....	3
Marin County—		Santa Rosa.....	2
Mill Valley.....	1	Tehama County—	
Merced County—		Red Bluff.....	2
Los Banos.....	1	Yolo County—	
Modoc County—		Woodland.....	2
Alturas.....	1		
Monterey County—		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>123</b>
Monterey.....	1		

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for September, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>Connecticut:</b>		<b>Indiana—Continued.</b>	
<b>Fairfield County—</b>		<b>Jackson County</b> .....	4
Bethel.....	1	Jay County.....	6
Bridgeport.....	10	Jefferson County.....	1
Danbury (city).....	1	Jennings County.....	16
Danbury (town).....	1	Johnson County.....	17
Fairfield.....	1	Knox County.....	4
Huntington.....	1	Kosciusko County.....	4
Naugatuck.....	1	Lagrange County.....	4
Norwalk.....	6	Lake County.....	16
Stamford.....	1	Laporte.....	2
Stratford.....	2	Lawrence County.....	10
Westport.....	2	Madison County.....	12
<b>Hartford County—</b>		<b>Marion County</b> .....	142
Berlin.....	1	Marshall County.....	1
Bristol.....	1	Miami County.....	4
Enfield.....	1	Montgomery County.....	3
Hartford.....	8	Morgan County.....	3
Manchester.....	2	Noble County.....	1
Plainville.....	1	Orange County.....	2
Wethersfield.....	1	Owen County.....	12
Windsor Locks.....	2	Parke County.....	1
<b>Litchfield County--</b>		Perry County.....	7
Canaan.....	1	Pike County.....	10
Plymouth.....	1	Porter County.....	3
Winchester.....	2	Posey County.....	6
<b>Middlesex County—</b>		Putnam County.....	4
Chester.....	1	Randolph County.....	5
Clinton.....	1	Ripley County.....	5
<b>New Haven County—</b>		<b>Scott County</b> .....	3
Ansonia.....	1	Spencer County.....	17
Derby.....	3	Stark County.....	4
Guilford.....	1	St. Joseph County.....	10
New Haven.....	11	Sullivan County.....	6
Orange.....	1	Tippecanoe County.....	8
Seymour.....	1	Tipton County.....	8
Southbury.....	1	Vanderburg County.....	26
Waterbury.....	15	Vermillion County.....	1
<b>New London County—</b>		Vigo County.....	5
Groton.....	1	Wabash County.....	2
Norwich.....	2	Warren County.....	2
<b>Windham County—</b>		Warrick County.....	2
Killingly (town).....	3	Washington County.....	10
Scotland.....	1	Wayne County.....	9
Willimantic.....	1	Wells County.....	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>92</b>	Whitley County.....	1
		<b>Total</b> .....	<b>607</b>
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Kansas:</b>	
Adams County.....	5	Allen County.....	18
Allen County.....	14	Anderson County.....	6
Blackford County.....	3	Barber County.....	2
Brown County.....	4	Barton County.....	6
Carroll County.....	4	Bourbon County.....	3
Cass County.....	5	Fort Scott.....	4
Clark County.....	8	Brown County.....	5
Clay County.....	6	Butler County.....	12
Clinton County.....	9	Chase County.....	2
Crawford County.....	1	Cherokee County.....	6
Dearborn County.....	11	Clark County.....	2
Decatur County.....	6	Clay County.....	1
Dekalb County.....	3	Comanche County.....	7
Delaware.....	18	Cowley County.....	8
Elkhart County.....	3	Crawford County.....	11
Fayette County.....	1	Decatur County.....	5
Floyd County.....	15	DeKalb County.....	3
Fountain County.....	2	Douglas County.....	2
Franklin County.....	3	Edwards County.....	4
Fulton County.....	1	Elk County.....	1
Gibson County.....	10	Ellis County.....	3
Grant County.....	2	Ellsworth County.....	4
Greene County.....	1	Finn County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	3	Ford County.....	6
Hancock County.....	14	Franklin County.....	9
Harrison County.....	1	Geary County.....	2
Hendricks County.....	6	Gove County.....	1
Henry County.....	8	Gray County.....	8
Howard County.....	13	Greenwood County.....	8
Huntington County.....	4		

**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**

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

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>		<b>Mississippi—Continued.</b>	
Harper County .....	1	Harrison County .....	9
Harvey County .....	5	Hinds County .....	24
Hodgeman County .....	4	Holmes County .....	10
Jefferson County .....	3	Issequeuna County .....	3
Jewell County .....	1	Itawamba County .....	3
Johnson County .....	2	Jackson County .....	4
Keamy County .....	1	Jasper County .....	9
Kiowa County .....	3	Jefferson Davis County .....	8
Labette County .....	4	Jones County .....	40
Parsons .....	4	Kemper County .....	11
Leavenworth County .....	3	Lafayette County .....	27
Leavenworth .....	1	Lamar County .....	11
Lincoln County .....	1	Lauderdale County .....	13
Linn County .....	2	Lawrence County .....	1
Loran County .....	1	Leake County .....	5
Lyon County .....	6	Lee County .....	13
Marion County .....	2	Leflore County .....	3
Marshall County .....	1	Lincoln County .....	12
McPherson County .....	1	Madison County .....	12
Made County .....	2	Marion County .....	6
Miami County .....	6	Marshall County .....	21
Mitchell County .....	1	Monroe County .....	8
Montgomery County .....	9	Montgomery County .....	9
Coffeyville .....	7	Neshoba County .....	8
Morris County .....	7	Newton County .....	1
Nemaha County .....	1	Oktibbeha County .....	3
Neosho County .....	7	Panola County .....	7
Norton County .....	2	Pearl River County .....	4
Osage County .....	1	Perry County .....	2
Pawnee County .....	12	Pi-e County .....	12
Pratt County .....	1	Prentiss County .....	2
Reno County .....	1	Quitman County .....	4
Hutchinson .....	10	Ran-in County .....	7
Rice County .....	9	Scott County .....	5
Rooks County .....	2	Simpsen County .....	10
Rush County .....	3	Smith County .....	7
Saline County .....	4	Stone County .....	3
Sedgewick County .....	2	Sun lower County .....	15
Wichita .....	30	Tallahatchie County .....	9
Seward County .....	9	Tate County .....	15
Shawnee County .....	4	Tippah County .....	16
Topeka .....	8	Tishomingo County .....	22
Smith County .....	1	Tunica County .....	5
Stafford County .....	6	Union County .....	4
Sumner County .....	7	Walthall County .....	7
Thomas County .....	1	Warren .....	1
Wagoner County .....	1	Washington County .....	21
Washington County .....	2	Wayne County .....	3
Wilson County .....	4	Wil-son County .....	1
Woodson County .....	3	Yalobusha County .....	20
Wyandotte County .....	7	Yazoo County .....	10
Kansas City .....	7		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Mississippi:</b>		<b>Montana:</b>	
Adams County .....	9	Blaine County .....	4
Alcorn County .....	17	Carbon County .....	2
Amite County .....	9	Cascade County .....	1
Attala County .....	9	Great Falls .....	7
Benton County .....	9	Chouteau County .....	2
Bolivar County .....	2	Custer County .....	2
Calhoun County .....	22	Dawson County .....	4
Carroll County .....	2	Deerledge County—	
Chickasaw County .....	8	Anaconda .....	4
Choctaw County .....	11	Flathead County .....	1
Claiborne County .....	4	Kali-spell .....	1
Clarke County .....	4	Gallatin County—	
Clay County .....	5	Bo-eman .....	1
Coahoma County .....	8	Hill County .....	9
Copiah County .....	22	Lincoln County .....	1
Covington County .....	13	Lewis and Clark County—	
De Soto County .....	13	Helena .....	1
Forrest County .....	4	Missoula County .....	4
Franklin County .....	6	Missoula .....	6
George County .....	8	Park County .....	2
Grenada County .....	2	Phillips County .....	13
Hancock County .....	5	Ravalli County .....	1
	7	Richland County .....	1

