

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

---

VOL. XXVIII.

APRIL 4, 1913.

No. 14.

---

## MALARIAL FEVERS IN ALABAMA.

A STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISEASE  
THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1912.

By R. H. VON EZDORF, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Two thousand and ninety-nine circular postal cards were mailed to the physicians in the State of Alabama on December 1, 1912, calling for certain information regarding cases of malarial fevers occurring in their practices during the month of November, and 431 replies were received from 248 communities in the State.

The following is a summary of these reports:

Cases in which diagnosis was confirmed microscopically (some or all):

In white patients.....	490
In colored patients.....	325
Race not stated.....	50
Total.....	865

Cases in which diagnosis was not confirmed microscopically:

In white patients.....	1, 310
In colored patients.....	1, 108
Race not stated.....	36
Total.....	2, 454

Grand total..... 3, 319

The average number of cases was 7.7 for each physician reporting. Of the 431 physicians reporting, 90 used the microscope or availed themselves of its use in making the diagnosis; 207 reported the occurrence of cases in children under 15 years; 106 reported the occurrence of cases of malarial cachexia; and 219 reported the occurrence of chronic malaria.

The types of infection reported were as follows:

	Counties.
Estivo-autumnal.....	1
Tertian.....	12
Tertian and quartan.....	3
Tertian, quartan, and estivo-autumnal.....	32
Tertian and estivo-autumnal.....	18
None.....	1
Total.....	67

During the early part of December, 1912, blood examinations of 14 persons, taken at random in the city of Mobile, were made. The majority of these were in children. They were, according to age, sex, and color, as follows:

Ages.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5 to 9 years.....			3		3
10 to 14 years.....	1		3	3	7
21 years or over.....	2		2		4
Total.....	3		8	3	14

There were three positive findings of malaria, as follows:

One male, white, age 27 years. Had enlarged spleen; gave history of malarial fever during summer with attacks every two weeks. Estivo-autumnal young forms found.

One female, colored, aged 10 years. Gave history of chills and fever during the past summer. Was returning from school apparently well when blood specimens were taken. Tertian forms and estivo-autumnal (crescents) were found.

One male, colored, aged 26 years. Had slightly enlarged spleen. Complained only of headaches. Tertian forms found.

The reports of the State laboratory, furnished me by the State bacteriologist, Dr. P. B. Moss, show that 300 blood examinations were made during the year 1912 of specimens received from 31 counties, of which number 26, coming from 9 counties, proved positive.

A summary of the deaths reported in Alabama as due to malaria during the calendar year 1912, according to age, sex, color, and months of decease, is herewith given.

*Deaths reported as due to malaria during 1912.*

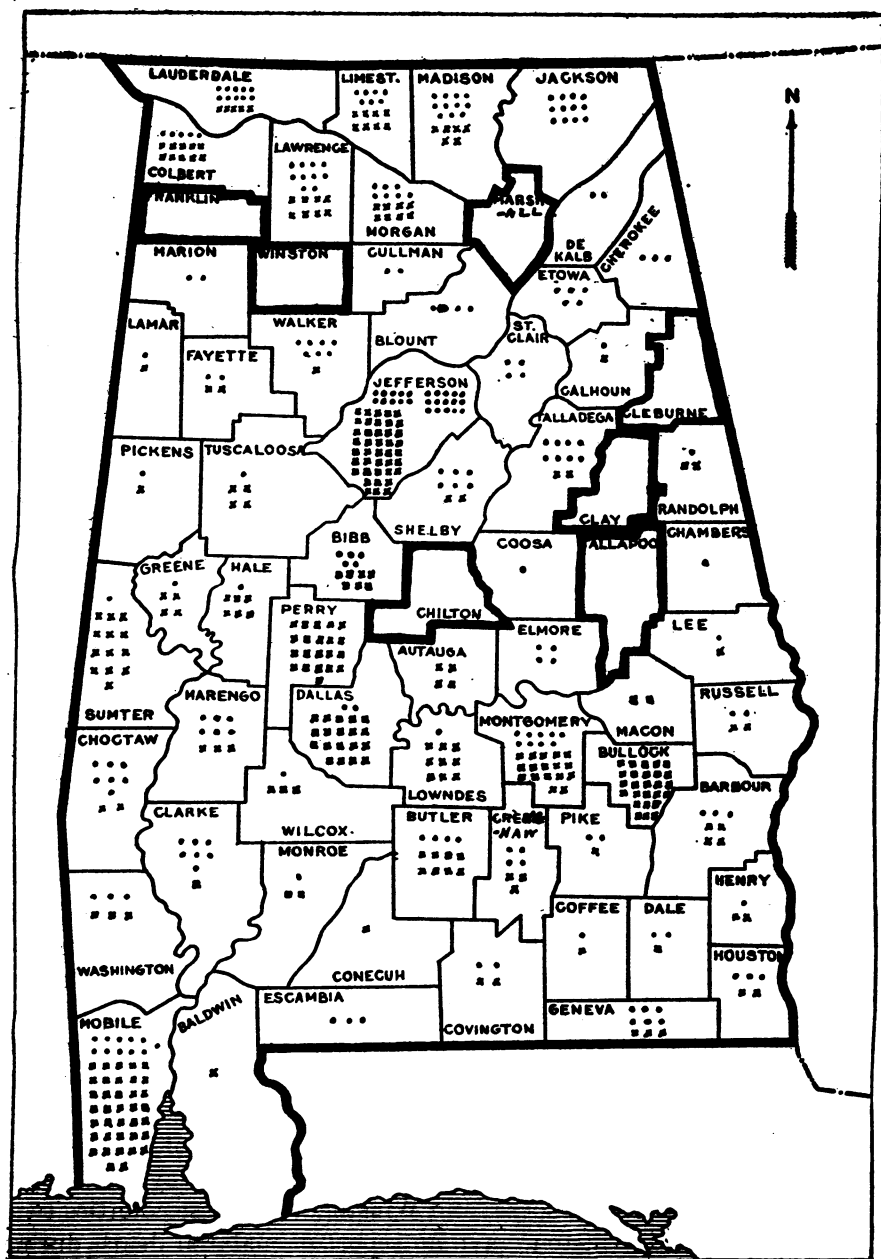
Ages and months.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 1 year.....	13	15	8	11	.....
1 to 2 years.....	6	6	1	7	.....
2 to 5 years.....	8	13	9	15	.....
5 to 10 years.....	11	13	23	19	.....
10 to 15 years.....	2	6	8	10	.....
15 to 20 years.....	5	5	13	8	.....
20 to 30 years.....	11	10	15	28	.....
30 to 40 years.....	14	4	16	19	.....
40 to 50 years.....	12	8	10	11	.....
50 to 60 years.....	8	9	15	13	.....
60 to 70 years.....	3	9	8	8	.....
70 to 80 years.....	4	4	6	3	.....
80 to 90 years.....	5	3	5	6	.....
Above 90 years.....		1	1	1	.....
Not stated.....	2		1	1	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>546</b>
January.....	3	1	4	1	9
February.....	3	1	2	3	9
March.....			3	6	9
April.....	4	7	5	4	20
May.....	2	7	4	7	20
June.....	6	4	7	10	27
July.....	14	10	17	18	59
August.....	14	16	21	31	82
September.....	28	27	24	35	114
October.....	23	24	30	24	101
November.....	7	9	22	21	59
December.....	12	11	6	8	37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>546</b>

The seasonal prevalence was the same as that reported for the two previous years, the number of deaths being smallest for the months of January, February, and March, gradually increasing and largest during August, September, and October.

The number of deaths among the colored exceeded that among the whites, the proportion being 233 whites to 313 colored.

The number of deaths occurring among children during the first decade of life was 178, or 32.6 per cent of the total malarial deaths for the year. The reports show that 43 per cent of the total deaths from malarial fever occurred during the first two decades of life. Singularly, these percentages are nearly the same as those for the two previous years, which were 32.8 per cent for the first decade and 45 per cent for the first two decades.

There were seven counties which gave no report of death from malarial fever during the year, namely, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Franklin, Marshall, Tallapoosa, and Winston. Of these counties two, namely, Clay and Winston, gave no report of malarial death during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912.



MAP OF ALABAMA, SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE NUMBER OF DEATHS REPORTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1912 AS DUE TO MALARIA.

The deaths among the white population are indicated by dots and number 233; those among the colored population are indicated by X's and number 813.

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### SMALLPOX.

#### Maryland—Supplemental Report for February, 1913.

Places.	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.
State of Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:					
Allegany County—					
Cumberland.....	2	.....		2	.....
Westernport.....	2	.....		1	1
Lonaconing.....	1	.....		1	.....
Cressaptown.....	1	.....			1
Allegany Mines.....	1	.....			1
Garrett County—					
Gorman.....	3	.....			3
Bloomington.....	9	.....			9
Queen Anne County—					
Love Point.....	1	.....			1
Total.....	20	.....		4	16

#### Maryland—Montgomery County.

The Maryland State Department of Health reported by telegraph April 1 the occurrence of a new focus of smallpox at Olney, Montgomery County, one case of the disease having been reported.

