

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVIII.

JANUARY 24, 1913.

No. 4.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

The outbreak of cerebrospinal meningitis that has been in progress during the last six or eight weeks does not seem to be extending into new territory to any considerable extent. From reports received it is known that localities in the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and southern Illinois have been involved. If the disease has been epidemic in other States, the fact has not as yet been made known.

Sporadic cases of cerebrospinal meningitis occur almost continually throughout the country. Only occasionally does the disease become acutely epidemic, and, starting from one or more foci, have a tendency to spread over considerable territory. Last year the center of the outbreak was in Texas, and the disease spread into Oklahoma and neighboring States. This year the center of the epidemic has appeared to be in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and southern Illinois. From the course the disease has taken it is expected that the present epidemic will soon be under control.

PLAGUE.

THE RELATION BETWEEN TRAFFIC AND THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.¹

By W. C. RUCKER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Sanitary science in the ultimate analysis resolves itself into a defense against the animal and vegetable forms of life which produce disease in man. It is a manifestation of the law of the survival of the fittest through the erection of bulwarks of one sort and another against those agencies which will exterminate man if man does not control them. All nature is at war one with the other. Each species has its natural enemies. Man in particular has been assailed since the beginning of time by a myriad of hostile lower-life forms,

¹ Read before the joint session of Sections V and VII, Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1912.

and it is to the constant whetting of the wits in this struggle for supremacy that he owes the development of his superior intelligence.

With the dawn of reason came traffic, and man as the only animal that sells and barter has been obliged to erect special barriers to prevent his vegetable and animal foes from attacking him through the avenue of commercial intercourse. Disease, which, after all, is but an outward and visible presentment of this never-ceasing battle, has always been recognized as the constant companion of commerce, and of no disease in particular is this more true than of plague. Who can doubt that at some remote age plague was confined to some small valley, from which it has been carried to all parts of the globe by the roads of trade "which lead you o'er the world?" What galley seeking Cornish tin brought the first plague rat to England just as the Ark of the Covenant carried the disease to the Philistines?

The relation of traffic to the spread of bubonic plague is a simple equation, the one being to the other directly as the opportunity which traffic affords for the spread of rats from plague foci. It may therefore be taken as axiomatic that if we would prevent traffic from spreading plague we must concentrate our efforts on the prevention of the migration of rodents in traffic. If we successfully control the peregrinations of the murinæ we will control the spread of plague, because for all practical purposes man may be disregarded as a great factor in the grand tactics of plague. It is true that human pneumonic plague has been held responsible for certain outbreaks, and it is also a fact that verminous persons suffering from the septicemic form of the disease have acted as infection nidi, but these are local matters only and bear no vital relation to the world-spread of plague. Plague usually passes from rats to man, not from man to rats.

It were better that the sanitary authorities had constant and accurate information as to the existence of rodent plague in the various ports, but unfortunately such knowledge is not always obtainable, or is perhaps obtained too late to prevent an exodus of the disease from a previously unrecognized focus of rodent plague. The measure then is obvious—let there be a world-wide embargo on rats. Let no rat take passage on any ship whatsoever, and if at the port of destination any rat is found on board, the penalty which he shall suffer is death. Every ship-borne rat must be regarded as a potential enemy not only to the life but also to the prosperity of man. Emphasis may be laid on the ship-borne rat because the overland spread of plague is not of material influence on the end result. Plague does not follow the caravan routes by reason of the transportation of rats; in fact, it is more than probable that verminous persons act as disseminating agents in such a situation; the carriage of infected rodents by freight trains undoubtedly does occasionally occur, but these are matters of minor consideration in the universal spread of plague in which the chief agent is the ship-borne rat.

We have laid too much stress in the past on the human passenger, and we have paid too little attention to the rodent passenger. It is futile to examine and detain persons who have been exposed to plague infection and to neglect rodents which actually have the disease. It is equally absurd to quarantine against passengers from infected ports and to permit the landing of rats from ports which are considered safe merely because plague has not been reported from them. There is only one policy which we can logically pursue; that is to regard all ship-borne rats as elements of danger and to prevent their entering or leaving ships, and to confine our operations against passengers to the prevention of embarkation by persons actually suffering from the disease or in a verminous condition. It is time that there was a revision of the regulations of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris to meet the present-day interpretation of the method of the dissemination of bubonic plague. It is the plague rat which we must prevent from taking passage, and we should not confine our attention to the human passenger.

The first element in preventing rats from entering ships is a rat-proof water front. This is not only a matter of importance in relation to the spread of plague by traffic; it is also an insurance against the fire and destruction losses which rodents cause. Rat-free vessels need not be obliged to breast-off from rat-proof, rat-free wharves. This facilitates the handling of cargo, because vessels may then discharge at the dock on one side and to lighters on the other.

It is equally necessary that vessels be prevented by other means from receiving rats while tied up to the wharf and from discharging them under similar conditions. For this purpose the use of proper rat guards on mooring lines is to be recommended, care being taken that the guards are always perpendicular to the line, and that they are of sufficient diameter to prevent rats from leaping over them. It is entirely practical to construct a wharf and vessel in such a way that rats will be captured almost as soon as they get on them. For this purpose, when the dock is built, or the ship is laid down, suitable runways, which will entice the rats, should be installed. By means of swing doors, which operate from a platform, it is very easy to capture all the rats on board of a ship, or on a dock, in this way. The rats are imprisoned in the runways and can at any convenient time be driven by smoke or other means into a common chamber, the doors of which can be shut, and the rodents asphyxiated.

It is not, however, practicable at the present time to secure an immediate world-wide adoption of the measures above referred to. This is a matter for the coming years, one demanding and deserving our careful and continuous labors. In the meantime, the periodic fumigation of ships for the purpose of killing the rats thereon is a most desirable measure. This may be accomplished by the use of

sulphur dioxide, produced by the old pot and pan method, or injected by one of the various types of machines devised for this purpose. The corrosive effect of this gas, however, and the deterioration which it produces on fine fabrics, are serious objections to its frequent use, particularly upon vessels of the finer type. Carbon monoxide has been successfully used for this purpose, and recently the United States Public Health Service has adopted a special apparatus for this purpose. If the larger steamships could be induced to install this apparatus on board, and to use it themselves at frequent intervals, many of the difficulties of the eradication of the ship-borne rat could be overcome. Just one point about the fumigation of ships to kill rats. No portion of the vessel should be overlooked. Lifeboats should be swung out, and any rats contained therein should be driven out with live steam. Unless such measures are enforced with the greatest care, a few rats remain in spite of repeated fumigations.

In conclusion, it may be stated that where trade will go, there rats will go, and where rats will go, there plague will go. The relation between traffic and the spread of bubonic plague, therefore, resolves itself into the relation between traffic and the spread of rats. If this murine enemy of man can be banished from the highways of the world—if his isolation from the human species can be made complete and lasting—then shall we have won the victory over plague. That such a culmination will crown the labors of the working, teaching, sanitarians of to-day is not beyond the bounds of possibility; but we must work and we must teach, and we must by wise rules and regulations bring about an antipathy toward the rat which is greater than the present antipathy toward the snake. We must inculcate the lesson that the rat is the most expensive animal which man maintains, and that the limitation of this species, its isolation from the dwelling place of man, and the control of its migrations are as important from an economic as from a humanitarian standpoint.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

ITS PRACTICE AND RESULTS IN MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

By CARROLL FOX, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

As the medical inspection of school children is such an important branch of a modern health organization in all civilized countries, it might be considered by many an exaggeration to state that it is even more important in the Philippine Islands than elsewhere. And yet it is believed that this statement can truly be made, for even in Manila, where doctors are numerous a great majority of the poor people will never consult one under any circumstances; and again there are entire Provinces without any physician except the

district health officer, who is an official of the Bureau of Health. The ignorance on sanitary matters shown by the poorer classes is probably more marked than in many other parts of the world, and if there is added to this the fatalistic view so often taken there is present a cause for many diseases or deaths which might be avoided by proper supervision.

One of the difficulties in the medical inspection of schools in other places is due to the fact that the scope of the health department is not sufficiently broad. It is easy to require the school children to submit to an examination and to make recommendations relative to treatment, but there the matter is apt to drop. In the Philippine Islands, however, the bureau of health, with its system of hospitals and dispensaries, is enabled not only to make inspections and recommendations but to administer the necessary treatment to worthy cases as well.

In Manila special attention is paid to the teeth of the school children and many of them receive treatment in the free dental clinic established by the bureau of health in the dispensary of the Philippine General Hospital.

To show to what extent the children are taking advantage of the dispensaries of the bureau of health to have their ailments treated, it may be said that since the beginning of the present school year (June, 1912) to date (November, 1912) 556 school children have been furnished relief.

The following are the statistics for the school year ended March 29, 1912, in the city of Manila:

Total number of examinations made.....	12, 320
Diseases encountered:	
Mumps.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	137
Scabies.....	176
Favus.....	19
Pediculosis, no live pediculi.....	45
Adenoids.....	84
Tonsils hypertrophied.....	1, 126
Conjunctivitis acute.....	277
Trachoma.....	486
Myopia.....	220
Blind, one eye.....	21
Defects of hearing—	
Defective hearing.....	567
Deaf, one ear.....	31
Adenitis, tubercular.....	140
Tinea.....	649
Dental caries.....	2, 414
Bodily deformities.....	23
Bronchitis.....	677
Total number of physical defects found.....	7, 095
Total number referred to hospitals or dispensaries of the bureau of health for treatment.....	2, 474

Now that some of the Provinces have organized under act 2156 to form sanitary divisions, with a physician in each division working under a district health officer and with sufficient money to purchase drugs and defray other necessary expenses, the bureau of health is extending the advantages of this examination to pupils studying in the provincial schools. Such a procedure is much needed and should result in great benefit, not only in improving their actual physical condition, but at the same time in instructing them along the lines of right living. The education of the younger generation will cause a pronounced and permanent improvement of health conditions throughout the islands.