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for September, 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
<b>Montana—Continued.</b>		<b>South Carolina—Continued.</b>	
Beaumont County.....	1	Fairfield County.....	1
Silverbow County—		Florence County.....	5
Butte.....	2	Greenville County.....	55
Yellowstone County.....	6	Greenwood County.....	2
Billings.....	6	Horry County.....	4
Total.....	82	Kershaw County.....	7
		Laurens County.....	1
<b>North Dakota:</b>		Lexington County.....	4
Burleigh County.....	5	Marioic County.....	2
Cass County.....	3	Marlboro County.....	2
McLean County.....	1	Newberry County.....	12
Morton County.....	1	Oconee County.....	4
Mountrail County.....	1	Orangeburg County.....	8
Traill County.....	2	Pickens County.....	27
Ward County.....	11	Richland County.....	34
Williams County.....	1	Saluda County.....	20
Total.....	25	Spartanburg County.....	13
		Sumter County.....	5
<b>South Carolina:</b>		Union County.....	9
Abbeville County.....	1	York County.....	9
Aiken County.....	1	Total.....	253
Anderson County.....	6		
Beaufort County.....	2	<b>Wyoming:</b>	
Cherokee County.....	5	Crook County.....	1
Chester County.....	11	Goshien County.....	2
Chesterfield County.....	1	Platte County.....	6
Clarendon County.....	1	Washakie County.....	4
Darlington County.....	7	Total.....	13

## City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2		Jersey City, N. J.....	6	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	2		Johnstown, Pa.....		1
Baltimore, Md.....	24	7	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	
Beaer Falls, Pa.....	1		Kansas City, Mo.....	2	5
Birmingham, Ala.....	4	1	Lancaster, Pa.....	4	
Boston, Mass.....	3		Lawrence, Mass.....	1	
Brockton, Mass.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....	3	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	9	1	Lima, Ohio.....	1	
Butte, Mont.....	1		Little Rock, Ark.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	
Camden, N. J.....	1		Lowell, Mass.....	3	
Canton, Ohio.....	4	2	Lynchburg, Va.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	3		Lynn, Mass.....	4	
Chicago, Ill.....	30	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	7		Mobile, Ala.....	1	
Columbia, S. C.....		1	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	8	
Covington, Ky.....	2	1	Newark, N. J.....	7	2
Cumberland, Md.....	1		New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	3		New Castle, Pa.....	1	
Denver, Colo.....	3		New Haven, Conn.....	6	
Detroit, Mich.....	13	2	New Orleans, La.....	18	3
Duluth, Minn.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	41	7
Elgin, Ill.....	1	2	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	2		Norfolk, Va.....	1	
Erie, Pa.....	2		Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	2		Oklahoma, Okla.....	2	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		Omaha, Nebr.....	3	
Flint, Mich.....	6		Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	3
Galesburg, Ill.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	
Hagerstown, Md.....	4		Portland, Me.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	72	3	Portland, Oreg.....	3	1
Hartford, Conn.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	9	
Haverhill, Mass.....		1	Reading, Pa.....	20	2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	8		Richmond, Va.....	2	1
Jackson, Mich.....	1		Roanoke, Va.....	1	



**TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916—Continued.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sacramento, Cal.	1		Superior, Wis.		1
Saginaw, Mich.	2		Syracuse, N. Y.		1
St. Joseph, Mo.	1		Tacoma, Wash.	1	
St. Louis, Mo.	15		Toledo, Ohio	10	2
St. Paul, Minn.	1		Topeka, Kans.	12	
Salt Lake City, Utah	3		Trenton, N. J.	1	
San Francisco, Cal.	4		Troy, N. Y.	3	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1		Washington, D. C.	10	1
Schectady, N. Y.	2		Wichita, Kans.	3	
Seattle, Wash.	5	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5	
South Bend, Ind.		1	Wilmington, Del.	5	1
Springfield, Ill.		1	Worcester, Mass.	1	
Springfield, Ohio	7		Zanesville, Ohio.	1	1
Steelton, Pa.	16				

**TYPHUS FEVER.**

**Texas—El Paso.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Tappan reported that during the week ended October 21, 1916, one case of typhus fever was notified at El Paso, Tex., making a total of 18 cases since July 1, 1916.

**Texas—Laredo.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton reported a case of typhus fever at Laredo, Tex., October 29, 1916, making four cases since October 16.

**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.**

During the week ended October 14, 1916, two cases of typhus fever were reported in El Paso, Tex., and one case in New York, N. Y.

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

**State Reports for September, 1916.**

Place.	Cases reported.			Place.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California	153	176	198	Mississippi	161	34	113
Connecticut	128	36	39	Montana	31	23	19
Indiana	318	69	212	North Dakota	26	53	11
Iowa	33		40	South Carolina	234	23	174
Kansas	135	79	75	Wyoming		22	8

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

## City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	183	23	1			3	1	29	22
Boston, Mass.....	745,139		33	1	8	1	18		51	22
Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,045	600	190	16	21	1	61	1	167	60
Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	154	49	5			6		34	17
Detroit, Mich.....	554,717	203	93	8			3 <sup>1</sup>		23	12
New York, N. Y.....	5,468,190	1,245	150	5	18	1	30	1	280	148
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	460	30	2	6		9		15 <sup>1</sup>	64
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,784	183	36	3	2		11		24	12
St. Louis, Mo.....	745,938	189	70	2	3		36		33	20
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	123	11	1	8		14		19	19
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	104	30	1			12		14	16
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,143	6 <sup>1</sup>	15	1			1		15	6
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	111	2		2		5		51	17
Milwaukee, Wis.....	428,062	94	19	3			15	1	12	6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	353,460		13				7			
Newark, N. J.....	3 <sup>00</sup> ,000	98	11	1	3		3		31	5
New Orleans, La.....	366,484		17	2	18		3		49	11
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,416,112	118	15		9		13		16	16
Seattle, Wash.....	330,834	42			5		1		8	4
Washington, D. C.....	358,679	117	16	1	1		11		21	15
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.....	209,722	67	23		3		5		9	4
Denver, Colo.....	253,161		3		4		2			
Indianapolis, Ind.....	265,578		14		1		7		5	
Kansas City, Mo.....	281,879	86	16	3			5		9	7
Portland, Ore.....	272,333	40			12		4		3	1
Providence, R. I.....	250,025	66	10	4			3		9	9
Rochester, N. Y.....	250,747	57	5	1			9		9	5
St. Paul, Minn.....	241,999	42	18				8		7	5
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Birmingham, Ala.....	174,108	51	7		1		5		7	5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	118,434	28	3				4		3	4
Cambridge, Mass.....	111,669	17	10		1		1		4	3
Camden, N. J.....	104,349		1						4	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	125,759	23	1				5		2	1
Hartford, Conn.....	108,69	33	1	1			1		4	2
Lowell, Mass.....	112,124	32	4	2	14		2		5	1
Lynn, Mass.....	100,316	21	3				1		4	4
Nashville, Tenn.....	115,978	29	13	1	5		1		2	2
New Bedford, Mass.....	114,614	23	1		2		2		4	3
New Haven, Conn.....	147,075		11	4					3	1
Omaha, Nebr.....	135,455	57	7	5			4		6	6
Reading, Pa.....	105,074	28			1				4	2
Richmond, Va.....	154,674	46	7						3	6
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	113,567		7		68		13		6	1
Springfield, Mass.....	103,216	26	6		2		5		3	1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	152,534	57	12				4		6	2
Tacoma, Wash.....	108,074	12			36		1			
Toledo, Ohio.....	187,840	56	7				12		2	5
Trenton, N. J.....	107,212	41	4						7	3
Worcester, Mass.....	160,523	51	8				3		7	6
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Bayonne, N. J.....	67,582		1						2	
Berkeley, Cal.....	54,879	2					2			
Binghamton, N. Y.....	53,082	23	12	2			1		4	2
Brockton, Mass.....	65,746	10	1				2		2	1
Canton, Ohio.....	59,139	12	7				6			1
Charleston, S. C.....	60,427	32	2							4
Covington, Ky.....	56,520	16	3				2		2	2
Duluth, Minn.....	91,913	7	7				2		3	
El Paso, Tex.....	51,936	32	1		4		1			7
Erie, Pa.....	73,798	2	2						5	26
Evansville, Ind.....	72,125	17	15				3			2
Flint, Mich.....	52,159	17	5	1			7			2
Fort Worth, Tex.....	99,528	12	2				1			3
Harrisburg, Pa.....	70,754	26	2						5	

