

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

VOL. XXVII.

DECEMBER 27, 1912.

No. 52.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS AND COMMON TOWELS.

FINAL DATE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AMENDMENTS OF OCTOBER 30 AND DECEMBER 9, 1912, TO THE INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

1912.
Department Circular 59.
Bureau of Public Health Service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 19, 1912.

To medical officers of the Public Health Service, State and local health authorities, and others concerned:

The final date for compliance with paragraphs 13 and 14, article 3, General Regulations, Interstate Quarantine Regulations, is hereby fixed at March 1, 1913.

The paragraphs in question read as follows:

Paragraph 13. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in interstate traffic, or in depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of drinking cups, glasses, or vessels which are thoroughly cleaned by washing in boiling water after use by each individual, nor shall it be held to preclude the use of sanitary devices for individual use only.

Paragraph 14. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in interstate traffic, or in depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any towel for use by more than one person: *Provided*, That towels may be used again after having been sterilized with boiling water.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

MALARIAL FEVERS—PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION IN ALABAMA.

By R. H. von EZDORF, surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

This study covers morbidity and mortality records and the epidemiology of malaria in Alabama.

The first available statistics which were studied were of the admissions of cases into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile during the 10 years 1902 to 1911, inclusive. During this period there was a total of 685 cases of malarial fever treated. Of this number 450 cases were diagnosed as intermittent malarial fever, and 235 as remittent. Among these there were 3 deaths, of which 1 death was due to gumma of the brain. This gives a case fatality rate of about three-tenths of 1 per cent (0.3).

Classified according to race, 540 of the cases occurred among white and 145 among colored patients. A little more than half of the cases, 346 in number, occurred in persons between 20 and 29 years of age, the ages of admission ranging between 15 and 78 years.

The records further showed that the disease prevailed throughout the year, and that during the months of June to November the admissions were greatly increased. These admissions by months for the 10 years were as follows: January, 20; February, 17; March, 34; April, 36; May, 37; June, 66; July, 80; August, 102; September, 111; October, 90; November, 62; December, 30; total, 685.

According to years, these admissions were: 1902, 54; 1903, 39; 1904, 42; 1905, 65; 1906, 44; 1907, 67; 1908, 90; 1909, 109; 1910, 100; 1911, 77.

During April, 1912, a visit was made to the State health office at Montgomery, for the purpose of studying the mortality records of malarial fevers in the State. Dr. W. H. Sanders, State health officer, and Dr. H. G. Perry, in charge of the morbidity and mortality records, rendered every assistance for the study of available records and have assisted me in other ways which facilitated the obtaining of morbidity reports, to be mentioned later.

The only available statistics of deaths were for the years 1910 and 1911, and these were said to be incomplete. Maps showing the number of deaths reported in each county of the State will be found on pages ———.

The reported deaths may be summarized as follows:

For the year 1910:

Deaths from all causes reported in the State—

Whites.....	7, 609
Colored.....	7, 443
Total.....	15, 052

Deaths reported as due to malarial fever—

Whites.....	185
Colored.....	282
Total.....	467

The deaths reported as due to malarial fever were, therefore, 2.4 per cent of the total reported deaths among the whites and 3.8 per cent of those reported among the colored population, averaging 3.1 per cent of the total deaths reported for the State. The malarial mortality rate was 0.213 per 1,000 population, the population for the State according to the census for 1910 being 2,138,093.

For the year 1911:

Deaths from all causes reported in the State—

Whites.....	7, 418
Colored.....	7, 210
Total.....	14, 628

Deaths reported as due to malarial fever—

Whites.....	176
Colored.....	261
Total.....	437

This represents a reported mortality from malarial fever of 2.4 per cent of the total mortality of whites and 3.6 per cent of the total of colored, or about 3 per cent of the total deaths reported for the State.

It will be noted from these tables that for the two years, 297 of a total of 904, or 32.8 per cent, deaths from malarial fever occurred in children during the first decade of life, and that 45 per cent of the total were for the first two decades of life.

The deaths, arranged according to the sex and color of the decedents, were as follows:

Sex and color.	1910	1911
White:		
Male.....	96	84
Female.....	89	92
Colored:		
Male.....	125	128
Female.....	157	133
Total.....	467	437

The deaths among white males and white females for the two years were about equal in number, whereas there was a slight excess of deaths of colored females over colored males.

Using the census of 1910 for the population, the reported mortality rate from malarial fever was .204 per 1,000 population for the year.

The deaths arranged according to the ages of the decedents were as follows:

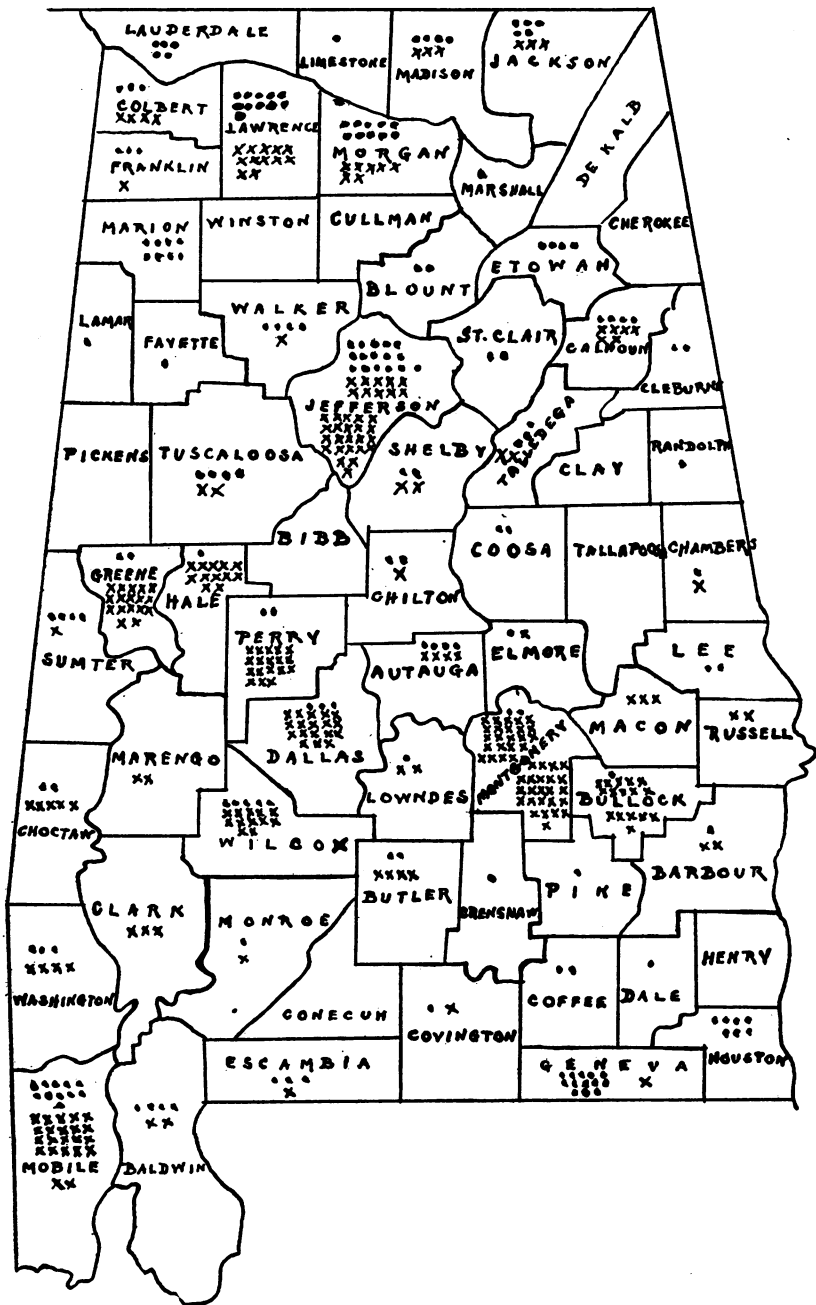
Ages.	1910	1911	Ages.	1910	1911
Under 1 year.....	45	41	40 to 50 years.....	32	32
1 to 2 years.....	28	19	50 to 60 years.....	42	34
2 to 5 years.....	44	45	60 to 70 years.....	32	29
5 to 10 years.....	37	38	70 to 80 years.....	29	21
10 to 15 years.....	30	25	80 to 90 years.....	14	12
15 to 20 years.....	27	28	Not stated.....	8	16
20 to 30 years.....	56	59	Total.....	467	437
30 to 40 years.....	43	38			

The deaths arranged according to the month of occurrence were as follows:

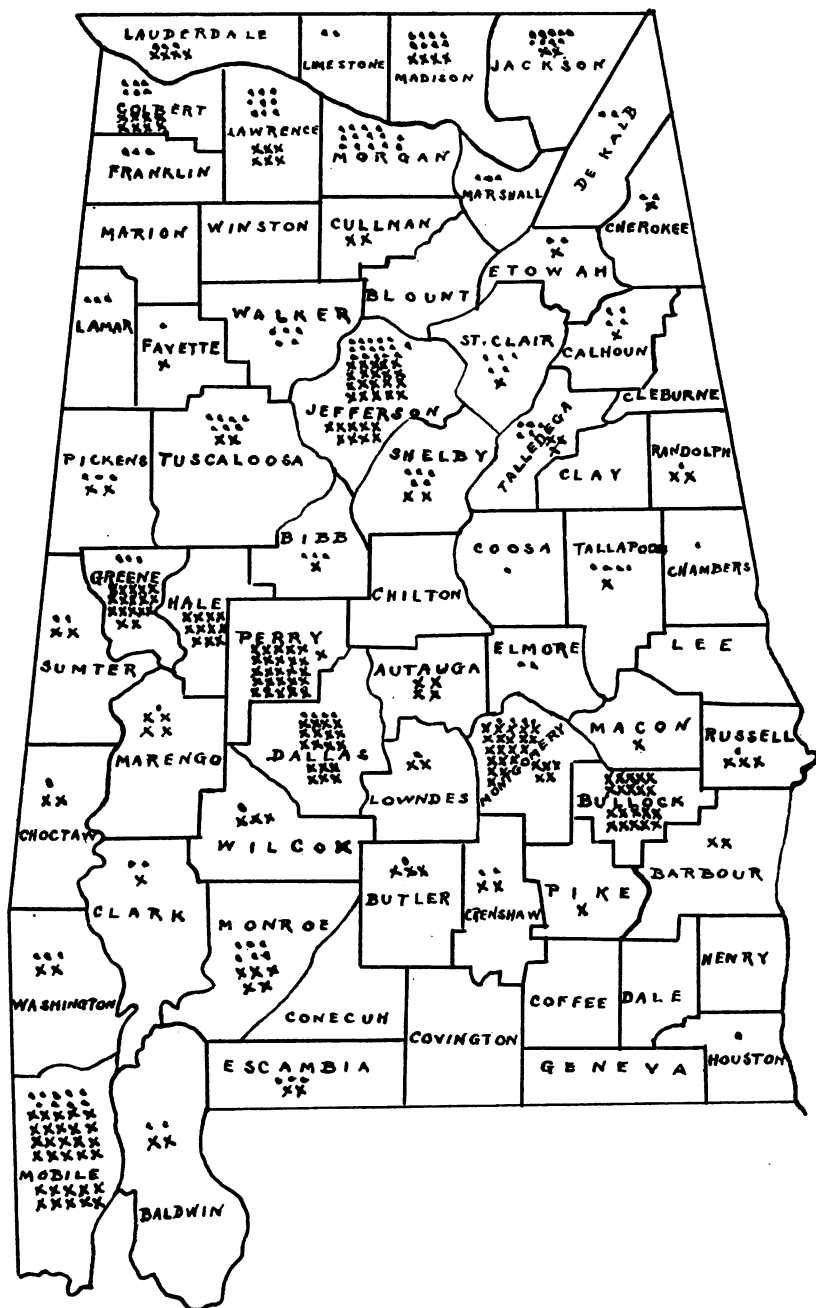
Month.	1910	1911	1912	Remarks.
January.....	11	10	9	Not including Clay County.
February.....	6	3	9	
March.....	9	10	9	
April.....	16	12	20	
May.....	26	28	20	
June.....	24	32	27	
July.....	47	42	59	
August.....	98	66	82	
September.....	89	75	114	
October.....	82	104	101	
November.....	44	37	.....	
December.....	15	18	.....	
Total.....	467	437		

The preceding table shows reported deaths from malarial fever occurring throughout the year, the numbers being smallest for the months of January, February, and March, and gradually increasing, the largest numbers occurring during August, September, and October.

The mortality statistics for malarial fevers during the present year, 1912, were sent me by Dr. H. G. Perry.



MAP No. 1.—Showing the deaths reported in Alabama as due to malaria during the year 1910. Deaths among the white population are indicated by dots and number 185; those among the colored population are indicated by X and number 282.



MAP NO. 2.—Showing the deaths reported in Alabama as due to malaria during the year 1911. Deaths among the white population are indicated by dots and number 176; those among the colored population are indicated by X and number 261.

For 1910 no deaths from malarial fever were reported from 10 counties, and for 1911, 12 counties gave no report of death from this cause. For the two years, 1910 and 1911, only 4 counties out of the total of 67 counties—namely, Clay, Conecuh, Henry, and Winston—had no malarial deaths reported.

With the object of obtaining information regarding the prevalence and geographic distribution of malarial fever in the State, franked reply postal cards were mailed to the physicians of the State on October 1, November 1, and December 1, calling for certain information for the preceding months; that is, for September, October, and November. The returns for September and October will be given.

There was a total of 579 reply cards received in October from physicians in 326 cities, towns, or localities and 457 reply cards from 285 places in November.

The reports received for September represent 25.3 per cent of the total of 2,281 cards mailed, and for October, 20.1 per cent of a total of 2,270 mailed.

There were 13 localities in 11 counties reported in October for September as free from malarial fever, and 14 localities in 9 counties so reported in the November reports for the month of October.

The following is a summary of the reports received for the two months, September and October:

Cases of malarial fever treated.

	Septem-ber.	October.
Diagnosis confirmed: ¹		
Whites.....	1,986	1,222
Colored.....	1,296	863
Diagnosis not confirmed:		
Whites.....	4,160	2,289
Colored.....	3,567	1,529
Color not stated.....	255	360
Total.....	11,354	6,263

¹ These reports contain all cases reported as "some," "part of them," "yes," in reply to the question, "Was diagnosis of cases confirmed microscopically?"

Types of infection reported.

	Septem-ber.	October.
	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Tertian, quartan, and estivo-autumnal.....	41	36
Tertian and quartan.....	4	3
Tertian only.....	5	4
Quartan only.....	1	1
Tertian and estivo-autumnal.....	15	22
None.....	2	1
Total.....	67	67

The report for September would show that 11,354 cases of malarial fever were treated, which is equal to one-half of 1 per cent of the population of the State, and these were reported by 579 physicians, or 25.3 per cent of those addressed in the State. The State health office received reports of 114 deaths from malarial fever during Sep-

tember. If these figures are accepted and the proportions carried out, the case mortality from malarial fever for the month of September was one-fourth of 1 per cent of the cases; that is, 1 in 400 cases of malarial fever terminated fatally.

The report of 6,263 cases by 20.1 per cent of physicians in the State for the month of October represents a morbidity rate of nearly 0.3 per cent of the population of the State, and with 101 deaths from this cause, 1 death in 310 persons attacked.

The reports of cases occurring in children under 15 years of age vary greatly, the average of those for September being 37.2 per cent of all cases where percentages were given; for October 272 physicians reported the occurrence in children ranging from 2 per cent to 100 per cent of all cases occurring in their practice.

The reports of 301 physicians for September and 117 for October would indicate that in 57 counties there are children undeveloped mentally and physically on account of malarial cachexia; the counties from which reports were negative on this question were Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, De Kalb, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, and Tallapoosa.

There were 312 physicians reporting for September and 245 for October the occurrence of chronic cases of malarial fever in their practice. These covered every county in the State except two—Butler and Randolph.

In every county in the State the reports state that there are swamps or poorly drained lands. Mosquitoes were reported as present in all counties for which information was given on the subject. For the two months they were noted as follows:

	Counties.
One or more reports on Anophelines.....	47
Culex.....	3
Unknown.....	17
Total.....	67

The State board of health laboratory has been making blood examinations for physicians who send blood smears. The records furnished me by the State bacteriologist, Dr. Moss, show the following results of examinations made:

Year 1908, 4 counties, 14 examinations, 2 positive; year 1909, 10 counties, 47 examinations, 1 positive; year 1910, 14 counties, 49 examinations, 3 positive; year 1911, 23 counties, 101 examinations, 5 positive; year 1912, January to April, 14 counties, 60 examinations, 3 positive.

No attempt to classify the findings of the forms of parasites was made.

The morbidity reports here given indicate the widespread prevalence of malarial fever in the State or, rather, give a record of the number of cases treated as such. The average number of such patients was 19.6 for each physician reporting for September and 13.7 for each physician reporting for October.

While doubt will, of course, be cast to some extent on the accuracy of those diagnoses made without the microscope, yet I believe we should accept in such a study, in the majority of instances, the diagnoses made on a clinical basis.

The September reports showed that 178 physicians of the 579 had used or had availed themselves of the use of the microscope in making

their diagnoses, and for October there were 120 out of the 436 physicians who reported the use of the microscope to confirm their diagnoses.

There is no question that accurate diagnoses are often made on clinical evidence and, on the other hand, that the parasite is not always found even on a careful microscopical examination of the blood.

It was determined that the index of malarial infection be first studied in Mobile. It had been observed that a number of sailors employed on river vessels plying between Mobile and points on the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers frequently suffered attacks of malarial fever, principally of the intermittent (tertian) type. It is impossible to state definitely whether sailors contract their infection at Mobile or along the Alabama River. However, Mobile is a home port, so that these sailors are in many instances residents of Mobile.

A circular letter was mailed to all physicians in Mobile requesting them to make blood smears from children under 16 years of age and send them to me for examination. A brief history, giving the name, age, sex, color, nativity, residence, and previous history of malaria, was requested to accompany each slide. But few physicians responded.

Through Dr. Seale Harris an arrangement was made to examine 24 pupils attending a school, among whom two were found to be tertian gamete carriers.

Inspections for breeding places for mosquitoes were also made in the city, and many such places were found in the unpaved sections. Anopheline larvæ were collected from poorly drained gutters. These were hatched and found to be *Anopheles maculipennis*.