The regulations governing the inspection of school children in Manila will be found on page 202.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Dec. 1-31):			Ohio (Dec. 1-31):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Bond	1		Allen	1	
Bureau	35		Butler	9	
Cook	6		Clark	1	
Hancock	3		Cuyahoga	12	
Kankakee	1		Franklin	3	
Kane	2		Hamilton	1	
Kendall	2		Hardin	4	
La Salle	38		Lucas	30	
McLean	4		Muskingum	32	
Mason	1		Seneca	38	
Peoria	1				
Putnam	3		Total	131	
Vermilion	3				
Whiteside	21		Oklahoma (Nov. 1-30):		
Will	1		Counties—		
Belgium village	1		Caddo	4	
Total	123		Creek	5	
Kansas (Dec. 1-31):			Jackson	12	
Counties—			Tillman	1	
Atchison	1		Wagoner	1	
Chautauqua	1		Total	23	
Cherokee	7		Pennsylvania (entire State):		
Decatur	1		Sept. 1-30		19
Graham	2		Oct. 1-31		4
Kiowa	3				
Montgomery	1		South Dakota (Sept. 1-30):		
Osborne	4		Counties—		
Wyandotte	5		Aurora	3	
Total	25		Brown	7	
Maryland, exclusive of the city			Clark	1	
of Baltimore (Dec. 1-31):			Grant	2	
Counties—			Hand	1	
Allegany	7		Total	14	
Garrett	2		Grand total	325	23
Total	9				

District of Columbia Report for December, 1912.

The health officer of the District of Columbia reported that during the month of December, 1912, two cases of smallpox occurred in the District. Neither of the patients had ever been successfully vaccinated.

Maryland.

The secretary of the State Board of Health of Maryland reported by telegraph January 21, that a new focus of smallpox infection, with many exposures, had been discovered January 20 in Cumberland. Allegany County; and on January 23, that there were 5 new cases at Bloomington, Garrett County, and 1 at Bier, Allegany County.

Massachusetts Report for December, 1912.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Vaccination history of cases.	
		Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.
Massachusetts:			
Essex County—			
Salisbury.....	1		1
Hampshire County—			
South Hadley.....	1		1
Suffolk County—			
Winthrop.....	1	1	
Total.....	3	1	2

City Reports for Week Ended Jan. 4, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	
Baltimore, Md.....	6		New York, N. Y.....	1	
Cambridge, Ohio.....	3		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1		Oakland, Cal.....	2	
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Omaha, Nebr.....	1	
Cumberland, Md.....	2		Peoria, Ill.....	1	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	14		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	14		Spokane, Wash.....	5	
Johnstown, Pa.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	2	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	5		Zanesville, Ohio.....	12	
La Crosse, Wis.....	6				

TYPHOID FEVER.

District of Columbia Report for December, 1912.

The health officer of the District of Columbia reported that during the month of December, 1912, 50 cases of typhoid fever occurred in the District.

State Reports for December, 1912.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Kansas:		Kansas—Continued.	
Allen County.....	1	Neosho County.....	1
Anderson County.....	1	Pratt County.....	2
Butler County.....	1	Rice County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	10	Sedgwick County—	
Cheyenne County.....	2	Wichita.....	3
Cowley County.....	2	Shawnee County—	
Crawford County.....	1	Topeka.....	1
Douglas County.....	2	Stafford County.....	2
Edwards County.....	1	Sumner County.....	4
Harvey County.....	1	Washington County.....	5
Hodgman County.....	1	Woodson County.....	1
Labette County.....	5	Wyandotte County.....	2
Marion County.....	2	Kansas City.....	5
Mitchell County.....	2		
Montgomery County.....	1	Total.....	62
Coffeyville.....	2		

State Reports for December, 1912—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore:		Maryland—Continued.	
Allegany County—		Washington County—	
Narrows Park.....	2	Downsville.....	4
La Vale.....	1	Keedysville.....	2
Westernport.....	4	Eakles Mills.....	1
Eckhart Mines.....	1	Beaver Creek.....	1
Cumberland.....	10	Hagerstown.....	9
Western Maryland Hospital.....	3	Weverton.....	1
Bloomington.....	1	Clearspring.....	1
Anne Arundel County—		Worcester County—	
Annapolis.....	1	Pocomoke City.....	2
Baltimore County—		Ocean City.....	1
York Road.....	1	Total.....	109
White Marsh.....	1		
Mount Washington.....	3	Massachusetts:	
Lutherville.....	1	Berkshire County—	
Highlandtown.....	3	Adams.....	1
Shawan.....	1	Becket.....	1
Catonsville.....	3	North Adams.....	2
Harrisonville.....	1	Pittsfield.....	2
Monkton.....	1	Bristol County—	
Stevenson.....	1	Fall River.....	6
Walbrook.....	1	New Bedford.....	13
Calvert County—		Westport.....	1
Island Creek.....	1	Essex County—	
Willows.....	1	Andover.....	1
Caroline County—		Danvers.....	1
Greensboro.....	1	Haverhill.....	6
Carroll County—		Ipswich.....	1
Mount Airy.....	1	Lawrence.....	3
Union Mills.....	1	Lynn.....	2
Cecil County—		Methuen.....	1
Rising Sun.....	1	Newburyport.....	2
Charles County—		Rockport.....	1
Cooksey.....	3	Salem.....	1
Marshall Hall.....	1	Franklin County—	
Dorchester County—		Ashfield.....	1
Lakesville.....	2	Hampden County—	
Lloyds.....	1	Chicopee.....	2
Cambridge.....	4	Holyoke.....	1
Aireys.....	1	Russell.....	1
Hurlock.....	1	Southwick.....	1
Frederick County—		Springfield.....	14
Myersville.....	1	Westfield.....	1
Frederick.....	1	Hampshire County—	
Thurmont.....	2	South Hadley.....	2
Garrett County—		Middlesex County—	
Bloomington.....	3	Cambridge.....	5
Howard County—		Hudson.....	1
Ellicott City.....	1	Lowell.....	9
Elkridge Farm.....	1	Waltham.....	1
Kent County—		Weston.....	1
Betterton.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Chestertown.....	1	Stoughton.....	10
Kennedysville.....	1	Plymouth County—	
Queen Anne County—		Brockton.....	1
Barclay.....	1	Carver.....	1
Hayden.....	1	East Bridgewater.....	1
Ingleside.....	1	Plymouth.....	1
Somerset County—		Suffolk County—	
Manakin.....	1	Boston.....	21
Grisfield.....	1	Winthrop.....	3
Asbury District.....	1	Worcester County—	
Talbot County—		Auburn.....	1
Cordora.....	1	Gardner.....	1
Tilghman.....	8	Northbridge.....	1
Easton.....	1	Spencer.....	7
		Worcester.....	3
		Total.....	136

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for December, 1912.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
District of Columbia.....	1	Massachusetts—Continued.	
Kansas:		Essex County—	
Clay County.....	1	Lawrence.....	1
Labette County.....	1	Franklin County—	
Montgomery County.....	1	Montague.....	1
Sumner County.....	1	Hampden County—	
Thomas County.....	1	East Longmeadow.....	1
Washington County.....	1		
Wyandotte County.....	5	Middlesex County—	
Maryland, exclusive of the city of		Cambridge.....	1
Baltimore:		Malden.....	1
Dorchester County.....	1	Marlborough.....	1
Howard County.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Massachusetts:		Boston.....	6
Bristol County—			
Fall River.....	1	Total.....	13

Arkansas.

The secretary of the Arkansas State Board of Health reported by telegraph January 22 that 3 cases of meningitis had occurred at Morilton, Conway County, since January 14.

Illinois.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf reported by telegraph January 18 as follows: Cases of meningitis have occurred at Gale, Alexander County, since December 31. There have been 15 cases, with 10 deaths, 1 recovery, and 4 still under treatment. The last case developed January 9. The district within 2 miles of Gale has been placed under quarantine, with also a house quarantine of the cases. On the termination of cases the premises have been disinfected and the beds and clothing burned. One case was reported in Cairo on January 10 and died January 12. One case was reported at Tamaroa, Perry County, January 13.

Dr. von Ezdorf further reported January 20 that there were 2 new cases of meningitis notified at Gale January 19, and that an isolation hospital was to be established there.

Tennessee.

Surgeon R. H. von Ezdorf reported from Nashville January 16 that investigation showed that cerebrospinal meningitis was widely scattered in Dyer County, with some cases occurring at places which were inaccessible on account of flood conditions; the Dyer County health authorities had reported, for the period from the beginning of the epidemic to January 1, 58 cases and 34 deaths in addition to those previously reported for the same period; from January 1 to 15,

57 cases and 18 deaths were notified; very incomplete reports show that approximately 80 per cent of the cases occurred in negroes; the situation was not improved, and the measures advised by the State health authorities were being inadequately enforced; quarantine against Dyer County had been put into effect.

Lake County could not be reached directly on account of high water. From the beginning of the outbreak to January 15, 18 cases and 13 deaths had been reported in this county.

Dr. von Ezdorf further reported January 22 that cases of meningitis have been reported in Tennessee in the following counties: Dyer, Crockett, Lake, Obion, Lauderdale, Tipton, Gibson, Carroll, Davidson, Warren, Roane, Rhea, Lincoln, Hamilton, Polk, Williamson, and Hamblen.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Jan. 4, 1913.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	2	Marlboro, Mass.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	4	2
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	New York, N. Y.....	4	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	.....	11	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1
La Crosse, Wis.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Kansas Report for December, 1912.

The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health reported that during the month of December, 1912, 1 case of poliomyelitis was notified from Montgomery County and 1 from Washington County.

Maryland Report for December, 1912.

The State Board of Health of Maryland reported that during the month of December, 1912, 1 case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) had been certified at Cumberland and 3 cases at Govans, Allegany County.

Massachusetts Report for December, 1912.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts reported that during the month of December, 1912, 1 new case of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) had been notified at Haverhill, Essex County.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended January 4, 1913.

During the week ended January 4, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case; Dunkirk, N. Y., 1 case; New York, N. Y., 2 cases with 1 death; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1 case; Oakland, Cal., 1 case with 1 death; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case.

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Jan. 4, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	2	.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	4	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	1
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	47	11
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	13	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	.....	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	12	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....

PELLAGRA.**Maryland Report for December, 1912.**

The State Board of Health of Maryland reported that during the month of December, 1912, 1 death from pellagra had been notified in the State.

Virginia.

During the week ended January 4, 1913, 1 death from pellagra was reported at Roanoke, Va.

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined for Plague.**

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Jan. 4, 1913	.....	140	112	.....
Oakland.....	do.	15	490	411	.....
San Francisco.....	do.	5	1,392	965	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.	.....	853	793	.....