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

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.</b>										
Hoboken, N. J.	76,104	12	2				1		4	
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	22	2				4			1
Kansas City, Kans.	66,854		15	2					3	
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		1					1	4	2
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	19	7				3			
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	21					1			
Malden, Mass.	50,067	7	4	1	1				2	2
Manchester, N. H.	78,759	28	3	2			2		2	2
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	20	2						1	1
New Britain, Conn.	52,203	11					1			
Norfolk, Va.	88,076	23	3		1				1	1
Oklahoma, Okla.	88,158	14	1		1		5			
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	19	2						2	1
Portland, Me.	63,014	16								1
Rockford, Ill.	53,761	10	1				1			
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	19					1		2	3
Saginaw, Mich.	54,815	8	3	1			2		1	
St. Joseph, Mo.	83,974	25	3				1			2
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	25	2						4	
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	22	2		12		6		6	3
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	27	5				1		4	3
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	19	1		1		1			2
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	18	14	1			2			3
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	24	2				1		1	
Troy, N. Y.	77,738								3	1
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	75,218	16	3				2		2	
Wilmington, Del.	93,161		1				5			
York, Pa.	50,543								1	
<b>From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	5	2				2		1	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,947		1							
Austin, Tex.	34,016	13	4				1			4
Brookline, Mass.	31,934	8					1		1	
Butler, Pa.	26,587	5	2							
Butte, Mont.	42,918	25	3						2	5
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13	1		1				1	1
Chicago, Ill.	24,688	10							2	
Columbia, S. C.	34,968	17	1				3		1	1
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	5	4						2	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	10							3	2
Davenport, Iowa	47,127						4			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	5			1					
Elgin, Ill.	27,844	6								
Everett, Mass.	38,397	10	7							1
Everett, Wash.	33,767	4								1
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	8	2	1					3	
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	8								
Hagerstown, Md.	25,233		4		15		1			
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	15	3							3
Jackson, Mich.	34,739		6				1			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	29							2	
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319	7	2						2	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	8	1				1			1
Lexington, Ky.	39,713	21	24				4			1
Lima, Ohio.	34,644	10	2				3	1		
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	11	6				2			
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012	13							1	
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662		2				3			
Lynchburg, Va.	32,335	9								3
Madison, Wis.	31,084	3					2			2
Medford, Mass.	25,737	6			1					
Montclair, N. J.	25,559	2							3	
New Castle, Pa.	49,351						1			
Newport, R. I.	29,631	9								1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	7	4				1		1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,219	8	4						2	1
Norristown, Pa.	39,833	11	2							1
Orange, N. J.	32,724	12	1						1	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	4					1		3	

1 Population Apr. 15, 1913; no estimate made.

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 14, 1916—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.</b>										
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		2							
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,530	14								1
Portsmouth, Va.	33,610	10	4							1
Quincy, Ill.	36,764	11	3	1			1			1
Quincy, Mass.	37,251	15								1
Roanoke, Va.	41,920	10	4			1	1			1
San Jose, Cal.	37,994	8								1
Steubenville, Ohio.	26,631	7	2				2			
Stockton, Cal.	34,588	8	4		5		3		4	
Superior, Wis.	45,245	6	1		6					
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	20					1		1	4
Topeka, Kans.	47,914	7			1		1		1	
Waltham, Mass.	30,122		2		1					
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,893		3						4	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,997		2		1		2			1
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495		9						2	
Wilmington, N. C.	24,284	7								
Zanesville, Ohio.	33,436	11					1			1
<b>From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:</b>										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	9	1		1				1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316		1							
Braddock, Pa.	21,319	6	2		1					
Cairo, Ill.	15,593	5								1
Clinton, Mass.	13,975	3	1							
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765								1	
Concord, N. H.	22,430	9	3	1						
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	4		1						
Harrison, N. J.	16,555		1							
Kearny, N. J.	22,753	6			1					
Kokomo, Ind.	21,312	9	3		4					1
Morristown, N. J.	13,153	1	1							1
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,247	1								1
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	4	3				1			
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	4								
New London, Conn.	21,771	6								1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5			1		1			
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	14	1		9				1	
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	8								
Plainfield, N. J.	23,240	7			1				2	
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,642		1		1				3	
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	6			5		1			
Sandusky, Ohio.	21,161				4					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	4	2		1					
Steelton, Pa.	15,337	2	2						2	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	3					2			

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

# FOREIGN.

## CUBA.

### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Disease.	Sept. 30—Oct. 9 1916.		Remain- ing under treat- ment Oct. 9, 1916.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Diphtheria.....	5	.....	6
Leprosy.....	.....	.....	245
Malaria.....	3	1	7
Measles.....	5	.....	21
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	1	8
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	9	.....	33

## MEXICO.

### Typhus Fever—Guadalajara.

The presence of typhus fever in epidemic form in Guadalajara, Mexico, was reported October 7, 1916.

### Typhus Fever—San Luis Potosi.

Typhus fever was reported to be epidemic at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, October 24, 1916.

## PORTO RICO.

### Dengue—Santurce.

The presence of dengue in Santurce, a suburb of San Juan, was reported October 13, 1916, several cases of the disease having occurred during the week ended October 13.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.****Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 3, 1916.<sup>1</sup>****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>China:</b>				
Canton.....	Aug. 21-31.....		3	
<b>Germany:</b>				
Hanover.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2.....		1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Sept. 10-16.....	3	2	
Karachi.....	.....do.....	9	8	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kobe.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 1....	65	23	Total, Aug. 14-Oct. 1, 1916: Cases, 349; deaths, 149.
Districts.....	Sept. 11-24.....	33	22	Total, to Sept. 24, 1916: Cases, 115; deaths, 67.
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 18-24.....	10	22	
Yokohama.....	Sept. 11-24.....	17	16	Total, to Sept. 24, 1916: Cases, 46; deaths, 31.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Enzeli.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Karvin.....	.....do.....		14	
Rah.....	.....do.....		9	
Tahriz.....	.....do.....		12	
Teheran.....	.....do.....		2	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	Sept. 10-16.....	72	38	Not previously reported: Cases, 16; deaths, 2.

**PLAGUE.**

<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 9....	13	13	
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2	2	Report received late.
Do.....	Sept. 10-16.....	1		
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	25	9	
Santa Rosa.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 17-23.....	1		
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Liverpool.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6....	1		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Sept. 10-16.....	10	7	
Karachi.....	.....do.....	4	5	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	264	169	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 3-9.....	15	13	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Tansui.....	Sept. 17-23.....	1	1	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 2....	4	3	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2....	1		

**SMALLPOX.**

<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 19-25.....	16	13	Report received late.
Do.....	July 16-Sept. 16..	8	7	
Tientsin.....	Sept. 3-9.....	1		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Sept. 10-16.....	2	1	
Madras.....	.....do.....	13	1	
Rangoon.....	Sept. 3-9.....	2		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Mexico City.....	Sept. 24-30.....	6		
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Basel.....	.....do.....	1		

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 3, 1916—Continued.

### TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 17-23.....	8	3	
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Sept. 24-30.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 10.....		111	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Sept. 24-30.....	268		
San Luis Potosi.....	Oct. 21.....			Epidemic.
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	Aug. 20-26.....	3		
Turkey in Asia:				
Haifa.....	Aug. 21-27.....	2		

### YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Gua-aquil.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	73	44	
Milagro.....	do.....	3	1	
Naranjito.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2	1	

Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916.

### CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				
Austria.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....	2		
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Mar. 12-May 20.....	398	147	
Hungary.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 2.....	2		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 25-July 1....	1	1	May 7-20, 1916: Cases, 43; deaths, 5, from s. s. Hong Kheng from Halfing; total to June 1: Cases, 61; deaths, 37. May 28-June 10, 1916: Cases, 19, from the port.
China:				
Canton.....	Aug. 11-20.....		10	
Dairen.....	Aug. 6-12.....	1		
Hong-ong.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 2....	9	9	On s. s. Taihei Maru from Hong-kong and Choofoo.
Macao.....	Aug. 17.....			Prevent.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 2-26.....		2	Chinese.
Egypt:				
Suez.....	May 18-20.....	5		
Tor, quarantine station.....	May 22-June 3.....	112	42	From s. s. Pei-ho from Bombay.
Greece:				
Moschopolis.....	July 25-31.....	15	8	Do.
India:				
Akyab.....	June 11-July 8.....		2	
Bassein.....	Apr. 23-June 10.....		3	
Bomlay.....	May 14-July 1.....	21	9	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	140	95	
Calcutta.....	May 7-July 1.....		259	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 12.....		59	
Henzada.....	Apr. 23-Jul. 22.....		7	
Karachi.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 9.....	5	1	
Madras.....	June 25-July 1.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jul. 2-22.....	5	3	
Madura District.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 9.....	6	2	
Mandalay.....	July 23-29.....		1	
Pakokku.....	Jul. 2-8.....		1	
Pegu.....	June 4-10.....		1	
Rangoon.....	May 24-July 29.....	13	9	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 26.....	2	1	

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

### Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.

#### CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....				Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 510; deaths, 395. Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1916: Cases, 2,018; deaths, 126.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	493	388	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1,753	1,044	
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	11	10	
Coch n-China.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	10	4	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	244	62	
Saigon.....	May 1-July 2.....	162	74	
Do.....	July 3-Sept. 2.....	69	45	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 24.....	263	94	Since Aug. 14, 1916: Cases, 294; deaths, 216.
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 8-Sept. 17.....	317	138	
Osaka.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 20.....	678	170	Since Aug. 13, 1916: Cases, 705; deaths, 332.
Yokohama.....	Aug. 15.....	6	5	55 cases, with 9 deaths in quarantine, from s. s. Hawaii Maru from Hongkong via ports.
Do.....	Sept. 4-10.....	12	3	Total to Sept. 10, 1916: Cases, 29; deaths, 15.
Suburbs of city.....	Aug. 14-20.....	8	8	
Distr. cts.....	Sept. 4-10.....	21	8	Total to Sept. 10, 1916: Cases, 82; deaths, 45.
Java.....				East Java, Apr. 8-June 30, 1916: Cases, 50; deaths, 35. July 1-Aug. 4: Cases, 13; deaths, 8. Mid. Java, June 3-30, 1916: Cases, 30; deaths, 26. July 1-Aug. 4: Cases, 73; deaths, 65. West Java, Apr. 3-June 29, 1916: Cases, 661; deaths, 409. July 7-Aug. 17: Cases, 562; deaths, 364.
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 29.....		89	
Do.....	July 7-13.....	16	12	
Malang.....	Apr. 8-14.....	2	2	
Malang and Djombank.....	Apr. 28-May 5.....	2	2	
Surabaya residency.....	May 6-19.....	5	2	Including Malang, 2 cases, and Sidoarjo and Malang, 3 cases, with 2 deaths.
Korea.....				Sept. 23, 1916: In southern and central Korea, 108 cases.
Chemulpo.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
Fusan.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 2.....	2	1	
Persia:				
Asterabad.....	June 10.....			Present, with 4 or 5 deaths daily.
Enzeli.....	July 1-31.....	7	4	
Foumen.....	May 9.....	3	2	Previously erroneously included. in cases at Reht.
Ghazian.....	June 13.....	2	1	
Kazvin.....	July 1-31.....	22	15	
Mohammerah.....	June 12.....			Present.
Reht.....	July 1-31.....	19	2	
Teheran.....	Sept. 1.....			Do.
Urumiah.....	July 1-31.....	25		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 14-July 1.....	36	25	Not previously reported: Cases, 28; deaths, 3.
Do.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9.....	358	203	July 16-Sept. 16, 1916: Cases, 3,204; deaths, 1,911.
Provinces.....				
Albay.....	July 2-Sept. 16.....	314	157	
Bataan.....	do.....	32	22	
Batas.....	July 30-Sept. 16.....	30	14	
Bulacan.....	June 18-July 1.....	17	4	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 16.....	800	432	
Cagayan.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 2-8.....			
Camarines.....	June 18-July 1.....	69	32	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 16.....	930	583	
Cavite.....	June 11-July 1.....	14	11	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 16.....	31	25	
Iloilo.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 16.....	734	477	
Laguna.....	May 21-July 1.....	31	20	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 16.....	157	114	
Mindanao.....	July 16-Aug. 5.....	19	11	
Mindoro.....	Sept. 3-16.....	6	4	
Misamis.....	July 16-Sept. 16.....	218	119	
Negros Occidental.....	Sept. 3-16.....	24	12	
Nueva Ecija.....	Sept. 10-16.....	1	1	
Pampanga.....	July 9-Aug. 5.....	61	52	
Do.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	73	63	



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

Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.

### CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Philippine Islands—Contd.</b>				
<b>Provinces—Continued.</b>				
Rizal.....	May 24-July 1.....	11	9	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 18....	371	213	
Romblon.....	June 18-July 1....	68	39	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 9....	23	19	
Samar.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2....	1	1	
Tayabas.....	June 10-24.....	11	8	
Do.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9....	2	1	
Zambales.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 16..	49	9	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	May 15-27.....	22	21	
Do.....	July 16-Aug. 12..	5	5	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 27-June 24..	8	3	
Do.....	Aug. 13-19.....	1	1	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Constantinople.....	May 19-July 6....	118	63	Present among soldiers June 14.
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adana.....	June 16-July 9....	106	60	
Aleppo.....	June 15-25.....	47	16	
Bagdad.....	June 15-July 5....	78	18	
Beirut.....	July 14-19.....	39	17	
Damascus.....	June 16-July 3....	77	50	
Jaffa.....	June 17-25.....	67	39	
Do.....	July 1-29.....	112	38	July 9-15: Cases, 39; deaths, 25.
Mersina.....	Aug. 6-12.....	5	2	
Smyrna.....	June 15-28.....	22	13	Epidemic. Estimated number cases daily, 50.
Trehizond.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9....	42	9	
<b>At sea:</b>				
Steamship Hong-Kheng.....	Apr. 27-May 9....	17	14	En route from Haifong, Indo-China, to Colombo.
Steamship Pei-ho.....	Apr. 19-30.....	1	1	From Saigon, Indo-China, for Colombo.
Do.....	May 5-17.....	8	8	From Colombo for Suez.

### PLAGUE.

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Pernambuco, State.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....			Several cases.
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Apr. 30-July 1....	49	46	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 19....	42	39	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Mejillones.....	May 28-June 3....	1		
Antofagasta.....	June 4-July 22....	2		
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	July 16-Aug. 5....			Present. Present in vicinity Aug. 12.
Canton.....	Aug. 1-10.....		3	
Hongkong.....	May 28-June 30..	7	7	
Do.....	July 23-Sept. 2..	3	3	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Ambato.....	May 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Bahia.....	do.....			Country district, vicinity of Bahia.
Daule.....	June 1-30.....	4	2	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30..	10	3	
Manta.....	May 1-31.....			Country district, vicinity of Manta.
<b>Egypt.</b>				
Alexandria.....	May 26-Sept. 16..	47	28	Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 1916: Cases, 1,690; deaths, 823. Jan. 1-June 29, 1916: Cases, 1,634; deaths, 732. Imported.
Cairo.....	July 10.....	1		
Port Said.....	May 7-June 28..	11	10	
Do.....	July 20-Aug. 3....	5	4	
<b>Provinces:</b>				
Assiout.....	May 27-June 29..	9	8	
Beni-Souef.....	May 26-June 25..	34	15	
Do.....	July 1-10.....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	May 26-June 30..	112	45	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 3....	9	2	
Galioubeh.....	June 7.....	1		

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Gir, eh.....	June 9-21.....	3	1	
Do.....	July 7-10.....	7	7	
Menoufieh.....	June 12-30.....	9	4	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	5	3	
Minieh.....	May 29-June 30.....	37	14	
Do.....	July 3-10.....	5	2	
Great Britain:				
Pristol.....	Aug. 18-31.....	3	1	
Hull.....	Aug. 19-31.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	Sept. 22-29.....	5	3	
Greece:				
Island of Chios—				
Mitylene.....	Sept. 29.....			Present.
Volo.....	do.....			Slight epidemic.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 23-July 23.....	242	254	May 7-Aug. 12, 1916: Cases, 12,118; deaths, 8,810.
Bombay.....	May 14-July 1.....	290	104	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	118	101	
Calcutta.....	May 7-July 1.....	14	14	
Henada.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	14	4	
Do.....	July 9-22.....	4	4	
Karachi.....	May 14-July 1.....	72	61	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	6	6	
Madras Presidency.....	May 14-June 24.....	139	94	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 9.....	1,331	951	
Mandalay.....	May 14-June 3.....	1	1	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 23-June 10.....	37	69	
Do.....	July 2-29.....	1	3	
Pegu.....	June 11-July 15.....	1	3	
Prome.....	Apr. 23-May 21.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 2-21.....	39	39	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	47	140	Apr. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 54; deaths, 52.
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 2.....	241	223	
Toungoo.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	2	
Do.....	July 9-29.....	2	9	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	36	29	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 90; deaths, 70. Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1916: Cases, 290; deaths, 191.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	131	93	
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	27	36	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	77	71	
Cochin China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	82	27	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	23	23	
Saigon.....	May 15-July 2.....	55	30	
Do.....	July 24-Sept. 2.....	16	7	
Java:				
Residences—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 9-May 19.....	18	18	
Do.....	July 22-28.....	2	2	
Paseroean.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	13	12	
Do.....	July 1-28.....	4	4	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	28	25	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	14	13	
Surakarta.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	15	24	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Tamsui.....	July 5-22.....	2	2	17 miles from capital city.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 15-June 21.....	6	8	
Persia:				
Recht.....	May 2-19.....	20	14	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	66	59	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 19.....	40	34	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	5	1	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 5.....	1	4	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 26.....	36	23	Remaining under treatment Mar. 26, 6 cases.

