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POLIOMYELITIS.

FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO TRANSMIT THE DISEASE THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE STABLE FLY (*STOMOXYS CALCITRANS*).

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In an experiment previously reported¹ we were able to confirm the observations of Rosenau and Brues² that poliomyelitis may be transmitted from monkey to monkey through the agency of *Stomoxys calcitrans*.

The conditions and results of our experiment were as follows: A rhesus monkey (No. 242) inoculated intracerebrally with poliomyelitis virus October 3, 1912, was exposed *two hours after inoculation* and daily thereafter for about two hours to the bites of some 300 *Stomoxys*, which had been collected in various localities in Washington. This monkey developed characteristic paralysis October 7 and died during the ensuing night. A second monkey, which had been similarly inoculated October 5, was exposed in the same cage October 7, 8, and 9. This monkey developed paralysis October 9 and died the same day.

Fresh monkeys were exposed to the bites of these same flies as follows: Beginning October 4 two monkeys (Nos. 241 and 243) and beginning October 5 a third monkey (244) were exposed for two hours daily, along with the inoculated monkeys. Of the three fresh monkeys two became paralyzed October 12 and the third October 13. Two of these animals showed at autopsy slight tuberculous lesions, not sufficient, however, to indicate that death had been due to tuberculosis. The cords of all three showed typical histological lesions of poliomyelitis.³ Several monkeys inoculated with the cord of one of

¹ Anderson, John F., and Frost, W. H.: Transmission of Poliomyelitis by means of the Stable Fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*). Public Health Reports, Washington, 1912, vol. xxvii, pp. 1733-1735.

² Rosenau, M. J., and Brues, Charles T.: Some experimental observations upon monkeys, concerning the transmission of poliomyelitis through the agency of *Stomoxys calcitrans*. Monthly bulletin, State Board of Health of Mass., Boston, 1912, vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 314-317.

Same: Verbal announcement at the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1912.

³ At the time of our first report we had examined the cord of only one of these monkeys, and were therefore not able to state definitely that all three were actually infected with poliomyelitis.

these animals promptly developed typical, fatal poliomyelitis, and their cords have in turn been used successfully for the propagation of the infection in still other monkeys.

There is, then, no doubt that the three monkeys exposed to the bites of *Stomoxys* which at the same time had access to inoculated monkeys became infected with poliomyelitis. Since the whole history of experimental poliomyelitis is against the assumption that these animals became infected by mere contact with the inoculated animals, the conclusion is fully justified that the infection was transmitted through the agency of the flies—presumably through their bites.

The incubation periods in the exposed monkeys were seven, eight, and nine days, respectively. The incubation period in the monkeys intracerebrally inoculated with the same virus was in this experiment four days, and in other experiments usually from three to seven days. Any cycle of development which the virus may have undergone in the *Stomoxys* before the latter became infective must therefore have been very short—probably not over two to five days. As a matter of fact, allowing for a somewhat more prolonged incubation after the inoculation of small amounts of virus through *Stomoxys* than after direct intracerebral inoculation of much larger amounts, it seems quite probable that the transference of infection in this experiment was merely mechanical—that the virus did not undergo any essential cycle of development in the *Stomoxys*.

Following this experience we have carried out several series of more extended experiments, designed to throw light upon the conditions necessary for the transference of infection through *Stomoxys*. Contrary to the expectations which were justified by our first experience, the results of all our later experiments have been entirely negative. Not once since our first experiment have we been able to transmit the infection through *Stomoxys*.

Without going into detail we may summarize our subsequent experiments as follows:

1. Two monkeys inoculated intracerebrally October 24 were exposed to the bites of *Stomoxys* as follows: October 25 and 26 in cage A, to about 1,000 *Stomoxys*; October 27 and 28 in cage B, to about 700 *Stomoxys* (one monkey died October 28); October 29 and 30 in cage C, to about 500 *Stomoxys*. (Only one monkey remaining October 29 and 30. This monkey paralyzed October 29; died October 30.)

Fresh monkeys were exposed in these cages as follows:

- (a) Two monkeys in each cage, along with the inoculated monkeys; that is, for two days. These six monkeys were then kept under observation, with no further exposure to *Stomoxys*.

- (b) Two more fresh monkeys were then exposed in each cage for several days, beginning five days after the last exposure of inoculated

monkeys in that cage. The flies during the five days' interval were fed on fresh guinea pigs.

The object of this experiment was to determine, first, the period at which inoculated monkeys are infective; and, second, whether the virus must undergo any cycle of development in the *Stomoxys* before they become infective for fresh monkeys. Our first experiment had shown the period of extrinsic incubation, if any, did not exceed five to eight days.