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

During the week ended January 4, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 32 ground squirrels from Contra Costa County, 65 from San Joaquin County, 13 from Santa Clara County, 19 from San Benito County, and 53 from Stanislaus County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Jan. 4, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.		2	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Altoona, Pa.		2	Medford, Mass.		2
Auburn, N. Y.	3	3	Melrose, Mass.		1
Aurora, Ill.		4	Moline, Ill.		4
Baltimore, Md.		42	Nashville, Tenn.		3
Bayonne, N. J.		5	Newark, N. J.		9
Binghamton, N. Y.	16	7	New Castle, Pa.	5	
Boston, Mass.		53	New Bedford, Mass.		6
Braddock, Pa.	2		New Orleans, La.		16
Bridgeport, Conn.		6	Newton, Mass.		6
Brookline, Mass.		1	New York, N. Y.		191
Cambridge, Mass.		8	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		3
Chelsea, Mass.		3	Norristown, Pa.	1	2
Chicago, Ill.	32	148	North Adams, Mass.	1	
Chicopee, Mass.		1	Oakland, Cal.		5
Cincinnati, Ohio.		35	Omaha, Nebr.		4
Cleveland, Ohio.	40	22	Passaic, N. J.		6
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		Pawtucket, R. I.		2
Columbus, Ind.		2	Peoria, Ill.		4
Concord, N. H.		1	Philadelphia, Pa.	67	94
Cumberland, Md.		1	Portsmouth, Va.		2
Danville, Ill.		3	Plainfield, N. J.		2
Dayton, Ohio.		9	Providence, R. I.		17
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1		Reading, Pa.	2	3
Elizabeth, N. J.		3	Rockford, Ill.		4
Elmira, N. Y.		3	Salem, Mass.		1
Everett, Mass.		3	St. Joseph, Mo.		4
Fall River, Mass.		17	San Francisco, Cal.	17	
Galesburg, Ill.	3	2	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	5	5	Schenectady, N. Y.	9	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	5	South Bethlehem, Pa.	5	
Hartford, Conn.		9	South Omaha, Nebr.		1
Jersey City, N. J.		18	Springfield, Ill.	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.		4	Springfield, Mass.		7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4	1	Superior, Wis.		1
Knoxville, Tenn.		4	Taunton, Mass.		1
La Fayette, Ind.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		8
Lancaster, Pa.	13		Washington, D. C.		23
Logansport, Ind.		2	Wheeling, W. Va.		4
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	24	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		4
Lowell, Mass.		5	Wilmington, N. C.		1
Lynchburg, Va.		1	Woburn, Mass.		1
Lynn, Mass.		8	Yonkers, N. Y.		4
Malden, Mass.		3	Zanesville, Ohio		1

TETANUS.

During the week ended January 4, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Aurora, Ill., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for December, 1912.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
District of Columbia	64	174	56
Kansas	296	44	83
Maryland, exclusive of the city of Baltimore	67	374	106
Massachusetts	1,049	2,110	619

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

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Jan. 4, 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	217	28	6	33	7	37	2	30	24	
Boston, Mass.	670,585	261	43	1	157	7	68	2	63	23	
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	781	237	30	357	1	349	30	120	71	
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	154	57	6	71	1	24	1	26	10	
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,519	338	22	395	11	304	14	295	176	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	574	82	14	245	4	125	3	88	55	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	280	71	6	149	2	22		31	20	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhab- itants:											
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	193	32	2	547	5	34	4	21	16	
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	180	32	7			29	1			
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	141	9	2	3		13	1	20	18	
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	127	25	3	15		24	1	17	4	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	103	35		15		26	1	36	14	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	142	41	3	17		6		30	15	
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	159	5		1		5		25	22	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	129	8		113		27	1	25	9	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhab- itants:											
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	94						4		9	
Providence, R. I.	224,326	83	14	2			13	1	1	7	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhab- itants:											
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	21	3				5		4	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	24	7	1	8		4		8	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	64	7		2		7		7	5	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	56	5	2	1		5		1	1	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	42	4				11	2	5	5	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	29	2		1		9		1	1	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	32			5		15		4	2	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	39	1		1		3		5	6	
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	50	2						2	4	
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	25			1		5	1		3	
Spokane, Wash.	104,402						2				
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	73	9	6	34		10	2		6	
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	59	11	2	4		8		6	4	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:											
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	10	5				2				
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	28	4		2		10		5	4	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	10			1		3		1		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		6		2		4		4		
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	21	8		13		7		1	2	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	22	11		1		6		2	3	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	29	3		1		25	2	4	2	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915		9	1	9				2	1	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		1		6		2		5	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	25	22	1	35		4			2	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	32	5		24		3		3	2	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063		3		1		4		1	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	32	3	1	10		8		8	2	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	9	1				1				
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	19			5			1	1	1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	5								3	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	22			2		1				
Reading, Pa.	96,071	34	14		27		1				
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	21	3		36		3		2	1	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	27	2	1			2		1	4	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	15	4		4		1		1	1	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	13	1	1			5				
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	28	15						3	3	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	25	6	1	6		4		3		
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	47	3		10		6		3	7	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	17	10	1	2		8			1	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	25	8		2		2	1	6	5	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668				8					2	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	17	3	1			1			1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	28							4	1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	6	2		2		3		1	1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1				2		1		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	18	1		3		4		1	1	

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

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Jan. 4, 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 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.											
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	10			19		1		1		
Danville, Ill.	27,871	19	2		1		3				
East Orange, N. J.	34,371				2		1		4	1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	17			3		5		1		
Everett, Mass.	33,484	8			1		1		2	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	5	1	1	10		1		1	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	22	1	1	19				3	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	22					9		5	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	20			1					3	
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417		1							1	
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		6		10		2		3		
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	3	1		1				4		
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941		1				3				
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	5			2		2		5	1	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	14	10				5				
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		6		7		3		1		
Newport, Ky.	30,309	6	2				8				
Newton, Mass.	39,806	20	2						2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	9	2		49				1		
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	10	1								
Orange, N. J.	29,630	9	3				2		1		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	11	1				2				
Racine, Wis.	38,002	13					4				
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	13	3				2		4		
Salem, Mass.	43,697	12									
Superior, Wis.	40,384	3			1		2			2	
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	13								3	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	4					2		1		
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	11	6		35		1				
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	8					1				
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	10	1								
York, Pa.	44,750		1		8		2				
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	12	6	1			1				
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	8					1		1		
Beaver Falls, Pa.			1		12						
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	11									
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		1		12		1				
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	6	1								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2			160				2		
Columbus, Ind.		6								1	
Concord, N. H.	21,479	8	1		2		1			1	
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	6					2				
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	9									
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	6	1							1	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	11					2			1	
Logansport, Ind.		12								3	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3									
Marlboro, Mass.	14,759	6							2		
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	1									
Medford, Mass.	23,150	5	4		3						
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	3			3		1				
Moline, Ill.	24,190	10	1						1		
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	9			1		1		1	1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	6	1	1							
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	5									
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	5							1		
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6	1	1					1		
Northampton, Mass.	19,931	6			1		1		2		
Palmer, Mass.		4									
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	8							1		
Pottstown, Pa.	17,500	6	1								
Rutland, Vt.	13,546		1		3		1				
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		6			3						
South Bethlehem, Pa.		4	1		1						
Steelton, Pa.	14,476	3	5				1				
Warren, Pa.	11,080	4			58						
Woburn, Mass.	18,594	10							1	1	

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Plague-infected Rat Found.

A plague-infected rat was found at Okaka, Waipio, December 28, 1912. This is the first record of rodent plague in Waipio, which is situated in a valley northwest from Kukuihaele. A case of human plague occurred at Kukuihaele December 16, 1912.

Plague Conditions.

Passed Asst. Surg. Trotter, chief quarantine officer for Hawaii, reported December 28, 1912:

Plague first appeared in Hilo in 1900 and spread along the coast line to the southeast and to the northwest from Hilo, but the principal advance of the disease has been in the last-named direction and so far as known has not extended beyond Kukuihaele.

The land on this side of the island between the mountains and the sea is devoted altogether to the raising of sugar cane. It is very uneven in contour and has a great number of deep gullies with precipitous sides, which carry the rain water from the mountains to the sea. The shore line is very high and rises abruptly from the sea, and as the water is always rough, practically all the loading and discharging of cargo and passengers is done by an overhead cable leading from a landing platform on the cliff above to the vessel at anchor to buoys below.

Hilo is the only port on the windward side of Hawaii which receives freight direct from the mainland, and all the freight for the landings and small villages along the coast comes either from Honolulu or Hilo. The freight shipped from the plantations consists principally of sugar, machinery to be repaired, empty gasoline drums, and other odds and ends, and it is considered unlikely that any rats could be carried in freight from Kukuihaele to Hilo or Honolulu.

The freight being landed along this coast consists of lumber, jute bags in bales, general merchandise, and machinery, with some forage, as bran and barley, in sacks. There is very little if any baled hay imported. The hay, bran, and forage come from San Francisco, and are usually transshipped from the San Francisco steamer at Hilo direct to the interisland vessels.

Plague, both human and rodent, has been present in Kukuihaele and the adjoining village of Honokaa for over a year, and it is believed that the infection in the recent cases was due to an acute recrudescence of an old infection and that it was not imported.

Since the three fatal cases on December 16, 1912, infected rats have been found in the yard at Kukuihaele where the case of pneumonic plague occurred, and in addition one plague rat was found in stables on Honokaa plantation.

The board of health is doing everything in its power. The village of Kukuihaele has been cleaned from end to end and the houses wherein the fatal cases occurred have been thoroughly fumigated, and additional rat catchers employed for the district. It is believed that the villages and plantation camps can be kept in a practically rat-free condition, but as the cane fields and surrounding country, particularly the gullies mentioned above, abound in rodents, principally *Mus rattus*, the work of eradicating the infection promises to be long drawn out and expensive.

The entire windward side of the island is practically monopolized by the sugar industry. There are a few owners of homesteads, but they can not make their land pay and they are forced to work on the plantations, so that the necessary funds for waging a successful campaign must come, to a large extent, from the plantations and whatever appropriation the board of health may be able to obtain from the legislature.

As the interisland steamers transship their cargoes of sugar at Hilo and Honolulu direct into vessels bound for mainland ports, I have directed that such of these steamers as touch at ports on the north side of Hawaii be fumigated every 30 days. This measure will keep them free of rats and prevent any possibility of infection being conveyed from the infected district.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended December 28, 1912, 137 rats were examined at Honolulu for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

During the week ended December 21, 1912, 1,843 rats and mongoose were examined at Honokaa. Two plague-infected rats were found. During the same period 992 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo. None were found to be plague infected.