#### New York Report for February, 1913.

Places.	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.
New York:						
Allegany County.....	2			2		
Cayuga County—						
Auburn.....	2					2
Chemung County—						
Elmira.....	1				1	
Clinton County.....	1					1
Plattsburg.....	2				2	
Delaware County.....	12		1	1	10	
Herkimer County—						
Little Falls.....	4				4	
Montgomery County.....	3			1	2	
Niagara County.....	1				1	
Niagara Falls.....	18			2	5	11
Oneida County—						
Utica.....	1				1	
Onondaga County—						
Syracuse.....	1				1	
Orange County—						
Newburgh.....	2				2	
St. Lawrence County.....	1				1	
Steuben County—						
Corning.....	1				1	
Washington County.....	6				6	
Greater New York.....	5					5
Total.....	63		1	6	37	19

## Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Alabama (Feb. 1-28):</b>			<b>California (Feb. 1-28)—Con.</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Counties—Continued.</b>		
Bibb.....	1	.....	Napa.....	2	.....
Chambers.....	1	.....	Nevada.....	1	.....
Chilton.....	4	.....	Orange.....	7	.....
Escambia.....	4	.....	Placer.....	1	.....
Etowah.....	1	.....	Riverside.....	1	.....
Greene.....	2	.....	Sacramento.....	17	.....
Hale.....	17	.....	San Bernardino.....	1	.....
Henry.....	3	.....	San Diego.....	4	.....
Houston.....	16	.....	San Francisco.....	3	.....
Jefferson.....	28	.....	San Joaquin.....	3	.....
Madison.....	3	.....	Shasta.....	9	.....
Mobile.....	3	.....	Solano.....	1	.....
Montgomery.....	8	.....	Tehama.....	3	.....
Morgan.....	1	.....	Tulare.....	2	.....
Shelby.....	7	.....	Yolo.....	2	.....
Tallapoosa.....	5	.....			
Tuscaloosa.....	9	.....	Total.....	90	.....
Walker.....	3	.....			
Wilcox.....	4	.....			
Total.....	120	.....			
<b>California (Feb. 1-28):</b>			<b>Florida (Mar. 10-16):</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Counties—</b>		
Alameda.....	12	.....	Alachua.....	5	.....
Butte.....	4	.....	Calhoun.....	1	.....
Colusa.....	1	.....	Escambia.....	42	.....
Humboldt.....	1	.....	Manatee.....	1	.....
Imperial.....	4	.....	Osceola.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	10	.....	Pinellas.....	3	.....
Merced.....	1	.....	St. Johns.....	3	.....
			Total.....	56	.....

## City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chattnooga, Tenn.....	3	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	8	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	.....	Moline, Ill.....	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	4	.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	2	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	2	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	56	.....	Providence, R. I.....	4	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Roanoke, Va.....	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	13	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	8	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	5	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	4	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	11	.....

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## State Reports for February, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Alabama:</b>		<b>New York—Continued.</b>	
Baldwin County.....	1	Genesee County.....	2
Bibb County.....	4	Greene County.....	3
Dallas County.....	1	Herkimer County.....	1
Fayette County.....	2	Little Falls.....	1
Hale County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	1
Houston County.....	1	Watertown.....	3
Jefferson County.....	18	Monroe County.....	1
Lauderdale County.....	1	Rochester.....	1
Lee County.....	1	Niagara County.....	1
Limestone County.....	2	Lockport.....	4
Madison County.....	2	Niagara Falls.....	1
Mobile County.....	17	North Tonawanda.....	5
Monroe County.....	3	Oneida County.....	1
Shelby County.....	4	Rome.....	1
Talladega County.....	1	Onondaga County.....	1
Walker County.....	4	Syracuse.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63</b>	Ontario County.....	2
<b>New York:</b>		Orange County.....	2
Albany County.....	1	Middletown.....	2
Albany.....	2	Newburgh.....	1
Cohoes.....	2	Orleans County.....	2
Cattaraugus County.....	2	Oswego County.....	2
Broome County.....	2	Oswego.....	1
Binghamton.....	3	Rensselaer County.....	1
Cayuga County.....	2	Troy.....	2
Auburn.....	2	Rockland County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	5	St. Lawrence County.....	3
Dunkirk.....	7	Saratoga County.....	7
Jamestown.....	1	Seneca County.....	2
Chemung County.....	2	Schenectady County.....	2
Elmira.....	8	Schenectady.....	1
Chemung County.....	3	Steuben County.....	1
Clinton County.....	1	Suffolk County.....	1
Cortland County.....	1	Tompkins County.....	1
Delaware County.....	1	Warren County.....	1
Dutchess County.....	2	Glens Falls.....	1
Poughkeepsie.....	1	Washington County.....	5
Eric County.....	1	Wayne County.....	4
Buffalo.....	17	Westchester County.....	1
Lackawanna.....	1	Yates County.....	3
Tonawanda.....	3	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>139</b>

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

## State Reports for February, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Alabama:</b>		<b>New York:</b>	
Chilton County.....	2	Chemung County—	
Geneva County.....	1	Elmira.....	1
Jefferson County.....	22	Greene County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	2	Niagara County—	
Limestone County.....	1	Niagara Falls.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Saratoga County.....	1
Pickens County.....	1	Ulster County.....	1
Wilcox County.....	1	Westchester County.....	2
Winston County.....	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Clarke County.....	8		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40</b>		

**California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 29, 1913, that 6 new cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 3 deaths, had been notified in Los Angeles during the week ended March 29.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		2	Lowell, Mass.....	1	
Bayonne, N. J.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Moline, Ill.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7		New Orleans, La.....	9	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	2	New York, N. Y.....	12	7
Fall River, Mass.....		3	Oklahoma, Okla.....	3	2
Haverhill, Mass.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....		1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7	4			

**POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).****Alabama—Mobile County.**

The State Board of Health of Alabama reported that 1 case of poliomyelitis had been notified in Mobile County during the month of February, 1913.

**California—Los Angeles and Vicinity.**

The State Board of Health of California reported that 2 cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in Los Angeles during the month of February, 1913, and that during the same month deaths from poliomyelitis had been reported as follows: Los Angeles 1, Los Angeles County outside the city of Los Angeles 1, Colton, San Bernardino County, 1.

**New York—Monroe, Ontario, and Schenectady Counties.**

The State Board of Health of New York reported that poliomyelitis had been notified in that State during the month of February, 1913, as follows: Monroe County 1 case, Ontario County 1 case, Schenectady, Schenectady County, 1 case.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended March 15, 1913.**

During the week ended March 15, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 case; Chicago, Ill., 2 cases; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 case with 1 death; Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case with 1 death; Nanticoke, Pa., 1 case.



**ERYSIPELAS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	5	3	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Norristown, N. J.....	1	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	3	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3	.....	Reading, Pa.....	2	1
Hartford, Conn.....	3	.....	Rutland, Vt.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	6	1
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	.....
Medford, Mass.....	.....	1	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	.....

**PLAGUE.****Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Mar. 15, 1913	3	171	104	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	9	587	430	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	39	1,625	1,160	.....
Counties—					
San Joaquin.....	do.....	.....	1	1	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	968	918	.....

<sup>1</sup> One gopher from steamship San Jose examined.

**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended March 15, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 134 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County and 1 squirrel from Alameda County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

**PNEUMONIA.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	10	7	Marinette, Wis.....	1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	5	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	15	2	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	31	25
Chicago, Ill.....	26	192	Reading, Pa.....	1	7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	51	26	San Francisco, Cal.....	15	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	5	5	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	6	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	4	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....	8	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	9
Manchester, N. H.....	4	4	York, Pa.....	1	.....

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

## State Reports for February, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Alabama.....	34	.....	28
New York.....	2,180	7,920	1,907

## Los Angeles—Measles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 29, 1913, that 349 new cases of measles had been notified in Los Angeles during the week ended March 29.

## Pittsburgh—Measles.

Surg. Stoner has reported regarding the outbreak of measles in Pittsburgh that during the week ended March 29 there were 358 cases and 5 deaths reported; during the week ended March 22, 359 cases, with 5 deaths; and from November 1, when the epidemic began, to March 29, 7,747 cases, with 112 deaths.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	239	24	11	365	3	25	1	27	29
Boston, Mass.	670,585	284	46	11	243	1	63	1	89	28
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	836	208	33	855	10	443	35	185	85
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	195	54	4	327	4	35	27	19	19
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	323	39	971	27	471	19	498	180	180
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	191	42	3	539	7	28	1	20	11
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	266	59	3	571	6	19	1	47	32
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	141	2	1	99	2	13	1	21	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	155	15	1	89	2	15	1	26	19
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	122	11	1	192	14	14	26	21	21
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	118	13	3	53	36	36	16	17	17
Newark, N. J.	347,469	123	38	2	51	20	1	26	19	19
New Orleans, La.	339,075	128	31	4	326	1	3	21	9	9
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	166	9	8	8	8	23	18	18	18
Washington, D. C.	331,069	128	11	613	2	21	1	31	17	17
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	102	14	2	105	1	23	20	13	13
Providence, R. I.	224,326	92	20	5	15	1	7	16	16	16
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	35	9	1	28	5	5	3	3	3
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	34	4	73	2	7	4	6	6	6
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	82	4	1	4	2	2	9	4	4
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	46	11	2	6	6	3	3	3	3
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	47	1	62	1	22	6	3	3	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	33	1	1	15	4	1	2	2	2
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	39	2	1	18	6	2	2	2	2
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	50	2	104	2	5	7	4	4	4
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	53	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Richmond, Va.	127,628	50	1	267	2	1	4	7	7	7
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	7	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	2
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	77	3	3	83	1	1	11	11	11
Worcester, Mass.	145,386	48	7	8	16	6	4	4	4	4