2. Defibrinated blood obtained daily from the inoculated monkeys used in the foregoing experiments was fed to *Stomoxys*, which were allowed to bite two fresh monkeys shortly after each feeding. The exposure of the fresh monkeys was continued 11 days after the last feeding on defibrinated blood. By this time only about 10 flies remained of the 500 with which the experiment was started.

3. Flies caught in the immediate vicinity of the residences of poliomyelitis patients in Buffalo, N. Y., where poliomyelitis was epidemic at that time, were shipped to the Hygienic Laboratory and allowed to bite fresh monkeys. Two of these experiments were carried out, from 100 to 200 flies being used in each experiment, and the exposure of the monkeys being continued until almost all the flies had died—that is, for about two weeks.

4. A yearling colt inoculated intravenously and intracerebrally with a large amount of poliomyelitis virus was placed in a carefully fly-proofed stable with about 2,500 *Stomoxys*, and two monkeys were exposed daily to the bites of these flies. This experiment was carried out during the latter half of November with flies caught in the vicinity of the laboratory. The temperature of the stable was considerably modified by a stove kept in an adjoining room and was probably from 55° to 70° F., but no detailed temperature record was kept. The flies were active at first and fed freely, but were nearly all dead at the end of two weeks.

The colt showed no ill effects whatsoever from the inoculation. A monkey inoculated intracerebrally and intraperitoneally with 5.5 c. c. of defibrinated blood obtained from this colt 24 hours after inoculation of the latter remained quite well.

5. A monkey inoculated intracerebrally November 7 was exposed *two hours later* and daily thereafter until death (Nov. 13) in a cage containing originally about 700 *Stomoxys*. A fresh monkey was exposed daily to the same flies from November 8 to 30, being placed in the cage along with the inoculated monkey during the life of the latter.

6. A monkey inoculated intracerebrally December 17 *was exposed the next day* and daily thereafter until death (Dec. 21) in a cage containing originally about 300 *Stomoxys* which had been reared in the laboratory. A fresh monkey was exposed daily in the same cage

from December 18 to 24, by which time practically all the flies had died. The temperature during this time was maintained constantly between 75° and 85° F.

7. A monkey inoculated intracerebrally January 13, 1913, was *exposed two hours later* and daily thereafter in a cage with about 300 *Stomoxys* which had been bred in the laboratory. This animal developed partial paralysis January 7, but during the week following recovered almost completely. Another monkey inoculated January 23 was then exposed in this cage daily until death, January 27. Two fresh monkeys were exposed in this same cage daily from January 14 to February 8, when the experiment was discontinued on account of the death of the flies.

8. Another experiment, a repetition of the above, was carried out from February 10 to 21, 1913.

9. About 60 *Stomoxys* bred in the laboratory were fed on two successive days with a mixture of poliomyelitis virus (emulsion of cord) and fresh defibrinated blood from a normal monkey. The day following their second feeding and daily thereafter for nine days these flies were fed upon a fresh monkey, which remained well.

The last three experiments were carried out in a room *kept at a temperature of 75° to 80° F.*

In view of the prompt infection of all three of the monkeys used in our first experiment the uniformly negative results of our later experiments were quite unexpected. Up to this time we have found no satisfactory explanation for the discrepancy in results. The flies used in our later experiments have been generally as numerous and active and have fed as freely as those used in our first experiment. In some of our later experiments the inoculated monkeys have been exposed as promptly after inoculation as in our first experiment; that is, after only two hours. In the last four experiments reported above the temperature of the room in which the flies were kept was maintained at approximately summer temperature.

The question has occurred to us whether the season of the year has any peculiar influence upon the outcome of such experiments. Our own first experiment as well as the experiments of Rosenau and Brues were carried out in the early autumn, during the season when poliomyelitis is commonly quite prevalent in nature. Our later experiments, in the late autumn and winter months, were carried out during a season when poliomyelitis is, in nature, quite rare. Although there is no obvious reason why the season per se, regardless of the temperature maintained, should exert any special influence upon the outcome of such experiments, it appears to us worth while to repeat our work during the summer and fall.

In the meantime, until the conditions necessary for the experimental transmission of poliomyelitis through the agency of *stomoxys*

calcitrans have been more fully worked out, it is impossible to estimate accurately the importance which this insect may play in the natural transmission of the disease. That it is an important factor appears to us extremely doubtful, not only because of our series of negative results, but also because recent experiments have afforded additional evidence of the direct transmissibility or contagiousness of poliomyelitis, and because epidemiological studies appear to us to indicate that the disease is more likely transmitted largely through passive human virus carriers.