1 Reports for week ended May 20 and 27, 1916, not received.

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

**Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.**

**SMALLPOX.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
<b>Australia:</b>					
New South Wales.....					
Aneleedool.....	July 21-Aug. 3	1		Aug. 4-17, 1916: Cases, 6.	
Guildford.....	June 9-22	2			
Lake Macquarie.....	Aug. 4-17	2			
Narrabri.....	May 26-June 7	8			
Do.....	July 7-Aug. 17	19			
Swansea.....	Aug. 4-17	1			
Sydney.....	June 23-30	1			
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 3	4			
Tamworth.....	June 9-22	1			
Do.....	July 7-20	1			
Walgett.....	July 21-Aug. 3	6			
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>					
Austria.....					
Feb. 13-May 20, 1916: Cases, 2,175.					
Galicia, Province.....	Apr. 23-May 20	464			
Prague.....	July 2-Sept. 9	6	2		
Vienna.....	May 27-July 1	4	1		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 5	3			
Hungary—					
Budapest.....	May 21-July 1	38	15		
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9	1	1		
<b>Brazil:</b>					
Bahia.....					
Bahia.....	July 2-Aug. 26	8	8		
Para.....	July 2-8		4		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 9-June 17	94	18		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 19	55	8		
Santos.....	May 8-14		1		
<b>British East Africa:</b>					
Mombasa.....					
Mombasa.....	Apr. 24-May 31	4	2		
Do.....	July 1-31		1		
<b>Canada:</b>					
Ontario—					
Fort William and Port Arthur.....					
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	July 9-15	1			
Niagara Falls.....	July 2-8		1		
Toronto.....	June 25-July 29		3		
<b>Ceylon:</b>					
Colombo.....					
Colombo.....	May 7-June 3	4			
<b>China:</b>					
Antung.....					
Antung.....	May 22-June 18	2	1		
Canton.....	Aug. 1-10		1		
Chunking.....	May 7-June 24				
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 21				
Dairen.....	May 21-July 1	2	1		
Do.....	July 16-Aug. 26	3	2		
Foochow.....	May 7-27				
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 5				
Harbin.....	May 2-June 18	3	1		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 13	3	2		
Hongkong.....	May 7-June 24	68	50		
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 2	14	13		
Nanking.....	June 11-Aug. 19				
Tientsin.....	May 14-July 1	45	11		
Do.....	July 2-29	3	1		
<b>Cuba:</b>					
Cienfuegos.....					
Cienfuegos.....	Sept. 24-30	2			
<b>Egypt:</b>					
Alexandria.....					
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 17	4	2		
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-May 27	184	57		
Port Said.....	Mar. 12-May 27	6	6		
<b>France:</b>					
Paris.....					
Paris.....	May 14-July 1	9			
Do.....	July 2-8	1			
<b>Germany:</b>					
Breslau.....					
Breslau.....	May 21-27	1			
Hamburg.....	June 11-17	1			
Königsberg.....	July 2-Sept. 2	4			
<b>Great Britain:</b>					
Cardiff.....					
Cardiff.....	June 4-17	1	1		
London.....	do	1			
Southampton.....	July 31-Aug. 5	1			
<b>Greece:</b>					
Athens.....					
Athens.....	Apr. 1-June 13	178	37		
Do.....	July 9-23				
			10	Present. Estimated occurrence, cases weekly.	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.

### SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bassein.....	May 7-June 10.....		2	
Bombay.....	May 14-July 1.....	153	79	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	51	34	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 3.....		3	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 5.....		2	
Karachi.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 2.....	5	4	
Madras.....	May 14-July 1.....	139	42	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	105	52	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	260	135	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 2.....	15	6	
Indo-China.....				Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 74; deaths, 14. Jan 1-Mar. 31, 1916: Cases, 399; deaths, 27.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	58		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	68	5	
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	19	13	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	38	14	
Cochin-China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	23	2	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	270	6	
Saigon.....	July 24-Aug. 13.....	4	4	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kobe.....	May 27-June 25.....	24	4	
Do.....	July 24-Sept. 3.....	11	2	
Nagasaki.....	June 26-July 2.....	1	1	
<b>Java:</b>				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 23.....	31	9	East Java, Apr. 8-June 30, 1916: Cases, 88; deaths, 11. July 1-Aug. 4: Cases, 42; deaths, 1.
Do.....	June 30-July 13.....	6	4	Mid Java, Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 233; deaths, 47. July 1-Aug. 4: Cases, 56; deaths, 14.
Samarang.....	May 13-19.....	2	2	West Java, Apr. 13-June 29: Cases, 278; deaths, 59. June 30-Aug. 17: Cases, 253; deaths, 34.
Surabaya.....	May 9-June 16.....	2	1	
<b>Malta.....</b>				
	Apr. 1-30.....	7	1	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Aguaascalentas.....	June 12-July 2.....		33	
Do.....	July 3-Oct. 1.....		44	
Frontera.....	May 28-June 10.....	4	1	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	35	9	
Matlan.....	May 31-June 6.....		4	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 23.....	39		
Tenosique.....	June 14.....			175 miles south of Frontera: Epidemic among troops.
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-July 2.....		9	
Do.....	July 3-Sept. 3.....		4	
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Amsterdam.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	..... do.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-8.....	3		
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Agua Buenas.....	June 19-25.....	5		June 19-25, 1916: Cases, 33.
Arecibo.....	..... do.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 7-13.....	1		
Bayamon.....	June 19-July 2.....	2		
Naranjito.....	June 26-July 2.....	4		
Rio Piedras.....	..... do.....	1		
San Juan.....	..... do.....	24		
Toa Alta.....	..... do.....	12		
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon.....	May 21-July 1.....	15		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 26.....	9		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	222	59	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 26.....	72	142	
Riga.....	Apr. 6-May 31.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 1-22.....	2		Apr. 1-30, 1916: 1 caso.
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	162	35	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 19.....	70	17	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	May 24-30.....	2		
<b>Spain:</b>				
Madrid.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	May 1-31.....		13	June 1-30, 1916: Cases, 10.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....		34	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.

### SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain—Continued.				
Malaga	May 1-31		7	
Seville	May 1-June 30		5	
Do	Aug. 1-31		4	
Valencia	May 21-July 1	12	4	
Do	July 8-Sept. 2	8		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	May 14-20	3		
Singapore	Apr. 30-July 1	5	3	
Do	July 16-Aug. 26	5	2	
Switzerland:				
Basel	May 13-July 1	29		
Do	July 2-Sept. 23	13		
Union of South Africa:				
Durban	June 1-30	1		
Johannesburg	May 28-June 3	1		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	Sept. 2-22		3	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar	May 12	1		From s. s. Dilmara.
At sea:				
Steamship Katuna				Case of smallpox landed at Colombo, Ceylon, May 12, 1916. Vessel arrived May 27 at Fremantle, Australia, was ordered to quarantine, and proceeded to Melbourne direct for disinfection.

### TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:				
Austria				Feb. 13-May 20, 1916: Cases, 2,407.
Galicia, province	Apr. 22-May 20	1,311		
Vienna	July 2-15	3		
Hungary:				
Budapest	May 21-June 24	14	2	Feb. 21-Mar. 5, 1916: Cases, 35, deaths, 7.
Do	July 2-Sept. 9	5	1	
Belgium:				
Liege	Aug. 12-19		1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John	July 29	4		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	July 31-Aug. 5		1	
China:				
Antung	June 19-25	1	1	
Do	July 22-Sept. 10	4		
Harbin	May 2-8	1		
Do	July 3-16	1		
Tientsin	May 14-20		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 21-July 1	235	93	
Do	July 2-Sept. 16	155	68	
Cairo	Jan. 8-May 27	900	400	
Port Said	Mar. 18-May 27	41	21	
Germany:				
Aix la Chapelle	July 2-Aug. 12		2	
Barmen	Aug. 13-19		1	
Berlin	June 18-24		1	
Do	July 16-Aug. 19		8	
Bremen	July 16-Aug. 12	6		
Breslau	Aug. 15-21	3		
Chemnitz	May 28-June 3		1	
Frankfort on Main	June 11-17		1	
Hanoer	May 7-27	4	1	
Do	July 1-29	3		
Königsberg	June 4-10	1		
Do	July 9-Aug. 26	13		
Leipzig	June 4-10		1	
Stettin	July 16-Aug. 19		3	
Great Britain:				
Belfast	July 16-Sept. 9	12	4	
Glasgow	July 9-Aug. 12	8	6	

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

### Reports Received from July 1 to to Oct. 27, 1916—Continued.

#### YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 24-Aug. 21.....		2	
Salonica.....	May 1-July 2.....		61	
Do.....	July 3-Aug. 21.....		49	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	June 29-July 5.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	July 16-22.....	2		
Tokyo.....	May 22-July 25.....	114		
Java.....				
Bata Ii.....	Apr. 13-June 29.....	46	13	
Do.....	July 7-27.....	24	4	
Samarang.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	20	8	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 8-May 12.....	6	6	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 12-July 2.....		32	
Do.....	July 3-Oct. 1.....		181	
Chihuahua.....	Sept. 7.....	40		Sept. 20: Estimated number of cases, 100.
Durango.....	Sept. 1.....			Present.
Juarez.....	Sept. 7-23.....	18		
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	4	1	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 23.....	699		
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-9.....		2	
Do.....	July 21-Sept. 21.....		8	
Zacatecas, State.....				Sept. 7: Prevalent.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....		1	
Norway:				
Pergen.....	do.....		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	909	52	
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 26.....	251	12	
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	59	13	
Do.....	July 3-Aug. 19.....	22	5	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	June 21-27.....	1		
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 16.....	8		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	July 21-Aug. 26.....	8		
Geneva.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Zurich.....	July 23-Sept. 2.....	5		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 13-June 25.....			Present.
Do.....	July 2-8.....			Do.
Bagdad.....	June 27.....			Do.
Haifa.....	Apr. 21-June 11.....	35	13	
Do.....	July 10-30.....	68	31	
Jaffa.....	Apr. 23-June 25.....		47	Mar. 19-Apr. 1: Present.
Mersina.....	May 7-June 25.....	9		Apr. 2-8: Cases, 3. May 6-20: Many cases.
Do.....	July 2-8.....			Do.
Tarsus.....	May 13-27.....			Present.
Do.....	July 2-8.....			Do.
Treblond.....	Aug. 6-12.....	3	1	

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Barbados.....	Sept. 17-30.....	6	5	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	76	51	
Milagro.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	July 1-Sept. 23.....	25	7	
Progreso.....	Aug. 13-Sept. 2.....	2	1	

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Department of Health—Appropriations for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917. (Act 250, U. S. Congress, Sept. 1, 1916.)

That one-half of the following sums, respectively, is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, in full for the following expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health officer, \$4,000; assistant health officer, \$2,500; chief clerk and deputy health officer, \$2,500; clerks—one \$1,600, five at \$1,200 each, four at \$1,000 each, one \$900, one \$720; sanitary inspectors—chief \$1,800, assistant chief \$1,400, seven at \$1,200 each, two at \$1,000 each, two at \$900 each; food inspectors—chief \$1,800, assistant chief \$1,400, five at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, five at \$900 each; chemist, \$2,000; assistant chemist, \$1,200; assistant bacteriologist, \$1,200; skilled laborers—one \$720, one \$600; messenger and janitor, \$600; driver, \$600; poundmaster, \$1,400; laborers at not exceeding \$50 per month each, \$2,400; in all, \$68,040.

Not less than 12 of the sanitary and food inspectors above provided for shall be employed in enforcement of milk and pure-food laws and regulations relating thereto and in the inspection of dairies and dairy farms.

For enforcement of the provisions of an act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897, and an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907, and an act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District, approved May 13, 1908, under the direction of the health officer of said District, manufacture of serums including their use in indigent cases, and for the prevention of other communicable diseases, including salaries or compensation for personal services, not exceeding \$12,000, when ordered in writing by the commissioners and necessary for the enforcement and execution of said acts, and for the prevention of such other communicable diseases as hereinbefore provided, purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, purchase of reference books and medical journals, and maintenance of quarantine station and smallpox hospital, \$30,000: Pro-

*vided*, That any bacteriologist employed under this appropriation shall not be paid more than \$7 per day and may be assigned by the health officer to the bacteriological examination of milk and other dairy products and of the water supplies of dairy farms, and to such other sanitary work as in the judgment of the health officer will promote the public health, whether such examinations be or be not directly related to contagious diseases.

For repairs to buildings occupied by health department on reservation No. 13, \$2,500.

For refuse incinerator for the smallpox hospital and the quarantine station, \$500.

For maintenance of disinfecting service, including salaries or compensation for personal services when ordered in writing by the commissioners and necessary for maintenance of said service, and for purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, \$6,000.

For enforcement of the provisions of an act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia, approved May 19, 1896, and an act to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the commissioners, and for other purposes, approved April 14, 1906, \$1,000.

For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and of foods, including candy and milk, \$100.

Bacteriological laboratory: For maintaining and keeping in good order, and for the purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals, \$500.

Chemical laboratory: For maintaining and keeping in good order, and for the purchase of reference books and scientific periodicals, \$500.

For contingent expenses incident to enforcement of an act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895; an act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, approved February 17, 1898; an act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia, approved May 5, 1898; an act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906, \$1,000.

For necessary expenses of inspection of dairy farms, including amounts that may be allowed the health officer, assistant health officer, medical inspector in charge of contagious-disease service, and inspectors assigned to the inspection of dairy farms, for maintenance by each of a horse and vehicle at not to exceed \$20 per month, or motor vehicle at not to exceed \$25 per month, for use in the discharge of his official duties, and allowances for such other inspectors in the service of the health department as the commissioners may determine, of not to exceed \$12 per month for maintenance of a motor cycle each, or of not exceeding \$25 per annum for the maintenance of a bicycle each, for use in the discharge of their official duties, and other necessary traveling expenses, \$6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Garfield and Providence Hospitals: For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield Memorial and Providence Hospitals, maintenance, \$7,000 and \$5,000, respectively, or so much thereof as in the opinion of the commissioners may be necessary; in all, \$12,000.

For maintenance, including personal services, of the public crematory, \$2,000.

For the purchase of one motor wagon for use in the pound service, at a cost of not exceeding \$1,500, and for maintaining and operating the same and keeping it in good order, \$300; in all, \$1,800.



For maintenance of one motor vehicle for the sanitary and food inspection service, \$300.

For alterations at the pound and stable to provide accommodations for motor vehicles, including heating apparatus and other necessary equipment, \$1,500, and for paving the inclosure occupied by the pound and stable, \$500; in all, \$2,000; and the appropriation of \$1,000 for a metal folding shutter for the wagon shed at the pound, provided by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved July 21, 1914, is reappropriated and also made available for said alterations and paving.

\* . \* \* \* \* \*

## RHODE ISLAND.

### Foodstuffs—Inspection and Protection. (Ch. 1352, Act Mar. 25, 1916.)

SECTION 1. Section 18 of chapter 78 of the General Laws, as enacted by chapter 576 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1910, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 18. Said chief inspector, or any assistant factory inspector required by him, shall have charge of the inspection of bakeries, confectioneries, and ice-cream manufactories and any premises upon which bread or other products of flour or meal are baked or mixed or prepared for baking or for sale as food in this State. Said inspector shall have charge of the inspection of cooked and prepared foods and foodstuffs displayed or offered for sale in any store, market, restaurant, lunch cart, or lunch counter, or other place of public display, and all foods of this description shall be kept in tight wooden or glass cases or cupboards, or under glass, earthen, or tin covers, or in cases or cans, or wrapped in paraffin paper, or protected in such manner that no dust or animals can come in contact with such foods while thus offered for sale. Said foods, when carried through any street, private way, or public place, shall be protected in a similar manner. All candies, confectionery, dried or preserved fruits, dates, figs, cut fruits, cut melons, cracked nuts or nut meats shall be protected as provided above, when offered for sale, and any such inspector so acting, whether one or more of such inspectors, or whether acting at the same or different times, shall for such purposes be designated as a State inspector of bakeries and foods.