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	17	1				10			4
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	20	3		6		8	1	10	1
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	18	1		1		4		5	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		8		103		15		9	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	18			31		3			3
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	28	4	1	10		5		3	
Erie, Pa.	66,525	30	5		73		2		1	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	10	5		2		20		1	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	22	1							1
Hartford, Conn.	98,915		9		18		22		1	4
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	54	5		24		7		18	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	11	10	1	52		2			
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		1		82				14	
Lynn, Mass.	89,536	20	2		84		3		3	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	25	1		28		3		1	
Oklahoma, Okla.	64,205	20	2		1					2
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	16	1		9		1		7	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	7								
Reading, Pa.	96,071	49	7	1	200	1	5		1	2
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	24			115		3		3	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	19			35		9	3	2	1
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	29	3		6		5			1
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	17	1	1	2		3			2
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	39	7		23		2		3	4
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	59	5	1	31		18		13	10
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	15	4		8		5		2	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	28	2		42		4		6	5
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	7			18		1		2	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	16			34		22			
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	11			2	1				
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	6			2		11		1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	20	2	1	1		2		1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	10	1		20		4		1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1						1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12	1		7		3		3	2
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	11					1		2	
Danville, Ill.	27,871				5					2
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	17	1		30		2			1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	14	1		3		6	1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	20			127				2	3
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	14			50	1	2			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	13	3	1	2		1	1		1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	14			36					3
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	12					1			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		2		22		2		1	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	32			9		1		1	6
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	12			85	2	2			1
Malden, Mass.	44,404	19	2		60	1	2		4	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919				14		1			
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		1		62				1	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	10	1				1		2	
Newton, Mass.	39,806	7			5		3			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	17	2		78	1	3			1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7					2			
Orange, N. J.	29,630	11	1		2		1		3	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	3								
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121		3		1		1		1	1
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	10			5					2
Racine, Wis.	38,002	14	3		9		2			
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	14	1		29		1			2
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	14					3			
Salem, Mass.	43,697	16	6	1	1		1			1
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	6	1		15				6	6
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	9					2	2		
Superior, Wis.	40,384	10					1		1	2
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	13								
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	6	5		2				1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	22	3		21	1		1	1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	8	2		24		3			
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	13	2		4				2	1
York, Pa.	44,750		1		9		7			
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	4					5			

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 15, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	3	1		3		1			1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	7	1		12		1				
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191				5						
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	9				1					
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		1		4		2				
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	1			1						
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2	1		5						
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	1									
Columbus, Ind.		1			2		1				
Concord, N. H.	21,477	8			56		2			1	
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	15			3				3		
Dunkirk, N. Y.		9			3					3	
Franklin, N. H.	6,132	2			9						
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	12	1				1				
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	3							2		
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	5	1		9						
Kokomo, Ind.	8,261	9			1				1	1	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	4			1						
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	1									
Marlboro, Mass.	14,759	4			1					1	
Medford, Mass.	23,150	6	4		6		18			1	
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	2			2						
Moline, Ill.	24,190	4									
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	6	2		5		2				
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	7			2		1			1	
Muscatine, Iowa.	16,000	2					2				
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	4	1		3		3				
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	9							1	1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	8	1	1					1	1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,931	14			1		8		2		
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	6			1		3		1		
Rutland, Vt.	13,546		1		41						
South Bethlehem, Pa.		11	3		5				2		
Springfield, Ohio.			4		2						
Steelton, Pa.	14,746	4	1		2				1	1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		13	1		4				1	3	
Woburn, Mass.	18,594	7			18				1		

## **INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

---

### **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

#### **Manila—Plague.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended February 15, 1913, one case of plague was reported in Manila.

From January 1 to February 15, 1913, there have been reported three cases of plague with two deaths. These cases occurred in young adults, their ages being 18, 15, and 15 years, respectively. The cases all occurred in widely separated sections of the city of Manila. In spite of the large force put to work at each place to eradicate rats, no evidence of rat plague infection has been found.

The last plague-infected rat was found December 25, 1912. Since that time active rat catching has been carried on, rats being caught at the rate of approximately 3,700 per month, and all are carefully examined.

#### **PORTO RICO.**

##### **Rats Collected and Examined.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended March 15, 1913, there were examined 1,799 rats, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 489 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality.

No case of plague in man has been notified in Porto Rico since September 12, 1912, and no plague-infected rat has been found since December 19, 1912.

# FOREIGN REPORTS.

## BRITISH GOLD COAST.

### Yellow Fever at Akkra.

The American consul at Sierra Leone reported March 22 the presence of yellow fever at Akkra, British Gold Coast.

## CHINA.

### Amoy—Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reported February 17 the presence of pneumonic plague in several localities in the vicinity of Amoy.

### Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rat Found.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended February 8, 1913, there were examined at Hongkong for plague infection, 1,475 rats. One plague-infected rat was found.

Surg. Brown further reports the occurrence of plague in Hongkong as follows: Week ended February 15, 1913, 2 cases with 2 deaths; week ended February 22, 1913, 1 case with 1 death.

During the two weeks ended February 22 there were examined at Hongkong for plague infection 3,292 rats. Of this number 2 rats were found plague-infected.

## CUBA.

### Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

MAR. 1 TO 10, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....		2	244
Malaria.....			12
Typhoid fever.....	7		42
Diphtheria.....	10		12
Scarlet fever.....	20		22
Measles.....	20		26
Varicella.....	7		14
Tetanus in the new born.....			
Paratyphoid fever.....	4		7

<sup>1</sup> Imported from Porto Rico.

## JAPAN.

## Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Worden, at Yokohama, reports: During the week ended February 25, 3 new cases of cholera were reported in Chiba Ken, and on March 6, 2 new cases in the same Prefecture. On April 2 plague was reported present in Kagi, Island of Formosa.

## SPAIN.

## Madrid—Typhus Fever.

March 25 typhus fever was reported present at Madrid.

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 4, 1913.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	7	
Do.....	Feb. 2-15.....	28	21	
India:				
Bassein.....	Feb. 2-8.....	16	15	
Negapatam.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Chiba ken.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 8.....	5	.....	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 8.....	.....	2	
British Gold Coast:				
Akkra.....	Mar. 22.....	.....	.....	Present.

## PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Oran—				
Debai.....	Feb. 16.....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 8.....	7	3	
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 16-31.....	.....	2	
British East Africa <sup>1</sup> .....				Jan. 14-Feb. 5: 6 deaths.
Dagoretti.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5.....	1	.....	
Kisumu.....	do.....	3	.....	
Nairobi.....	do.....	3	.....	
China:				
Amoy.....	Feb. 15.....	.....	.....	Pneumonic form present in vicinity.
Hongkong.....	Feb. 16-22.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Total Feb. 9-Mar. 6: Cases 45, deaths 19.
Alexandria.....	Mar. 2.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 5.....	3	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Feb. 2-28.....	8	7	
Charkieh.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 23.....	2	2	
Garbieh.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 28.....	2	.....	
Menouf.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 4.....	8	.....	
Japan:				
Formosa—				
Kagi.....	Apr. 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mauritius.....	Jan. 3-9.....	5	4	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1	.....	

<sup>1</sup> From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Mar. 13, 1913.

## [CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.]

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 4, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3....	1	.....	
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	3	.....	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 15-31.....	.....	19	
Canada:				
Cornwall.....	Mar. 16-22.....	2	.....	
Montreal.....	do.....	12	.....	
Toronto.....	Mar. 9-15.....	1	.....	
Windsor.....	Mar. 16-22.....	2	.....	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Feb. 16-22.....	4	3	
Tientsin.....	do.....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4....	7	2	
Cairo.....	Feb. 5-11.....	2	.....	
France:				
Marseille.....	Feb. 1-23.....	.....	5	
Nantes.....	Mar. 2-8.....	4	.....	
Paris.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 9....	5	.....	
Germany.....				Mar. 2-15: Cases, 6.
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 10-16.....	1	.....	
Great Britain:				
Hull.....	Mar. 8-14.....	1	.....	
Liverpool.....	Mar. 9-15.....	2	.....	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Feb. 9-22.....	.....	2	
Patras.....	Mar. 3-9.....	.....	9	
India:				
Karachi.....	Feb. 16-22.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Mar. 10-16.....	.....	2	
Guadalajara.....	Mar. 9-15.....	4	.....	
Mexico.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 15....	37	7	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Feb. 29-Mar. 8....	.....	3	
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Mar. 8.....	1	.....	From Grenada.
Grenada.....	do.....	3	.....	In vicinity of St. Georges.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 28, 1913.