The last case of human plague occurred at Kukuihaele, Hawaii, December 16, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found at Okaka, Waipio, December 28, 1912.

PORTO RICO.**Rat-Proofing.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel, at San Juan, reported January 8:

Rat-proofing has practically been completed in San Juan and suburbs, rat trapping and poisoning being maintained there on the same scale as formerly. The last plague-infected rat at San Juan was found September 11, 1912, and the last human case of plague on September 13, 1912.

At Mayaguez rat-proofing has also been practically completed, a force of six trappers and one foreman being retained at that point for continued trapping of rodents. All rodents found at Mayaguez are sent to the San Juan laboratory for examination. No plague-infected rat has been taken from that point.

At Ponce the greater part of the rat-proofing has been completed, two inspectors being retained there to finish the work. Six trappers and a foreman are continued at Ponce, as at Mayaguez. No plague-infected rat has been found at Ponce.

The force of employees now at work at Arecibo consists of 10 rat trappers, 2 foreman, and 2 inspectors. A service laboratory is about to be established at Arecibo at which rodents from Arecibo, Aguadilla, Manati, and Mayaguez will be examined. Rat-proofing work has been carried on at Arecibo and Caguas by employees of the insular department of sanitation. The force at Caguas now consists of 3 inspectors, 3 foremen, and 12 trappers.

At Arecibo the last plague-infected rat was found November 1, 1912, and at Caguas December 21, 1912.

Plague Situation.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

RATS EXAMINED JAN. 4 TO 11, 1913.

Places.	Rats exam- ined.	Rats. found infected.
All Porto Rico.....	1,294	.....
San Juan municipality:		
San Juan.....	82	.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	14	.....
Santurce.....	94	.....

The last case of plague in man occurred in San Juan September 12, 1912; the last plague-infected rat was found at Caguas December 19, 1912.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Examination of Rats.

Surgeon Brown reports: During the month of November, 1912, there were examined at Hongkong for plague infection, 7,061 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Plague in Manchuria.

It was reported December 16, 1912, that cases of plague had been notified at Verkhen Udinsk, a town situated on the Trans-Baikal Railway, and along the line of the East China Railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun.

Plague at Shanghai.

Plague was reported present December 18 in the vicinity of the French settlement at Shanghai, and a number of plague-infected rats have been found in the same locality. In the focus in which the first cases occurred in the international settlement during the year 1912 the disease appears to have disappeared in man and rats. One section of the settlement returned about 100 infected rats in 1911, while in 1912 only 2 infected rats were reported.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

DEC. 21 TO 31, 1912.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....			246
Malaria.....	1		13
Typhoid fever.....	17	3	36
Diphtheria.....	24	5	8
Scarlet fever.....	9		10
Measles.....	4		11
Varicella.....	5		5
Paratyphoid fever.....	2		4

¹ One imported from Spain, one from Santiago de Cuba, and one from Yaguahay.

Examination of Rats.

During the week ended January 11, 1913, there were examined at Habana for plague infection 714 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

ECUADOR.**Plague and Yellow Fever.**

During the month of November, 1912, there were reported in Ecuador 18 cases of yellow fever with 6 deaths occurring as follows: Guayaquil, 12 cases with 6 deaths; Bucay, 1 case with 1 death; Duran, 2 cases with 1 death; Milagro, 2 cases with 2 deaths; Naranjito, 1 case.

During the same period 133 cases of plague with 52 deaths were reported at Guayaquil. At Duran 3 new cases with 1 death were reported.

JAPAN.**Decrease in Cholera.**

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports: Cholera continues to decrease in Japan. During the week ended December 16, 1912, the number of cases reported was 37 as against 85 for the preceding week, and during the week ended December 23, 28 cases, and at Yokohama during the two weeks under report 3 cases were notified. The total number of cases reported from the beginning of the epidemic to December 23 was 2,712 for all Japan and for the city of Yokohama 46 cases.

Surg. Irwin further reports: There were only 11 cases of cholera reported in Japan during the week ended December 28, 1912. No cases have been reported in Yokohama since December 18, 1912.

RUSSIA.**Plague.**

From December 9 to 21, 1912, there were reported in the vicinity of Merv, in the Transcaspian Territory, 29 fatal cases of pneumonic plague. The disease is believed to have been imported from Persia, where it was reported present October 9, 1912. The shipment of carpets, wool, skins, and clothing from the infected district has been prohibited.

ZANZIBAR.**Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.**

Consul Hayes reports that during the period from November 22 to December 7, 1912, there were examined at Zanzibar for plague infection 3,175 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

MOVEMENTS OF INFECTED VESSELS.

Cholera.

BOSNIAN.—At Odessa, Russia, November 18, 1912, from London via Constantinople, 2 cases, with 1 death.

Plague.

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

Yellow Fever.

PUEBLA.—At Laguna del Carmen, Mexico, September 14, 1912, from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, 1 case on board.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 24, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Oct. 1-7.....		50	Total Dec. 8-20: Cases, 68.
Japan.....				Total July 10-Dec. 20: Cases, 2,715.
Chiba ken.....	Dec. 7-17.....	3		
Hyoga ken.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
Iwate ken.....	Dec. 16.....	1		
Kanagawa ken.....	Dec. 14-20.....	20		
Yokohama.....	Dec. 8.....	3		
Shidzuoka ken.....	Dec. 2-20.....	7		
Tokyo fu.....	Dec. 7-20.....	33		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....		1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 10-30.....	885	459	Total Nov. 5-Dec. 30: Cases, 2,342; deaths, 1,146.
Zanzibar.....	Dec. 1-7.....	6	6	From Mokotoni and Chwaka districts. From the Chwaka district, 174 cases not previously reported.

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-30.....	1	1	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	12	6	
Milagro.....	do.....	2	2	
Naranjito.....	do.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	do.....	7	1	In September 2 deaths and in October 1 death not previously reported. In December no case and no death.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 24, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British East Africa:				
Kiambu	Nov. 16-Oct. 21...	2		
Kisumu	do.....	6		
Nairobi.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 8....	2	1	
Chile:				
Taltal	Oct. 22-28.....	3		
China:				
Amoy	Jan. 16.....			Present.
Manchuria.....	Dec. 14.....			Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun.
Verkhen Udinsk.....	do.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....			Present in vicinity of the French settlement.
Ecuador:				
Duran	Nov. 1-30.....	3	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	138	52	
Egypt.....				
Behera.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 19...	2	1	Total Nov. 23-Dec. 25: Cases, 22; deaths, 7. Jan. 1-Dec. 25: Cases, 875; deaths, 433.
Charkieh.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12....	3	2	
Garbieh.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 17....	3		
Girgeh.....	Dec. 21-25.....	1	1	
Menouf.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 21....	7		
Minieh.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 26...	6	3	
India:				
Calcutta	Dec. 1-7.....	52	35	
Mauritius.....				
Russia:				
Transcasplan Ty. Merv....	Dec. 9-21		-29	Pneumonic.

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-21.....	4		
Canada:				
Montreal.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Quebec.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	4		
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....				Oct. 31, one case in vicinity.
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 16.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 1-14.....	3	1	
Tientsin.....	do.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Dec. 1-7.....	4		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-9.....	2		
Port Said.....	do.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 1-4.....	1		
India:				
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-7.....		1	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 15-21.....	2		
Japan.....				
				Total Jan. 1-Oct. 31: Cases 13, with 1 death.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12....		3	
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5....		1	
Durango.....	Dec. 1-31.....		15	
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2		
Mexico.....	Dec. 1-7.....	8	3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22-28.....		1	
Roumania.....				
				Total Oct. 1-31: Cases 6.
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Dec. 8-14.....	1		
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 15-21.....	64	2	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7....		3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 24, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 22-23.....		18	Epidemic.
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-30.....		4	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 22-23.....		12	
Zanzibar.....	Dec. 1-7.....	6	6	

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Jan. 17, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria:				
Eski Saghra.....	Dec. 9.....	2		
Sofia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 16...	6	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Pontrank.....	Oct. 6.....	1		
Samarinda.....	Oct. 9.....	1		
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-23.....	32	21	One case among Europeans.
Madjoen.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 5.....	35	30	
Megalang.....	Oct. 7-12.....	9	6	
Pasoeroean Residency..	Sept. 20-26.....	2	1	
Samarang.....	July 19-Oct. 17.....	436	352	
Sumatra—Jambi.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 14...	62	38	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-30.....		79	
Cochin.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 9.....	6	6	
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14...	20	18	
Negapatam.....	Nov. 11-16.....	9	9	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	2	
Indo-China—Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 27...	42	38	
Japan.....				July 10-Dec. 7: Cases, 2,647.
Aita Ken.....	Dec. 2.....	1		
Chiba Ken.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6.....	22		
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 5.....	1		
Hoga Ken.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 5.....	21		
Hiroshima Ken.....	Nov. 23.....	1		
Ibaraki Ken.....	Dec. 6.....	2		
Kanagawa Ken.....				Total Nov. 23-Dec. 6: Cases, 33.
Yokohama.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7.....	15		Sept. 25-Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Kochi Ken.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	3		
Nagasaki Ken.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 1.....	7		
Osaka Fu.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 3.....	14		
Saga Ken.....	do.....	5		
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 3.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Total Nov. 3-23: Cases, 48; deaths, 42.
Tokyo Fu.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6.....	68		
Tokyo.....				Oct. 2-Dec. 7: Cases, 273; and in vicinity, 342.
Wakamatsu Ken.....	Nov. 26.....	1		
Russia—Odessa.....				Nov. 18-20, one case from s. s. Bosnian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
Siam—Bangkok.....	Oct. 13-Nov. 9.....		3	
Straits Settlements—Singapore.	Nov. 17-23.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia.....				Total, Nov. 17-23: Cases, 160; deaths, 218.
Adana—Adana.....	Nov. 17-23.....	2	1	
Aleppo—Alexandretta.....	do.....	2	1	
Angora.....	do.....	24	24	
Brusa.....	do.....	6	16	
Castomoni.....	do.....	2		
Diarbekir.....	do.....	8	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Jan. 17, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Hedjaz—				
Jidda.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 14...	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Mekka.....	Nov. 17-23.....	111	172	
Ismidt.....	.....do.....	3	1	
Mosul.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Smyrna.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Turkey in Europe—Constanti-	Dec. 3-9.....	540	229	Total since Nov. 5: Cases, 1,457;
nople.....				deaths, 687.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-30.....	107	106	From Mwera, Chwaka, and Moko-
				toni. Chwaka district, Oct. 4-
				13, 101 cases not included in
				previous reports.
At sea.....				Nov. 18-20, one fatal case on s. s.
				Bosnian, en route from Con-
				stantinople to Odessa.