The following is a report of blood examinations made during the months of March, April, and May, and the latter part of November:

	March, April, and May.	November.
According to ages:		
Less than 1 year.....	1	
1 to 2 years.....	5	
3 to 4 years.....	9	1
5 to 9 years.....	23	12
10 to 14 years.....	21	11
15 to 16 years.....	15	1
17 to 20 years.....	9	1
21 years and over.....	17	6
	100	32
According to sex and color:		
White—		
Male.....	26	
Female.....	48	
Colored—		
Male.....	17	20
Female.....	9	12
	100	32

The previous history of attacks of malarial fever, given as several weeks to several years ago, were 41 positive and 59 negative of those examined earlier in the year, and 27 positive and 5 negative of those examined the last week in November.

The result of the 132 examinations showed malarial parasites in 23 individuals, 15 of these in the first 100 and 8 in the last 32 examined. These were as follows: Crescents in 6; tertian gametes in 11; estivo-autumnal young forms in 3; tertian young forms in 3; total, 23.

The details may be briefly given as follows:

Crescents found in 1 colored male, age 3 years; 1 colored female, age 7 years; 1 white female, age 8 years; 1 colored female, age 13 years; 1 colored female, age 8 years; 1 colored male, age 7 years.

Tertian gametes found in 1 white male, age 13 years; 5 white females, ages 15, 17, 21, 29, and 43 years; 4 colored males, ages 7, 11, 13, and 54 years; 1 colored female, age 6 years.

Estivo-autumnal, active forms, found in 1 colored male, age 3 years, no active symptoms; 1 white female, age 11 years, active symptoms; 1 white female, age 12 years, no active symptoms.

Tertian, young (active) forms, found in 1 colored male, age 8 years, active symptoms; 1 white male, age 34 years, active symptoms; 1 colored male, age 10 years, not diagnosed.

There were, therefore, 13 infected out of a total of 58 colored persons examined, 6 with estivo-autumnal and 7 with tertian parasites; and 10 out of the 74 white persons examined, 3 with estivo-autumnal and 7 with tertian infections.

Regarding the types of infection, during the two years of service at the Marine Hospital at Mobile I have confirmed microscopically in patients who clearly contracted malarial fever in the State of Alabama the tertian and estivo-autumnal types as most frequent. Only three cases of quartan infection were encountered, one of these in a white person in December, 1910, and two in colored individuals in October, 1912. The reports from physicians throughout the State would indicate that the quartan type is quite prevalent, and a number report the confirmation on microscopic findings.

My personal experience and observation has been that the quartan type is quite rare. It appears that an investigation may prove of interest, and that the species of anophelines should be particularly studied in those counties where this form is being reported.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. All forms of malarial fevers prevail in the State of Alabama.
2. Morbidity reports indicate that in September, 1912, about 1 person for every 50 population suffered an attack of malarial fever, and during October 1 person in 67 had an attack.
3. The types of infection, in the order of prevalence, are: Tertian, estivo-autumnal, and quartan.
4. The chronic type of malarial infection is proportionately greater in the colored race than in the white.

UNITED STATES.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW JERSEY.

WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES—VENTILATION OF—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 5, APPROVED FEBRUARY 26, 1912, AMENDING AN ACT APPROVED MARCH 24, 1904.

Section 20 of the act of which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended so that it shall read as follows:

20. The owner, agent, or lessee of a place coming under the provisions of this act shall provide in each workroom thereof proper and sufficient means of ventilation, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation; if excessive heat be created or if steam, gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities that may be injurious to health be generated in the course of the manufacturing process carried on therein, the room shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render them harmless, so far as is practicable; in case of failure, the commissioner of labor shall order such ventilation to be provided. Such owner, agent, or lessee shall provide such ventilation within 20 days after the service upon him of such order, and in case of failure shall be liable to a penalty of \$10 for each day after the expiration of such 20 days, to be recovered by the commissioner of labor as hereinafter provided. If, in a place coming under the provisions of this act, glazing or polishing on a wheel or any process is carried on by which dust or any gas, vapors, or other impurity is generated in such a manner as to be inhaled by the employees to an injurious extent, and it appears to the commissioner of labor that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by a fan or other mechanical means, the commissioner of labor may order the owner, agent, or lessee of such place to provide a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation within 20 days after the service upon him of such order in writing, and such owner, agent, or lessee shall provide such fan or other mechanical means as stated in said order within the time therein stated, and in case of failure so to do he shall be liable to a fine of \$10 for each day after the expiration of the time given by such order to make the change.

SHELLFISH—PROTECTION OF FROM CONTAMINATION DANGEROUS TO HEALTH—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 24, APPROVED FEBRUARY 29, 1912.

1. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey to inspect, or cause to be inspected, as often as said board may deem necessary, the various oyster and clam beds and other places within the jurisdiction of or forming a part of the State of New Jersey from which oysters, clams, or other shellfish are taken to be distributed or sold for use as food, for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary conditions of such oyster and clam beds and other places, and the fitness of the oysters, clams, or other shellfish in such places, or which are taken therefrom, for use as food.

2. If the State board of health discovers that any oyster or clam bed, or other place from which oysters, clams, or other shellfish are or may be taken for use as food, is subject to pollution, or to any other condition which may render the oysters, clams, or other shellfish in such places, or which may be taken therefrom, dangerous to health, it shall be the duty of said board to immediately condemn such oyster or clam bed or other place, and to prohibit the taking of oysters, clams, or other shellfish from such places for distribution or sale as food, and also to prohibit the sale, distribution, offering for sale, or having in possession with intent to distribute or sell any such oysters, clams, or other shellfish.

3. For the purpose of this act, the distribution, sale, offering for sale, or having in possession with intent to distribute or sell any oysters, clams, or other shellfish shall be *prima facie* evidence that such oysters, clams, or other shellfish were intended for use as food.

4. No excremental or other polluting matter of any kind or character whatever shall be discharged into or placed in the waters, or placed or suffered to remain upon the banks of any stream or tributary thereof or body of water in which shellfish grow, or are or may be placed: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section shall apply to the discharge of sewage or drainage into such stream, tributary, or body of water by municipalities of this State.

5. The State board of health shall have power to adopt, promulgate, and enforce such rules and regulations as shall promote the purposes of this act, and they shall also have power to make such specific orders regarding the growing and handling of shellfish and the disposal of polluting matter which may affect the purity of shellfish as they may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of this act.

6. The members and employees of the State board of health shall have free access at all times to all oyster and clam beds, places of business, and all other places where oysters, clams, or other shellfish are grown, kept, stored, had in possession with intent to distribute or sell, or sold, and also to all streams, tributaries thereof and lands adjacent thereto, the waters draining from which may come in contact with clams, oysters, or other shellfish, and shall have power to make such inspections of such places and to take such samples of oysters, clams, other shellfish or other substances as they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

7. No person shall obstruct or in anywise interfere with any chemist, bacteriologist, inspector, or employee of the State board of health in the performance of any duty under this act.

8. Any person or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or any of the rules and regulations made under authority contained in this act, or who shall disobey any order made by the State board of health under authority contained in section 5 of this act, or who shall gather with intent to distribute or sell for use as food any oysters, clams, or other shellfish from any oyster or clam bed or other place which has been condemned by the State board of health in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act, or who shall distribute, sell, offer, or expose for sale or have in his possession for the purpose of sale any oysters, clams, or other shellfish taken from any oyster or clam bed or other place which has been condemned by said board, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, such penalty to be recovered in an action of debt by and in the name of the board of health of the State of New Jersey as plaintiff. The pleadings shall conform in all respects to the practice prevailing in the court in which any such action shall be instituted, but no pleading or process shall be set aside or invalidated by reason of any formal or technical defects therein, if the same contain a statement of the nature of the alleged violation and of the section of this act alleged to have been violated, and upon the attention of the court being called to any such formal or technical defect the same shall be immediately corrected and the said pleading or process amended as a matter of course, and as to all other defects in pleadings or process the same may be amended, in the discretion of the court, as in any other action or proceeding in said court.

9. When judgment shall be rendered against any defendant other than a body corporate execution shall be issued against his goods and chattels and body without any order of the court for that purpose first had and obtained. If the officer executing any such writ shall be unable to find sufficient goods and chattels of said defendant in his bailiwick to make the amount of said judgment, he shall take the body of the said defendant and deliver him to the keeper of the common jail of said county, there to be detained until discharged by the court in which such judgment was obtained, or by one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not result in the payment of the judgment and costs. In case judgment shall be rendered against a body corporate execution shall be issued against the goods and chattels of such body corporate as in other actions of debt.

10. Whenever any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, either before or after the institution of proceedings for the collection of the penalty imposed by this act for such violation, to file a bill in the court of chancery in the name of the State, at the relation of said board, for an injunction to restrain such violation and for such other and further relief in the premises as the court of chancery shall deem proper. but the filing of such a bill, nor any of the proceedings thereon, shall not relieve any party of such proceedings from the penalty prescribed by this act for such violation.

11. The sum of \$7,500 is hereby appropriated for the use of the State board of health in enforcing the provisions of this act, and said board is authorized to employ such chemists, bacteriologists, and inspectors, and to purchase such apparatus and supplies, including a suitable boat, as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall become available until the amount thereof has been included in either a supplemental or regular appropriation bill.

12. An act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof (Revision of 1907),' approved March 20, 1907," approved April 15, 1911, and an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the preservation of clams and oysters,' approved April 14, 1846," approved April 21, 1909, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

13. This act shall take effect immediately.

FOODSTUFFS—SANITARY REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF—LAWS OF 1912,
CHAPTER 127, APPROVED MARCH 21, 1912.

1. All buildings or rooms where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, macaroni and other foodstuffs, confectionery, candy, ice cream or frozen sweets are manufactured or made for the purpose of sale, shall be drained and plumbed in a manner that will conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof and shall have air shafts, windows, or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation and sufficient light to prevent any place being operated entirely by artificial light, and all doors, windows, and other openings shall be thoroughly screened so as to prevent the entrance of flies or other insects, between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October. Expectoration is prohibited within any building or room used for the aforesaid purposes, except into a proper receptacle provided for that purpose. The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco in any building or room used for aforesaid purposes is prohibited. Plain notices shall be posted in every such place, forbidding any person to use tobacco or spit on the floor of such place. No cellar, basement, or place which is below the street level shall hereafter be used or occupied as a place in which to manufacture or make for the purpose of sale any of the above-mentioned articles, except where the same was used for such purposes on the 4th day of July, 1905: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not prevent the use, for the manufacture of candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets only, of any cellar or basement which shall, after due inspection and examination by representatives of the department of labor, be certified to by the commissioner of labor as sanitary in all respects and proper to be used for such purposes, which certificate may be revoked at any time.

2. Every room used for the purpose of making or manufacturing, for the purpose of sale, any of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act shall be at least 8 feet in height: *Provided, however*, That this requirement shall not apply to rooms used for the making or manufacturing, for the purpose of sale, of nothing but candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets, but such rooms used for the making or manufacturing for the purpose of sale, of candy, ice cream, or frozen fruits, shall in all cases be at least 7 feet in height, except that any room now used for the making, for the purpose of sale, of nothing but candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets need not be altered to conform with this provision unless so ordered by the commissioner of labor to improve lighting, ventilation, or drainage facilities. Every room used for the purpose of making or manufacturing, for the purpose of sale, any of the articles mentioned in section 1 shall have, if required by the commissioner of labor, an impermeable floor constructed of wood, properly saturated with linseed oil, or of cement, or other suitable material; the side walls of every such room shall be well plastered, wainscoted, or ceiled with metal or lumber, and all interior woodwork in such room shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paint, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. The furniture and utensils in all such rooms shall be so arranged that such furniture, utensils, and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful, sanitary, and clean condition. The commissioner of labor shall have the power to order that any such room or rooms shall be cleaned in such manner as he shall direct; no domestic animal except cats shall be allowed to remain in any such room. Every such room or rooms shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice, or vermin, and from all matter of an infectious and contagious disease. No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease or any contagious or infectious disease or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any such room or rooms, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any such room or rooms shall knowingly require or suffer such a person to be employed in such room or rooms, nor shall any such room or rooms communicate with or have doors communicating directly with a stable or stable yard.

3. Biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cake, macaroni, and other foodstuffs and confectionery after the same are made or manufactured for the purpose of sale shall be kept in dry and airy rooms; the floors, shelves, pans, trays, and every kind of appliances used for storing the same shall be so arranged that they can be easily and thoroughly cleaned; proper receptacles for holding coal and ashes and covered garbage pails shall be provided by the proprietor for any place where any of said articles are made or manufactured for the purpose of sale. All baked goods on display in the salesrooms must be well protected from flies, dust, and dirt. All vehicles from which any of the articles specified in section 1 are sold shall be kept in a clean condition, and all baskets or other containers in which any of the said articles are conveyed to the streets shall be closely covered in a way to exclude flies, dust, or other sources of contamination.

4. Whoever shall conduct a place where any of the articles specified in section 1 are made or manufactured for the purpose of sale shall provide proper washing facilities, which shall include a sufficient supply of hot water, clean towels, soap, and nail brushes, and shall also provide water-closets separate and apart from the room or rooms in which the manufacture for the purpose of sale of any of the articles specified in section 1 is carried on; no water-closet, earth closet, or privy shall be within or communicate directly with the room in which said articles are made or manufactured. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle any of the material from which any of the articles specified in section 1 are made or manufactured for purpose of sale or who handle the finished product, before beginning work and immediately after visiting the toilet or lavatory shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water. The outer clothing of all operatives while employed in any such room or place shall be made of washable material, shall be kept clean at all times, and shall be worn by such operatives only when at work in any such room or place. The street clothing of any such operatives shall not be kept in any room used for the manufacture of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act. The commissioner of labor may, in his discretion, order the installation of metal lockers in any such place to be used for the clothing of operatives.

5. Sleeping places for persons employed in any room or place used for the making or manufacturing for the purpose of sale of any of the articles specified in section 1 shall be kept separate from the room or rooms used for the making or manufacturing of any such article, and the commissioner or assistant commissioner or any inspector may inspect such sleeping places, if they are on the same premises as the room used for making or manufacturing for the purpose of sale of any such article, and order them cleaned or changed, in compliance with sanitary principles.

6. The commissioner of labor shall be required to enforce compliance with all the provisions of this act, and for that purpose it shall be his duty to have all places used for the purposes specified in section 1 visited and inspected at least once in three months; and whenever a complaint in writing signed by an employee in any such place or by any officer or representative of any labor union in the county wherein the same is located, shall be received by the said commissioner, stating that any provision of this act is being violated in any such place, it shall be the duty of the said commissioner forthwith to have the said place concerning which the complaint is made visited and inspected. The visits of inspection shall be made in the presence of those then working or employed in said place, and during the usual hours of employment therein. All such places shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition.

7. No person under the age of 16 years shall be employed or allowed or permitted or required to work in any place where any of the articles mentioned in section 1 are manufactured or made for the purpose of sale, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 o'clock of the forenoon following; no employee in any such place shall be required, permitted, or suffered to work in any such place more than 60 hours in any one week or more than 10 hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter workday on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of 10 hours per day for the whole number of days in which such employee shall so work during such week, but it shall be lawful, in cases of emergency, for an employer to permit any employee to work an additional time, not exceeding two hours per day, such extra work to be remunerated at the rate of weekly wages paid to such employee for his week of 60 hours; no employee in any such place shall be discharged by his employer for having made any truthful statement as a witness in a court, or to the commissioner of labor, assistant commissioner of labor, or any inspector in pursuance of this act, or any act amendatory hereof or supplementary hereto.

8. All notices given under or pursuant to this act, or any act supplementary thereof or amendatory thereto, shall be in writing, signed by the commissioner of labor, and may be served upon the owner or proprietor of the place wherein such violation occurred either by delivering the same to him in person or by sending it to him by

mail at his last known post-office address, with postage prepaid; if his post-office address is not known, then the said notice may be mailed to the address of the place wherein such violation shall have been committed; the notice providing for the doing of any act or the abating of anything forbidden by this act shall fix the time within which such act shall be done or such thing abated, and if the order shall not be obeyed within the time therein fixed the person so failing to obey shall be liable to the penalty herein fixed for the violation hereof.

9. No person or corporation shall hereafter engage or continue in the business of making or manufacturing biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, macaroni, and other foodstuffs, candy, ice cream, confectionery, or frozen sweets for the purpose of sale, unless he shall first obtain from the commissioner of labor of this State a license so to do. The applicant for any such license shall state in his application the location of the place at which he intends to engage in such business, and such license shall not be issued unless the said commissioner is satisfied that such place conforms to all the requirements of this act. Such license shall specify the place at which such business is authorized to be carried on, and shall not authorize the engaging in such business at any other place. When it shall be made to appear to the said commissioner that any place at which such business is carried on under a license as aforesaid is not kept in accordance with or does not conform to the requirements of this act, or that any provision of this act is being violated therein, said commissioner may, after giving not less than 48 hours' notice in writing, which notice may be served by any representative of the department of labor either personally on the proprietor of such place or by affixing the same on the inside of said place, revoke the license of the person engaging in such business at such place. No person whose license to engage in such business has been revoked shall engage or continue in such business in this State until he has procured a new license in accordance with the terms of this act. Any applicant for any such license shall pay to the commissioner of labor a license fee of \$1, which fee shall be returned to such applicant in case the license is not granted.

10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any owner or proprietor of any place coming within the provisions of this act who fails to obey any order of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for the first offense and \$100 for each subsequent offense. Any person who shall, after conviction for violation of any provision of this act, continue such violation shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.

11. Any penalty recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the plaintiff therein, who shall pay the same into the treasury of this State.

12. Any and all penalties prescribed by any of the provisions of this act shall be recovered in an action of debt by and in the name of the commissioner of labor of the State of New Jersey as plaintiff. The pleadings shall conform in all respects to the practice prevailing in the court in which any such action shall be instituted, but no pleading or process shall be set aside or invalidated by reason of any formal or technical defects therein if the same contain a statement of the nature of the alleged violation and of the section of this act alleged to have been violated, and upon the attention of the court being called to any such formal or technical defect the same shall be immediately corrected and the said pleading or process amended as a matter of course, and as to all other defects in pleadings or process the same may be amended, in the discretion of the court, as in any other action or proceeding in said court.

13. When judgment shall be rendered against any defendant other than a body corporate execution shall be issued against his goods and chattels and body without any order of the court for that purpose first had and obtained. If the officer executing any such writ shall be unable to find sufficient goods and chattels of said defendant in his bailiwick to make the amount of said judgment he shall take the body of the said defendant and deliver him to the keeper of the common jail of said county, there to be detained until discharged by the court in which such judgment was obtained, or by one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not result in the payment of the judgment and costs. In case judgment shall be rendered against a body corporate execution shall be issued against the goods and chattels of such body corporate as in other actions of debt.