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria:				
Eski Saghara.....	Dec. 9.....	2	.....	
Sofia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 16....	6	1	
Shumia.....	Dec. 30.....	18	.....	
China: Foochow.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 2....	.....	.....	Isolated cases.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Bandermasin.....	Nov. 22-30.....	5	5	
Pontrank.....	Oct. 6.....	1	.....	
Samarinda.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 2.....	26	25	
Singawang.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 1.....	2	2	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-23.....	32	21	Feb. 6, present.
Do.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1.....	10	11	
Madjoen.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 9....	192	105	
Megalang.....	Oct. 7-12.....	9	6	
Paseroean Residency.....	Sept. 20-26.....	2	1	
Samarang.....	July 19-Dec. 26....	591	485	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 28....	4	3	
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris.....	Dec. 3-22.....	11	11	
Benkoelen.....	Nov. 3-30.....	3	1	
Koeoh.....	Dec. 3-15.....	4	9	
Jambi.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1	.....	
Roembo.....	Dec. 3-15.....	2	2	
Telokbetong.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	181	20	



**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 28, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India:</b>				
Bassein.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 1.....	3	2	
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 22.....	205	147	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 15.....	.....	417	
Cochin.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 9.....	6	6	
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 22.....	28	29	
Nagapatam.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 25.....	22	22	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	2	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 27.....	42	38	
<b>Japan</b> .....				Total year 1912: Cases, 2,722; deaths, 1,678, exclusive of Taiwan. Total Jan. 1-Feb. 18; Cases, 83.
Aita Ken.....	Dec. 2.....	1	.....	
Chiba Ken.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 18.....	45	.....	
Eukushima Ken.....	Dec. 5.....	1	.....	
Hiardo Islands.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	30	.....	
Hioga Ken.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 19.....	22	.....	
Hiroshima Ken.....	Nov. 23.....	1	.....	
Ibaraki Ken.....	Dec. 6.....	2	.....	
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 16.....	1	.....	
Kanagawa Ken.....				Total Nov. 23-Feb. 4: Cases, 55. Sept. 25-Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Yokohama.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 14.....	22	.....	Total Sept. 29, 1912, to Jan. 9, 1913: Cases, 39.
Kochi Ken.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	3	.....	
Minami Tokaki gun.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	40	.....	
Nagasaki Ken.....				Nagasaki Ken and outlying islands, Sept. 15-Dec. 2: Cases, 188; deaths, 134, including previous reports.
Nagasaki city.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	10	4	
Osaka Fu.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 3.....	14	.....	
Saga Ken.....	do.....	5	.....	
Sasebo.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	7	.....	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 11.....	57	.....	
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Total year 1912: Cases, 333; deaths, 256.
Tokushima Ken.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	65	.....	Not previously reported.
Tokyo Fu.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 4.....	108	.....	
Tokyo.....				Oct. 2-Dec. 7: Cases, 273, and in vicinity, 342.
Wakamatsu Ken.....	Nov. 26.....	1	.....	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Odessa.....	Jan. 8-21.....	5	2	Nov. 18-20: 1 case from s. fs. Bosnian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 4.....	.....	6	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Nov. 17-23.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 1.....	1	1	
<b>Turkey in Asia.</b> .....				Total, Nov. 17-23: Cases, 160; deaths, 218.
Adana—				
Adana.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	2	2	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	3	3	
Alexandretta.....	do.....	3	2	
Angora—				
Angora.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 11.....	29	23	
Balikesir.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	.....	1	
Beirut—				
Merdijoun.....	Dec. 3-11.....	.....	15	
Tabariyeh.....	Dec. 13-22.....	.....	.....	Present.
Brusa.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 11.....	26	38	
Castamoni.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	6	4	
Dierbekir.....	do.....	8	2	
Hedjaz—				
Jedda.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 14.....	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Medina.....	Dec. 3-11.....	.....	6	
Mekka.....	Nov. 17-23.....	111	172	Dec. 3-11: Deaths, 3,007.
Ismidt.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Kartal.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 12.....	9	3	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 28, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Turkey in Asia—Continued.</b>				
Khodavendikar—				
Karassi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....	.....	2	
Mosul.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	.....	2	
Sinope.....	Dec. 3-11.....	1	4	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Syria.....				
Haifa.....	Dec. 21.....	.....	1	
Tiberias.....	Dec. 3-25.....	129	68	
Tarsus.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	2	1	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 28.....	1,598	787	Total, Nov. 5-Jan. 28: Cases 2,515; deaths, 1,245.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 21.....	131	130	Total, Aug. 5-Dec. 23: Cases, 943; deaths, 912, including previous reports from M'wera, Chwaka, and Mokoton. Chwaka district, Oct. 4-Dec. 31, 332 cases, not included in previous reports.
At sea.....				Nov. 18-20: 1 fatal case on s. s. Bosnian, en route from Constantinople to Odessa.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 23.....	9	1	
Manaos.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 1.....	10	10	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Agua Piedra.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	2	
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....				Jan. 1-31, 1 case, 1 death.
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	25	16	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	56	30	Feb. 18-24, 16 cases. Mar. 15, still present.
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	1	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	.....	
<b>Senegal:</b>				
Dakar.....	Dec. 7.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	2	In September 2 deaths and in October 1 death not previously reported. Feb. 7, 1 case.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....	