YELLOW FEVER.

Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 7.....			Present.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 16-30.....		2	Free Nov. 18.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-30.....	7	3	
British East Africa: Mombasa..	Oct. 1-31.....	12	12	
China: Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15.....		2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kediri.....	Oct. 6-26.....	75	73	
Madisoen.....	do.....	16	16	
Paseroean Residency.....	do.....	132	129	
Surabaya.....	do.....	3	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 14.....	22	20	Total Oct. 27-Nov. 30: Cases, 12,333; deaths, 9,908.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-30.....		17	
Karachi.....	Nov. 19-23.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	69	68	
Provinces.....				
Delhi.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 30.....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	4,475	3,356	
Madras.....	do.....	733	520	
Bengal.....	do.....	30	30	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	473	367	
United Provinces.....	do.....	2,270	1,857	
Punjab.....	do.....	495	371	
Burma.....	do.....	34	34	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	242	193	
Mysore.....	do.....	975	701	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	613	523	
Central India.....	do.....	57	47	
Rajputana.....	do.....	1,905	1,895	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 27.....	55	35	
Mauritius.....	Oct. 11-24.....	44	25	
Morocco: Rabat.....	Nov. 1.....	3		Among the military. Sept. 17-Oct. 17, 8 cases, with 5 deaths.
New Caledonia: Numea.....	Oct. 29.....	2		
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 7.....	7	4	
Callao—				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-7.....			Present. Do.
Lambayeque.....	do.....			
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 10-16.....	5	4	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Jan. 17, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-30.....	.....	.....	Present.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11	.....
Constantine.....	do.....	11	.....
Oran.....	do.....	118	.....
Austria-Hungary: Galicia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7....	3	.....
Brazil:				
Para.....	do.....	2	.....
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	65	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Dec. 7....	11	2	
British East Africa: Mombasa..	Dec. 1-21.....	5	.....
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4.....	1	.....
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-21.....	5	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 4....	14	.....
Quebec.....	do.....	1	.....
Chile: Punta Arenas.....	Oct. 31.....	2	.....	Imported.
China:				
Chungking.....	Nov. 3-16.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1	1	
Nanking.....	Dec. 7.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15..	13	43	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 17-23.....	.....	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—Batavia.....	Nov. 9-23.....	10	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9-16.....	1	.....
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 2....	1	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Paris.....	Dec. 1-21.....	3	.....
Germany.....				Total: Nov. 24-30, 5 cases not included in report, page 2231, vol. xxvii; Dec. 1-14, 8 cases.
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 9-15.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 14..	9	3	
Karachi.....	Dec. 1-7.....	1	.....
Madras.....	Dec. 1-14.....	4	2	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	11	3	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 20..	2	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 9-29.....	.....	3	
Chihuahua.....	do.....	.....	1	
Mexico.....	Nov. 17-30.....	18	9	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17-23.....	1	.....
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15-21.....	1	.....
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Lima.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1	.....
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Dec. 1-21.....	15	.....
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Nov. 17-23.....	2	.....
Petersburg.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14..	22	3	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 5....	5	.....
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 13..	2	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-21.....	.....	46	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	9	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 21..	15	.....
Switzerland: Basel.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 21..	8	.....
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	Dec. 8-14.....	1	2	
Turkey in Europe: Constanti- nople.....	Dec. 1-14.....	.....	31	
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-14.....	.....	1	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Regulations—Executive Committee of State Board of Health Authorized to Promulgate Regulations on Certain Subjects. (Chap. 419, Acts of 1912, Adopted Feb. 12, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That* the executive committee of the State board of health shall have the power to make, adopt, promulgate, and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, from time to time, requiring and providing for the thorough sanitation and disinfection of all passenger cars, sleeping cars, steamboats, and other vehicles of transportation in this State, and also of all convict camps, penitentiaries, jails, hotels, schools, and other places used by or open to the public; to provide for the care, segregation, and isolation of persons having or suspected of having any communicable contagious or infectious disease; to regulate the method of disposition of garbage or sewage and any like refuse matter in or near any incorporated town, city, or unincorporated town or village of the State; to provide for the thorough investigation and study of the causes of all diseases, epidemics, and otherwise in this State, and the means for the prevention of contagious disease, and the publication and distribution of such information as may contribute to the preservation of the public health and the prevention of disease; to make separate orders and rules to meet any emergency not provided for by general rules and regulations, for the purpose of suppressing nuisances dangerous to the public health, and communicable, contagious, and infectious diseases and other dangers to the public life and health: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed as in anywise limiting any duty, power, or powers now possessed by or heretofore granted to the said State board of health or its executive committee by the statutes of this State, or as affecting, modifying, or repealing any rule or regulation heretofore adopted by said board.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall, after notice, violate, disobey, refuse, omit, or neglect to comply with any rule of said executive committee of the State board of health, made by it in pursuance of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars or imprisoned for thirty days: *Provided,* This section shall not apply to any person until the rules of the State board of health are promulgated.

Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, and Boarding and Lodging Houses—Regulation of (Regulations State Board of Health, Promulgated June 11, 1912).

REGULATION 1. Any proprietor of any hotel or boarding house kept in this State, and capable of accommodating more than 75 boarders or lodgers, shall keep a cart well covered and so constructed as to be capable of carrying off all the slops and offals from said hotel, as well as the sewage from their water-closets and privies, without emitting any offensive odors, at the hour hereinafter designated; provided, this does not apply to towns with adequate sewerage and proper provisions for disposal of garbage.

REG. 2. It shall be the duty of the proprietor of every such hotel or boarding house to cause all such slops, offals, and sewage from their respective establishments to be removed in a cart constructed as aforesaid, and emptied at a point designated by the local health authorities.

REG. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firms, or corporations to empty, or cause to be emptied, the slops or offals of their respective establishments in the streets.

REG. 4. No owner, lessee, or keeper of any tenement house, lodging house, boarding house, or manufactory, shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell or sleep in such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

REG. 5. Every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any tenement house, boarding house, lodging house, or manufactory, shall provide, or cause to be provided, for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the tenants, lodgers, boarders, and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer, or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed by any person aforesaid to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

REG. 6. For all lodging houses a permit in writing from the local board of health shall be required, and no person shall have, lease, let, or keep any such lodging house or the lodgings therein, or assist in the keeping, hire, or assist in hiring, or conduct the business of any such lodging house, or the lodgings therein, except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit in writing previously obtained therefor from the said board of health, an application for which shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of health by the person or persons who propose to use the same. The beds in all lodging houses and in every room of same shall be kept in a cleanly condition.

REG. 7. All hotels shall hereafter provide each bed, bunk, cot, or other sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips, under and top sheets, the under sheet to be of sufficient size to completely cover the mattress thereof, the top sheet to be of at least equal width and to be at least 96 inches long, and folded back at the head so as to cover all such top covering. Said pillow slips and sheets must be made of white cotton or linen, and all such pillow slips and sheets after being used by one guest must be washed and ironed before being used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest.

REG. 8. In all cities, towns, or villages where a system of waterworks and sewerage is maintained for public use, every hotel therein shall within six months after the passage of this act be equipped with suitable water-closets for the accommodation of its guests, which water-closet shall be connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system, and there shall be some means of flushing said water-closet with the water of said system in such manner as to prevent sewer gas from arising therefrom. The washbowls in the main wash room of such hotel must be connected and equipped in similar manner, both as to method and time.

REG. 9. In all towns and villages not having a system of waterworks, every hotel not provided with waterworks and wash rooms, as in preceding section provided, shall have properly constructed privies as approved by the State board of health, the same to be kept in sanitary condition at all times.

REG. 10. No owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let, or hire out the same or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied, as a place in which, or for any one, to dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided, and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness

and wholesomeness for which they, or either of them, require any such premises to be kept.

REG. 11. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out, or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least 2 feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell, or exhalation prejudicial to health; but this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting, or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

REG. 12. Every owner, lessee, and tenant, and manager of any boarding house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every department thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell, or work to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and, if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be maintained at such temperature and be provided with such accommodation and safeguards as not by reason of the want thereof or of anything about the condition of such manufactory or its appurtenances to cause any unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

REG. 13. The walls and ceilings throughout any tenement or lodging house shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted, papered, or kalsomined as required by the board of health, and not less than once in each year.

REG. 14. Every keeper or proprietor of a hotel or boarding house, and every other person having for use a bathing house upon any beach or shore of the ocean, for the accommodation of his guests, or of other persons for pay, shall provide for the safety of such bathers two lines of sound, serviceable, and strong manila or hemp rope, not less than 1 inch in diameter, anchored at some point above high water, at the same distance apart as the line of bathing houses, or space fronting on such beach occupied by them is in width; and from the two points at which such life lines are so anchored such line shall be made to extend as far into the surf as bathing is ordinarily safe and free from danger of drowning to persons not expert in swimming, and at such points of safety such lines shall be anchored and buoyed. From the two points of such lines so extended, anchored, and buoyed a third line shall be extended connecting the two extremities and buoyed at such points as to be principally above the surface of the water, thereby inclosing a space within such lines and the beach within which bathing is believed to be safe. Every such keeper or proprietor or other such person shall cause to be painted and put up, in some prominent place upon the beach near such bathing houses, the following words: "Bathing beyond the lines is dangerous." Such lines so placed, anchored, and buoyed, and such notices so put up, shall continue and be so maintained by every such keeper, proprietor, or other persons during the entire season of bathing. The owner of a bathing house shall not be subject to the provisions of this section where it is used, occupied, or maintained by a lessee for hire, but such lessee shall be deemed the keeper or proprietor thereof.

REG. 15. No hotel, lodging or boarding house, or restaurant shall be maintained in the State of South Carolina that has not a properly screened dining room, kitchen, bed rooms, toilet rooms, and pantries.