14. Whenever any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for the commissioner of labor, either before or after the institution of proceedings for the collection of the penalty imposed by this act for such violation, to file a bill in the court of chancery in the name of the State, at the relation of such commissioner, for an injunction to restrain such violation and for such other or further relief in the premises as the court of chancery shall deem proper, but the filing of such bill, nor any of the proceedings thereon, shall not relieve any party to such proceedings from the penalty or penalties prescribed by this act for such violation.

15. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in anywise affect the provisions of an act of the legislature of this State, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof,' approved March 21, 1901," approved April 20, 1906, or the provisions of an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs, and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof (revision of 1907),' approved May 20, 1907," approved April 21, 1909, but said acts shall continue in force in all respects the same as if this act had not been passed. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, affect, or in anywise impair the provisions affecting places where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, macaroni, and other foodstuffs, confectionery, candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets are manufactured, or any other provisions of an act entitled, "An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons, employees, and operatives in factories, workshops, mills, and all places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, and to establish a department for the enforcement thereof," approved March 24, 1904.

16. In case for any reason any section or any provision of this act shall be questioned in any particular and shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall be held to be severable from the other portions of this act and shall not be held to affect any other section or provision of this act.

17. The act of the legislature of this State entitled "Supplement to an act entitled 'An act regulating the age, employment, safety, health, and work hours of persons, employees, and operatives in factories, workshops, mills, and all places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, and to establish a department for the enforcement thereof,' approved March 24, 1904," which supplement was approved April 5, 1905, and the acts amending said supplement, approved, respectively, March 29, 1907, and May 1, 1911, are hereby repealed.

18. This act shall take effect immediately.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—REPORTING OF CASES OF—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 131,
APPROVED MARCH 21, 1912, SUPPLEMENTING AN ACT APPROVED MARCH 22, 1895.

1. Every physician, superintendent, or other person having control or supervision over any State, county, or municipal hospital, sanatorium, or other public or private institution in which any person suffering from any of the communicable diseases named in the act to which this act is a supplement is received for care or treatment shall, within 24 hours after any such case of sickness has been received into said institution, report such sickness to the secretary or clerk of the local board of health having jurisdiction over the territory in which such institution is located; if the local board of health have designated some other officer to receive such report, then the report shall be made to such designated officer, said report shall be in writing, signed by such physician, superintendent, or other person having charge over said institution, and shall set forth the name, age, color, sex, and nationality of the sick person, and shall also set forth the exact place of residence of the patient or the name of the place from which he was received into the institution, together with the date upon which he was received; and every physician, superintendent, or other person having charge over any State, county, or municipal hospital, sanatorium, or other public or private institution in which any case of communicable disease named in the act to which this act is a supplement is received for care or treatment, who shall fail to perform the above-mentioned duty at the time and in the manner named, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure.

2. Every secretary, clerk, assessor, or other person designated by any local board of health to receive reports of the communicable diseases required to be made by the act to which this act is a supplement, who shall receive any report of such sickness from any physician, superintendent, or other person having charge over any of the institutions referred to in this act, shall, when the sick person referred to in such report resides in some municipality or township other than that in which such institution is located, make a duplicate of any such report received by him and transmit the same within 24 hours after the receipt of the original, by mail, to the officer legally designated to receive such reports in the locality in which the sick person resided before being admitted into such institution; and every secretary, clerk, assessor, or other officer designated to receive such reports who shall fail to perform the above-named duty within the time and in the manner above-named shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

HEALTH OFFICERS' EXPENSES IN ATTENDING MEETINGS OF STATE HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE PAID BY THEIR RESPECTIVE LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 132, APPROVED MARCH 21, 1912.

1. All local boards of health in this State employing a health officer shall defray the necessary expenses of said officer to attend the regular meetings of the Health Officers' Association of New Jersey.
2. This act shall take effect immediately.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND EPILEPSY—REPORTING OF CASES OF—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 182, APPROVED MARCH 27, 1912.

1. Every physician shall report each case of mental deficiency or epilepsy to the assessor of the township in which such case may be; if such case be within the limits of the jurisdiction of any local board of health other than the local board of health of any township, then such physician shall report such case to the secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction over the territory within which such case may be, if such board has a secretary; if such board has no secretary, then to the clerk of such board: *Provided, however,* That any local board of health may designate some officer of such board, other than the clerk, secretary, or township assessor, to receive such reports, in which case all such reports shall be made to such officer; such reports shall be in writing, signed by such physician, and shall set forth the name, age, and precise location of the person mentally deficient or having epilepsy.

2. Every medical inspector of schools who has reason to believe that any person receiving instruction in the school under his or her supervision is affected as above mentioned shall report the case in writing to the same person and in the same manner as any physician attending such person affected would be required to do, as hereinabove set forth.

3. On the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year every physician or medical inspector making any report or reports as in this section required shall receive from the local board of health, to the designated officer of which board such report or reports shall have been made during the preceding six months, a certificate in writing, setting forth the number of names of persons reported to have been affected with the hereinabove specifically named defects, which certificate, when presented by such physician or medical inspector to the proper disbursing officer of the city, borough, town, or township in which such affected persons may have been resident, shall entitle such physician or medical inspector to receive from such disbursing officer the sum of 10 cents for each and every name by such certificate certified to have been reported, unless such notification shall be found to have been erroneous, and any physician or medical inspector of schools who shall willfully fail to perform the above-mentioned duty at the time and in the manner above provided shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each failure.

4. The facts contained in every report filed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act shall be entered by the officer to whom the same shall be delivered in a book kept exclusively for that purpose, which book shall be subject to the inspection of the local board of health and its proper officers, and to the State board of health and its officers only. The officer to whom such report shall be delivered, and whose duty it is to make record of the same, as in this section above set forth, shall also, at least once a month, transmit in duplicate the facts stated therein by mail to the secretary of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, and shall, upon request by the said State board of health, or any of its officers, give full information regarding the case. Any officer whose duty it is to make any report to said State board of health or the secretary thereof, as in this section above provided, and who willfully fails to perform such duty at the time and in the manner above provided, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such failure of duty. The fact that the secretary of said State board of health has not received the report before mentioned after one notification of such delinquency to any such officer shall be *prima facie* evidence that such facts and information have not been transmitted to said secretary by such officer. Every officer whose duty it is to receive the reports mentioned in section 1 of this act shall, during the month of October of each year, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of the State board of health stating the whole number of such cases reported as aforesaid from each municipality or township by such office to the State board of health during the preceding year, be entitled to receive from the proper disbursing officer of the township, city, borough, town or other local municipal government within the limits of which the affliction so reported occurred the sum of 10 cents for each case reported, as aforesaid, to the secretary of the State board of health: *Provided, however,* That such officer shall not be entitled to any

payment for or on account of any such case unless report of such case was received by the secretary of the said State board of health within 10 days after the date such said case was reported to the officer transmitting the same, and no such case shall be included in such certificate unless so received. Such certificates shall be sent to the officers above mentioned during the month of October of each year.

5. The duplicate report mentioned in section 4 shall be transmitted by the secretary of the board of health of the State of New Jersey at least once a month to the commissioner of charities and corrections. Every person afflicted with the aforementioned defects, or either of them, shall be deemed to be under the guardianship of the commissioner of charities and corrections, who may, if in his judgment necessity requires, make legal commitment of such persons to the proper institutions of this State or, in lieu thereof, supervise the care and treatment of such persons.

Guardianship under this act shall be construed to mean the supervision of the commissioner of charities and corrections over such afflicted persons within this act, and shall be exercised for the purpose of enforcing proper care and discipline over such afflicted persons.

Advice upon any questionable or extreme cases or for any other information necessary to make proper diagnosis shall be given by specialists at the request of the department of charities and corrections in the interest of the welfare of the State and its deficient.

6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

TUBERCULOSIS—ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTY HOSPITALS FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS AFFECTED WITH—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 217, APPROVED MARCH 28, 1912.

1. The board of freeholders of any county shall have power to establish a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the disease known as tuberculosis.

When said board shall have voted to establish such hospital, it shall have the following powers:

To purchase and lease real property therefor, or acquire such real property and easements therein by condemnation proceedings, in the manner prescribed by an act to regulate the ascertainment or payment of compensation for property condemned or taken for public use (revision of 1900), and the supplements thereto and the amendments thereof.

To erect all necessary buildings, make all necessary improvements and repairs, and alter any existing buildings for the use of said hospital: *Provided*, That the plans for such erection, alteration, or repair shall first be approved by the State board of health.

To cause to be assessed, levied, and collected such sums of money as it shall deem necessary for suitable lands, buildings, and improvements for said hospital, and for the maintenance thereof, and for all other necessary expenditures therefor; and to borrow money for the erection of such hospital and for the purchase of a site therefor on the credit of the county, and issue county obligations therefor, in such manner as it may do for other county purposes.

To appoint a board of managers for said hospital, as hereinafter provided.

To accept and hold in trust for the county any grant or devise of land, or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, or any donation to be applied, principal or income, or both, for the benefit of said hospital, and apply the same in accordance with the terms of the gift.

2. When the board of freeholders shall have determined to establish a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and shall have acquired a site therefor, and shall have awarded contracts for the necessary buildings and improvements thereon, it shall appoint five citizens of the county, of whom at least two shall be practicing physicians, who shall constitute a board of managers of the said hospital. The term of office of each member of said board shall be five years, and the term of one of such managers shall expire annually; the first appointments shall be made for the respective terms of five, four, three, two, and one years. Appointments of successors shall be for the full term of five years, except that appointments of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or other cause shall be made for the unexpired term. Failure of any manager to attend three consecutive meetings of the board shall cause a vacancy in his office, unless said absence is excused by formal action of the board of managers. The managers shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling and other

expenses, to be audited and paid in the same manner as the other expenses of the hospital by the board of freeholders. Any manager may at any time be removed from office by the board of freeholders of the county for cause, after an opportunity to be heard.

3. The board of managers shall elect from among its members a president and one or more vice presidents. It shall appoint a superintendent of the hospital, who shall be also the treasurer and secretary of the board and shall hold office at the pleasure of said board. Said superintendent shall not be a member of the board of managers, and shall be a qualified practitioner of medicine or other person trained for work of said character.

Said board of managers shall fix the salaries of the superintendent and all other officers and employees within the limits of the appropriation made therefor by the board of freeholders, and such salaries shall be compensation in full for all services rendered. The board of managers shall determine the amount of time required to be spent at the hospital by said superintendent in the discharge of his duties. Shall have the general superintendence, management, and control of the said hospital, of the grounds, buildings, officers, and employees thereof; of the inmates therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof; and make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purposes of such hospital. Shall maintain an effective inspection of said hospital and keep itself informed of the affairs and management thereof; shall meet at the hospital at least once in every month, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws; and shall hold its annual meeting at least three weeks prior to the meeting of the board of freeholders, at which appropriations for the ensuing year are to be considered.

Shall keep in a book provided for that purpose a proper record of its proceedings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of its members, to the members of the board of freeholders of the county, and to duly-authorized representatives of the State commissioner of charities and corrections, and of the State board of health.

Shall certify all bills and accounts, including salaries and wages, and transmit them to the board of freeholders of the county, who shall provide for their payment in the same manner as other charges against the county are paid.

Shall make to the board of freeholders of the county, annually, at such time as said supervisors shall direct, a detailed report of the operations of the hospital during the year, the number of patients received, the methods and results of their treatment, together with suitable recommendations and such other matter as may be required of them, and full and detailed estimates of the appropriations required during the ensuing year for all purposes, including maintenance, the erection of buildings, repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments, or other necessary purposes.

4. The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital and subject to the by-laws, rules, and regulations thereof, and to the powers of the board of managers.

Shall, with the consent of the board of managers, equip the hospital with all necessary furniture, appliances, fixtures, and other needed facilities for the care and treatment of patients and for the use of officers and employees thereof, and shall purchase all necessary supplies.

Shall have general supervision and control of the records, accounts, and buildings of the hospital, and all internal affairs, and maintain discipline therein, and enforce compliance with and obedience to all rules, by-laws, and regulations adopted by the board of managers for the government, discipline, and management of said hospital and the employees and inmates thereof. He shall make such further rules, regulations, and orders as he may deem necessary, not inconsistent with law or with the rules, regulations, and directions of the board of managers.

Shall, with the consent of the board of managers, appoint such resident officers and such employees as he may think proper and necessary for the efficient performance of the business of the hospital and prescribe their duties; and for cause stated in writing, after an opportunity to be heard, discharge any such officer or employee at his discretion.

Shall cause proper accounts and records of the business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly from day to day in books and on records provided for that purpose; and see that such accounts and records are correctly made up for the annual report to the board of freeholders, as required by section 3 of this chapter, and present the same to the board of managers, who shall incorporate them in their report to the said supervisors.

Shall receive into the hospital, under the general direction of the board of managers, in the order of application, any person found to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form who has been an actual resident and inhabitant of the county for a period of at least one year prior to his application for admission to said hospital. Said superin-

tendent shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the admission of all patients, their names, age, sex, color, marital condition, residence, occupation, and place of past employment.

Shall cause a careful examination to be made of the physical condition of all persons admitted to the hospital and provide for the treatment of each such patient according to his need; and shall cause a record to be kept of the condition of each patient when admitted, and from time to time thereafter.

Shall temporarily discharge from said hospital any patient who shall willfully or habitually violate the rules thereof; or who is found not to have tuberculosis; or who is found to have recovered therefrom; or who for any other reason is no longer a suitable patient for treatment therein: and shall make a full report thereof at the next meeting of the board of managers, who shall make such final disposition of the case as they may think proper.

Shall collect and receive all moneys due the hospital, keep an accurate account of the same, report the same at the monthly meeting of the board of managers, and transmit the same to the county collector within 10 days after such meeting.

Shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties give a bond, in such sum as the board of managers may determine, to secure the faithful performance of such duties.

5. Any resident of the county in which the hospital is situated desiring treatment in such hospital may apply in person to the superintendent or to any reputable physician for examination, and such physician, if he find that said person is suffering from tuberculosis in any form, may apply to the superintendent of the hospital for his admission. Blank forms for such applications shall be provided by the hospital, and shall be forwarded by the superintendent thereof gratuitously to any reputable physician in the county upon request. So far as practicable, applications for admission to the hospital shall be made upon such forms. The superintendent of the hospital, upon receipt of such application, if it appears therefrom that the patient is suffering from tuberculosis, and if there be a vacancy in the said hospital, shall notify the person named in such application to appear in person at the hospital. If, upon personal examination of such patient, or of any patient applying in person for admission, the superintendent and board of managers are satisfied that such person is suffering from tuberculosis, he shall admit him to the hospital as a patient. All such applications shall state whether, in the judgment of the physician, the person is able to pay in whole or in part for his care and treatment while at the hospital; and every application shall be filed and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the order of their receipt. When said hospital is completed and ready for the treatment of patients, or whenever thereafter there are vacancies therein, admission to said hospital shall be made in the order in which the names of applicants shall appear upon the application book to be kept as above provided, in so far as such applicants are certified to by the superintendent to be suffering from tuberculosis. No discrimination shall be made in the accommodation, care, or treatment of any patient because of the fact that the patient or his relatives contribute to the cost of his maintenance, in whole or in part, and no patient shall be permitted to pay for his maintenance in such hospital a greater sum than the average per capita cost of maintenance therein, including a reasonable allowance for the interest on the cost of the hospital; and no officer or employee of such hospital shall accept from any patient thereof any fee, payment, or gratuity whatsoever for his services.

6. Whenever a patient has been admitted to said hospital from the county in which the hospital is situated, the superintendent shall cause inquiry to be made as to his circumstances, and of the relatives of such patient legally liable for his support. If he finds that such patient, or said relatives are liable to pay for his care and treatment in whole or in part, an order shall be made directing such patient or said relatives to pay to the treasurer of such hospital for the support of such patient a specified sum per week, in proportion to their financial ability, but such sum shall not exceed the actual per capita cost of maintenance. The superintendent shall have the same power and authority to collect such sum from the estate of the patient or his relatives legally liable for his support, as is possessed by an overseer of the poor in like circumstances. If the superintendent finds that such patient, or said relatives are not able to pay, either in whole or in part, for his care and treatment in such hospital, the same shall become a charge upon the county. Should there be a dispute as to the ability to pay, or doubt in the mind of the superintendent, the court of common pleas may hear and determine same, after calling witnesses, and make such order as may be proper.

7. The resident officer of the hospital shall admit the managers into every part of the hospital and the premises and give them access on demand to all books, papers, accounts, and records pertaining to the hospital, and shall furnish copies, abstracts and reports whenever required by them. All hospitals established or maintained under the provisions of this act shall be subject to inspection by any duly authorized repre-

representative of the State board of charities, of the State department of health, of the State charities aid association and of the board of freeholders of the county; and the resident officers shall admit such representatives into every part of the hospital and its buildings, and give them access on demand to all records, reports, books, papers, and accounts pertaining to the hospital.

8. Wherever a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis exists in connection with or on the grounds of a county almshouse, the board of freeholders shall appoint a board of managers for such hospital, and such hospital and its board of managers shall thereafter be subject to all the provisions of this act, in like manner as if it had been originally established hereunder. Any hospital which may hereafter be established by any board of freeholders shall in like manner be subject to all the provisions of said section.

9. It shall be the duty of the State board of health from time to time to make rules and regulations for the care of persons suffering with tuberculosis, and for the prevention and spread of that disease; these rules shall be published and copies thereof sent to each board of health and to each practicing physician within the State, on or before the 1st day of April of each year, and to such other persons or societies as may request the same, and in such quantities as desired. The duty of enforcing said rules and regulations and seeing that they are enforced shall be upon the State board of health, for which purpose the State board of health may issue orders to local boards of health and practicing physicians.

10. It shall also be the duty of every local board of health to enforce said rules and regulations.

11. If any person fails to obey any of the said rules or regulations, the offender may be committed to the county hospital by any judge of the court of common pleas, upon proof of service upon the offender of said rules and regulations, and proof of violation thereafter. The court may also make such order for the payment for care and treatment as may be proper. After commitment such person may be discharged by the said court at any time when said court thinks it proper so to do.

12. Any person so committed to such county hospital who fails to remain there, or who neglects or refuses to obey the rules and regulations of that institution, may, when in the judgment of the superintendent it is necessary, be isolated or separated from other persons and restrained from leaving the institution.

13. There shall be paid by the State treasurer each year to the counties maintaining such hospitals \$3 per week for each person in such institution during the time of such confinement, except those paying full maintenance.

14. When deemed advisable by the board of freeholders and approved by the State board of health, a county may maintain more than one county hospital for the purpose aforesaid.