**PLAGUE.**

<b>Afghanistan:</b>				
Tehehel-Bagdareh.....	Sept. 1-30.....	.....	.....	And vicinity 100 deaths daily. Present to Oct. 29.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Jan. 12-25.....	4	1	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	9	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Feb. 1.....	17	7	Year 1912: Cases, 21.
Santos.....	Dec. 1.....	2	2	
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Kiambu.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 21.....	2	.....	
Kisumu.....	Dec. 8-28.....	7	.....	
Mombasa.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 25.....	16	12	Free Nov. 18.
Nairobi.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 13.....	5	1	
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Teneriffe.....				
Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....	.....	5	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Iquique.....	Jan. 8-19.....	7	4	
Taltal.....	Oct. 22-28.....	3	.....	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 28, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	Jan. 17.....			Present and in vicinity.
Kulansu.....	do.....	3		International settlement of Amoy.
Hohow.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 15....	4	4	Total Jan. to Sept., 1912: Cases, 1,848; deaths, 1,728.
Manchuria.....	Dec. 14.....			Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun.
Pakhoi.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30		
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15....		2	Dec. 18, present in vicinity of the French settlement.
Swatow.....				Jan. 9, in vicinity.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java—				
Kediri.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4.....	406	377	
Madicoen.....	do.....	98	96	
Malang.....				Total year 1912: Cases, 1,477; deaths, 1,406, among natives including Pasoeroean Residency.
Pasoeroean Residency.....	do.....	736	731	
Surabaya.....	do.....	43	43	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	139	52	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	68	42	And vicinity, Jan. 1-Feb. 24: Cases, 123; deaths, 61; Mar. 15, still present.
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....				Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 884; deaths, 441. Jan. 1-Feb. 8: Cases, 43; deaths, 26.
Cairo.....	Dec. 30.....	1	1	Mar. 4, 1 fatal case.
Port Said.....	Dec. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 8.....	3	1	
<b>Provinces—</b>				
Assiout.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 1.....	5	3	
Behera.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12....	2	1	
Benisouef.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 2.....	4	2	
Charkieh.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-30.....	6	5	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 11....	8	5	
Galioubeh.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1	1	
Garbieh.....	Jan. 1-17.....	2	1	
Do.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 17....	3		
Girgeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	4	1	
Do.....	Dec. 21-25.....	1	1	
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	5	3	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	13	7	
Minieh.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 29....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	2	1	
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Kukuihaele.....	Jan. 11-31.....	2	2	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 22....	172	136	Mar. 13: Still present.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 15.....		105	
Madras.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 19-23.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	68	68	
<b>Provinces.....</b>				Total Oct. 27-Dec. 28: Cases, 25,212; deaths, 19,863.
Delhi.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	6,785	5,121	
Madras.....	do.....	1,833	1,337	
Bengal.....	do.....	60	59	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,269	1,025	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,844	6,001	
Punjab.....	do.....	952	709	
Burma.....	do.....	95	85	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	404	301	
Mysore.....	do.....	1,506	1,114	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,498	1,212	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 28, 1913—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India—Continued.</b>				
<b>Provinces—Continued.</b>				
Central India.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28....	70	60	
Rajputana.....	do.....	2,862	2,824	
Kashmir.....	do.....	3	1	
<b>Provinces.....</b>				Total Dec. 29-Feb. 1: Cases 21,707; deaths, 17,705.
Delhi.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 1....	28	21	
Bombay.....	do.....	2,589	1,917	
Madras.....	do.....	1,144	829	
Bengal.....	do.....	29	29	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	4,341	3,470	
United Provinces.....	do.....	10,041	8,524	
Punjab.....	do.....	872	719	
Burma.....	do.....	388	342	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	183	142	
Mysore.....	do.....	931	681	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	662	576	
Central India.....	do.....	16	10	
Rajputana.....	do.....	475	443	
Kashmir.....	do.....	7	1	
North West Provinces.....	do.....	1	1	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 16....	58	36	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Taiwa, (Formosa).....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 223; deaths, 185.
Mauritius.....	Oct. 11-Jan. 2....	226	147	
Morocco: Rabat.....	Nov. 1.....	3		Among the military.
<b>New Caledonia:</b>				
Numea.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 17....	8	5	
Do.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2....			7 cases with 2 deaths among Europeans, and 22 fatal cases among natives.
<b>Peru:</b>				
<b>Departments—</b>				
Ancachs.....	July 1-31.....	4		
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	3	Mollendo, Nov. 17-Jan. 12: Cases, 15; deaths, 4. Jan. 21, 2 cases, with 1 death.
Arequipa.....	July 1-31.....	7	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5	3	
Callao.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	Present in September; Dec. 2-Jan. 12: Cases, 7.
Ferrinbaf.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12....	1		
Ica.....	do.....	1		
Lambayeque.....	Dec. 2-22.....	7		Present in September.
Jayanca.....	do.....			Present.
Libertad.....	July 1-31.....	8	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	12	7	
Cosma.....	Dec. 2-22.....			Do.
Paijan.....	do.....			Do.
Salaverry.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12....	1		
San Pedro.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12....	27		
Trujillo.....	do.....	44		
Lima.....	July 1-31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2	Dec. 2-22: Cases, 2.
Piura.....				
Catacaos.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12....			Present.
Paita.....	do.....			Do.
Piura.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12....			Do.
Sulanna.....	Dec. 2-22.....			Do.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 8....	15	12	
Provinces.....				Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.
<b>Russia:</b>				
Don, territory.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 12....			In 6 localities. 38 cases, with 22 deaths.
Hutor Popova (estate).....	Nov. 1-15.....	20	12	Esaul district.
Moscow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11....	3	1	
<b>Transbaikal district—</b>				
Verneudinsk.....	Oct. 18-28.....	3	3	Near Nerchinsk.
Trans-Caspian Ty. Merv....	Dec. 9-21.....	29	29	Pneumonic.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 23, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia: Aden.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 17....	2		Present.
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21....			
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11		
Constantine.....	do.....	11		
Oran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	170	10	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	11	3	
Argentina: Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....		7	
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7....	3		
Fiume.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10....	2		
Moravia.....	Jan. 17-25.....	2		
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 1....	26		
Brazil:				
Para.....	do.....	2		
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15....		149	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Feb. 1....	27	10	
British Columbia: Vancouver.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 1....	2		
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	10	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	12		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	48		
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 1-28.....	9		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 22....	30		
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15....	8		
Windsor.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 1....	4		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 15....	121	1	
Quebec.....	do.....	32		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8....	22		
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 30....	3		Oct. 31, 1 case in vicinity.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 4-16.....			Present. Kulangsu, Jan. 12-25, #1 case.
An Kho.....	Jan. 4.....			Epidemic; 2 days' journey from Amoy.
Chungking.....	Nov. 3-Jan. 4.....			Present.
Dainy.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	1	
Hankow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	1		
Harbin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Hoihow.....	Jan. 3.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 15....	36	27	
Nanking.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 8.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 9....	23	118	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 1....	3		
Costa Rica: Limon.....	Feb. 1.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 4....	26	7	Jan. 5-11, 10 cases, with 5 deaths in the district, mainly in Samarang.
Samarang.....	Oct. 4-24.....	57	23	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 1....	753	161	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 18....	9	1	
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 4....	11	4	
Port Said.....	Dec. 3-31.....	1	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....		3	
Nantes.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 22....	3		
Paris.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22....	32	1	
Germany.....				Total: Nov. 24-30, 5 cases not included in report, p. 2231, vol. xxvii; Dec. 1-Mar. 1, 22 cases.
Breslau.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Jan. 10-25.....	2		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 1....	2	1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 1-4.....	1		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 9-15.....	15		
Sheffield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 2....	1		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 28, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Feb. 10.....	1	.....	Epidemic.
Patras.....	Mar. 10.....	.....	9	
Piræus.....	Jan. 1-31.....	16	.....	
Honduras: Trujillo.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 22.....	61	19	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....	.....	19	
Karachi.....	do.....	15	4	
Madras.....	do.....	26	5	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	11	3	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 23.....	3	3	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15.....	7	.....	
Turin.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 2.....	5	.....	
Japan.....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 14; deaths, 1.
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....	Year 1912: Cases, 4.
Taiwan (Formosa).....				From s. s. Pera from London via ports.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 1-13.....	2	.....	Feb. 16: Cases, 1,500 to 2,000, with 10 per cent of deaths, mainly along the western coast. Jan. 30-Feb. 16: Present in Aguerre, Cajame, Corral, Esperanza, Navojca, Fuga, and Tarin.
Mexico.....				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 9.....	.....	17	
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 16.....	.....	18	
Durango.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	117	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8.....	3	.....	
Juarez.....	Mar. 1.....	1	.....	
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2	.....	
Mexico.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 4.....	38	15	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 1.....	7	2	
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 21.....	4	.....	
Sonora—				
Agua Zarca.....	Jan. 30.....	2	.....	
Nogales.....	do.....	1	.....	
Veracruz.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 8.....	11	1	1 case imported from Pasco del Macho.
Netherlands: Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22-28.....	.....	1	
Newfoundland: St. John's.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1	.....	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Lima.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7.....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1	.....	
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Dec. 21.....	.....	.....	1 case removed from s. s. Mauban to the San Lazaro Hospital. Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 9 deaths, 0.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22.....	44	.....	
Roumania.....				Total, Oct. 1-31: Cases, 6.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Liban.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 4.....	2	.....	
Moscow.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 8.....	8	2	
Odessa.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 18.....	8	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 15.....	109	13	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 7.....	25	4	
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	Jan. 1-27.....	7	.....	
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 15-28.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-13.....	4	.....	
Servia: Belgrade.....	Dec. 22-28.....	2	.....	
Siam: Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 4.....	.....	5	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	.....	54	
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 8.....	.....	134	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	7	
Madrid.....	do.....	.....	34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	42	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Seville.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 31.....	.....	43	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 1.....	73	2	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 23, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.	Nov. 24-Feb. 8....	7	4	
Sweden: Stockholm.....	Oct. 8-21.....	3	.....	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	2	.....	
Basel.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 1....	27	.....	
Grisons.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1....	15	.....	
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 1....	69	11	
Turkey in Europe: Constanti-	Dec. 1-Feb. 22....	.....	127	
nople.				
Uruguay: Montevideo.....	Feb. 18.....	.....	.....	Present.
West Indies: Grenada.....	Mar. 10.....	.....	.....	Do.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Feb. 7....	22	3	

# **SANITARY LEGISLATION.**

---

## **STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

---

### **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

#### **Beriberi—Forbidding Use of Polished Rice in Government Institutions (Executive Order No. 24, Promulgated Apr. 26, 1912).**

Executive Order No. 37, series of 1910, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In view of the fact that the director of health has reported to the undersigned that for some years past considerable evidence has become available that beriberi is associated with the continuous consumption of white (polished) rice as a staple article of diet, and that at the recent meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which was held in Hongkong during January, 1912, this view has received further and more complete confirmation by investigators in Japan, China, French Indo-China, Siam, Netherlands India, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States, and, in view of the further fact that the incidence of beriberi has been markedly reduced in Philippine Government institutions where unpolished rice has been used exclusively, the use of polished rice in all public institutions, or by any employee or person who is furnished rice by the Government, is hereby forbidden.

"All insular, provincial, and municipal officials having control of public institutions, such as workshops, prisons, vessels, and so forth, and all employees and persons in charge of field parties, and so forth, to whom rice is furnished by the Government, are hereby directed to see that the provisions of this executive order are complied with in the institutions and by employees under their control.

"Any rice which contains less than four-tenths of 1 per cent of phosphorus pentoxide shall be regarded as polished rice.

"Whenever it is impossible to obtain unpolished rice, polished rice may be used, provided that an equal amount of mangoes is used instead of rice on alternate days. In such case, the official responsible for issuing the rice must satisfy himself that the mangoes are actually used instead of rice.

"Whenever in exceptional cases it is impossible to obtain unpolished rice or mangoes polished rice may be used. In such cases, provided that tiki tiki or an extract therefrom can be obtained, it shall be given with such rice under the directions of a physician. In any case where polished rice is used a report thereof shall be made immediately to the director of health, giving reasons therefor and the circumstances under which it was used."

#### **Infant Mortality—Creating a Committee to Investigate (Act No. 2116, Enacted Feb. 1, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** A committee of three members, to be appointed by the Governor General with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, is hereby created for the purpose of investigating the causes of the excessive infant mortality in the Philippine Islands and the methods which should be adopted to decrease it. The committee



shall be immediately organized and elect a chairman from among its members, and each member shall receive as compensation twenty pesos for each day of session actually attended by him: *Provided, however,* That if a Government officer is appointed on said committee he shall not receive the per diems provided for by this act.

SEC. 2. To be appointed a member of this committee it shall be necessary:

(a) To be a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States;

(b) To be a doctor or licentiate of medicine and surgery of some properly accredited medical college;

(c) To have practiced the medical profession in the Philippine Islands for five years at least or have been employed during the same time in the bureau of health, medical school, or bureau of science.

SEC. 3. The committee is hereby authorized to employ a secretary, who shall be a typewriter and a stenographer. The director of health shall furnish such additional subordinate personnel and such stationery and offices as may be necessary for the committee hereby created. The committee shall present to the Third Legislature, on or before its first regular session, a detailed report of its work and of its conclusions and recommendations in connection therewith. On the same date the committee shall dissolve and be relieved of its functions

SEC. 4. The sum of ten thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the chairman of the committee for the payment of the per diems and any other necessary expenses for carrying out the purpose of this act.