Such inspector shall not be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or sale of any article or commodity used in any business included in the provisions of this act and shall not give certificates or written opinions to a maker or vendor of any such article or commodity.

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

## ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

### Weeds and Grass—More Than 1 Foot High Prohibited. (Ord. 28, Sept. 2, 1916.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful to permit weeds, vines, or grass over 1 foot in height, to grow or stand on premises located in any place within the limits of Atlantic City within 300 feet of any house or dwelling occupied by persons, or used for dwelling, boarding house or hotel purposes, the word "premises" to include sidewalks, as well as building lots or other lands.

Sec. 2. That any person, firm, or corporation (a corporation being deemed to be represented by its board of directors) who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before the recorder or other proper officer having jurisdiction thereof, pay a fine of any amount not exceeding \$25, and in default of the payment of said sum, be imprisoned in the city or county jail for any period not exceeding 10 days, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

## BROCKTON, MASS.

### Communicable Diseases—School Attendance. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 31, 1916.)

*Exclusion of infected children from school.*—Children who are, or lately have been, infected with any disease dangerous to the public health shall be excluded from all schools and gatherings of children during the following periods and until given a permit from the board of health:

*Anterior poliomyelitis.*—Six weeks.

*Chicken-pox.*—Until the skin and mucous-membrane crusts have all healed.

*Diphtheria.*—Culture for release not to be taken until at least 5 days from date of report of case; 2 successive negative cultures required from the nose and throat at intervals of 24 hours for release.

*German measles.*—Until 7 days after appearance of the eruption.

*Measles.*—Until 10 days after the appearance of the eruption and until all discharges from the nose, ear, and throat have disappeared and the cough has ceased.

*Mumps.*—Until 2 weeks after the appearance of the disease, and 1 week after the disappearance of the swelling.

*Scarlet fever.*—Until 30 days after the development of the disease, and until all discharges from the nose, ear, throat, and suppurating glands have ceased.

*Smallpox.*—Until 14 days after the development of the disease and until crusts have all separated and scars healed.

*Typhoid.*—Until recovery.

*Whooping cough.*—Until 6 weeks after the beginning of the disease, or until 1 week after the last characteristic cough.

*Cerebrospinal meningitis.*—Three weeks, or until a permit is issued by the board.

**Exclusion from school of other children in infected families.**—Children who are members of a family where a case of contagious disease dangerous to the public health exists, or who have been exposed to such a disease, shall be excluded from all schools and gatherings of children during the following incubation periods or until a permit is granted by the board of health :

**Anterior poliomyelitis.**—Until released from quarantine.

**Chicken-pox.**—Only the child who has the chicken-pox will be excluded from school ; any other child in the family may attend school.

**Diphtheria.**—No child may attend school from this quarantined family except under these conditions : Should the child who has the diphtheria be removed to a hospital, or in case of death, after the expiration of eight days, if cultures from the nose and throat of the other children in the family are negative, they may attend school.

**German measles.**—No other child may attend school from the family where there is a case of German measles until seven days have elapsed. A child who has had the measles may leave home, and after 48 hours may then have a permit to return to school.

**Measles.**—No child shall attend school from a family where there is a case of measles until 10 days from the time the case is reported. Should the other children in the family who have previously had the measles leave home, after 48 hours they may have a permit to attend school.

**Mumps.**—Only the child who has the mumps is excluded from school.

**Scarlet fever.**—No child may attend school from a family where there is a case of scarlet fever. If the patient is removed to a hospital, or in case of death, the other children may return to school 8 days after the first exposure.

**Smallpox.**—No child may attend school from a family where there is a case of smallpox. If the patient is removed to a hospital, or in case of death, children may return to school after 21 days.

**Typhoid fever.**—Only the child who has the typhoid is excluded.

**Whooping cough.**—The child who has the whooping cough is excluded from school. Any other child in the family who has previously had the whooping cough may attend school. Children who have never had it can not attend school.

**Cerebrospinal meningitis.**—No child shall attend school from a quarantined family until the quarantine is released.

**Exclusion from school of other children exposed in other families in a block or tenement.**—Children who are living in a block or tenement in which there is a case of disease dangerous to the public health shall be excluded from all schools and gatherings of children during the following incubation periods and until a permit is granted by the board of health :

**Anterior poliomyelitis.**—Twenty-one days.

**Chicken-pox.**—Only the child who has the chicken-pox is excluded from school ; all other children in the block or tenement may attend school.

**German measles.**—Only the child who has the measles and the other children in that immediate family are excluded from school. All other children in the block or tenement may attend school.

**Measles.**—Children in other families in the block or tenement may attend school on presentation of a certificate from the board of health.

**Mumps.**—Only the child in the family where the case occurs is excluded from school.

**Scarlet fever.**—All other children in a block or tenement where there is a case of scarlet fever shall be excluded from school for eight days from the report of the case.

**Smallpox.**—All other children in the block or tenement shall be excluded from school unless recently successfully vaccinated.

*Typhoid fever.*—All other children in the block or tenement where a case of typhoid fever exists may attend school.

*Whooping cough.*—All other children in a block or tenement where a case of whooping cough exists may attend school.

*Cerebrospinal meningitis.*—No child shall attend school from a block or tenement where a case of cerebrospinal meningitis exists until a permit is granted by the board of health.

### CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

#### Foodstuffs—Protection. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 29, 1916.)

That section 49 of the standing orders of the board of health of the city of Cambridge, Ohio, be amended to read:

SEC. 49. That no person having in his possession or charge substance intended to be sold or disposed of as human food or drink, shall permit the same to stand or remain upon any street, alley, or walk within the city of Cambridge, unless contained in a perfectly closed and sanitary receptacle or package and elevated upon some form of stand, bench, or other support to a height of at least 2 feet above the level of the surrounding or adjacent ground, walk, floor, or platform upon which such stand, or the package containing the food substance rests.

That said original section 49 of the standing orders aforesaid be and the same is hereby repealed.

### CONCORD, N. H.

#### Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Libraries—School Attendance—Vaccination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 11, 1916.)

Every case of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), Asiatic cholera, cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and whooping cough shall be reported to the board of health. On receipt of such report in the case of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox the house or apartment shall be placarded in a conspicuous manner, said placard to remain in the case of acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), not less than four weeks; cerebrospinal meningitis, until bacteriological examination shows the case to be free from meningococcus; diphtheria, not less than 10 days and until two successive negative cultures taken not less than 24 hours apart have been obtained from the nose and throat of the patient and finally, before quarantine restrictions can be removed, swabs from the throats of all children in the family and the mother or other nurse having care of the patient must have been submitted for examination and have failed to show the presence of diphtheria bacillus; measles, not less than two weeks; scarlet fever, not less than four weeks; smallpox, not less than four weeks; said periods to be extended at the discretion of the attending physician or the board of health. Thorough isolation of the patient shall be maintained throughout the aforesaid periods and until such time as quarantine restrictions shall be removed by the board of health.

No person shall remove from one building to another, any patient ill with an infectious or contagious disease nor move household effects from premises where contagious disease exists, except by permission of the board of health.

No book shall be taken from a public, Sunday school, or other circulating library and carried into a family where there exists a case of any contagious disease.

**PERIODS AFTER WHICH PUPILS WHO HAVE HAD CONTAGIOUS DISEASES MAY RETURN TO SCHOOL.**

*Acute anterior poliomyelitis.*—At least four weeks.

*Cerebrospinal meningitis.*—As soon as released from quarantine.

*Chicken-pox.*—When eruption has completely disappeared.

*Diphtheria.*—One week after being released from quarantine. *Carriers.*—After two successive negative cultures, taken not less than 24 hours apart, have been obtained from nose and throat.

*German measles.*—In 15 days.

*Measles.*—Not less than 15 days.

*Mumps.*—In two or three weeks, or when all traces of swelling have disappeared.