15. It shall be lawful for any board of freeholders to contract with any regularly incorporated society or municipality maintaining a hospital, for the care of any or all of the tuberculosis inhabitants of the county, upon such terms and conditions as they may by agreement think proper. Where a municipality now or hereafter maintains within such municipality a hospital for tubercular patients, it shall be the duty of the county wherein situated, if requested by such municipality, to maintain in such city hospital the tubercular patients resident in said city and shall make payment to said city for such care and maintenance.

16. Where no provision is made as provided in section 15 and no county hospital is now provided for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the board of freeholders of each such county, within six months from the time this act takes effect, to provide for the erection of such county hospital or hospitals as may be necessary for that purpose, and from time to time add thereto accommodations sufficient to take care of the tuberculosis patients of the county. This time may be extended by the State board of health for good cause shown. The style and character of said buildings to be first approved by said board of managers.

Upon failure to do so, it shall be the duty of the State board of health to proceed by mandamus to compel compliance with this act.

17. When cases of tuberculosis are reported to the State board of health, as now or hereafter provided by law, it shall be the duty of the State board of health, by its officers or those of the local board of health, to investigate such cases for the purpose, of ascertaining whether the rules and regulations of the State board of health as to the care and treatment of persons suffering with tuberculosis, and for the prevention and spread of the disease are being complied with.

Where found to be more practical, and when approved by the State board of health, two or more counties may join for the purposes of this act and erect one or more hospitals for their joint use under the terms and conditions above set forth for a single county.

In such case such combined counties shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities as a single county herein provided for; and the court of common pleas shall in such case have the same powers for the purpose of enforcing this act as are herein provided for in case of single counties.

18. This act shall take effect immediately.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION OF—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 234, APPROVED MARCH 28, 1912, AMENDING AN ACT APPROVED APRIL 24, 1911.

1. Amend section 1, paragraph 2, to read as follows:

"2. The commission may elect one of its members as president and one as secretary, may appoint a treasurer, who need not be a member of the commission, chief inspector, who shall also act as assistant to the secretary, as many inspectors, not exceeding six, as in its judgment are necessary for the proper enforcement of this act, and such clerical assistance as may be necessary. Within the limits of appropriations the commission shall fix the compensation to be paid to these officers and employees. The members of the commission shall receive traveling expenses while engaged in the work of the commission."

2. Amend section 2, paragraph 5, so as to read as follows:

"5. Whenever the commission shall be notified by the secretary of the State board of health, or any owner or owners of dairy animals, requesting him to inspect such animals supposed to be diseased with tuberculosis, a veterinarian and an inspector may be designated by the commission to make such inspection and the inspector may agree with the owner or owners upon the valuation of such animals as are to be inspected; in cases where no agreement can be reached the inspector designated by the commission shall choose one disinterested freeholder, the owner or owners shall choose one and the two shall designate a third, who shall ascertain and decide upon the market value of each animal to be examined by the commission, and shall sign certificates thereof in the presence of a witness who shall attest the same; such valuation shall in each case be made on the basis of the market value of the animals the day the valuation is made; and if upon examination by the veterinary any animals in said herd are found to be infected with tuberculosis they shall be, in the discretion of the commission, condemned and slaughtered; in such case three-fourths of such valuation so ascertained shall be paid by the State to the owner or owners on presentation of such certificate with the approval of the said commission endorsed thereon: *Provided*, such appraisal shall not exceed \$50 for each animal condemned: *And provided further*, That no compensation shall be made for animals considered by the commission to be of no value. If the meat of the slaughtered cattle shall be passed for use as food by the Federal authorities or a State board of health or municipal inspector, the commission is hereby authorized to sell the same and the proceeds from the sale of the meat, hide, and other marketable parts of the said animal shall be paid into the State treasury."

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

METHYL OR WOOD ALCOHOL—SALE OF PREPARATIONS CONTAINING PROHIBITED WHEN FOR INTERNAL USE—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 286, APPROVED APRIL 1, 1912.

1. No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell any food, drug, preparation, or mixture of any kind whatsoever, intended for internal use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol, nor shall any person sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, or use upon or apply to the body of another, any drug, hair tonic, bay rum, or similar preparation, intended for external use, which contains methyl or wood alcohol: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section shall apply to veterinary remedies containing methyl or wood alcohol when such remedies are plainly and distinctly labeled in such a manner as to indicate that they are intended solely for external use on animals.

2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for the first offense, and to a penalty of \$200 for the second offense, and to a penalty of \$300 for the third and each subsequent offenses.

3. Any and all penalties prescribed by section 2 of this act shall be recovered in an action of debt by and in the name of the board of health of the State of New Jersey, or by and in the name of any board of health of any municipality of this State, as the case may be, as plaintiff. The pleadings shall conform in all respects to the practice prevailing in the court in which any such action shall be instituted, but no pleading or process shall be set aside or invalidated by reason of any formal or technical defects therein if the same contain a statement of the nature of the alleged violation and of

the section of this act alleged to have been violated, and upon the attention of the court being called to any such formal or technical defect the same shall be immediately corrected and the said pleading or process amended as a matter of course, and as to all other defects in pleadings or process, the same may be amended, in the discretion of the court, as in any other action or proceeding in said court.

4. When judgment shall be rendered against any defendant other than a body corporate, execution shall be issued against his goods and chattels and body without any order of the court for that purpose first had and obtained. If the officer executing any such writ shall be unable to find sufficient goods and chattels of said defendant in his bailiwick to make the amount of said judgment, he shall take the body of the said defendant and deliver him to the keeper of the common jail of said county, there to be detained until discharged by the court in which such judgment was obtained, or by one of the justices of the supreme court, when such court or justice shall be satisfied that further confinement will not result in the payment of the judgment and costs. In case judgment shall be rendered against a body corporate execution shall be issued against the goods and chattels of such body corporate as in other actions of debt.

5. Any penalty recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the plaintiff therein. When such plaintiff is the State board of health, such penalty shall be paid by such board into the treasury of this State. When such plaintiff is a local board of health, such penalty shall be paid by such local board into the treasury of the township, city, borough, town, or other local municipal government within which such local board has jurisdiction.

6. This act shall take effect immediately.

FOODSTUFFS—CONDEMNATION WHEN UNFIT FOR FOOD—LAWS OF 1912, CHAPTER 289, APPROVED APRIL 1, 1912, AMENDING AN ACT APPROVED MAY 20, 1907.

1. Section 45 of the act to which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended so that it shall read as follows:

"45. Whenever any member of the State board of health, or any chemist, inspector, or other employee of said board, shall find any meat, milk, fish, bird, fowl, vegetable, or other food of a perishable nature exposed or offered for sale, or had in possession with intent to sell, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or in a state of rottenness or putrefaction, or in any condition which renders it in his opinion unwholesome or unfit for use for human food, he shall condemn the same and cause it to be destroyed or disposed of in such a manner as to make it impossible to be thereafter used for human food. Any article of food or drug that is offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession with intent to distribute or sell, or is intended for sale or distribution in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or in any condition which renders it unwholesome or unfit for use as food, whether such article is in the custody of a common carrier or of any other person or corporation, such article not being in transit from one State to another, may be proceeded against in the circuit court or court of common pleas, or district court having jurisdiction in the county in which such food is exposed or offered for sale or had in possession or in custody, as aforesaid, or before any judge of any such court or before any justice of the peace in any such county and seized for condemnation and confiscation, and authority and jurisdiction are hereby vested in the several courts above mentioned and in the judges thereof in vacation and in the several justices of the peace to issue the warrant and to hear and determine in a summary manner the proceedings herein provided for. Such proceedings shall be by complaint, verified by affidavit, which may be made on information and belief, and in the name of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, against the article or articles proceeded against, particularly describing the same, the place where they are located, the name of the person, firm, or corporation in whose possession or custody they are found, if such name is known to the person making such complaint or can be ascertained by reasonable effort, and the respect in which such articles are adulterated or misbranded or the characteristics of the said articles which render the sale thereof illegal. Upon the filing of such complaint, verified as aforesaid, said court, judge, or justice of the peace shall issue a warrant directed to the sheriff or to any constable of the county commanding such officer to seize and take in his possession the article or articles described in the complaint and bring the same before the court, judge, or justice of the peace who issued the warrant and to summon the person, firm, or corporation named in the warrant and any other person who may be found in possession of said article or articles, to be and appear at the time and place therein specified; such person shall be summoned by service of a copy of said warrant in the same way and manner as a summons issuing out of the court in which such warrant has been issued is served, and when such warrant is issued by a justice of the peace it shall be served upon such person in

the same way and manner as a summons issuing out of the small cause court is served. The hearing upon such complaint shall be at the time and place specified in the warrant, which time shall be not less than 5 days nor more than 15 days from the date of issuing the said warrant: *Provided, however,* That if the execution and service of the warrant, as aforesaid, has been less than three days before the return day of the warrant, then either party shall be entitled to a reasonable continuance. Upon the hearing the complaint may be amended, and any person, firm, or corporation that appears and claims the said article or articles shall be required to file a claim in writing. If upon the hearing it shall appear that the goods seized under such warrant were offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession with intent to distribute or sell, or were intended for sale or distribution in violation of any provision of this act, or in any condition which rendered them unwholesome or unfit for food, the same shall be confiscated and disposed of by destruction or sale as the court, judge, or justice of the peace may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid to the board of health of this State, which board shall pay the same into the treasury of this State, but such articles shall in no instance be sold contrary to the provisions of this act. In case the articles so seized, as aforesaid, are not injurious to health and are of such a character that, when properly marked or branded, their sale is not prohibited by this act, the court, judge, or justice of the peace, upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings above mentioned and the execution and delivery to the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey as obligee of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles so seized, as aforesaid, shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws of any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or of any of the laws of the United States, may, by order, direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof."

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

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

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1912.]

BELLEVUE, OHIO.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—REPORTING OF CASES OF—QUARANTINE AND PROPHYLAXIS.

REPORTING.

SECTION 1. Every physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife, or any other person attending any case of communicable disease shall, within 12 hours after the recognition of the disease, report the same to the health officer.

SEC. 2. Every proprietor or person in charge of any hotel, boarding house, or lodging house shall, within 12 hours after the discovery of any case of communicable disease within said hotel, boarding house, or lodging house, report the same to the health officer.

SEC. 3. Every officer in charge of any prison, asylum, hospital, or public institution of any kind, including public, parochial, and private schools, shall, within 12 hours after the discovery of any case of communicable disease within the said prison, asylum, hospital, or public institution, report the same to the health officer.

SEC. 4. Every officer or other person in charge of any hospital shall, within one hour after the conveyance of any contagious disease to said hospital in any carriage, hack, or ambulance or other public or semipublic conveyance, report the same to the health officer, together with, if possible, the name and number of the driver in charge and the name and address of the owner thereof.

SEC. 5. The head or other member of any family, or any other person having knowledge of any communicable disease not under the care of a physician, surgeon, nurse, or midwife, if not reported, shall, within 12 hours of the discovery of the existence of said disease, report the same to the health officer.

SEC. 6. Any owner of, or any person having in his possession or under his control, any animal suspected of having rabies shall, within 12 hours after the discovery thereof, surrender said animal alive to the health officer.

QUARANTINE AND PROPHYLAXIS.

SECTION 1. The windows and doors of all rooms in which are located cases of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, or cholera shall be effectively screened against flies and mosquitoes, and no domestic animal of any kind shall be permitted in the sick room.

SEC. 2. The health officer shall not release quarantine in cases of diphtheria until after the removal or death of the patient and proper disinfection, or until all clinical evidence of the disease shall have disappeared and two successive negative cultures, as determined by the health officer, with not less than 24 hours between them, have been obtained from the site of the disease.

SEC. 3. In case of scarlet fever, quarantine regulations shall not be suspended until palmer desquamation is complete, and in no case under 21 days from the inception of the disease.

SEC. 4. In case of smallpox, quarantine isolation shall be maintained until after complete desquamation.

SEC. 5. In case of whooping cough, measles, and chicken pox, the warning card shall not be removed until one week after recovery.

SEC. 6. The health officer shall visit every dwelling where diphtheria, smallpox, or scarlet fever are reported and gather all data as to the sources of contagion or infection and leave written directions in each case for the prevention of the further spread of such diseases, in accord with the provisions of this code. He shall make return visits to such dwelling to see that isolation and other directions have been followed. The

health officer shall arrange with the attending physician to visit such cases and meet together with a view to releasing quarantine, or the attending physician may relinquish this public-health service wholly to the health officer.

SEC. 7. On request of the attending physician the health officer shall, within three hours, go to the patient to take a culture for diphtheria. As soon as the bacteriological examination is concluded the physician will be notified of the result, and if the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is found, the case will be quarantined. If the attending physician elects to take a culture for diphtheria, on request he will be provided with a culture tube by the health office.

SEC. 8. No nurse or other person taking care of patients afflicted with scarlet fever, diphtheria, or smallpox shall leave quarantined house until the person and clothing have been disinfected under direction of the health officer.

SEC. 9. Physicians attending persons afflicted with typhoid fever shall instruct the nurse or the one who is in charge of the sick room, how to disinfect and properly care for the excreta of the patient and shall notify the health officer if the proper disposal of the excreta is not made.

[Regulation board of health, adopted Mar. 21, 1912.]

CHICAGO, ILL.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION, INSPECTION, AND CONDEMNATION OF.

SECTION 1. That section 1363 of Article XX of Chapter XXXVIII of the Chicago Code of 1911 be amended by striking out said section and substituting in lieu thereof the following words and figures:

"1363. *Foods to be kept wholesome—Duty of inspectors.*—Every person, firm, or corporation who shall be the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, freight house, cold-storage house, or other place other than a private dwelling, where any meat, fish, poultry, game, vegetables, fruit, or other perishable articles adapted or designed to be used for human food shall be stored or kept, whether temporarily or otherwise, and every person, firm, or corporation having charge of, or being interested or engaged, whether as principal or agent, in the care of or in respect to the custody or sale of any such article of food supply, shall put, preserve, and keep such article of food supply in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same nor any part thereof to become putrid, decayed, poisoned, infected, or in any other manner rendered or made unsafe or unwholesome for human food; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health or his duly authorized agent to enter any or all such premises above specified at any time of any day and to forthwith seize, condemn, and destroy any such putrid, decayed, poisoned, infected, or unsafe or unwholesome food which may be found in or upon such premises by the commissioner of health or his duly authorized agent: *Provided*, That the commissioner of health may affix or cause to be affixed to the above-described foodstuffs or their containers a suitable tag, stamp, seal, or other mark indicating that the said foodstuffs have been inspected and condemned by the department of health; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to alter, remove, deface, or obliterate any tag, stamp, seal, or other mark so affixed, or to remove either the foodstuffs or their containers when so tagged, stamped, sealed, or otherwise marked to any other place, or to instigate or permit the altering, removal, defacement, or obliteration of said tag, stamp, seal, or other device, or the removal to any other place of the foodstuffs or containers so tagged, stamped, sealed, or otherwise marked.

"Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for each offense."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and due publication.

[Ordinance adopted Nov. 25, 1912.]

SEC. 1. That section 1364 of Article XX of Chapter XXXVIII of the Chicago Code of 1911 be amended by striking out said section and substituting in lieu thereof the following words and figures:

"1364. *Unwholesome food—Duty of individuals to report—Confiscation.*—It shall be the duty of every person knowing of any fish, meat, fowls, birds, fruit or vegetables, or other foodstuffs being brought into, sold, or offered or held for sale as human food in the city, which is or are not sound, healthy or wholesome for such food, to forthwith report such facts and the particulars relating thereto to the commissioner of health or his duly authorized agent.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, expose for sale, or have on hand for the purpose of selling in the city of Chicago any diseased, emaciated, tainted, or putrid meat or provisions which from these or other causes may be deemed unwholesome, and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health or his duly

authorized agent to forthwith seize and destroy all such meat and provisions; provided, that in case there is a doubt in the mind of said commissioner or his agent as to the condition of any such meat or provisions of whatsoever description the commissioner of health may affix or cause to be affixed to said meat or provisions or to the containers in which they may be inclosed a tag, stamp, seal or other device indicating that the said meat or provisions and their containers have been held for further investigation by the health department; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to alter, remove, deface, or obliterate any tag, stamp, seal, or other device so affixed, or to remove the meat or other provisions or their containers so tagged, stamped, sealed, or otherwise marked to any other place, or to instigate or permit the changing, removal, defacement, or obliteration of said tag, stamp, seal, or other mark, or the removal to any other place of the meat or provisions or the containers thereof so tagged, stamped, sealed, or otherwise marked.

"Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$5, nor more than \$200 for each offense."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and due publication.

[Ordinance adopted Nov. 25, 1912.]

DETROIT, MICH.

LODGING HOUSES—REGULATION OF.

SECTION 1. No building or part of any building in the city of Detroit shall be used as a public lodging house unless the proprietor thereof has obtained a license therefor from the mayor.

Any person, company, or corporation desiring to conduct or operate a public lodging house in any building or in any part thereof shall make application for a license, in writing, upon a form prescribed by the board of health, which application shall be filed with said board. It shall be the duty of said board to make an investigation of the premises set forth in said application as to their suitability and the compliance by the applicant with the regulations hereinafter set forth relative to public lodging houses. Upon the filing of such report with the mayor, he may issue to such applicant a license to operate such public lodging house.

The annual license fee is hereby fixed at \$5 for each lodging house containing not more than 15 beds and 10 cents additional for each bed in excess of 15, provided that the maximum license fee shall not exceed \$10 for any one lodging house. License to be issued July 1 of each year. The moneys received for such license fees shall be turned into the public-health fund of the city to be used by the board of health in the enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The term "public lodging house" shall be construed to mean any house or building or portion thereof in which the compartments are arranged on the cubical or dormitory plan and in which persons are charged or pay for lodging.

SEC. 3. Every licensee shall display his license continuously and in a conspicuous place. He shall harbor or accommodate no more lodgers than will fill the number of beds enumerated in his license. The dormitories of every such lodging house shall be lighted either by gas or electricity and shall be adequately ventilated in such manner as not to permit the interference with such ventilation by the lodgers. There shall be furnished at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each bed or lodger.

The beds shall be constructed of metal and shall be separated by a passageway of not less than 2 feet horizontally, and shall be so arranged as to allow air to circulate freely underneath. No beds or bunks shall be placed one above another. No person shall be permitted to sleep, lodge, or dwell in the cellar of any such public lodging house. A separate bed must be provided for each lodger, with bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, and pillows. No lodger shall be permitted to sleep elsewhere than in a bed. All cubicals shall be so constructed that the partition shall not go within 2 feet of the ceiling, and there shall be provided in said partitions a space of at least 18 inches square for ventilation.