REG. 16. Every hotel, lodging or boarding house, and restaurant in South Carolina shall keep its kitchen and pantry in a sanitary condition, and if said hotel, etc., shall be found in insanitary condition it shall be closed by State board of health or its properly accredited officer until insanitary conditions are remedied.

REG. 17. All hotels, boarding houses, and lodging houses, restaurants in South Carolina that are not in towns shall provide pure drinking water and shall submit samples to the State board of health chemist quarterly for analysis.

Depots and Public Conveyances, Passenger Cars, Boats, etc.—Prevention of the Spread of Communicable Diseases by and the Sanitary Regulation of (Regulations State Board of Health Promulgated June 11, 1912).

REGULATION 1. *Contagious diseases barred from public vehicles.*—No person known to be suffering from the following contagious diseases, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, or other quarantinable diseases, shall be allowed to enter or ride in any day coach, sleeping car, interurban car, or street car, and when any such person is discovered to be in any car as mentioned above, it shall be the duty of the conductor or other individual in charge of said car to notify the nearest or most accessible county or city health officer, and the latter shall remove and isolate said patient as is proper in such case or circumstance.

REG. 2. When the health officer or physician notified as provided in regulation 1 shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, or other quarantinable diseases, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When in the judgment of the health officer or physician the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first station where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.

REG. 3. *Depots, etc., to be ventilated and heated.*—Each depot, railway coach, sleeping car, interurban car, and street car while in use for the accommodation of the public shall be properly ventilated, and, if necessary, heated, and a sufficient amount of heat shall be furnished in time of need so that fresh air can be supplied without causing it to become unduly or uncomfortably cold; and the janitor, conductor, caretaker, or other person in charge shall see to it that the car is replenished with fresh air from time to time as needed to prevent the same from becoming foul, insanitary, or oppressive.

REG. 4. *Cuspidors to be provided, disinfected, etc.*—Cuspidors must be provided in adequate numbers in all waiting rooms of depots and railway stations; each day coach shall be provided with one cuspidor for each seat or every two chairs, and two in each smoking apartment, except that in each parlor car there may be as few as one cuspidor to every three seats, and two cuspidors used in the smoking apartment; in each sleeping car shall be placed one cuspidor to each section and three cuspidors in the smoking apartment, one of which cuspidors, in the absence of a dental lavatory, shall be of unusually large size and placed near the washbasin for use in washing the teeth; each aforementioned cuspidor shall contain not less than one-third of a pint of an approved disinfectant solution, and the cuspidor shall be emptied, washed in a similar solution, and replenished each trip or every 24 hours.

REG. 5. *Dry cleaning prohibited.*—Dry dusting and dry sweeping is prohibited at all times in waiting rooms of depots and railway stations, or in railway coaches, sleeping cars, interurban cars, and street cars. Dusting of passengers also prohibited except in vestibule or smoker.

REG. 6. *Coaches to be cleaned after each trip; how cleaned.*—Railway day coaches shall be thoroughly cleaned at the end of each trip, and in no instance shall the day coach go uncleaned longer than two days when such coach is in use; the thorough cleaning of the day coaches shall consist as follows:

(a) Windows and doors shall be first opened and the aisle strip, if there be any, removed, and, when possible, thoroughly sunned.

(b) All upholstery shall be dusted and brushed, using the vacuum process cleaning apparatus whenever possible.

(c) Floor mopped or swept, after it has been sprinkled with an approved disinfectant solution, or preferably cleaned by sprinkling with sawdust moistened with said approved disinfectant and sweeping. After cleaning as described, the floor must be scrubbed with soap and water, to which may be added the same disinfectant solution.

(d) Closet floors, urinals, toilet bowls, and walls must be cleaned by washing, scouring, and wiping with an approved disinfectant solution, to which soda ash or other cleansing agent may be added.

(e) All arms of seats and window ledges must be wiped free of dust with a damp cloth (preferably one wet with disinfectant solution).

(f) Provided, that where the vacuum cleaning apparatus is installed and coaches are thoroughly cleaned with this method daily, the aforementioned method of brushing, cleaning, and scrubbing may be used as seldom as once in each period of seven days.

REG. 7. *Interurban and street cars to be washed, disinfected, etc.*—Interurban cars and street cars must be washed with a hose and scrubbed thoroughly twice every week, and must be disinfected with formaldehyde gas under the supervision of the local health authority immediately after any case of contagious disease has been discovered therein.

REG. 8. *Sleeping cars to be cleaned; disinfected.*—All sleeping cars shall be cleaned at cleaning terminals according to the methods set forth in regulation 6 above at least twice during a period of every seven days; shall be disinfected with formaldehyde gas at least twice during a period of seven days; upon routes designated by the secretary of the State board of health, all sleeping cars shall be disinfected as seldom as once during a period of seven days. In addition to the foregoing, all sleeping cars shall be disinfected immediately after any case of contagious or infectious disease is discovered therein. All blankets used in sleeping cars must be thoroughly sterilized and washed at intervals at not more than 90 days.

REG. 9. *Record of disinfection to be kept and signed.*—On each passenger car operated in the State of South Carolina a disinfection record must be kept and preserved, and on the same the following records are to be entered and kept, viz:

1. Place and date of each disinfection.

2. Length of time devoted to each such thorough disinfection.

3. Each item in said record shall be inserted immediately after each act recorded, and the signature of the person or persons doing said cleaning or disinfection must appear beneath the said records.

REG. 10. *Water-coolers to be provided; manner of cleaning.*—All depots, railway coaches, sleeping cars, or interurban cars must be provided with a water cooler for the use of patrons and the traveling public; such water cooler must be so constructed as to be easily removed for the purpose of cleaning; must be emptied, rinsed, and cleaned, and must be scalded and sunned when possible once in each period of 24 hours, and must be filled with good and wholesome drinking water when in service. Ice for use in water coolers must not be dumped on floors, sidewalks, or car platforms. It must be washed and must be handled with ice tongs.

REG. 11. *Expectorating on floors prohibited.*—Expectorating on the floors or walls or furniture of any waiting room in any depot, or any depot platform, in any railway coach car, sleeping car, interurban car, or street car in this State is prohibited. Placards calling attention of passengers and employees shall be hung in a conspicuous place in each of the aforementioned rooms and cars.

REG. 12. *Expectoration in basins prohibited.*—Brushing of teeth or expectorating in basins used for lavatory purposes is prohibited, and placards calling attention of passengers and employees shall be hung in a conspicuous place in the dressing room of passenger coaches.

REG. 13. *Water-closets to be provided.*—All depots and railway stations shall provide adequate urinals and water-closets for patrons and the traveling public; must keep them in proper sanitary condition, and, if within 500 feet of any public sewer, must make permanent sanitary connection with same. Any privy or box closet furnished by any such railway company shall be protected from flies by screening or other effective method, including hinged lids or other device for covering the opening in the seats of said closets. Such privies and closets as are not in connection with a sanitary sewer shall be provided with a water-tight metal container (receptacle) underneath, which shall be emptied when full or at any time when its condition shall create a nuisance or become insanitary, and in no instance shall such box closet go longer than one month before it must be emptied and disinfected with 5 per cent carbolic-acid solution or other approved disinfectant solution.

REG. 14. *Railway premises shall be drained.*—The premises of all depots and railway stations shall be thoroughly drained, so that no stagnant water will collect on said premises.

REG. 15. *Cisterns, etc., shall be screened.*—All cisterns, fire-water barrels, or other water containers upon the premises of any depot or railway station shall be screened with not less than 16-mesh wire gauze.

REG. 16. *The use of the common or public drinking cup.*—The use of the common or public drinking cup is prohibited on all public conveyances and in waiting rooms.

REG. 17. *The common roller towel shall be abolished.*—The common roller towel shall be abolished on all common carriers and in waiting rooms.

REG. 18. *No person shall spit on the floor, furnishings, etc.*—No person shall spit on the floor, furnishings, or equipment of any public conveyance, eating room, depot, depot platform, waiting room, deck, or wharf. Each common carrier is hereby required to post and display in each day coach, smoking apartment, or boat a placard in form as follows:

For cars.—Spitting or throwing of refuse on the floor, furnishings, or vestibule of this car is prohibited by law.

Waiting rooms, eating rooms, toilet.—Spitting or throwing of refuse on the floor or furnishings of this room is prohibited by law.

Boat.—Spitting or throwing of refuse on the deck, floors, or furnishings of toilet rooms of this boat is prohibited by law.

Jails and Other Penal Institutions—Measures for Protection of Health in (Rules State Board of Health Promulgated Aug. 20, 1912).

RULE 1. *Ventilation.*—All jails and other penal institutions in South Carolina must be properly ventilated. A minimum of 700 cubic feet of air space must be provided for each prisoner for his sleeping room, and proper provision must be made so that this air be changed so as to provide 3,000 cubic feet per hour for each prisoner.

RULE 2. *Heat and lighting.*—All jails and other penal institutions in South Carolina must be properly heated and properly lighted.

RULE 3. *Floors, walls, and bedding.*—The floors of each jail where prisoners are confined and each cell of the penitentiary must be cleaned daily. The walls must be kalsomined or whitewashed at least once annually. Clean bedding must be furnished in all jails and other penal institutions in South Carolina.

RULE 4. *Water-closets.*—Proper water-closets with adequate plumbing must be provided in all jails and the penitentiary in incorporated towns having water works and sewerage. These must be provided with covers and kept in a sanitary condition.

RULE 5. *Screening.*—The windows and doors of all jails and penal institutions in South Carolina must be properly screened with 12-inch mesh wire.

RULE 6. *Water supply.*—Pure water in sufficient amount for drinking and bathing purposes must be furnished in every jail and other penal institutions in South Carolina.

RULE 7. *Isolation of contagious disease.*—Prisoners suffering with the following contagious diseases must be isolated from the rest of the prisoners and a suitable isolation ward or room must be provided in all jails and penal institutions for tuberculosis, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps, measles, whooping cough, scabies or itch, leprosy, and any other diseases designated as contagious by the State board of health.

RULE 8. *Examination of prisoners upon admission.*—All prisoners admitted to any jail or other penal institutions in South Carolina must be vaccinated, unless they have been vaccinated within the last two years. All prisoners must be examined within 24 hours after admission to determine whether they are suffering from any contagious disease.

RULE 9. *Bath on entrance.*—All prisoners admitted to any jail and other penal institutions in South Carolina must be required to bathe all over and be provided with clothing until the clothes worn on admission have been properly disinfected and made free from vermin, should such vermin be present when the prisoners are admitted.