*Ophthalmia.*—One month after there has been complete absence of discharge, or when the inner surfaces of the eyelids are free from granulations.

*Scarlet fever.*—Not less than four weeks from date of rash if there is no sore throat, ears, eyes, nostrils, or lips and convalescence is complete.

*Smallpox.*—One week after release from quarantine.

*Whooping cough.*—In six weeks after commencement of whooping, or whenever the characteristic spasmodic cough and the whooping have ceased.

School teachers may readmit pupils who have had chicken-pox, German measles, and mumps, providing they stay out of school the minimum period as stated above, without board of health permits. In all other cases permits from the board of health will be required.

When a child is sick and suspected of having a contagious disease, other children in the family must not attend school until they produce a certificate from a respectable physician that there will be no danger of their communicating the disease to other pupils.

Children in tenements using the same halls and outside doors with families, whose tenements are carded, must be excluded from school until a certificate is given by the board of health that their attendance will not endanger the health of other pupils.

Pupils exposed to the following diseases, or living in a family where such diseases exist, must be excluded from school according to the following schedule: *Provided, however,* That a pupil who has had measles shall not be excluded on account of subsequent exposure to the disease:

*Acute anterior poliomyelitis.*—Four weeks.

*Diphtheria.*—Until two negative cultures at least 24 hours apart.

*Measles.*—Fifteen days.

*Scarlet fever.*—Fourteen days.

*Smallpox.*—Eighteen days.

School children suffering from skin diseases may be excluded from school for such periods of time as seem wise and expedient to the board of health.

**VACCINATION.**

“No child shall attend any public, parochial, or private school unless he has been vaccinated or has had the smallpox, and this section shall be enforced by the board of health, except in the case of a child who has submitted to the process of vaccination not less than three times, or who holds the certificate of the local board of health that he is an unfit subject for vaccination. Said board of health shall issue such certificate upon the advice of a registered physician approved by said board of health.” Public Statutes, chapter 93, section 2. (As amended in 1909.)

The prudential committees or boards of education shall not admit any pupil into the schools without satisfactory evidence that such pupil has complied with the public statutes and the city ordinances; and the city physician shall at all times be prepared to vaccinate, at the expense of the city, any pupil who is unable to pay therefor.

A certificate from the board of health that a pupil bears physical evidence of having had vaccina or variola will be regarded as satisfactory proof that the pupil has been vaccinated or had the smallpox within the meaning of the foregoing requirements.

### GALVESTON, TEX.

#### Privies and Cesspools—Construction, Cleaning, and Disinfection. (Ord. July 13, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The cleaning of all cesspools, closets, or privies within that portion or area of the corporate limits of the city of Galveston where no sewer facilities are available shall be done exclusively by the health department of the city of Galveston, under the supervision of a scavenger inspector appointed by the board of commissioners of the city of Galveston, upon the recommendation of the health officer of said city.

SEC. 2. That all cesspools, closets, or privies within the area described in section 1 of this ordinance shall be properly cleaned and disinfected by and under the direction of the health department of the city of Galveston, and the contents from said cesspools, closets, or privies shall be removed in securely covered receptacles and deposited or disposed of at such place or places, and in such manner, as shall be directed by the health officer of the city of Galveston, with the approval of the board of commissioners of said city.

SEC. 3. The following charges shall be made against the owner or the occupant of each premise, lot, or subdivision of a lot whereon said cesspool, closet, or privy may be located, or used in connection with, or maintained or used, to wit:

For cleaning each cesspool used or maintained on premises occupied by a private family, \$1.50 per quarter.

For cleaning each closet or privy used or maintained upon premises occupied by a private family, 75 cents per quarter for the first can or bucket in use and 25 cents for each additional can or bucket in use.

For cleaning each cesspool used or maintained upon premises occupied by a hotel, rooming house, or business house, \$2 per quarter.

For cleaning each closet or privy used or maintained upon premises occupied by a hotel, rooming house, or business house, \$1 per quarter for the first can or bucket in use, and 50 cents for each additional can or bucket in use.

All charges are to be paid in advance for each and every quarter on the first day of every quarter, and by the term quarter is meant three months of a year, and the fee or charge shall be paid by the occupant or the owner of said premises.

SEC. 4. Closets, cesspools, or privies of each private family shall be cleaned and disinfected not less than once during each calendar month, and the closets, cesspools, or privies of hotels or rooming houses shall be cleaned and disinfected not less than twice each calendar month. All cesspools, closets, or privies shall, in addition thereto, be inspected, cleaned, and disinfected as often as the health officer of the city of Galveston shall deem necessary.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons, either as owner or occupant of the premises described in this ordinance, who shall exercise the privilege of maintaining, or shall permit to be maintained or used, upon the premises owned or occupied by them, cesspools, closets, or privies as described in this ordinance,

and who shall refuse to pay the fee or charge provided for in this ordinance when such payment is due, according to the provisions of this ordinance, and is demanded of them, or either of them, in writing by the health officer of the city of Galveston, or any inspector of said department, the person so refusing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 6. That all closets or privies now in existence in the city of Galveston, within the area described by section 1 of this ordinance, shall be provided with a hinged cover over seat and a hinged door in the rear, which shall be kept closed at all times except when in use.

SEC. 7. No new closets or privies shall be constructed within the city of Galveston unless the same be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications provided by the health officer of the city of Galveston.

SEC. 8. That all closets or privies now in use in the city of Galveston within the area described in section 1 in this ordinance that are dilapidated or are insanitary shall be abolished and torn down and new ones constructed in accordance with the terms of this ordinance.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$200.

## PHOENIX, ARIZ.

### Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, or Boarding Houses—Permits Required. (Ord. July 14, 1916.)

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

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

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

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

and all times be inspected by the city health officer of this city, or any officer in the health department of this city, who may be thereunto duly authorized by the city health officer of this city; and that such applicant will comply with and obey all rules and regulations made by the board of health of the city of Phoenix pertaining to the subject of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. *Permits may be refused or granted by the city health officer; procedure.*—The city health officer shall examine into the facts of such applications and shall grant or refuse any of such applications for permits as in his discretion may seem for the best interests of the public.

SEC. 6. *Life of permit one year and nontransferable.*—The permits issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall endure for one year only and shall begin on the 1st day of July and shall expire on the 30th day of June, and such permits shall be nontransferable.

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

SEC. 8. *Places having permits must advertise as taking persons suffering from tuberculosis.*—No person, association of persons, firm, or corporation, being granted and accepting the permit hereinbefore provided for, shall hold himself, themselves, or itself out at any time as housing, lodging, rooming, or boarding only persons of sound health, but, on the contrary, it shall be their several duty to advertise and hold themselves out at all times as housing, lodging, rooming, or boarding persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis: *Provided*, That keepers of hotels receiving persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis as transient guests only may, upon a sufficient showing to that effect, be relieved of the duty of advertising as above provided by the city health officer.

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

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

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

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



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

**Sec. 14. *Rules and regulations.***—The board of health may make all reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to the granting of the permits herein provided for and the conditions under which such permits may be exercised.

#### **Milk and Cream—Cooling and Bottling. (Ord. June 15, 1916.)**

That subdivision 19, of section 61, of chapter 111, of ordinance No. 99, passed and approved December 20, 1915, be amended so as to read as follows:

19. *Milk house, bottling and cooling.*—Immediately after milking, all milk shall be removed from the stable into a milk room, thoroughly screened from flies and other insects, and there cooled or separated if either thereof is to be done upon the premises, and put into perfectly clean bottles or cans. The milk house or milk room shall be located at least 15 feet from any other building and at all times shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Dairymen and other milk and cream dealers and handlers using both bottles and cans in handling and delivering milk and cream shall not under any circumstances fill bottles while on their delivery route.

All milk intended for sale, delivery, or use within the limits of this city, as grade "A" milk or grade "B" milk, immediately upon being drawn from the cow, and all cream intended for such sale, delivery, or use, as grade "A" or grade "B" cream, immediately upon its separation from the milk, shall be cooled to a temperature of not more than 60° F., nor below the freezing point, and thereafter be kept at such temperature continuously until delivery to the consumer (except pasteurized milk or cream during the process of pasteurizing only), and the actual sale or delivery of milk or cream within the limits of this city as grade "A" milk or cream or grade "B" milk or cream shall be conclusive proof that such milk or cream was so intended for such sale, delivery, or use.

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