In every such lodging house there shall be provided on each floor a toilet room separate from sleeping compartments, containing one or more water-closets, urinals, and appliances for washing. Such toilet room shall be provided with windows having at least 10 square feet of glass area or windows which will open to the outer air: *Provided*, That in buildings not exceeding three stories in height now in use as lodging houses where plumbing is now installed in inside compartments, such compartments may be ventilated by well lighted and ventilated light shafts continuing up through the roof, with skylight and ventilators to be approved by the board of health. All toilet rooms shall be lighted with gas or electricity and be continuously lighted during the night. Every washbasin shall be provided with hot and cold water, and in

every such lodging house there shall be provided shower or tub baths with hot and cold water, to which the lodger may have access during certain hours specified; and there must be kept on hand for use an adequate supply of clean towels for the individual use of the lodgers.

Every such lodging house and every part thereof shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and free from all dirt, vermin, garbage, and rubbish. The walls and ceilings of every such building shall be thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed, or painted at least once each year.

In each hall, dormitory, cubicle, toilet, or other compartment there shall be provided a sufficient number of cuspidors, and every such compartment must be placarded with the board-of-health sign relative to spitting.

It shall be the duty of every such licensee to report immediately to the board of health any case of infectious disease upon such premises, and there must be in every such public lodging house a room which shall be available for fumigation and isolation.

SEC. 4. All licenses issued under this ordinance shall be subject at any time to revocation by the mayor, and it shall be the duty of the board of health to inspect each and every public lodging house within the city and make a report thereon at least once each month, to be placed on file for reference.

SEC. 5. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100 and costs, and in the imposition of any fine and costs the court may make a further sentence that in default of the payment thereof within the time specified in such sentence the offender be imprisoned in the Detroit House of Correction or county jail for any period of time not exceeding six months.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

[Ordinance No. 482 adopted July 9, 1912.]

GALVESTON, TEX.

RATS—TRAPPING OF IN ALL BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

SECTION 1. Every person who occupies, controls, or is in charge of any house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or structure of any kind within the corporate limits of the city of Galveston shall provide, keep, and maintain therein or upon the premises upon which such house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or structure of any kind is situated, at least one rat trap, and shall keep the same baited and in good repair.

SEC. 2. Every person who occupies, controls, or is in charge of any house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or other structure within the corporate limits of the city of Galveston shall destroy all rats caught therein or upon the premises upon which such house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or structure is situated, by burning such rats, or shall deliver or cause to be delivered such rats to the garbage crematory of the city of Galveston or to the warehouseman of the city health department of said city.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the health inspectors of the city of Galveston to systematically inspect all premises of every description in the city of Galveston and to see that the provisions of this ordinance are strictly complied with and to promptly report all violations thereof to the health physician of the city of Galveston, and it shall be the duty of the said health physician to prefer charges against any and all persons violating any provision of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the due publication thereof.

[Ordinance adopted July 19, 1912.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

SEC. 41. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deposit, or to cause or permit to be deposited, in the Los Angeles River, or in the bed thereof, or in any irrigating ditch or storm drain, any dead animal or part thereof, or any offal, sewage, nightsoil, manure, or rubbish, or any decaying or putrid matter or substance of any kind.

SEC. 42. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to deposit, or to cause or permit to be deposited, in any reservoir or aqueduct, or in any pipe or stream connected therewith, any animal, vegetable, or mineral matter or substance, or to permit to be done any act or thing that will impair or imperil the purity or whole-

someness of any water designed for household or domestic use, or to cause or permit any horse, mule, or other animal to go into such water.

It shall be unlawful for any person to bathe or to put any part of his person into such water.

[Ordinance adopted May 1, 1912.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHILD WELFARE—PROVISIONS REGARDING WORK BY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There are hereby created in the health department of the city of Milwaukee the following positions: One medical assistant to the commissioner of health; one stenographer-clerk; one superintendent of child-welfare station; six station nurses, and one cleaner and laundress, in addition to all other positions heretofore created in the department of health.

SEC. 2. The commissioner of health shall appoint such medical assistant, who shall be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. Such assistant shall have charge of the child-welfare work, and shall devote his entire time to the work. He shall receive a yearly salary of \$2,000, to be paid in monthly installments in the same manner as the salaries of other city employees are paid.

SEC. 3. The commissioner of health shall further appoint a stenographer to serve the above-mentioned medical assistant, who shall receive a salary of \$60 a month, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the other city employees are paid.

SEC. 4. The commissioner of health shall further appoint a superintendent of child-welfare station, who shall be a trained nurse and who shall receive a salary of \$90 per month, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other city employees are paid.

SEC. 5. The commissioner of health shall appoint from time to time station nurses, not to exceed six in number, who shall receive \$75 per month, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other city employees are paid.

SEC. 6. The commissioner of health shall further appoint one cleaner and laundress for child-welfare station, to receive \$1.50 per day, Sundays not included, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other city employees are paid.

SEC. 7. The positions designated in the preceding sections are created expressly for the purpose of carrying on child-welfare work. Such work shall be under the immediate direction and supervision of the assistant in charge of child-welfare work and under the general direction of the commissioner of health.

SEC. 8. The child welfare work shall include a study of all conditions which affect infant and child life in Milwaukee, both from a sociological and public health standpoint, and also an investigation of similar work in other cities and countries, and by local, municipal, and nonmunicipal departments and organizations; an effort shall be made by this department to better such conditions in the city of Milwaukee.

SEC. 9. For the purpose hereinbefore stated in this ordinance, the salaries herein named shall be payable out of the emergency reserve fund, and so much of said fund as shall be necessary to pay all expenses herein stated is hereby appropriated and set aside for that purpose.

[Ordinance adopted June 17, 1912.]

ORANGE, N. J.

SUPPLEMENT TO PLUMBING CODE.

1. Any owner, occupant, or person in control of a building in which any water-closet, urinal, sink, other plumbing fixtures, pipes, or appliances have been installed contrary to or in violation of any of the regulations or requirements of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement, or of the ordinances amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, shall disconnect such water-closet, urinal, sink, other plumbing fixtures, pipes, or appliances from the plumbing system in such building, and shall cease the further use thereof within 10 days after the receipt of a written notice so to do, signed by the health officer of the board of health of the city of Orange, and shall continue to keep same disconnected and unused as aforesaid until same shall be made to conform to such regulations and requirements as aforesaid, under a penalty of \$10 for each and every offense, and for every day after the expiration of 10 days after the receipt of said notice as aforesaid during which such water-closet, urinal, sink, other plumbing fixtures, pipes, or appliances shall remain connected with the remainder of the plumbing system in such building or in use in such building, he, the person owning, occupying, or controlling said building shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
[Ordinance adopted Sept. 9, 1912.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF.

SECTION 1. In all private places of residence of sufferers from tuberculosis in which adequate individual sleeping accommodations are available and in all public and private institutions where persons known to be suffering from said disease are received, permitted, cared for, or treated, no person known to be suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of said disease shall occupy for sleeping purposes a room so occupied by another person not suffering from the same form of tuberculosis and whose presence is not necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 2. No person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, and able to procure a bed for his or her individual use, shall occupy a bed occupied or used by another person not suffering from some communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 3. Every person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall have and properly use in the dwelling or apartment occupied by him or her one or more suitable receptacles for his or her sputa, and for the cloths upon which he or she spits, and shall keep in such receptacles at all times a sufficient amount of some efficient disinfecting solution.

SEC. 4. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall spit upon any floor, wall, or other part of any building or premises, or upon any furniture contained therein.

SEC. 5. Any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, and every one in attendance upon any such person, shall promptly and carefully disinfect all sputum from the patient.

SEC. 6. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall drink from any public drinking cup or cup used in common by any person not suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis.

[Regulations adopted Apr. 2, 1912.]

OCCURRENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASE.

The State morbidity reports, which follow, are those made pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Tenth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the Public Health Service June 1, 1912.

SMALLPOX.

MARYLAND.

Allegheny County—Smallpox.

The secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health reported by telegraph December 19 the occurrence of 2 cases of smallpox in Western Port and 1 case in Lonaconing, Allegheny County; and on December 24 he reported the occurrence of 1 case of smallpox in Midlothian, Allegheny County.

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vacci- nated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vac- cinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never suc- cess- fully vac- cinated.	Vacci- nation history not obtained or un- certain.
Illinois:						
Bureau County.....	26					26
Hamilton County.....	1					1
Kankakee County.....	1					1
Kendall County.....	1					1
La Salle County.....	33					33
Madison County.....	1					1
Mason County.....	1					1
Pulaski County.....	2					2
Putnam County.....	2					2
Shelby County.....	2					2
Stephenson County.....	1					1
Vermilion County.....	20					20
Whiteside County.....	4					4
Crickettsville.....	1					1
Total.....	96					96
Indiana:						
Allen County.....	8					8
Dearborn County.....	1					1
Grant County.....	1					1
Greene County.....	14					14
Huntington County.....	1					1
Madison County.....	2					2
Miami County.....	1					1
Owen County.....	5					5
Pike County.....	11					11
Randolph County.....	1					1
Vanderburg County.....	60					60
Wabash County.....	1					1
Warrick County.....	1					1
Total.....	107					107

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Iowa:						
Dallas County.....	1					1
Jasper County.....	1					1
Kossuth County.....	2					2
Pocahontas County.....	2					2
Polk County.....	2					2
Sac County.....	2					2
Scott County.....	1	1				1
Webster County.....	6					6
Total.....	17	1				17
Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore:						
Allegany County—						
Cumberland.....	10					10
Midland.....	1					1
Total.....	11					11
Massachusetts:						
Dukes County—						
Edgartown town.....	1					1
Essex County—						
Newburyport city.....	1					1
Suffolk County—						
Boston city.....	1					1
Winthrop town.....	1					1
Worcester County—						
Lancaster town.....	2					2
Total.....	6					6
Minnesota:						
Anoka County—						
Fridley Township.....	1				1	
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	1					1
Carlton County—						
Moose Lake.....	3				3	
Clearwater County—						
Eddy Township.....	1					1
Fillmore County—						
Fillmore Township.....	1				1	
Freeborn County—						
Albert Lea.....	1			1		
Hennepin County—						
Minneapolis.....	13				13	
Itasca County—						
Bovey.....	2			1	1	
Kandiyohi County—						
Willmar.....	7			2	4	1
Meeker County—						
Collinwood Township.....	4			2		2
Dassel.....	23				23	
Dassel Township.....	8				8	
Kingston Township.....	2				2	
Mower County—						
Austin.....	2			2		
Lansing Township.....	1					1
Nicollet County—						
New Sweden Township.....	2			2		
Olmsted County—						
New Haven Township.....	2				2	
Orion Township.....	55		5	2	48	
Oronoco Township.....	1				1	
Pine County—						
Windemere Township.....	2			2		
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	31			1	6	24
Rice County—						
Faribault.....	23		1		22	
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	32				32	

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Scott County—						
Jordan.....	3			1	2	
Washington County—						
Lakeland Township.....	3			3		
Stillwater.....	38			1	37	
Total.....	262		6	20	206	30
New York:						
Clinton County—						
Moore's Township.....	1					1
Plattsburg.....	4					4
Delaware County—						
Deposit Township.....	2					2
Hancock Township.....	27					27
Hancock.....	100	1			94	6
Tompkin Township.....	4					4
Dutchess County—						
Fishkill Township.....	1					1
Erie County—						
Buffalo.....	1					1
Essex County—						
Elizabethtown Township.....	8					8
Essex Township.....	26					26
Newcomb Township.....	1					1
Franklin County—						
Constable Township.....	5					5
Westville Township.....	1					1
Monroe County—						
Rochester.....	1					1
Greater New York.....	2					2
Niagara County—						
Niagara Falls.....	2					2
St. Lawrence County—						
Massena Township.....	3					3
Saratoga County—						
Saratoga Springs.....	2					2
Sullivan County—						
Fremont Township.....	1					1
Total.....	192	1			94	98
North Dakota:						
Bottineau County.....	2					2
Burleigh County.....	2					2
Cavalier County.....	2					2
Stark County.....	2					2
Total.....	8					8
Texas:						
Cameron County.....	1					1
Dallas County.....	13	2				13
Denton County.....	7	2				7
Hunt County.....	10	2				10
Navarro County.....	1					1
Tarrant County.....	1					1
Valverde County.....	1					1
Total.....	34	6				34
Wisconsin:						
Chippewa County.....	2					2
Clark County.....	11					11
Douglas County.....	1					1
Eau Claire County.....	24					24
Juneau County.....	1					1
La Crosse County.....	30					30
Milwaukee County.....	6					6
Outagamie County.....	1					1
Brown County.....	9					9
Total.....	85					85

OHIO AND WISCONSIN REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Ohio:						
Lucas County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miami County.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Seneca County.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Total.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Wisconsin:						
Brown County.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Clark County.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Dane County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Juneau County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
La Crosse County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Milwaukee County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winnebago County.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	58

MISCELLANEOUS STATE REPORTS.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado:			
Counties—			
Denver.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
Mesa.....	do.....	1	.....
Weld.....	do.....	14	.....
Total.....		16	.....
Florida:			
Counties—			
Manatee.....	Dec. 9-15.....	15	.....
St. Johns.....	do.....	1	.....
Volusia.....	do.....	1	.....
Total.....		17	.....
Oklahoma.....	(Sept. 1-30.....	None.	.....
	Oct. 1-31.....	None.	.....

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh—Virulent Smallpox.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, reported December 19 regarding the recent outbreak of virulent smallpox in Pittsburgh as follows:

According to the director of the department of health of Pittsburgh, the first smallpox case was that of a woman who came to this country on the steamship *Haverford*, arriving in Philadelphia on June 4. This patient arrived in Pittsburgh on June 5 and took up her residence in the south side of the city. On or about June 20 it was discovered that she had smallpox, when she was removed to the municipal hospital. She was at that time in the late stage of the disease. On July 6 her husband was stricken, and he was also removed to the hospital. Both were released from quarantine on August 9.

The municipal hospital is located near the district where the first case of the later epidemic was subsequently discovered. This district consists, for the most part, of tenement houses which are occupied by foreign-born persons.

On August 9 a boy 12 years of age was found to have the disease, the diagnosis being made during the pustular stage. This boy lived in an alley in the most crowded tenement district. The parent population of this district have practically all been vaccinated either before or at the time of arrival at American ports. Their children, as a rule, are unvaccinated.

In the city of Pittsburgh there were 114 cases of smallpox during the outbreak and in Allegheny County, outside of the city of Pittsburgh, 7 cases, making in all 121 cases.

The ages of the patients were as follows:

Ages of patients in Pittsburgh.

	Cases.
Under 1 year.....	3
1 to 2 years.....	10
2 to 3 years.....	7
3 to 4 years.....	9
4 to 5 years.....	11
5 to 7 years.....	19
7 to 10 years.....	12
10 to 15 years.....	9
20 to 30 years.....	14
30 to 40 years.....	12
40 to 50 years.....	7
60 and over.....	1

Ages of patients outside of Pittsburgh.

	Cases.
2 years.....	1
22 years.....	1
24 years.....	1
30 years.....	1
35 years (about).....	3

The vaccination history of the Pittsburgh patients showed that of the 114 patients 90 had never been vaccinated, while 24 had been. Of the 24 who had been vaccinated 12 had been vaccinated more than 7 years previously and showed well-defined scars, 7 had been vaccinated more than 7 years previously and showed poorly defined scars, 1 had been vaccinated less than 7 years before and showed a well-defined scar, 4 had been vaccinated less than 7 years before and showed ill-defined scars.

Of the 90 cases not previously vaccinated the type of the disease was severe in 62 cases, moderately severe in 18, and mild in 10 cases. Of the 24 cases previously vaccinated the type was severe in 1 case, moderately severe in 3, and mild in 20 cases.

Of the 7 cases occurring outside of Pittsburgh 4 of the patients had never been vaccinated, 1 patient had been vaccinated 23 years previously, and 2 cases within the period of incubation of the disease. A summary of all the cases in the outbreak shows that 94 had never been vaccinated, while 27 had been, but of the latter 2 were vaccinated within the period of incubation.

In the outbreak there were 33 deaths among the 121 patients, giving a case fatality rate of 27.28 per cent. Of the 33 deaths 31 were among the Pittsburgh patients and 2 among those from outside the city.

Of the 33 deaths 29 were among persons not previously vaccinated. Of the deaths among the vaccinated 1 was of a woman of 40 years of age who had an ill-defined vaccination scar resulting from vaccination in childhood, and 1 was that of a woman of 85 years of age who had an ill-defined scar as a result also of vaccination in childhood. This case was extremely mild as to smallpox, but pneumonia developed, causing death.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Dec. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	12	.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	1	.....
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	14	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	18	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	3	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	24	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	17	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	9	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	2	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	14	.....

1 One case occurred Nov. 30.

TYPHOID FEVER.