RULE 10. *Proper diet for prisoners.*—All prisoners admitted to any jail and other penal institutions in South Carolina must be furnished with sufficient wholesome food, this food to be subject to inspection from time to time by the State health officer or other agent of the State board of health.

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

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Plumbing.—(Regulation Board of Health adopted May 29, 1912.)

1. Plumbing permits will be issued daily (except Sundays and holidays) between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. at the city hall by the plumbing inspector. Applications for plumbing work must be completely and accurately filled out and presented to the inspector for his approval, then submitted to the health office at which time fees will be collected. No permit shall include work to be done in more than one house or building. A separate permit must be taken out for each house or building. All calls for inspection must be made by the master plumber to the health office between 9 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m. and the number of the permit given at the time the call is made. Request blanks for inspection must be on the job, or sent at the time the inspection is requested.

2. All inspections made by the inspector under permits issued prior to May 15, 1912, will be subject to the fee of \$0.50 per hour as under the old law. All inspections under permits issued since May 15, 1912, will be free. All inspection fees must be paid at the time of inspection. Under no circumstances will an inspection be made unless the permit for the work is displayed at the time of the inspection, and the permit must be surrendered to the inspector upon final inspection and approval. Certificate of approval will be issued from the health office to the master plumber and the property owner.

2a. No variations in the above will be permitted except in extreme emergency.

3. The inspector of plumbing shall be a registered plumber and shall be paid a salary of \$1,000 per annum in equal monthly installments. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall perform such other duties in addition to those of plumbing inspection as may from time to time be required by the mayor and city council, board of health or health officer. (a) He shall inspect all sewers laid by or for the city under the direction of the commissioner of streets and public property and and city engineer; (b) all sanitary sewerage under permit from the board of health; (c) all water extension work, as may be required by the commissioner of water and electric light works. He shall report on the conditions of all properties he may visit in the discharge of his duties, noting especially the method of sanitary drainage, the presence of dry closets and water connections and extensions. He shall make a detailed daily report to the health officer, and a monthly summary of all work done. He shall make returns daily of all fees collected by him for inspections and all permits collected after final inspection. He shall be in his office in the city hall each morning between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and shall either report in person or over the phone at 2 p. m. When practicable, he shall keep in reasonably constant communication with the health office by telephone. He shall see that permits are kept on plumbing jobs by the plumber working on the job, and shall have the right to demand the display of the working card issued by the department of health at any time he may deem it necessary.

4. When any alterations, extensions, or repairs to any plumbing work, which was constructed prior to the enforcement of the plumbing law (chap. 206, acts of 1904),

are to be made, such additional changes as may be necessary to safeguard the health of the inhabitants of the property or of the neighborhood, may be required by the inspector of plumbing with the approval of the board of health, and no certificate of approval of any plumbing job will be issued to a property holder until such changes or alterations so required are completed.

4a. The board of health shall direct such changes, in addition to the work authorized by permit, as they may deem necessary to insure sanitary results, having in view the object of preventing the extension or alteration of plumbing work in which such extensions or alterations will be connected to old work not capable of properly taking care of the additional plumbing in a sanitary manner.

5. Outside closets of the straight hopper pattern, if approved by the board of health, may be used in place of the syphon bowl type.

6. Sewer lines on the drainage system of all hotels, garages, boiler and engine rooms and machine shops and works, must be fitted with a grease trap at some point before the drainage enters the public sewers. Said grease traps to be of a pattern approved by the inspector of plumbing, and to be provided with a suitable clean-out cover or deck plate.

7. All testing provided for in the plumbing law for any plumbing work, in the instance of terra-cotta lines, shall be made by filling with water from the point of connection with the city sewer or tap to the highest point of the terra-cotta line. In all instances where the water test is used on work within buildings the stack or vent pipe or pipes must be filled to the top.

8. Each plumber registering his State license as provided by section 14 of chapter 168 P. L. L. 1912, shall be issued a working card. Said card shall be kept on the person holding it, while engaged in samitary plumbing work, and shall be displayed by him upon demand of any member of the health department or police force. Said cards may be renewed as often as necessary.

9. For the purpose of complying with section 4 of chapter 168 P. L. L. 1912, any person presenting to the health officer two letters, each one from a registered master plumber, which letters certify that the signer believes the applicant capable of laying terra-cotta pipe and that the signer would be willing to employ him to do such work, the applicant shall receive a working card authorizing him to lay terra-cotta pipe, under the control and direction of a master plumber. In all instances the plumber so employing him shall be responsible for the correctness of the work.

10. That all connections with drain pipes or sewers must be made with Y branches one-eighth and one-sixteenth bend, and all change of direction shall be made with curved pipes, one-eighth bend. When a well or cesspool is to be connected with a sewer, private or public, a pipe at least 4 inches in diameter must be used, and a joint must be made at least 5 feet outside the well. The said pipe must be of extra heavy cast iron with a sanitary T in the well, with the bell standing upright and at least 18 inches of pipe on lower end to project down into the water, the upper end to extend as high as the surface of the ground or floor, as the case may be, and securely plugged with a leaf-screw ferrule, and so constructed as to be easily cleaned out.

11. That all drainpipes laid for private plumbing in the public streets, alleys, roads, or ways shall be of extra heavy cast iron or vitrified pipe, and connected with the best Portland cement, and must have a fall of not less than 6 inches to every 100 feet, all exceptions to the preceding rule to be made only with the approval of the inspector.

12. No steam pipes, blow-off, steam-exhaust, boiler, or drip pipes shall be connected with the building drain or sewer, but all such connections must be made to the main house sewer on the house side of trap of main drain.

13. That all joints in vitrified drainpipes shall be made with mortar composed of one part best hydraulic cement and two parts clean, sharp sand, when same is used on or in private grounds.

14. That a running trap of extra heavy pipe, iron or vitrified, according to connections, with double vent shall be placed on every house sewer at an accessible point, and a vertical pipe of the same diameter provided with a brass trap screw, shall be constructed over the trap to admit of cleaning the same, said trap to be provided with a fresh-air inlet on house side of the running trap of not less than 4 inches in diameter, of form to be approved by the inspector of plumbing, under the direction of the board of health, said inlet to be located as far as practicable from any door or window, and to be protected by a suitable perforated cover or return bend, as may be most suitable.

15. When necessary to lay a soil pipe through or under a building or under any cellar floor, such pipe shall be of extra heavy cast iron to a point at least 5 feet away from the building line on the lot. In every case where a stack of soil, waste, ventilating or rain-water pipe is constructed on the inside of any building, and said pipe is over 40 feet in height, the excess over that limit must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass—that is to say, accounting from top of stack, above the roof, measuring down through the building 40 feet, what is known as standard pipe will be allowed to be used, but all the pipe in excess below that point must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass pipe with leaded or screwed joints, properly calked or screwed together, as the case might be, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection. Soil pipe shall extend not less than 2 feet above the roof of the house, as far removed as possible from all windows, and in no instance shall a soil or vent stack be capped or hooded. Wire-screen covers will be permitted.

Where the pipe passes under the walls of the house there shall be a relieving arch or jacket to prevent the pipe from being broken by settling of walls.

16. The weight of cast-iron pipe used underground, or wherever else required, shall be what is known as extra heavy and of the following weights per linear foot: For 2 inches, 5½ pounds; for 3 inches, 9½ pounds; for 4 inches, 13 pounds; for 5 inches, 17 pounds; for 6 inches, 20 pounds; for 7 inches, 27 pounds; for 8 inches, 33½ pounds; for 10 inches, 45 pounds; for 12 inches, 54 pounds.

It is to be understood, however, that galvanized wrought-iron or brass pipes of approved weight may also be used for waste or ventilating or rain-water conductor pipes when desired, all to be approved by the inspector of plumbing.

17. That no sheet-iron pipes shall be allowed to be used for waste, soil, vent, or sewer lines, and all fixture connections shall be made with Y branches or sanitary T, and all connections of lead with iron pipes shall be made with heavy brass ferrules and plumber's wiped joints or combination lead and brass ferrules full size of iron pipe calked into the iron with lead, but no cup joints will be permitted on any part of the work, excepting as provided in paragraph 23.

18. That all soil, waste, and ventilating pipes shall be constructed inside the building except in special cases, in which event the consent of the inspector of plumbing must first be obtained, and every soil and waste pipe must be provided with a brass deck-screw or trap-screw ferrule at the bottom of each stack before leaving the building, of the following sizes: Soil pipes to be not less than 4 inches in diameter and waste pipes to be not less than 2 inches in diameter, and all to be accessible to inspection. All rain-water leaders when placed inside of any house shall be of iron, with leaded or screwed joints, and must be trapped with cast-iron running traps so placed as to prevent freezing, and must not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste, or vent pipe be used as a rain leader; no brick, sheet-metal, or earthenware flue shall be allowed to be used as a sewer or soil pipe, ventilator or trap vent, and all cast-iron soil and waste-pipe fittings must be Y branches, sanitary tees one-eighth, and long sanitary bends of T may be used; all other cast-iron fittings must be of sanitary design; iron and brass fittings for soil and waste must be of the Durham recessed pattern and of sanitary design, to be approved by the inspector of plumbing.

19. That in every case where a stack or line of soil pipe or waste pipe is more than 7 feet from the main vent stack it shall be necessary to run or erect an extra stack up and out through the roof to ventilate the same.

20. That no trap shall be allowed to be placed on or at the foot of vertical soil or waste pipes; that all soil, drain, waste, and supply pipes shall be concentrated as much as possible, and shall be protected from exposure to frost and shall be so located as to be accessible for inspection, either by exposing the pipes to view or by providing a removable covering; that all cesspool traps for drains, cellars, and areaways, where such appliances are set, must be provided with a cast-iron trap beneath them, and when in exposed places must be set at a depth to protect them from freezing. All cellar and cesspool drains shall be provided with backwater valves where necessary or when so directed by the inspector of plumbing.

21. In every case where soil and waste pipes connect with a sewer or cesspool the following rules must be observed: If there is but one fixture on such stack and the trap is connected within 5 feet directly thereto, no trap vent will be required, but should the distance be greater than 5 feet, it must be vented as herein provided for other traps, and in every case where there are fixtures connecting into a stack of soil or waste pipe on more than one floor of any house or other building each and every trap must be ventilated; in such cases the nonsyphon may be used without back vent. Under no condition will any form of S trap be permitted without being ventilated.