**Insane Persons—Care of, in Government Institutions (Act No. 2122, Enacted Feb. 1, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. The director of health shall have authority to inquire into the history and mental condition of all insane or alleged insane persons and require information relating to such persons; to make such regulations as may be necessary for the sanitary erection, maintenance, and repair of buildings in which the insane are quartered, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the public safety and for the general welfare and proper protection of all persons under treatment for insanity, whether such persons be under the care of public or private institutions or of their guardians or other persons in their homes.

SEC. 2. The director of health shall have authority to admit insane persons to any government hospital or other place for insane upon such terms as the secretary of the interior may have approved, and the money received on account of such patients shall be covered into the treasury as a credit to the appropriation for the bureau of health.

SEC. 3. Should the government hospitals or other places for the insane become so crowded that more persons can not be accommodated therein, or when for other reason it is desirable, the director of health shall be empowered to make contracts, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, with private institutions or persons for the care, custody, and treatment of persons coming within the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The director of health, in all cases where in his opinion it is for the public welfare or for the welfare of any person who in his judgment is insane, and when such person or the person having charge of the patient is opposed to his being taken to a hospital or other place for the insane, shall present, or cause to be presented, a petition to the court of first instance of the district wherein the person alleged to be insane is found, alleging that such person is insane, that it is for the welfare of the public or of the patient that he be taken to a suitable place for treatment, and praying the court to commit such person to a hospital or other place for the insane. The judge of the court of first instance shall cause not less than five days' notice to be given of the

date of the hearing of the petition to such alleged insane person or to the person having care of such alleged insane person, and to such of his relatives residing in the Province or the city of Manila as the judge may deem proper, and shall order the sheriff to produce the alleged insane person if able to attend on the hearing. If the judge finds, after due hearing, that the person in question is insane, and that his relatives are unable for any reason to take proper custody and care of the patient, he shall order his commitment to such hospital or other place for the insane as may be recommended by the director of health, and when it appears necessary or convenient he may appoint a guardian for him as provided in section five hundred and sixty of act numbered one hundred and ninety, entitled "An act providing a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands:" *Provided, however,* That when the court having jurisdiction is not in session, or in case of emergency, the director of health may confine, without detriment to the patient's legal status, any person believed by him to be insane in any Government hospital or other place; and if the confinement of such person shall involve the care of property or money belonging to or held in trust by him, the municipal president at the request of the provincial fiscal, or in the city of Manila the chief of police at the request of the city prosecuting attorney, shall take charge of such property and money pending the appointment of a guardian by the court; but the director of health shall institute or cause to be instituted the proceedings mentioned in this section within a reasonable time, in order that the court may determine the legal status of the patient.

It shall be the duty of the provincial fiscal, or in the city of Manila of the prosecuting attorney, to prepare the petition for the director of health and represent him in court when so requested by the director of health.

SEC. 5. The expense of sending an insane person to a hospital or other place for the insane, and of his maintenance therein, shall be paid by the guardian from the property of such insane person, if any there be, or by the person whose duty it is under Title VI, Book I, of the Civil Code, to care for such insane person. In all cases where the insane patient, or the person responsible for his support, is unable wholly or in part to pay the expenses of the patient's transportation to the hospital and return, or for his maintenance and care while at the hospital, the same, or such part thereof as may be due, shall be chargeable to the municipality in which the patient is a bona fide resident at the time of his commitment: *Provided,* That such expense may be a charge against the bureau of health upon the order of the Governor General.

SEC. 6. The director of health may appoint a board of insanity, consisting of two or more duly qualified physicians, when requested by a court of competent jurisdiction, whenever in his opinion there exists a reasonable doubt as to the mental condition of a patient confined in any hospital or other place for the insane, public or private, for the purpose of inquiring into the mental condition of such person, which board shall render a written report thereon to the court or to the director of health as the case may be.

SEC. 7. When, in the opinion of the director of health, any patient in any Government hospital or other place for the insane is temporarily or permanently cured, or may be released without danger, he may discharge such patient, and shall notify the judge of the court of first instance who ordered the commitment, in case the patient is confined by order of the court.

SEC. 8. When, in the opinion of the municipal president, insane persons constitute a menace to the safety of others, or are in danger of committing serious injury to themselves, or when the conduct of suspected insane patients is such as to call for immediate restraint, he shall provide for the proper custody of such person and report such facts immediately to the director of health.

SEC. 9. Within the meaning of this act, insanity is a manifestation, in language or conduct, of disease or defect of the brain, or a more or less permanently diseased or

disordered condition of the mentality, functional or organic, and characterized by perversion, inhibition, or disordered function of the sensory or of the intellectual faculties, or by impaired or disordered volition.

**Insane Persons—Commitment of to Government Institutions (Regulation Director of Health Promulgated Mar. 27, 1912).**

REGULATION 1. District health officers, medical inspectors, and other employees concerned are expected to become thoroughly conversant with the provisions of act 2122, upon which these regulations are based, and ignorance of the provisions thereof will not be accepted as an excuse for any action taken under these regulations alone.

**BUILDINGS, AND CARE OF INSANE.**

REG. 2. District health officers in the Provinces and medical inspectors in the city of Manila, shall, immediately upon receipt of these regulations, inspect within their districts all institutions or places wherein insane persons are confined, quartered, or maintained, and shall submit immediately to the director of health a report showing:

- (a) The sanitary condition of such institution or place.
- (b) The number of insane confined or maintained therein.
- (c) The provisions made for the sanitary maintenance of such insane in said institution or place—toilets, bathing facilities, etc.
- (d) The clothing provided and the quantity and quality of food served to all insane persons confined or maintained therein.
- (e) The methods used to prevent the insane, or violently insane, from injuring themselves and of escaping and injuring other insane or the public; pointing out defects with regard to—
  - (a) Location, construction, and maintenance of buildings with reference to sanitation.
  - (b) Insanitary and unsuitable conditions with regard to the care, maintenance, or confinement of insane persons therein.

REG. 3. The inspection and report provided for in regulation 2 shall hereafter be made semiannually in June and December of each year, the report for each semi-annual inspection to be in the hands of the director of health by not later than July 5 and January 5 for the half year immediately preceding.

REG. 4. No buildings in which insane persons are confined or are to be confined shall be erected, changed, or repaired until the plans therefor shall have been approved by the director of health.

**RATES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INSANE AT SAN LAZARO INSANE HOSPITAL AT MANILA.**

REG. 5. The terms upon which insane or apparently insane persons shall be admitted to Government institutions are as follows: For maintenance in ward, ₱25 per month; for maintenance in private room, ₱2 per day and upward, according to character of room.

**COMMITMENT OF INSANE IN THE PROVINCES.**

REG. 6. Insane persons, with their consent, or with the consent of their guardians, may be admitted to an institution for the insane without an order of the court. In such cases, due application, with the necessary consents attached, will be forwarded to the director of health by the district health officer, who will certify whether or not the responsible persons are able to pay the cost of transporting the patient to the institution and of his maintenance therein. If the responsible persons are unable to pay, such cost will be charged or disposed of as provided for in regulation 11.

No such cases will be sent to an institution for the insane without the approval of the director of health first had.

REG. 7. In all cases where it is for the public welfare or for the welfare of any person who is insane, and when such persons, or the person having charge of the patient, is opposed to his being taken to a hospital or other place for the insane, the district health officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the facts, forward a full statement of the necessities of the case to the director of health. If the latter shall approve, he will recommend an institution or place for the confinement of the insane person, and the district health officer shall then request the provincial fiscal to present the proper petition to the court of first instance alleging that the person is insane and praying that such person be committed to the institution designated by the director of health.

In cases of emergency, or if the court is not in session, the district health officer shall so inform the director of health and state the necessity which he believes justifies immediate action, at the same time recommending a place where such insane persons should, temporarily, be confined. Should the confinement be ordered by the director of health, the district health officer will immediately request the provincial fiscal to make the necessary petition to the court when it shall next convene, and in the meantime he shall forward to the director of health the full statement of the necessities and facts of the case, called for in the first paragraph of this regulation.

REG. 8. The district health officer shall make inquiry, and if it be within his knowledge that the confinement of an insane person involves the care of property or money, he shall so notify the provincial fiscal immediately in writing.

#### COMMITMENT OF INSANE IN MANILA.

REG. 9. All insane persons or alleged insane persons who are reported to medical inspectors in charge of city districts shall be immediately examined by them, and if they have reason to believe that such persons are actually insane, they shall call in consultation a medical officer of the bureau of health, and if they jointly believe such person to be insane and one who should be restrained, they shall, with the consent of such insane person, request the police department to transfer him to the Hospicio de San Jose and immediately report the facts in writing to the director of health.

If cases are reported after office hours, or if a medical inspector is absent from his station, they shall be immediately reported to station J, central office, and the medical officer on duty there will, after examination, if he believes such person to be insane and that restraint is necessary, request the police department to send such insane person to the Hospicio de San Jose, and as soon as practicable thereafter, and invariably within a period of 24 hours, shall call in consultation a medical officer of the bureau of health, and they shall render the report provided for above.