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Indiana:		Indiana—Continued.	
Allen County.....	4	Newton County.....	2
Bartholomew County.....	2	Noble County.....	12
Boone County.....	4	Orange County.....	4
Brown County.....	4	Owen County.....	6
Cass County.....	3	Parke County.....	8
Clark County.....	13	Perry County.....	1
Clinton County.....	2	Pike County.....	1
Daviess County.....	5	Putnam County.....	3
Dearborn County.....	1	Ripley County.....	6
Decatur County.....	1	Scott County.....	3
Dekalb County.....	1	Shelby County.....	1
Delaware County.....	2	St. Joseph County.....	1
Dubois County.....	1	Sullivan County.....	10
Elkhart County.....	1	Switzerland County.....	1
Floyd County.....	8	Tippecanoe County.....	1
Gibson County.....	7	Vanderburg County.....	7
Grant County.....	7	Vermilion County.....	2
Greene County.....	2	Vigo County.....	3
Hamilton County.....	1	Warrick County.....	7
Hancock County.....	1	Washington County.....	15
Hendricks County.....	1	Wayne County.....	4
Henry County.....	8	Wells County.....	3
Howard County.....	2	White County.....	5
Huntington County.....	5		
Jay County.....	8	Total.....	297
Jefferson County.....	2		
Johnson County.....	3	Maryland, exclusive of the city of	
Knox County.....	3	Baltimore:	
Kosciusko County.....	3	Allegany County—	
Lake County.....	46	Cumberland.....	14
Laporte County.....	2	Near Cumberland.....	2
Lawrence County.....	3	Western Maryland Hospital...	5
Marion County.....	27	Frostburg.....	6
Marshall County.....	2	Lonaconing.....	1
Monroe County.....	4	Westernport.....	2
Montgomery County.....	1	Near Westernport.....	1
Morgan County.....	1	Long.....	2

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore—Continued.		Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore—Continued.	
Alleghany County—Continued.		Queen Annes County—Continued.	
Eckhart Mines.....	3	Ingleside.....	2
Maple Side.....	7	Haydens.....	1
Mount Savage.....	1	Fords Store.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Winchester.....	1
Annapolis.....	2	Somerset County—	
Arnolds.....	1	Crisfield.....	7
Churchton.....	1	Lawsons district.....	2
Baltimore County—		Asbury district.....	3
Towson.....	1	Marion.....	1
Mount Washington.....	4	Hopewell.....	2
Lutherville.....	1	Washington County—	
United States Marine Hospital.	1	Near Clearspring.....	1
Arlington.....	1	Hagerstown.....	7
Pimlico Road.....	2	Downsville.....	1
Middle River.....	1	Total.....	172
Fowblesburg.....	1		
Monkton.....	1	Massachusetts:	
Cockeysville.....	1	Berkshire County—	
Calvert County—		Adams.....	1
Huntingtown.....	6	North Adams.....	2
Caroline County—		Pittsfield.....	3
Preston.....	3	Bristol County—	
Goldsboro.....	4	Easton.....	1
Federalsburg.....	1	Fall River.....	6
Hillsboro.....	2	New Bedford.....	6
Denton.....	1	Rehoboth.....	1
Marydel.....	1	Barnstable County—	
Carroll County—		Provincetown.....	1
Mount Airy.....	1	Essex County—	
Cecil County—		Beverly.....	7
Port Deposit.....	3	Danvers.....	1
Fair Hill.....	1	Ipswich.....	1
Colora.....	2	Lawrence.....	6
Charles County—		Lynn.....	2
Mattawoman.....	1	Methuen.....	1
Newport.....	1	Salem.....	5
Dorchester County—		Franklin County—	
Lakesville.....	2	Greenfield.....	4
Andrews.....	1	Montague.....	1
Church Creek.....	1	Hampden County—	
Fishing Creek.....	1	Chicopee.....	5
Hurlock.....	1	Holyoke.....	2
Frederick County—		Ludlow.....	1
Weverton.....	1	Russell.....	1
Middletown.....	1	Springfield.....	5
Urbana.....	1	Hampshire County—	
Frederick.....	7	Huntington.....	1
Garrett County—		Middlesex County—	
Kitzmiller.....	4	Cambridge.....	6
Selbysport.....	2	Concord.....	1
Bloomington.....	1	Everett.....	3
Harford County—		Framingham.....	1
Havre de Grace.....	3	Hopkinton.....	2
Howard County—		Lexington.....	9
Elk Ridge.....	1	Lowell.....	3
Ellicott City.....	1	Malden.....	1
Kent County—		Melrose.....	3
Chestertown.....	6	Newton.....	3
Betterton.....	1	Stoneham.....	1
Kennedyville.....	1	Stow.....	1
Blacks.....	2	Tyngsboro.....	1
Montgomery County—		Waltham.....	1
Dickerson.....	3	Watertown.....	1
Rockville.....	1	Woburn.....	3
Ashton.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Prince Georges County—		Avon.....	1
Westwood.....	3	Brookline.....	1
North Keys.....	1	Franklin.....	1
Queen Annes County—		Plymouth County—	
Centerville.....	1	Bridgewater.....	1
Queen Anne Station.....	2	Brockton.....	4
Church Hill.....	1	Marion.....	1
Barclay.....	3		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Massachusetts—Continued.		New York:	
Suffolk County—		Albany County—	
Boston.....	33	Albany.....	1
Chelsea.....	2	Cohoes.....	1
Revere.....	1	Watervliet.....	10
Worcester County—		Allegany County—	
Fitchburg.....	1	Andover.....	1
Gardner.....	2	Richburg.....	1
Hardwick.....	1	Scio Township.....	1
Northbridge.....	1	Broome County—	
Shrewsbury.....	1	Binghamton.....	10
Southboro.....	1	Lisle Township.....	1
Spencer.....	1	Cattaraugus County—	
Uxbridge.....	1	Dayton Township.....	1
Worcester.....	8	Franklinville.....	1
Total.....	165	Little Valley.....	1
		Olean.....	2
Minnesota:		Cayuga County—	
Becker County—		Auburn.....	1
Detroit.....	1	Chautauqua County—	
Frazee.....	1	Dunkirk.....	1
Blue Earth County—		Falconer Township.....	1
Mankato.....	1	Jamestown.....	2
Carlton County—		Chemung County—	
Cloquet.....	1	Elmira.....	1
Kalavala Township.....	1	Chenango County—	
Carver County—		Oxford Township.....	1
Camden Township.....	1	Pitcher Township.....	2
Crow Wing County—		Columbia County—	
Brainerd.....	1	Gallatin Township.....	1
Hennepin County—		Valatie.....	2
Hopkins.....	1	Cortland County—	
Minneapolis.....	15	Cincinnatus Township.....	1
Jackson County—		Delaware County—	
Kimball Township.....	1	Walton.....	1
Kandiyohi County—		Dutchess County—	
Willmar.....	1	Matteawan.....	1
Lyon County—		Pine Plains Township.....	1
Clifton Township.....	1	Poughkeepsie.....	4
Marshall.....	2	Erie County—	
Martin County—		Buffalo.....	27
Fairmont.....	1	Depew.....	1
Morrison County—		Lackawanna.....	5
Little Falls.....	1	Tonawanda.....	2
Mower County—		Essex County—	
Austin.....	3	Jay Township.....	1
Nicollet County—		Keene Township.....	1
St. Peter.....	2	Franklin County—	
Olmsted County—		Waverly Township.....	1
Rochester.....	1	Fulton County—	
Otter Tail County—		Northville.....	1
Pelican Rapids.....	1	Greene County—	
Pine County—		Cairo Township.....	1
Sandstone.....	4	Herkimer County—	
Polk County—		Little Falls.....	2
Angus Township.....	1	Jefferson County—	
Grove Park Township.....	1	Brownville Township.....	1
Mentor.....	1	Dexter.....	1
Ramsey County—		Philadelphia.....	1
St. Paul.....	15	Watertown.....	6
Rice County—		Livingston County—	
Faribault.....	2	Moscow.....	1
Rock County—		Nunda Township.....	1
Magnolia Township.....	1	Madison County—	
St. Louis County—		Lenox Township.....	1
Duluth.....	9	Monroe County—	
Gilbert.....	1	Rochester.....	8
Hibbing.....	1	Charlotte.....	1
Virginia.....	3	Montgomery County—	
Stearns County—		Fort Plain.....	1
Raymond Township.....	1	Minden Township.....	1
Wilkin County—		Nassau County—	
Wolverton Township.....	1	Freeport.....	1
	78	Greater New York.....	198

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York—Continued.		New York—Continued.	
Niagara County—		Tioga County—	
Lockport.....	1	Barton township.....	1
Middleport.....	1	Owego.....	1
Newfane Township.....	1	Tompkins County—	
Niagara Falls.....	2	Ithaca.....	4
North Tonawanda.....	4	Ulysses township.....	1
Oneida County—		Ulster County—	
Clinton.....	2	Ellsworth.....	1
Rome.....	7	Kingston.....	2
Utica.....	2	Marlboro township.....	4
Onondaga County—		Washington County—	
Syracuse.....	3	Hartford township.....	1
Tully Township.....	1	Westchester County—	
Ontario County—		Ossining.....	6
Canandaigua.....	1	Pleasantville.....	1
Geneva.....	3	Port Chester.....	2
Orange County—		White Plains.....	1
Cornwall Township.....	1	Yonkers.....	2
Middletown.....	2	Wyoming County—	
Orange County—		Perry.....	1
Monroe township.....	1	State institutions.....	3
Mount Hope township.....	1		
Newburg.....	3	Total.....	417
Walkkill township.....	1		
Woodbury township.....	3		
Otsego County—		North Dakota:	
Hartwick township.....	1	Cavalier County.....	7
Oneonta.....	1	Dunn County.....	1
Rensselaer County—		Grand Forks County.....	1
Hoosick township.....	2	Morton County.....	1
Troy.....	2	McHenry County.....	7
Rockland County—		Wells County.....	1
Stony Point township.....	1		
Suffern.....	3	Total.....	18
St. Lawrence County—		Wisconsin:	
Brasher township.....	1	Ashland County.....	2
Canton township.....	1	Barron County.....	4
Clifton township.....	1	Chippewa County.....	1
Gouverneur township.....	1	Crawford County.....	1
Ogdensburg.....	1	Dodge County.....	4
Stockholm township.....	1	Dane County.....	1
Saratoga County—		Eau Claire County.....	2
Malta.....	1	Iron County.....	1
Schenectady County—		Kenosha County.....	1
Schenectady.....	4	Kewaunee County.....	1
Schoharie County—		Marathon County.....	5
Richmondville.....	2	Marinette County.....	3
Seneca County—		Milwaukee County.....	21
Waterloo.....	1	Ozaukee County.....	3
Steuben County—		Pierce County.....	1
Bath township.....	1	Shawano County.....	2
Cameron township.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	1
Corning.....	1	Waukesha County.....	1
Hornell.....	2	Waupaca County.....	1
Suffolk County—		Outagamie County.....	1
Babylon township.....	1		
Sullivan County—		Total.....	57
Delaware township.....	1		

WISCONSIN REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1912.

Barron County.....	4	Outagamie County.....	11
Brown County.....	9	Portage County.....	1
Crawford County.....	1	Price County.....	1
Dane County.....	4	Racine County.....	1
Fond du Lac County.....	2	Rock County.....	3
Jefferson County.....	1	Sauk County.....	2
Kenosha County.....	4	Sheboygan County.....	1
Lafayette County.....	1	St. Croix County.....	3
Marathon County.....	6	Winnebago County.....	1
Marinette County.....	1	Wood County.....	1
Milwaukee County.....	29		
Monroe County.....	3	Total.....	91
Oconto County.....	1		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Indiana:		New York:	
Delaware County.....	1	Albany County—	
Elkhart County.....	1	Cohoes.....	1
Marion County.....	1	Watervliet.....	1
Total.....	3	Cattaraugus County—	
		Olean.....	1
Iowa:		Erie County—	
No cases reported.		Buffalo.....	1
Massachusetts:		Essex County—	
Bristol County—		Lewis Township.....	1
New Bedford.....	3	Montgomery County—	
Essex County—		Mohawk Township.....	1
Gloucester.....	1	New York.....	17
Lawrence.....	1	Rockland County—	
Lynn.....	1	Clarkstown Township.....	1
Middlesex County—		Haverstraw.....	1
Cambridge.....	1	St. Lawrence County—	
Suffolk County—		Fine Township.....	1
Boston.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Worcester County—		East Hampton Township.....	1
Worcester.....	2	Total.....	27
Total.....	10		
		Wisconsin:	
Minnesota:		Kenosha County.....	1
Pennington County—		Milwaukee County.....	1
Wyandott Township.....	1	Richland County.....	1
Total.....	1	Winnebago County.....	1
		Shawano County.....	1
		Total.....	5

WISCONSIN REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1912.

Waukesha County.....	4
Milwaukee County.....	1
Total.....	5

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week ended Dec. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	3		New York, N. Y.....	4	1
Dayton, Ohio.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
El Paso, Tex.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....		1
Fall River, Mass.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Houston, Tex.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	

GEORGIA.

Midville—Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

The mayor of Midville reported by telegraph December 16 the presence of an epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis in Midville. It was stated that 7 deaths had occurred in one week.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

STATE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Indiana:		Minnesota:	
Allen County.....	3	Hennepin County—	
Clinton County.....	3	Minneapolis.....	
Hancock County.....	2	Lyon County—	
Knox County.....	1	Tracy.....	1
Marion County.....	2	Total.....	3
Marshal County.....	1		
Noble County.....	1	New York:	
Union County.....	1	Cattaraugus County—	
Wells County.....	2	Randolph Township.....	1
Total.....	16	Chautauqua County—	
Iowa:		Dunkirk.....	1
Chickasaw County.....	1	Cortland County—	
Fayette County.....	1	McGrawville.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Erie County—	
Jackson County.....	1	Buffalo.....	7
Lee County.....	1	Greater New York.....	65
Polk County.....	1	Niagara County—	
Sac County.....	1	Niagara Falls.....	2
Story County.....	2	Orange County—	
Pottawattamie County.....	1	Highland Falls.....	1
Total.....	10	Warren County—	
Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore:		Glens Falls.....	1
Allegany County—		Westchester County—	
Cumberland.....	1	Yonkers.....	1
Total.....	1	Total.....	80
Massachusetts:		North Dakota:	
Bristol County—		Nelson County.....	3
New Bedford.....	1	Rolette County.....	1
Essex County—		Total.....	4
Haverhill.....	1	Wisconsin:	
Rockport.....	1	Grant County.....	1
Hampden County—		Iowa County.....	2
Springfield.....	1	Rock County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Walworth County.....	1
Lowell.....	1	Waukesha County.....	1
Somerville.....	1	Waupaca County.....	3
Suffolk County—		Winnebago County.....	1
Boston.....	2	Total.....	10
Worcester—			
Worcester.....	1		
Total.....	9		

MARYLAND.

Baltimore County—Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis.)

The secretary of the State Board of Health of Maryland reported by telegraph December 24 the occurrence of 2 cases of poliomyelitis in Govans, Baltimore County.

WISCONSIN REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1912.

Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Place.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Brown County.....	1	Walworth County.....	5
Dodge County.....	2	Waukesha County.....	1
Lafayette County.....	1	Total.....	16
Rock County.....	1		
Taylor County.....	5		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Dec. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	6	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Orange N. J.....	.....	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	1	.....			

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, AND DIPHTHERIA.

STATE REPORTS.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
November:			
Indiana.....	388	270	945
Iowa.....	51	.....	305
Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore).....	71	108	138
Massachusetts.....	576	1,165	721
Minnesota.....	151	111	197
New York.....	267	1,691	540
North Dakota.....	2	.....	12
Wisconsin.....	233	42	284
October:			
Wisconsin.....	148	15	196

MARYLAND.

Allegany County—Measles Epidemic.

The secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health reported, December 20, that measles was epidemic to an alarming extent in certain sections of Allegany County, the chief center of infection being Frostburg, with a total of 265 cases.

PLAGUE.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907,
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909.....	Oct. 17, 1909; wood rat.	Sept. 10, 1912.....	260 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Oct. 8, 1912.....	1,120 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
Louisiana:				
City—				
New Orleans.....	do.....	July 27, 1912.....	None.....	1 rat.
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	do.....	25 rats.

PLAGUE—Continued.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Dec. 7, 1912	3	1 129	94	None.
Oakland.....	do.....	14	2 602	493	Do.
San Francisco.....	do.....	18	3 1,697	1,329	Do.
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....		1,157	1,091	Do.

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 97; *Mus musculus*, 32.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 506; *Mus musculus*, 95; *Mus rattus*, 1.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 821; *Mus musculus*, 362; *Mus alexandrinus*, 252; *Mus rattus*, 262.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended December 7, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 125 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County and 75 from Santa Clara County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6		New York, N. Y.....	12	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	15	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	St. Joseph, Mo.....		
East Orange, N. J.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	8	
Fall River, Mass.....		1	Steelton, Pa.....	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Taunton, Mass.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	
Newark, N. J.....		1			

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended December 7, 1 death from pellagra was reported at Chicago, Ill., and 1 case occurred in a suburb of Columbus, Ga.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR
THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.	2	2	Newark, N. J.		4
Baltimore, Md.		19	New Bedford, Mass.		6
Berkeley, Cal.		1	Newburyport, Mass.		1
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	2	New Orleans, La.		8
Boston, Mass.		38	Newport, Ky.	2	2
Bridgeport, Conn.		3	Newton, Mass.		2
Buffalo, N. Y.		9	New York, N. Y.		127
Cambridge, Mass.		4	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		1
Cambridge, Ohio		1	Norristown, Pa.		1
Chelsea, Mass.		2	Northampton, Mass.		1
Chicago, Ill.	39	123	Oakland, Cal.		3
Chicopee, Mass.		1	Oklahoma, Okla.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio		11	Omaha, Nebr.		8
Cleveland, Ohio.	24	9	Pawtucket, R. I.		2
Columbus, Ga.		2	Peoria, Ill.		3
Columbus, Ind.		1	Philadelphia, Pa.	25	44
Danville, Ill.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	41	29
Dayton, Ohio.		3	Pittsfield, Mass.		3
Duluth, Minn.		1	Reading, Pa.	1	3
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1		Richmond, Va.		5
Elizabeth, N. J.		1	Rockford, Ill.		2
Elmira, N. Y.		3	Saginaw, Mich.		3
Evansville, Ind.		2	St. Joseph, Mo.		2
Fall River, Mass.	7	3	San Diego, Cal.	2	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.		2	San Francisco, Cal.	13	
Harrisburg, Pa.		1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	3
Hartford, Conn.		6	South Bend, Ind.		2
Houston, Tex.		3	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.		1	Spokane, Wash.		2
Knoxville, Tenn.		3	Springfield, Mass.		2
Lexington, Ky.		2	Taunton, Mass.		1
Logansport, Ind.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		4
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	11	Waltham, Mass.		3
Lowell, Mass.		7	Washington, D. C.		11
Lynchburg, Va.		2	Wheeling, W. Va.		4
Lynn, Mass.		3	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	2
Malden, Mass.		2	Wilkinsburg, Pa.		1
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	Williamsport, Pa.	1	3
Melrose, Mass.		1	Woburn, Mass.		1
Montclair, N. J.		2	Yonkers, N. Y.		2
Nashville, Tenn.		4	York, Pa.	1	

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR
FOR THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	New Orleans, La.		2
Boston, Mass.	1		Peoria, Ill.		1
Houston, Tex.		1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.		2
Milwaukee, Wis.		1			