22. The vents for each water-closet trap must be 2 inches in diameter, and for traps under other fixtures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, providing said vents are not over 25 feet in length, in which case the $1\frac{1}{2}$ vents must be increased to from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, as the case may require, subject to the approval of the inspector of plumbing. These vents may be carried out through the roof separately or may be connected to the main soil or waste pipe ventilating stack, in which event the connection must be made above the highest fixtures, and from this point the said stack must be made at least one size larger, and be continued at the same size up to and through the roof as a general ventilator; provided, however, that when a siphon closet sets within 3 feet of the main stack no back vent will be required, and all traps mentioned in this section must be heavy lead, cast iron or brass, and be not less than the following: For water-closets, 4 inches; sinks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wash trays, 2 inches; slop sinks, 2 inches; urinals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bathtubs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; basins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and every trap that shall be less than 4 inches in diameter shall have a brass trap screw clean out, and all traps must have a water seal of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on all water-closets, sinks, basins, wash trays, etc., suitable traps must be placed, as near as practicable, to said fixtures, subject to the approval of the inspector of plumbing.

23. That a separate flushing tank, which shall hold at least 4 gallons of water, must be provided with every water-closet which is constructed within any building, or part of a building, and the flush pipe from said tank to closet shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and each said closet must have an earthenware bowl of siphon type with flushing rim, and no long straight hoppers or pans or plunge closets shall be allowed to be placed within any building, and water-closets or urinals shall never be connected directly with or flushed from water-supply pipes, but each water-closet or urinal must be flushed from a separate tank by water which is used for no other purpose, and all floor connections shall be lead or brass, securely calked into soil pipe. If said connection be of lead, it shall be made by a combination lead and brass band or ferrule with a cast-brass floor flange not less than one-quarter inch in thickness, securely soldered to lead, and a tight joint made with the mixture of red and white lead or putty, or gasket of a form approved by the board of health of sufficient thickness to make it secure when bolted to the flange of the closet; and if said connection be of brass alone, the floor plate will be screwed to the brass ferrule and bolted to the closet flange, as above described.

24. That where the water supply is not ample for the proper flushing of any water-closet or urinal, the inspector of plumbing must direct that such steps be taken at once that a proper supply may be had at all times.

25. That no safe or refrigerator shall be allowed to be drained by pipes directly connected with the house drain or main sewer.

26. That all urinals, laundry wash trays, kitchen sinks, or other sinks when built or constructed within any building shall be made of nonabsorbent material.

27. In any extreme emergency, a master plumber may obtain permission over the phone to begin a piece of sanitary plumbing, with the understanding that the permit for the same will be gotten out at once.

28. Where sewer lines are laid in any private property but do not enter any house or building or drain any fixture within any building, it will not be necessary to construct a fresh-air inlet on such line; that is the fresh-air opening of the running trap must be closed as is the cleanout of said trap.

29. In all instances where a sewer or soil line is carried within the walls of any building or is connected with any fixture within any building, such soil or sewer line must be continued up and through the roof as provided elsewhere in these regulations.

30. In no instances will water from sinks, wash trays, or refrigerator drains be used to flush any water-closet or urinal.

MANILA, P. I.

Medical Inspection of School Children. (Regulation Bureau of Health promulgated November 16, 1912.)

1. It shall be the duty of the school physician to examine every student or pupil pursuing a course of study in any of the schools of Manila as soon as practicable after the beginning of the school year and as many times thereafter as is consistent with thorough work.

2. School physicians shall keep a card (Form 155-A) for every person examined, on which shall be entered necessary data relative to name, address, etc., physical condition of the pupil, disposition of the case, and results of treatment.

3. Immediately after the last day of the fiscal year the school physician shall prepare a report for the director of health showing the number of pupils examined, diseases encountered, number receiving treatment, results of treatment, general benefit derived, and other pertinent data.

4. There shall be made to the director of health as soon as practicable after a school has been examined a report on Form 155-B, giving the diseases found among the pupils in such school and other data called for by that report.

5. There shall be made at the end of each week by the medical inspector of schools a report showing that such inspector has been on duty every day of the week for the required number of hours, excluding Sundays and legal holidays; the number of schools that have been examined during the week, and the total number of pupils examined, as well as the names of the school or schools which are to be examined in the coming week.

6. If a pupil is found suffering with a condition or a disease not requiring exclusion from school, Form 155-C shall be filled in and sent to the parents or guardian, stating the facts in the case and recommending treatment by the family physician, or at a free dispensary if they are unable to pay a physician. This form shall be in triplicate, one to be sent to the parents, one to be sent to the principal of the school, and the other to be retained by the school physician.

7. If the patient wishes to be treated at a free dispensary, this form (155-C) shall be taken to the school physician at the free dispensary, who shall give appropriate treatment and note on the back of the form the number of visits, nature of treatment, and the results, and file it with the station or dispensary records.

8. When the symptoms justify an investigation of the blood, sputum, stools, or urine, specimens should be submitted to the bureau of science through the bureau of health for examination.

9. In examining pupils special attention shall be paid to their mouths and instruction relative to the care of the teeth given. Pupils with defective teeth should be referred to the free dental clinic, Philippine General Hospital.

10. For the purpose of treating school children the school physician shall hold office hours from 2 to 4 p. m. every afternoon except Saturdays and Sundays at the different health stations alternately and the proper pupil shall be notified.

11. The municipal physician may upon request give the necessary treatment to a pupil of a school, and upon the termination of treatment shall fill out Form 155-C which accompanied the pupil and forward it to the school physician.

12. If a pupil is found to be suffering from a communicable disease, Form 155-C shall be sent to the parents or guardian, stating the facts and also that the pupil will not be permitted to attend school until entirely cured. This form shall also be made in triplicate, one to be sent to the parents, one to be sent to the principal of the school, and one to be retained by the school physician.

13. If a communicable disease requiring notification under chapter 78, sections 762 and 763, revised ordinances of Manila, is found, a report by telephone shall be made immediately to the proper health station, giving diagnosis, name and address, and the person suffering from such disease shall be excluded and shall not be allowed to return to school until permission is given by the school physician or other medical officer of the bureau of health. However, a certificate of the attending physician will be accepted if presented at a station of the bureau of health and there viséed. (Chap. 78, sec. 781, revised ordinances of Manila.) All pupils residing in the same house as the patient shall also be excluded from school. (Sec. 782, revised ordinances of Manila.)

14. Once a year it shall be the duty of the school physician or other medical officer of the bureau of health to vaccinate all pupils attending school except those who have had smallpox or who had a successful vaccination the previous year.

15. It shall also be the duty of the school physician to report to the bureau of health all conditions of the school building needing attention from the standpoint of sanitation, such as lighting, ventilation, plumbing, overcrowding, desk facilities, water supply, drinking cups, etc.

16. An investigation of a school shall include a careful observation of all caretakers of the school and of the teachers also when such investigations are made for the purpose of excluding dangerous communicable diseases.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

17. All cases of smallpox or varioloid shall be reported immediately to the proper health stations and the patients excluded from school and taken to San Lazaro Hospital, and all pupils of the same schoolroom shall be vaccinated immediately unless they can show evidence of having had smallpox or a successful vaccination within the last year. The inmates of the houses in which such pupils lived shall be vaccinated and the necessary disinfection of the school and residence made.

Diphtheria.—18. In the event that a pupil is found suffering from diphtheria, the health station shall be notified immediately and the patient be excluded from school and sent to San Lazaro Hospital for isolation and treatment. Swabblings must be taken from the throat of the classmates of the pupils, and if any bacillus carriers are found, they shall be also excluded from school and placed in San Lazaro Hospital. Pupils or teachers living in the same house as a diphtheria patient shall not be permitted to attend school without a certificate from the school physician or other officer of the bureau of health.

Form No. 155B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF HEALTH.

REPORT ON THE PHYSICAL DEFECTS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(Date)....., 191

..... School. Total number of pupils examined.....

	Boys.	Girls.	Disposition of cases.					Total.
			Ex- cluded.	Sent to dispensary.	No treat- ment.	Refused treat- ment.	Health station notified.	
TO BE EXCLUDED.								
Pertussis.....								
Mumps.....								
Tuberculosis.....								
Measles.....								
Contagious eye cases, except trachoma.....								
Pediculosis with live pediculi.....								
Scabies.....								
Contagious skin cases.....								
Favus.....								
Other communicable infectious diseases.....								
NOT TO BE EXCLUDED.								
Pediculosis, no live pediculi.....								
Adenoids.....								
Tonsils hypertrophied.....								
Conjunctivitis, acute.....								
Trachoma.....								
Myopia.....								
Other eye affections.....								
Defects of hearing.....								
Discharge from one ear.....								
Discharge from both ears.....								
Adenitis, tubercular.....								
Tinea.....								
Dental caries.....								
Bodily deformities.....								
Mental defects.....								
Backward development.....								
Other diseases.....								
Number of vaccinations re- quired.....								
Number of vaccinations made.....								
Total.....								

Examination of this school finished....., 191

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.¹—BUREAU OF HEALTH.

NOTIFICATION OF PHYSICAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

....., 191
 (School.) (Grade.) (Date.)

To the PARENTS:

You are hereby notified that.....
 (Name.)

address..... is suffering from.....
 (Name of condition.)

And should receive treatment from the family physician or at a free dispensary if unable to pay a physician.

A communicable infectious disease, and shall therefore not be permitted to attend school until entirely cured. Other children in the same house shall not be permitted to attend school until further notice.

A communicable disease, and shall therefore not be permitted to attend school until entirely cured. Treatment may be received at a free dispensary.

.....
School Physician.

Addresses of free dispensaries of Bureau of Health: Philippine General Hospital, Taft Avenue, Ermita, 8-12 a. m., and 2-4 p. m. Meisic, Cuartel Meisic, Binondo; Tondo, 256 Morrones, Tondo; Sampaloc, 15 Plaza Santa Ana, Quiapo; Paco, 610 Paz, Paco; Intramuros, 69 Victoria, Intramuros; office hours, 2 to 4 p. m.

There are other private free dispensaries in the city.

If treatment required at a free dispensary, present this to the physician in charge.

¹ This form was issued with Spanish translations subjoined. In this reproduction the Spanish has been omitted.

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

Subscription price, per year - - - - - \$2