REG. 10. In all cases where it is for the public welfare, or for the welfare of any person who is insane, and when such person, or the person having charge of the patient, is opposed to his being taken to a hospital or other place for the insane, the medical inspector shall, in such cases, request another medical officer of the bureau of health to examine such person with him, and if they jointly believe such persons to be insane, they shall immediately report the facts to the assistant director of health, who will request the prosecuting attorney of the city of Manila to prepare a petition to the court of first instance, praying the court to commit such person to the Hospicio de San José, if the person is a bona fide resident of the city of Manila, or to the San Lazaro Hospital, if he is a resident of the Provinces. If the court having jurisdiction is not in session, any two medical inspectors of the bureau of health are hereby authorized to request the commitment of such person to a police station, provided that such case may be suitably cared for at such a station, until the facts can be brought to the attention of the court. If such person can not be suitably taken care of in a police station, this fact should be immediately reported to the director of health.

**EXPENSE OF DELIVERING INSANE AT A DESIGNATED HOSPITAL.**

**REG. 11.** The cost of transporting insane persons to an institution and for their maintenance therein, is provided for by law, as follows:

1. By the guardian from the estate of the insane person.
2. By the person whose duty it is under Title IV, Book I of the Civil Code (to be named).
3. If the above are unable to pay the expenses wholly or in part, by the municipality in which the patient is a bona fide resident at the time of his confinement.

**GENERAL.**

**REG. 12.** In no case is any employee of the bureau of health authorized to incur expense in transporting or maintaining insane persons except upon an order of the director of health.

**REG. 13.** Any person in charge of any institution or place in which insane, or alleged insane, persons are confined, and any district health officer or medical inspector, who has any doubt as to whether any person confined in such institution or place is insane, shall immediately notify the director of health of the facts in the case.

**REG. 14.** Medical inspectors and district health officers, in their respective districts, shall examine insane persons confined in institutions other than the San Lazaro Hospital in Manila at least once each month and submit a report to the director of health as to whether or not, in their opinion, any of such persons so confined may be safely released. If any persons are recommended for release, information should be furnished as to whether such person is under sentence.

**REG. 15.** All employees or other persons having knowledge of any facts involving in any way the improper detention, care, treatment, or confinement of insane or alleged insane persons, shall report such facts immediately to the director of health.

**REG. 16.** The attention of medical officers of the bureau of health is especially directed to the fact that the accommodations for the care of insane in the Philippine Islands are limited, and that for the present only such cases should be recommended for admission to an insane hospital as may be violent or a serious menace to others, and for whom, in order to be reasonably safe, restraint under skilled control is urgently necessary.

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

---

### **ALEXANDRIA, VA.**

#### **Meat—Inspection of (ordinance adopted July 23, 1912).**

**SEC. 24.** It shall be the duty of the deputy health officer to inspect all cattle to be used as food by the citizens of Alexandria, Va., at the time of slaughter, and no meats shall be offered for sale in the city that have not been properly tagged or stamped by the deputy health officer. This law does not apply to meats that have been regularly inspected and properly stamped by the Federal authorities. The deputy health officer shall inspect all the slaughter houses where live stock is killed to be used as food by the citizens of Alexandria, and the owners of such houses as are found to be sanitary shall be issued a permit to slaughter, outside the present corporate limits, small live stock such as calves, sheep, and lambs for such purposes on every day in the week except Sunday. The board of health shall designate a well-equipped slaughter house, conveniently located outside the present corporate limits, where all cattle, with the exception of those under Federal supervision, to be used as food by the citizens of Alexandria, shall be killed. Said board of health shall also designate four days in each week when such stock may be killed, allotting not less than five hours each day for such purposes, and permitting as much extra time in days and hours as may be arranged between the butchers and inspectors. Any live stock or meats or other articles of food condemned by the health officer or deputy health officer as unfit for food shall be properly marked and disposed of as he or they may direct. Any violation of these rules and regulations shall subject the offender to a fine of from five to twenty dollars for each offense.

### **BAYONNE, N. J.**

#### **(Rabies)—Prevention of the Spread of (Regulations Board of Health Adopted June 20, 1912).**

**Sec. 60.** Every animal that shows symptoms of rabies or that has been exposed to such disease or any animal that has bitten a person shall be at once tied and confined in some secure place for such a period of time as to show that such animal is or is not rabid, and any person who has been bitten by a dog shall notify at once the board of health, so that said dog shall be put under observation. A description of the dog and the name of the owner or keeper shall be procured when possible. It shall be the duty of the owner or keeper of a dog that has bitten a person to at once surrender said dog to the board of health for inspection and observation, and such dog shall be returned to the person from whom the same shall have been received if found not rabid, and if found rabid to be destroyed. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$10.

# **BELLEVUE, OHIO.**

## **Barbers and Barber Shops (Regulation Board of Health Adopted Mar. 20, 1912.)**

**SECTION 1.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall keep said barber shop at all times in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

**SEC. 2.** No person shall use any barber shop as a sleeping room or dormitory.

**SEC. 3.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall supply running hot and cold water and shall use hot water tanks for no other purpose than that of heating water.

**SEC. 4.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall sterilize all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, needles, clippers, shears, forceps, and other metal instruments in an approved manner, after every separate use thereof.

**SEC. 5.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall use a separate and clean towel for every customer and shall, while serving said customer, wear a washable apron or coat.

**SEC. 6.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall use alum or other material to stop the flow of blood, in powdered or liquid form only.

**SEC. 7.** No barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall use sponges or powder puffs.

**SEC. 8.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall cleanse his hands immediately before serving each customer.

**SEC. 9.** Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall post a copy of this title in a conspicuous place in said barber shop.

**SEC. 10.** No barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall shave customers when the surface to be shaven is inflamed or broken out or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup and lather brush for his individual use.

**SEC. 11.** No barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin.

**SEC. 12.** No person suffering from venereal disease or other communicable disease shall act as a barber.

# **CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

## **Milk—Production, Care, and Sale.**

### **DAIRY STABLES AND PASTURAGE (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 17, 1912).**

It shall be unlawful for any milk dealer to send or bring into the city, or have in his possession, milk from cows that are not kept in well-ventilated stables, or which are in a cramped condition, or which are kept in stalls less than 3 feet in width per cow, or which are confined in a stable or shed in which hot distillery or starch waste is used as feed.

The board of health, whenever it may deem necessary, shall cause to be vacated any stable or stables, or other places where cows are kept for the production of milk or its by-products to be used for sale in such city which shall, on inspection by said health officer or his assistants, be found to be unfit for the purposes of a dairy, or not plentifully supplied with wholesome water. No person shall offer, or have for sale, in the city of Cincinnati, any milk from cows that have not been put upon and had the use of good wholesome and sufficient pasturage at least 12 hours in every 24 hours during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October of each year, and during the remaining months of the year the cows shall be exercised in a lot or grounds sufficient for that purpose at least 4 hours in every 24 hours when the weather will permit.

The board of health may revoke the permit of any milk dealer for violation of the laws, ordinances, or regulations of the board concerning dairies, milk, milk dealers, or dairy products.

**MILK WAGONS TO BEAR NAME OF OWNER (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 17, 1912).**

Every person offering milk for sale from a wagon shall be required to have painted on both sides of said wagon, in a conspicuous place, the name in full of the owner thereof, the number of his permit, and the exact location of his dairy, with street and number in full; or, if located on a road, pike, or unnumbered street, the name of same in full; and all in letters not less than 2 inches in size, under penalty of being fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or being imprisoned not more than 60 days, or both.

**NAMES OF DAIRYMEN TO BE POSTED BY THOSE OFFERING MILK FOR SALE (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 17, 1912).**

All grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen, from whom the milk on sale was obtained, posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale.

**VENDORS OF MILK TO OBTAIN PERMITS (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

Each and every person, firm, or corporation vending milk in the city of Cincinnati, unless said milk is sold to be drunk upon the premises where sold, is required to obtain a permit therefor annually from the health officer of the city of Cincinnati. Such permit shall be revocable at any time by the board of health.

No such permit shall be issued until after an examination has been made as to the sanitary condition of the place where such milk is sold, and of the dairy or milk depot from which said milk has been obtained, and a certificate has been filed with the health department to the effect that the care and treatment of such milk and the sanitary condition of the place where such milk is sold and of the dairy or milk depot from which said milk is obtained are such as to insure the delivery of no impure, adulterated, unwholesome milk or milk liable to carry disease.

**SKIMMED MILK OFFERED FOR SALE TO BE KEPT IN PAINTED AND LABELED CONTAINERS (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

No dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless the cans or other receptacles containing such milk shall have the entire outside thereof painted a bright red and kept so painted at all times while in use for such purpose.

PAR. 2. Such cans or other receptacles shall also have painted on the outside thereof, not less than 6 inches from the top of such cans or other receptacles, the words "skimmed milk" in plain black letters not less than 3 inches in height and 1 inch in width on two sides thereof.

PAR. 3. Provided, however, that these regulations shall not apply to skimmed milk sold in bottles. In such cases the words "skimmed milk" shall be printed, stamped, or painted clearly and legibly on the cap closing such bottles.



**MILK CONTAINERS TO BE SECURELY CAPPED, SEALED, OR TIGHTLY COVERED  
(REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

No person or dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer in milk, except such as may sell for consumption upon the premises where sold, shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, or cream in quantities of less than 1 gallon unless the same be kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, sold, or delivered in sanitary transparent glass bottles, or such other receptacles of a similar character as may be approved by this board, the same to be sealed with a suitable cap or stopper.

The said bottles or other receptacles shall be sealed immediately after the filling of same, which filling and sealing shall only be done in a milk house or creamery, the sanitary condition of which has been approved by this board.