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 inhab- itants.												
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	185	52	2	24	11	39	13	30	5	1	3
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	242	43	2	148	33	74	17	5	1	1	5
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	659	304	28	176	225	14	209	56	23	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	151	92	5	14	1	31	38	5	4	1	1
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,420	317	19	276	2	187	8	452	166	56	13
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	507	98	14	154	2	103	2	83	53	21	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	172	59	9	274	6	54	1	26	13	4	1
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	249	93	5	63	28	32	10	6	1	1	1
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	140	13	3	176	3	7	23	9	4	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	121	22	2	342	2	23	31	20	3	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	186	46	9		29	2					
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198		8		1	6		31	14	4		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	84	22	1	4	18		17	5	2	1	1
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	111	25	5	2	16		42	12	4	1	1
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	132	32	3	5	5		15	19	4	3	3
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	125	10	2	1	3		28	16	1	1	1
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	115	13		35	15		12	13	10	3	3
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	61	20	1	5	5	18		3	1		
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	35	6			2	2	8		2		
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	27	2	1	6	4		9	7	2		
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	41	24	1	1	1			3		1	
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295	29	5		1	6		6	3	3		
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	30	5	2				1	1	2		
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294		4		3	56		7	7			
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	41	5			4		3	4	2	1	
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	38	7	1		4		3	5	2		
Omaha, Nebr.....	124,096	23	2			2						
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	47	8		30	14		3	6			
Spokane, Wash.....	104,402					2		1	2	1	1	
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	49	12	3	20	1	14		2	5	2	
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	46	21	1		18		4		2		
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	14	5	1		5		1				
Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545		3		3			3				
Brockton, Mass.....	56,878	8			1	1		4	1			
Camden, N. J.....	94,538		15		4	4		4		1		
Duluth, Minn.....	78,466	11				2		1	1			
Elizabeth, N. J.....	73,409	18	5		13	4		7	3		1	
Evansville, Ind.....	69,647	20	14		1	4		1	4			
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	63,933	12	3		3							
Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186	14	5		2	2		4		1		
Hartford, Conn.....	98,915	23	8			15	1	2		5		
Hoboken, N. J.....	70,324	25	7		7	1		8		2		
Houston, Tex.....	78,800	26				6			4			
Kansas City, Kans.....	82,331		1			3		2				
Lynn, Mass.....	89,336	25	7		5	1		2				
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	22	4	1				1	1			
New Bedford, Mass.....	96,652	27	3	1	10	6		4	2	3		
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	64,205	11	2		1	1					2	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	51,622			1								
Peoria, Ill.....	66,950	12	3			1		1	1	10		1
Reading, Pa.....	96,071		16		14	5		1	1			
Saginaw, Mich.....	50,510	9	8		12	1		1	1	4		

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Dec. 7, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.												
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	18	1				3				1	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	18					5		1	1		
South Bend, Ind.	53,864	14	1	1			1					
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	14			4		4		4	1	6	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	38	6	1	9		9		4	4	2	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	12	6		1		6				1	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	18	11		1		1		5	3		
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	9	1				1		1			
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	7			17							
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	8	2									
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	9	2				1				1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	15					1		2	3	2	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	6	2									
Butte, Mont.	39,165	9	2				9					
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12	2		2				3	1		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	4	1		12		6	1			1	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	11					7			1		
East Orange, N. J.	34,371								3	1	2	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11	3									
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	29			1		4			11	1	1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	9					2		3			
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	9	1		1				2			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115		5		1		1		4	1	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	19	2		1		1		4			
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	10			1		3					
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	10	3	1	1		2		1	2		
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		6						6		4	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	16	1				3		2	4		
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941						1		5	1		
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	12	1		2		5		5	1	2	
Malden, Mass.	44,404		3	1	2				2			1
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		3						3			
Newport, Ky.	30,309	4	5				4					
Newton, Mass.	39,806	6			1		1		1	1		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	9	1		8		1				1	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875		1									
Orange, N. J.	29,630	9	4				3		2	1	1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	18	2						1	2	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	12	1									
Racine, Wis.	38,002	6	2				1					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	7	5		1				3		1	
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	14	1							2	2	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	8							4	4	1	1
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	4										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	7								1		
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	13										
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	7	2	1			2				1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	18	7		23		2	1	1		4	1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	16	2		1		2			2		
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	14	4				1			1	1	3
York, Pa.	44,750				26				1		3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	19	5				1					1
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	4	1						2	1		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	4							8			
Beaver Falls, Pa.			2									
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	4										
Bradford, Pa.	17,759		3		2							
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	4									1	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1			79							
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687		1								1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Dec. 7, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having less than 25,000 in- habitants—Continued.												
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	4									1	
Columbus, Ind.		4									1	
Concord, N. H.	21,479	14										
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	10	1	1			2		3		4	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.		3	1				1		1		2	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	10							1	1		
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	5	3				4					
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	5	1		11		1		3	1		
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	2							1			
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	10								2		
Logansport, Ind.		5			1							
Marlboro, Mass.	14,749	2	4						1	1		
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	2										
Medford, Mass.	23,150	6					3		1			
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	6	1						1	1		
Moline, Ill.	24,190	7	2							1		
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	5			1							
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	1					1					
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	4										
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	8							1			
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5							2			1
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	7		1								
Palmer, Mass.		4										
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	9	1	1					2	1		
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		3								1		
South Bethlehem, Pa.		6	3		1				2		3	
Steelton, Pa.	14,476	3	1						1	1		
Warren, Pa.	11,080	3			21		5		1			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	4			93		1		1		2	
Woburn, Mass.	18,594	4	1				1		1			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Shanghai—Summary of Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Ransom reports: The last case of plague at Shanghai was reported November 18, making a total of 16 cases with 9 known deaths since the appearance of the disease in November. The cases have all occurred among Chinese, and the area of distribution has remained unchanged. The disease has been evenly distributed as regards sex. Nothing definite is known regarding conditions in the Chinese territory surrounding the international settlement.

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases.

Dec. 1 to 10, 1912.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Leprosy.....			245
Malaria.....			3
Typhoid fever.....	17	3	39
Diphtheria.....	7		2
Scarlet fever.....	7		9
Measles.....	2		4
Tetanus in newborn.....	1	1	
Icterus gravis (in nonimmunes to yellow fever).....	1	1	
Paratyphoid.....	1		3
Rubeola.....	1		

FRANCE.

Nantes—Antityphoid Vaccination.

A report from Nantes dated November 22 states: The first public service of vaccination against typhoid fever in France, outside of Paris, was inaugurated at Nantes, on November 20, 1912, by Prof. Chantemesse, of Paris. This service is under the supervision of the municipal health bureau of Nantes, and the public vaccination will take place each Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m. at the city hospital (Hôtel-Dieu). Persons desiring to be vaccinated have to produce a certificate issued by a physician, stating that they are in good health.

JAPAN.

The Cholera Situation.

A report from Yokohama dated November 25 states that during the week ended November 23 the total number of new cases of cholera reported in Japan was 111. The total since the beginning of the outbreak was 2,437.

Yokohama.—During the week ended November 23, 11 new cases of cholera were reported. Twelve cholera bacillus carriers were found. The total number of cases reported in Yokohama from the beginning of the epidemic to November 23 was 33.

Kanagawa prefecture.—Under date of November 27, for the period from the beginning of the outbreak to November 26, the total number of cases reported in Kanagawa prefecture was 121, of which 72 died.

JAVA.

Surabaya—Plague Epidemic.

A report from Batavia states that plague has been epidemic at Surabaya, Java, since November 4.

PORTO RICO.

Plague Situation.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

Rats examined Dec. 1 to 7, 1912.

Places.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.
All Porto Rico.....	1,330	.....
San Juan municipality:		
San Juan.....	122	.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	20	.....
Santurce.....	108	.....

A summary of the plague situation to December 7, 1912, including human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 32,650; rats found infected, 66; human cases, 56; deaths, 36. The last case of plague in man occurred in San Juan September 12, 1912; the last plague-infected rat was found at Arecibo October 30.

RUSSIA.

Afghanistan—Plague.

A report from St. Petersburg, dated November 29, states that the commission for the prevention of plague announced October 29 that the northwestern part of Afghanistan was infected with plague and that the frontier between Russia and Persia and Afghanistan, from Mean to Meruchak, would be closed.

MOVEMENTS OF INFECTED VESSELS.¹

CHOLERA.

Russian vessel, Nagasaki, Japan, August 10 and 13, 1912, 2 cases of cholera in personnel of vessel. (Name of vessel and its itinerary not given.)

Otaru Maru, Nagasaki, Japan, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera in crew.

Kuchinotsu, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, 1 case of cholera on board.

¹ Reported since July 1, 1912.

Yokohama Maru, Moji, Japan, August 21, 1912, from Hongkong August 13, via Shanghai August 18, 1 case of cholera in the person of a first-class passenger; August 29, another case on board.

Mexico Maru, Moji, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Hongkong August 17, via Shanghai, 4 cases of cholera on board.

Penza, Nagasaki, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera on board.

Seiun Maru, Nagasaki, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, 4 cases of cholera on board.

Nitsusho Maru, Dairen, China, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 3 cases of cholera on board.

Kobe, Japan, August 28, 1912, from Shanghai, via Dairen, 3 cases of cholera on board.

Kobe Maru, Dairen, China, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera on board.

PLAGUE.

India, Aden, Arabia, July 1, 1912, from Bombay June 22, 1 case of plague on board.

Guillermite, Arroyo, P. R., July 2, 1912, from San Juan, 1 case of plague on board.

Ezan Maru, at sea, July 15 to 20, 1912, from Miike to Hongkong, 3 cases of plague on board.

Amphitrite, Trieste, Austria, July 14 to 25, 1912, from Mersina, via Port Said and Alexandria, 2 cases of plague on board.

Bellaïsa, Hamburg, Germany, September 2 to 5, 1912, from Rosario July 2, via Cape Verde Islands, 2 cases of plague in crew. River Tyne, September 28, 1912, from Hamburg, 1 case of plague in crew.

YELLOW FEVER.

Chile, Panama, Canal Zone, July 14, 1912, from Guayaquil, 1 case of yellow fever on board.

Valkyrien, Frontera, Mexico, August 19 to 21, 1912, from Maracaibo June 18, 2 cases of yellow fever on board.

Puebla, Laguna del Carmen, Mexico, September 14, 1912, from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, 1 case of yellow fever on board.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED DEC. 27, 1912.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Nov. 25.....	11		From Adrianople.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 3-9.....	26	18	2 cases with 1 death among Europeans.
Madioen.....	Sept. 8-14.....	7	5	
Paseroean Residency.....	Sept. 13-19.....	3	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 10-16.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 9.....		44	
Cochin.....	Oct. 11-17.....	5	5	
Cocanada.....	Oct. 12-18.....	3	3	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-23.....	7	1	Madras Presidency, Oct. 1-31: Cases, 7,398; deaths, 3,983.
				Total to Nov. 23: Cases, 2,437.
Japan.....				
Chiba ken.....	Nov. 10-22.....	4		
Ehime ken.....	do.....	2		
Fukuoka ken.....	do.....	1		
Hioqa ken—				
Kobe.....	Nov. 18-24.....	3	1	
Hiroshima ken.....	Nov. 10-22.....	6		
Kagawa ken.....	do.....	2		
Kanagawa ken.....	do.....	13		Total to Nov. 23: Cases, 121; deaths, 72.
Yokohama.....	Nov. 17-23.....	11	1	Total to Nov. 23: Cases, 33
Nagasaki ken.....	Nov. 10-22.....	11		
Okayama ken.....	do.....	1		
Osaka fu.....	do.....	15		
Saga ken.....	do.....	3		
Shidzuoka ken.....	do.....	5		
Tokyo fu.....	do.....	42		
Wakayama ken.....	do.....	4		
Yamaguchi ken.....	do.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 3-9.....	5	5	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 2.....	302	166	

PLAGUE.

Afghanistan.....	Oct. 29.....			Present in the northwestern part.
Chile:				
Taltal.....	Oct. 28.....	3		
China:				
Shanghai.....	Nov. 17-19.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Kediri.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....	17	17	
Madioen.....	do.....	1	1	
Paseroean Residency.....	do.....	47	14	
Surabaya.....	do.....	4	4	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 7-Nov. 14.....	2	3	Total Nov. 12-27: Cases, 21; deaths, 16.
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Aug. 28-Nov. 6.....	1	1	
Behera.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 21.....	2	2	
Charkieh.....	Sept. 3-Nov. 28.....	5	2	
Garbieh.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 23.....	6	3	
Gizeh.....	Nov. 3-21.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	Sept. 10-Nov. 27.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 10-16.....	9	9	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 9.....		12	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Sept. 1-28.....	3,311	2,433	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	390	294	
Bengal.....	do.....	17	17	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	189	123	
United Provinces.....	do.....	487	381	
Punjab.....	do.....	106	64	
Burma.....	do.....	164	205	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	196	143	
Mysore State.....	do.....	685	6	

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Dec. 4, 1912.

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

Reports Received during week ended Dec. 27, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Hyderabad State.....	Sept. 1-28.....	908	731	Total Sept. 1-28: Cases, 6,574; deaths, 4,945.
Central India.....	do.....	73	64	
Radjputana and Adjmere Merwara.....	do.....	48	34	
Bombay.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 26.....	3,909	2,745	
Madras Presidency and Sind.....	do.....	299	235	
Bengal.....	do.....	15	15	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	228	176	
United Provinces.....	do.....	789	621	
Punjab.....	do.....	162	102	
Burma.....	do.....	91	84	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	139	89	
Mysore State.....	do.....	671	480	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	822	686	
Central India.....	do.....	108	101	
Radjputana and Adjmere Merwara.....	do.....	643	627	Total Sept. 29-Oct. 26: Cases, 7,876; deaths, 5,961.
Mauritius.....	Oct. 4-10.....	39	22	
New Caledonia: Numea.....	Oct. 22.....	13		

SMALLPOX.

Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 3-9.....	4	1	In August about 14 cases daily. Sept. 19, free.
Surabaya.....	.....			
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-25.....		1	
Cairo.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4.....		1	
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 1-7.....	2		
Germany.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1		
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1.....	1		
India:				
Madras.....	Nov. 19-23.....	2		
Mexico:				
Durango.....	Nov. 1-30.....		9	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 24-30.....	7		
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 17-23.....	5		
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Nov. 1-30.....		27	
Barcelona.....	Nov. 17-30.....		16	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Nov. 17-23.....	3		
Turkey in Asia:				
Dardanelles.....	Nov. 3-9.....		1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 24-30.....		21	

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 29 TO DEC. 27, 1912.

[For reports received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 28, 1912, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1912. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Csongrad, district	July 17-22.....	1	1	
Mindszent.				
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Nov. 25.....	1		From Adrianople.

1 From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Dec. 4, 1912.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 16-Aug. 24...	12	60	June 1-20, present in vicinity.
Dairen.....				Aug. 23-29, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru and 1 case on s. s. Kobe Maru from Shanghai.
Hankow.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 12...	6	2	
Hoihow.....				July 5, 15 to 20 deaths daily; Aug. 3, decreasing. The seaport of the island of Hainan.
Nanking.....	Aug. 29.....	14	1	Among Europeans. Endemic.
Pechuia.....	Sept. 9.....	14		30 to 40 deaths daily; 15 miles from Amboy.
Shanghai.....	July 15-Sept. 25...	20	8	Among Europeans. Among natives increasing to end of August.
Swatow.....	July 20-Aug. 5.....		41	July 20-25, 3 cases, 1 death among Europeans. Among Europeans June 1-22, sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Nov. 9....	427	337	Sept. 28-Oct. 19, 60 cases and 22 deaths among Europeans.
Madioen.....	Sept. 8-14.....	7	5	
Paseroean Residency.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 19...	23	29	
Rembang, Province.....	May 31-June 13....	2	3	
Samarang.....	June 10-20.....	1	1	Sept. 23, present.
Surabaya.....	Mar. 25-Sept. 22...	44	31	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, Province.....	Aug. 10-12.....	164	139	
Padangsche, Upperland Section Agam.....	May 26-June 22...	37	35	Present Sept. 16.
Tapanoeli, Province.....	July 11.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-July 20.....	35	26	
Bombay.....	May 19-Nov. 16....	1,921	1,497	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Nov. 9.....		685	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Cocanada.....	Aug. 24-Oct. 18....		16	
Cochin.....	Oct. 5-17.....	18	18	
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 14...	140	65	Report of deaths incomplete; nearly all cases fatal.
Madras.....	May 19-Nov. 23....	236	170	Madras Presidency, May 1-Oct. 31; cases, 69,697. deaths, 37,442.
Maulmain.....	May 5-Aug. 17.....	22	22	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30....	104	75	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 19....	634	514	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-Oct. 13...	64	20	
Japan.....				Total to Nov. 23: Cases, 2,437.
Chiba ken.....	To Nov. 21.....	75		
Ehime ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 28...	114		
Formosa, Tai-hoku and.....	June 16-Aug. 31....	65	34	
Kelung.....	June 27-Nov. 7.....	259	168	
Fukuoka ken.....	Aug. 1-Nov. 17....	673		
Hiroshima ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 20...	33		
Hyogo ken.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 8....	57		
Kobe.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 24...	27	16	Including Kobe.
Kagawa ken.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 21....	33		Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru; Sept. 12-18, 2 cases, 1 death in the suburbs.
Kagoshima ken.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 18...	5		
Kanagawa ken.....				Total, Sept. 25-Nov. 26, 121 cases deaths 72.
Daishi-kawara.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 21....	10		
Hira-tsuka.....	do.....	1		
Hodo-gawa.....	do.....	2		
Kawasaki.....	do.....	15		
Nama-mugi.....	do.....	8		
Sumiyoshi-mura.....	do.....	1		
Tajima-mura.....	do.....	1		
Tsurumi.....	do.....	1		
Yokohama.....	Sept. 25-Nov. 23...	33		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Kiushiu.....				
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Miike.....	Sept. 1-15.....	20	13	
Mitsui coal mines.....	Sept. 23.....			Present.
Moji.....	Sept. 1-7.....	7	2	Aug. 21-29, 2 cases on s. s. Yokohama Maru, and 4 cases on s. s. Mexico Maru from Shanghai.
				Total to Sept. 23, 141 cases.
Shimabara.....	To Sept. 15.....	3	1	
Wakamatsu.....	do.....	68	21	
Kochi ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 8.....	17		
Kumamoto ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	11		
Kyoto fu.....	do.....	6		
Kyoto.....	Sept. 10-19.....	4	2	
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Nagasaki ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 22.....	119		
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 6-20.....	2	2	Aug. 10-13, 2 cases among the personnel of vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet. Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Penza, 4 cases on s. s. Seiun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Oita ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 8.....	49		
Okayama ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 22.....	66		
Oknawa ken.....	Aug. 1-31.....	26	12	
Osaka fu.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 8.....	112		
Osaka.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 11.....	32	22	
Saga ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 18.....	84		
Saitama ken.....	Oct. 12-18.....	1		
Shidzuoka ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 19.....	41		
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 23.....	40	13	
Tokushima ken.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 1.....	6		
Tokyo fu.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 21.....	224		
Tokyo.....	Sept. 24-30.....	26		
Wakayama ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 16.....	8		
Yamaguchi ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 20.....	315		
Other districts.....				To Oct. 13, 161 cases.
Persia:				
Ahwaz.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....	3		
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27.....	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 12.....		1,036	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-Nov. 9.....	111	100	
Turkey in Asia.....				Total Apr. 8-Nov. 16: Cases 2,420, deaths 2,134.
Beirut.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 22.....	15	9	
Bitilis.....	Oct. 1-9.....	11	14	
Guendiz.....	Oct. 10-16.....	5	7	
Cesaree.....	Oct. 1-9.....	1		
Provinces—				
Adana.....				Total Apr. 8-Nov. 16: Cases 206, deaths 184.
Adana.....	May 14-Nov. 16.....	24	21	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-June 13.....	12	6	
Ayas.....	June 11-24.....	12	4	
Bor.....	May 28-Aug. 10.....	24	23	
Deurt Yol.....	Sept. 16-Nov. 16.....	11	7	
Djihan.....	May 28-Nov. 8.....	15	12	
Dorach Bache.....	May 28-July 7.....	4	5	
Nigde.....	June 15-Aug. 24.....	72	80	
Oula Kichia.....	May 28-July 6.....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15.....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-Nov. 8.....	22	11	
Aleppo.....				Total Apr. 17-Nov. 16: Cases 889, deaths 640.
Aleppo.....	May 19-Nov. 8.....	345	292	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-Aug. 1.....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Oct. 9.....	23	30	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Oct. 9.....	28	31	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Bilan.....	Sept. 8-Nov. 16.....	8		
Bierdjik.....	Sept. 23-30.....	1	2	
Djisri-Chougour.....	June 23-Sept. 7.....	17	5	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Sept. 15.....	11	2	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Aleppo—Continued.				
Elbistan.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9....	8	4	
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22....	47	33	
Hersem.....	June 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-July 8....	6	5	
Kendige.....	June 23-29.....	4		
Killis.....	June 16-Oct. 9....	45	21	
Kiriqui.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Sept. 7....	212	103	
Ourfa.....	Aug. 20-Nov. 16....	72	66	
Reca.....	Aug. 23-Nov. 8....	19	14	
Sarenda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Angora.....				Total June 10-Nov. 16: Cases 109, deaths 82.
Chehissar.....	June 10-July 29....	3	8	
Iskilib.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 7....	4		
Nehie-Tomarza.....	July 29-Nov. 16....	85	54	
Sandal.....	June 28-July 5....	4	9	
Ufkure.....	Sept. 9-22.....	13	13	
Bagdad—				
Dier-el-Zor.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 16....	233	187	
Brousse.....	Nov. 10-16.....	3	2	
Chemuk.....	Oct. 17-29.....	3		
Diarbekir.....	Aug. 21-Nov. 16....	58	143	
Viran-Chehir.....	do.....	21	27	
Erzeroum—				
Hassan-Mansour.....	July 31-Sept. 7....	25	11	
Hedjaz—				
Medina.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 15....		104	
Mekka.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 8....	48	100	Present among troops and pilgrims, Sept. 26.
Ismid.....	Nov. 9-16.....	2	5	
Karassi.....	do.....	1		
Konia—				
Alaya.....	July 14-27.....	1	1	
Ergeli.....	June 18-Nov. 8....	99	55	
New Chehir.....	July 30-Sept. 30....	117	75	
Oulou-Kicl.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 8....	27	16	
Mersina.....	June 9-July 28....	40	33	
Nardine.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 8....		4	
Severek.....	Aug. 14-Nov. 16....	16	18	
Sivas—				
Darende.....	Sept. 23-30.....	5	4	
Smyrna—				
Smyrna.....	Sept. 1-15.....		1	
Syria—				
Baalbec.....	July 19-Oct. 9....	81	76	
Damascus.....	Oct. 17-29.....	3	3	
Latakia.....	July 18-Oct. 29....	328	264	
Tarsus.....	Aug. 31-Nov. 8....	8	8	
Zor.....	June 25-July 9....	11	16	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 8....	39	38	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 5-25.....	917	458	Many immigrants.
Zanzibar.....	Aug. 5-Nov. 7....	260	230	Outbreak in the native prison. Only one case in the city. Including Aug. 5-Sept. 7, 15 cases at Mwera, 4 at Bububu, 1 at Mtoni, 6 among prisoners, 2 at N'Gambo district, 9 at Kibonde-Mzungo, 2 in Fuoni, and 4 in Walezo. Oct. 8-21, 26 cases from Mwera, 6 from Chwaka, and 11 from Mokotoni districts. Cases Nov. 1-7: From Mwera, Chwaka, and Mokotoni districts. No cases in the city since Oct. 26.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Manaos.....	June 2-Nov. 30.....		34	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15.....		12	
Canal Zone:				
Panama.....	July 14.....	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile from Guayaquil.
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17.....	502	195	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.
Dahomey:				
Abomey.....	May 25-June 5.....	6	3	
Porto Novo.....	June 13.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1		
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-Oct. 31.....	3	2	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Nov. 15.....	73	49	
Milagro.....	May 16-Nov. 15.....	13	7	
Maranjito.....	May 1-Nov. 15.....	26	13	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche—				
Carmen.....	Sept. 6-29.....	2	2	The fatal case Sept. 6 on s.s. Puebla, from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports.
Tabasco.....	Oct. 11.....		2	Total, May 4 to Nov. 4: Cases, 78; deaths, 34, including previous reports.
				Present.
Cardenas.....	Oct. 16.....			
Comalcalco.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 3.....	5	3	
Cunduacan.....	Oct. 12.....	1		
Huimanguillo.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 11.....	10	3	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Valkyrien.
Jalapa.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 16.....	2		
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Nov. 3.....	36	10	Total May 4-Nov. 3: Cases, 58; deaths, 25, including previous reports.
Sitio Grande.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	1	1	
Yucatan.....				Aug. 1, 1911, to Nov. 9, 1912, 73 cases, 34 deaths.
Espita.....	Aug. 25-30.....	1		
Merida.....	July 14-Nov. 17.....	7	4	Total Aug. 1, 1911-Nov. 17, 1912: Cases, 74; deaths, 35, including previous reports. The 2 cases July 16-22 from Motul, 29 miles distant.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....		42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Senegal.....	Nov. 1.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-Oct. 31.....		13	July 22, 3 cases from El Valle; 1 case from Villa de Cura, about 29 miles distant; and to July 31, 2 other cases; Caracas, Nov. 2, 2 cases. Total Jan. 1-Nov. 26: Cases, 49; deaths, 19, including previous reports. Sept. 24, 1 case from Cua; Sept. 26, 1 case from Ocumare. Year 1911: Cases, 172; deaths, 107.
La Guaira.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 26.....	5	2	May 1, 1 case.
Cua.....	July 20.....			Present.
La Victoria.....				Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Malquetia.....	June 17-Nov. 24.....	13	6	
Victoria.....	Oct. 1.....			Present.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan	Oct. 29.....			Present in the northwestern part.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	July 12.....		1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruisseau.....	July 9-13.....		5	4 miles from Algiers. Pneumonic.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	July 1.....		1	From s. s. India.
Oman—				
Maskat.....	June 1-22.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 7.....		3	Outbreak occurred in cancer section, clinical hospital.
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 14-25.....	2		In isolation hospital from s. s. Amphitrite from Messina via Port Said and Alexandria.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 31....	35	21	In Praia da Victoria and Angra de Heroismo.
Brazil:				
Nietheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 31....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-Nov. 2.....	8	2	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 15....	65	13	Oct. 27, present.
Nairobi.....	Sept. 1-15.....	4	1	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-Nov. 9.....	31	15	
Taltal.....	Oct. 2-8.....	3		
China.....				May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Cayung, and Puning.
Amoy.....	May 20-Aug. 24.....		307	
Ampo.....	May 18-June 29.....			Present.
Canton.....	July 1-10.....			May 18, present. 45 cases daily. Mainly among children.
Chefoo.....	June 2-8.....			2 deaths on s. s. Cheongshing between Tientsin and Taku.
Eng Chun.....	July 6.....			Present. 100 miles inland from Amoy, and prevalent in the surrounding country.
Hongkong.....	May 12-Sept. 14....	1,393	1,144	
Packhoi.....	May 1-29.....		35	
Shanghai.....	Nov. 2-19.....	16	9	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	From s. s. Cheongshing from Hongkong.
Wenchang.....	June 4.....			On the island of Hainan, 10 to 20 cases daily.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				
Paserocean Residency.....	May 12-Oct. 5.....	276	233	
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Oct. 5.....	70	67	
Madjoen.....	do.....	46	46	
Surabaya.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....	4	4	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 15....	4	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Nov 15.....	196	70	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-Nov. 27: Cases, 853; deaths, 426, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-Nov. 14....	26	11	
Port Said.....	May 29-Aug. 26....	8	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-Nov. 6.....	17	8	
Behera.....	July 31-Nov. 21....	9	3	
Beni Souef.....	May 30-July 28....	13	10	
Charkieh.....	Apr. 28-Nov. 28....	17	6	
Dakahlia.....	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1.....	50	26	
Galioubeh.....	Apr. 23-Nov. 12....	9	2	
Garbieh.....	Aug. 27-Nov. 23....	25	6	
Girgeh.....	May 26-Aug. 6.....	52	42	
Gizeh.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 21....	6	2	
Menouf.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30....	5	1	
Minieh.....	May 27-Nov. 27....	41	13	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Hamburg.....				Sept. 2-5, 2 cases on s. s. Bellailsa from Rosario, via Cape Verde Islands.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1		
River Tyne Port Sanitary District.....	Sept. 10-16.....	1	1	From s. s. Bellailsa from Rosario, via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Kukuihaele.....	Dec. 17.....		3	1 of these pneumonic; 2 bubonic.
Pepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Nov. 16....	430	333	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-Nov. 9....		519	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 12....	65	64	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30....	560	527	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Apr. 21-Oct. 26....	11,336	8,231	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	1,298	981	
Bengal.....	do.....	653	643	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	5,980	5,127	
United Provinces.....	do.....	8,870	8,063	
Punjab.....	do.....	16,284	13,283	
Burma.....	do.....	1,219	1,200	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	619	470	
Mysore State.....	do.....	2,444	1,708	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	2,086	1,680	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-Oct. 26....	457	392	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	1,261	1,135	
Kashmir.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 3....	290	172	Total for India, Apr. 21-Oct. 26: Cases, 52,797; deaths, 43,065.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 19....	77	50	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-Oct. 10....	201	116	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-Sept. 26....	134	78	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12-Nov. 1....	19	3	To Sept. 29, 5 cases were among Europeans.
Rabat.....	Oct. 31.....			Present.
New Caledonia:				
Numea.....	Oct. 28.....	3		
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 15....	130	116	Total Feb. 4-June 15: Cases, 1,045; deaths, 719, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I. June 1-7, on the route to Shiraz, 4 fatal cases.
Karez.....	Oct. 23-24.....	3	2	
Khorassan—				
Tubetjani.....	To Oct. 9.....	50		
Peru.....				Year 1911: Cases, 879; deaths, 426.
Callao.....				July 6, 1 fatal case.
Trujillo.....	Oct. 15.....	12	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5-Sept. 21....	9	9	
Manila.....	June 14-Nov. 9....	34	16	First quarter 1912, no case and no death. Second quarter: Cases 2, deaths 2.
Mariveles quarantine station.....	Apr. 30-May 7....	1	1	From s. s. Taisan from Amoy.
Porto Rico.....				Total June 14-Sept. 14: Cases, 56; deaths, 36.
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		On the schooner Guillermito, from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19....	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5....	13	3	
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan Government.....				Total July 4-Sept. 8: Cases, 55; deaths, 41.
Rachinka.....	Oct. 20-26.....	1	1	Nov. 2, free.
Libistchensky district.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 9....	1	8	
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2....	2	2	
Karabas.....	May 15-June 16....	13	12	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16....	5	5	
Tchernoyarsk.....	July 1-Sept. 8....	32	24	Including previous report.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russian Empire—Continued.				
Astrakhan Government—Continued.				
Tsarevsk district.....	July 29–Sept. 8....	17	13	
Djanibek.....	Aug. 21–Sept. 8....	6	4	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20–June 16....	13	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21–Oct. 12....		3	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14–June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kuala Lumpur.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5–July 20....	17	11	Sept. 1–Oct. 5: Cases, 2; deaths, 1.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	May 28–July 6....	3	3	
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1–June 13: Cases, 11, deaths, 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2–11.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1–Aug. 16....	5	4	
At sea.....	July 15–20.....	2		On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Miike, Japan, to Hongkong.

SMALLPOX.

Abyssinia:				
Adis Ababa.....	Sept. 7.....			Prevalent.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 30....	40		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1–Sept. 30....	97		
Oran.....	May 1–Sept. 30....	41		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18–24.....		1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1–30.....		1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.	Apr. 19.....	1		From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Townsville.....	May 24.....			1 case on s. s. Yawata Maru from Japan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12–Sept. 21....	25		
Galicia.....	May 12–Nov. 2.....	34		
Vienna.....	July 14–Aug. 3.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Oct. 27–Nov. 9.....	2		
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16–Oct. 31....		293	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19–Nov. 2.....	54	7	
Sao Paulo.....	Sept. 22–28.....	13		
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1–July 31....	11	2	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	July 14–20.....	1		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	July 7–13.....	1		
Sydney.....	Nov. 17–23.....	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	do.....	9		
Ottawa.....	June 9–15.....	1		
Toronto.....	Oct. 13–19.....	1		
Windsor.....	June 12–22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16–Dec. 7.....	95	1	
Quebec.....	July 28–Nov. 30....	23		
St. Johns.....	Dec. 1–7.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Sept. 28....	99	18	Mar. 1-May 1, 30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-Sept. 21....			Present.
Dairen.....	June 23-July 13....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-Sept. 21....	30	15	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 23-Nov. 17....	7	23	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-Nov. 16....		2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 12-Nov. 9....	64	17	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30....	155	70	June 1-Aug. 30, epidemic. Sept. 19, free.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 25....	4	4	
Cairo.....	May 14-Nov. 4....	13	6	
Port Said.....	May 14-Oct. 28....	3	2	
France:				
Lyon.....	Oct. 7-13....		1	
Marseille.....	July 1-Oct. 31....		9	
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6....	4		
Paris.....	June 2-Dec. 7....	20	1	
Germany.....				Total, June 2-Nov. 30, 41 cases.
Hamburg.....	Sept. 8-14....	1		
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	2	1	
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-Aug. 3....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	June 2-8....	1		
London.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 7....	2		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13....	1		
Honduras.....	July 19-31....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
				Present.
La Pimienta.....	July 29....			Do.
Portorillas.....	July 31....			Do.
San Pedro.....	Oct. 14....	1		
Santa Barbara.....	July 29....			Do.
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 19....	36		35 of these cases occurred several weeks previous to this date.
Zacapa.....	July 29....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Nov. 23....	230	180	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Calcutta.....	May 5-Oct. 12....		28	
Karachi.....	May 19-Aug. 10....	3	3	
Madras.....	May 19-Nov. 9....	40	24	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 31....		118	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30....	219	80	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12....	10	5	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-July 6....	9		
Messina.....	July 1-31....		1	
Naples.....	June 2-Nov. 9....	30	5	
Palermo.....	May 26-Sept. 7....	9	3	
Rome.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	1	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9....	1		
Venice.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	40	10	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23....	3		
Mexico:				
Agua Calientes.....	June 9-Dec. 1....		17	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 4-Nov. 28....	112	74	
Durango.....	June 1-Nov. 30....		13	
Frontera.....	July 7-11....	1		
Guadalajara.....	June 9-Dec. 7....	8	4	
Guaymas.....	July 14-20....			Present in small towns in vicinity.
Jalapa.....	Sept. 1-7....	1		
Juarez.....	June 16-Oct. 19....		3	
Mazatlan.....	June 19-Nov. 19....		13	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths, 29. Aug. 21, still present.
Minatitlan.....	July 29....	2		
Mexico.....	May 19-Nov. 2....	434	96	
Monterey.....	Nov. 4-10....		1	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 1-7....		1	32 miles from Vera Cruz, on the Veracruz & Pacific R. R.
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11-Aug. 31....	5	3	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 27, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Salina Cruz.....	June 29–Nov. 16...	24	5	Present.
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 7–Aug. 24....	8	10	Do.
Tampico.....	Sept. 10–20.....	.....	1	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1–21.....	.....	.....	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	July 14–Aug. 7....	7	.....	
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 19–June 29....	.....	.....	Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	.....	.....	.....	First quarter, 1912: Cases 366; deaths, 0. Second quarter: Cases 187, deaths 0.
Porto Rico:				
San Juan (Mirafleres quarantine station).	Dec. 1.....	1	.....	From s. s. Catalina from Barcelona via ports in Spain and the Canary Islands.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 27–Nov. 30....	105	.....	Total Mar. 1–June 30: Cases, 38. Aug. 1–31: 67 cases, 2 deaths.
Roumania:				
Bucharest.....	.....	.....	.....	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	July 1–31.....	1	.....	May 1–Aug. 31, 4 deaths.
Libau.....	May 14–Aug. 4....	1	1	
Do.....	June 22–28.....	2	.....	
Moscow.....	May 19–Oct. 26....	24	4	
Odessa.....	May 13–Nov. 2....	20	5	
Reval.....	June 1–30.....	.....	1	
Riga.....	June 9–29.....	8	.....	
St. Petersburg.....	May 27–Nov. 23....	122	36	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21–Sept. 7....	71	28	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21–Oct. 12....	.....	80	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17–June 28....	2	.....	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1–Nov. 30....	.....	80	
Barcelona.....	July 1–Nov. 30....	.....	56	
Cadiz.....	May 1–Oct. 31....	.....	16	
Denia.....	Nov. 24–30.....	1	1	
Madrid.....	July 1–Oct. 31....	.....	24	
Malaga.....	July 1–31.....	.....	3	
Seville.....	June 1–Oct. 31....	.....	105	
Valencia.....	June 2–Nov. 9....	123	8	
Straits Settlements.....	July 14–20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	June 23–July 20....	4	1	
Singapore.....	May 5–Nov. 2....	26	13	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Sept. 22–Nov. 23....	9	.....	
Berne.....	May 5–11.....	2	.....	
Geneva.....	do.....	1	.....	
Lucerne.....	May 12–18.....	1	.....	
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1	.....	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 26–Nov. 16....	162	2	Sept. 14, 1 case.
Dardanelles.....	June 23–Nov. 9....	.....	16	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 27–Nov. 30....	.....	359	Present.
Saloniki.....	Dec. 7.....	.....	.....	
Union of South Africa:				
Durban.....	Apr. 28–July 27....	21	4	
Johannesburg.....	July 22–Sept. 28....	75	.....	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1–31.....	1	.....	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	June 6.....	1	.....	
Zanzibar.....	Sept. 15–Oct. 26....	8	3	Oct. 22–26: 6 cases and 1 death, from s. s. Answald, from Madagascar.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General,
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