PAR. 2. No person, dealer, servant, or agent of such a dealer shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product in quantities exceeding 1 gallon, unless the can or receptacle containing the same is securely sealed by lock and chain, wire, or other contrivance equally efficient: *Provided, however,* That the persons or dealers engaged exclusively in the wholesale delivery or sale of milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product from wagons not carrying milk in bottles, may deliver the same from unsealed, but tightly covered, cans or receptacles, the covers of which must not be perforated: *And provided further,* That said wagon or wagons shall have upon both sides, inscribed conspicuously in plain letters not less than 3 inches in height, the words "wholesale delivery."

PAR. 3. No person shall transfer any milk from one can, bottle, or receptacle into another can, bottle, or receptacle on any street, alley, or thoroughfare, or upon a delivery wagon or other vehicle, or in any exposed place in the city of Cincinnati, except in a milk house or creamery, the sanitary condition of which has been approved by this board.

PAR. 4. No person shall remove from any dwelling, in which exists any case of communicable disease, any bottles or other receptacles which have been or which are to be used for containing or storing milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, sour milk, whey, cream, or other milk product, except with permission of the board of health.

**SALE OF MILK ABOVE 50° F. PROHIBITED (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

No person shall, within the city of Cincinnati, sell, exchange, deliver, or otherwise dispose of for human food any milk the temperature of which is above 50° F.

PAR. 2. All milk the temperature of which shall be found on examination or test to be above 50° F. shall be confiscated, forfeited, and immediately destroyed by or under the direction of the health officer or food inspector.

**MILK CONTAINING SEDIMENT TO BE CONFISCATED (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

All milk showing a perceptible sediment in the receptacle in which the same is contained shall, by the health officer, or his assistants and inspectors, be confiscated or denatured.

STABLES FOR MILK COWS—REGULATION OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED  
JULY 24, 1912).

All barns used for the stabling or housing of milk cows shall be of a size sufficient to provide not less than 500 cubic feet of air space for each cow.

(b) All such barns used for the stabling or housing of milk cows must be ventilated and supplied with fresh air direct from the outside of the building, by vents having an area of at least 90 square inches for each 10 cows.

(c) All barns used for the stabling or housing of milk cows shall be equipped with windows having clear glass area equal to 4 square feet for each cow.

(d) All roofs over dairy barns and appurtenances must be maintained in a water-tight condition.

(e) The feed and grain room must not be directly connected with the cow stable, unless the same be separated by means of a solid air-tight partition and self-closing doors.

(f) In no case shall a hayloft, feed or grain room be constructed or permitted to be used over a barn or stable in which milk cows are stabled or housed, unless the floors of said loft, feed or grain room be made of two thicknesses of tongued and grooved flooring boards, with one thickness of best building paper between the thicknesses of the floor, or constructed of such other material as may be approved by the board of health.

(g) The boiler room shall not be directly connected with the barn in which cows are housed or stabled.

(h) The barn used for housing and stabling of milk cows shall not be used for housing or stabling of any animals other than milk cows.

*Milk houses.*—All dairies must be provided with a milk and bottling room, preferably detached and in a separate building, and at least 12 feet distant from the barn in which cows are stabled or housed.

Provided, however, that said milk and bottling rooms may be semidetached when separated from the barn in which cows are stabled or housed by a receiving room, which shall have a floor area of at least 144 square feet and a height of 8 feet in the clear, and shall have outside window surface equal to one-seventh of the floor area. The door opening between the stable and receiving room shall be equipped with self-closing door or doors.

(b) All receiving milk and bottling rooms shall have a smoothly cemented floor, properly drained and cement wainscot around all walls at least 4 feet high.

All other exposed wall and ceiling surfaces shall be of matched and dressed boards, painted with two coats of best oil and lead paint, or constructed in such other manner and of material as may be approved by the board of health.

(c) All milk and bottling rooms shall be equipped with a sanitary tray in two compartments, with fresh-water supply and waste connection, a sterilized bottle filler and racks for bottles or cans.

*Wash rooms.*—All dairy barns shall be equipped with at least one sanitary washstand with hot and cold water supply and adequate drainage.

*Manure pits.*—All pits or vaults used for the deposit of manure shall be located at least 50 feet distant from any of the buildings provided for herein.

*Employees.*—Persons affected with tuberculosis or any other communicable disease shall not, knowingly, be employed in or about any dairy premises or in handling the of milk or any other dairy product.

*Cows.*—All cows shall be kept clean; the hair on flanks, and immediately over the spine to a point above the front shoulders, shall be clipped and kept short.

**SALE OF MILK PRODUCTS MADE FROM THE MILK OF SLOP-FED COWS PROHIBITED  
(REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

No person by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, or deliver any butter, cheese, or other milk or dairy product made from milk taken from cows fed either in whole or in part on wet distillery waste, starch waste, or any substance or mixture to which wet distillery waste or starch waste has been added.

**COVERED MILK PAILS REQUIRED (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24,  
1912).**

It is hereby ordered that the use of uncovered milking pails, meaning thereby less than seven-eighths covering for the top surface be, and the same is hereby, declared unlawful.

And it is further ordered that the use of such uncovered milking pails be punishable and punished according to law.

**SLOP FEEDING OF MILCH COWS PROHIBITED (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED  
JULY 24, 1912).**

No person or dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such dealer in milk, shall give, furnish, sell, offer for sale, exchange, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, butter-milk, sour milk, whey, or cream from cows fed either in whole or in part on wet distillery waste, starch waste, or any substance or mixture to which wet distillery waste or starch waste has been added.

PAR. 2. Upon it appearing to the satisfaction of the board of health that any person has violated the above regulation, his permit to vend milk shall be revoked.

**MILK COWS TO BE CERTIFIED AS FREE FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES  
(REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

All dairymen selling milk in this city shall furnish this board with a certificate from a licensed veterinarian, showing that the cows furnishing milk, brought within the city limits to be sold or otherwise disposed of for human food, are free from tuberculosis or other dangerous diseases.

**PASTEURIZATION OR TUBERCULIN TESTING REQUIRED (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH  
ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 11, 1912).**

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer to sell, or have in his possession for the purpose of selling or giving to any person, or persons, in the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, milk or cream which has not been pasteurized as hereinafter required.

PAR. 2. Milk and cream shall be deemed pasteurized within the meaning of this regulation if the same shall have been heated to a temperature of not less than 140° F., and held at that temperature for not less than 30 minutes. The health officer of the board of health or his assistants shall be empowered to inspect the process of pasteurization, and the premises, apparatus, and conditions under which same is done. The pasteurization of milk or cream otherwise than according to the methods and processes approved by the city health officer shall not be deemed a compliance within the provisions of this regulation.

PAR. 3. The above described pasteurization shall be required in all cases except where such milk and cream is obtained from dairies in which all of the animals have been proved free from tuberculosis by the tuberculin test and physical examinations, and have been branded and the tuberculous animals removed as hereinafter provided.

PAR. 4. That all tuberculin testing be done under the direct supervision of the board of health and the same be performed only by a recognized veterinarian or State or Federal authorities; all test sheets to be forwarded immediately to the health officer of the city of Cincinnati for approval.

PAR. 5. Tested cattle to be branded by a burnt brand on the hoof or a tattoo on the inner surface of the ear or a self-retaining button in the ear.

PAR. 6. All animals proved to be tuberculous by the tuberculin test to be immediately removed from the herd and the premises properly disinfected, and no cattle are to be added to the herd until they have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test.

PAR. 7. No milk or its by-products of any cow showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis or other communicable diseases shall be sold as human food in any form in the city of Cincinnati. (B. H. Reg. No. 72. Passed Sept. 11, 1912.)

### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

#### **Bathrooms and Water-closets Not to be Used for Other Than Toilet Purposes.** (Ordinance Adopted May 1, 1912).

SEC. 39. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owning, controlling, or having charge of any bathroom or water-closet room, to cause or permit any person to sleep in, or to prepare or eat any lunch or other meal in any such room, or to use any such room as a sitting room, cloak room, or eating room, or for any purpose other than toilet purposes.

### MANILA, P. I.

#### **Building Regulations—Size of Courtyards and Light Wells.** (Ordinance No. 169, Enacted Apr. 2, 1912).

SECTION 1. Section two hundred and twenty-nine of the revised ordinances, as amended by ordinance one hundred and thirty-nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 229. *Measurement and size of courts, and so forth.*—Courtyards and light wells shall be measured in the clear of all projections into them, with the exception of roof leaders, wall coping, sills, or fire escapes, not exceeding one and twenty-one hundredths meters in width. The minimum size of a court for a one-story building shall be six square meters; for a two-story building, nine square meters; for a three-story building, twelve square meters; and for a four-story building, twenty square meters. No court, courtyard, or light well shall be less than two meters in width for a one or two story building, nor less than three meters in width for a three or four story building: *Provided*, That where the first story of a building is used for business purposes only, the upper story or stories being for dwelling purposes, the space occupied by the first story may conform to the requirements prescribed for business buildings, except that no court or light well shall be less than that herein prescribed, but the upper stories must conform to the requirements for buildings used for domestic purposes."

---

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication  
may be procured from the SUPERINTEND-  
ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing  
Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy

---