Nevertheless, the negative results of the experiments which we have reported need not be taken as conclusive. It may be recalled that the demonstration of the infectiousness of the nasal and buccal secretions of poliomyelitis patients was made only after a very considerable number of experiments in this line had been performed with entirely negative results. The same is true as regards the demonstration of passive human virus carriers, and, to some extent, as regards the susceptibility of monkeys to infection through the intact nasal mucosa.

SMALLPOX IN GERMANY DURING 1908-9.¹

For nearly 40 years Germany has had a law requiring the vaccination of all infants and revaccination of children after the lapse of a number of years. This law, it is understood, has been enforced generally throughout the Empire, with the result that Germany remains practically free from smallpox.

1908.²

During the year 1908 there were 434 cases of smallpox reported from 200 localities in the German Empire. Of these 65 terminated fatally. This gives a fatality rate of 15 per cent. Approximately a third of the cases, namely, 153, or 35.25 per cent, occurred in foreigners. Of the foreigners 133 were Russians, 5 Austrians, 4 Hollanders, 4 Italians, 4 Brazilians, 2 Spaniards, and 1 East Indian.

The cases occurred by months as follows: January, 34; February, 27; March, 43; April, 142; May, 95; June, 26; July, 20; August, 22; September, 4; October, 6; November, 3; and December, 12.

As to sex 238, or 54.8 per cent, were males, and 196, or 45.2 per cent, females.

Of the patients 2 had previously had smallpox. One case was in a man 44 years of age who had the disease in childhood and bore on his face and body the scars resulting from his preceding attack. The

¹ A review of smallpox in Germany during 1907 appeared in the Public Health Reports, Vol. XXV, No. 6, Feb. 11, 1910, pp. 145-148.

² Abstracted from the *Medizinal-Statistische Mitteilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte*, Band XIII, s. 213-231.

other case was in a man 52 years of age who had smallpox in 1871, and showed no scars.

The vaccination status of those attacked and the severity of the disease are shown in the following table:

Vaccination status of persons attacked.	Number.	Deaths.	Fatal-ity (per cent).	Disease severe or medium.		Disease mild.		Severity of attack not given.
				Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	
Unvaccinated.....	66	30	45.5	23	34.8	13	19.7	.....
Vaccinated without result..	21	4	19.0	8	38.1	9	42.9	.....
Vaccinated too late.....	26	6	23.1	5	19.2	12	46.2	3
Vaccinated once.....	123	10	8.1	28	22.8	83	67.5	2
Revaccinated too late.....	42	2	4.8	6	14.3	32	76.2	2
Revaccinated.....	143	10	7.0	32	22.4	101	70.6	.....
Unknown vaccination status.....	13	3	23.1	6	46.2	4	30.8	.....
Total.....	434	65	15.0	108	24.9	254	58.5	7

The ages of those attacked were as follows:

1 year.....	25	31 to 40 years.....	59
2 years.....	18	41 to 50 years.....	56
3 to 10 years.....	69	51 to 60 years.....	29
11 to 20 years.....	94	More than 60 years.....	21
21 to 30 years.....	63		

The vaccination status, course of the disease, and ages of those attacked are shown in the following table:

Vaccination.	Course.	Ages.									Total.
		1 year.	2 years.	3-10 years.	11-20 years.	21-30 years.	31-40 years.	41-50 years.	51-60 years.	More than 60 years.	
Unvaccinated.....	Died.....	11	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30
	Severe or medium.	2	5	4	6	4	1	.....	.....	1	23
	Light.....	4	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Unknown.....	Died.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
	Severe or medium.	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6
	Light.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
Without result....	Died.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Severe or medium.	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Light.....	.....	1	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Vaccinated too late.	Died.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	Severe or medium.	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Light.....	2	1	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Vaccinated once..	No data.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Died.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	3	1	10
	Severe or medium.	.....	.....	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	28
Revaccinated too late.	Light.....	.....	1	27	23	16	3	7	6	.....	83
	No data.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
	Died.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Revaccinated....	Severe or medium.	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	6
	Light.....	.....	.....	6	11	2	5	5	2	1	32
	No data.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Revaccinated.....	Died.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	3	10
	Severe or medium.	.....	.....	.....	2	6	11	10	2	1	32
	Light.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20	32	20	8	7	101
		25	18	69	94	63	59	56	29	21	434

1909.¹

The number of smallpox cases in Germany during the year 1909, as reported to the imperial bureau of health, was 247, as against 434 in 1908, 345 in 1907, 256 in 1906, 212 in 1905, 189 in 1904, 172 in 1903, 114 in 1902, 375 in 1901, 392 in 1900, and 346 in 1899.

Of the 247 cases in 1909, 26 terminated fatally. This gave a fatality rate of 10.53 per cent. The cases were reported from 92 different localities.

Of the cases, 79, or 31.98 per cent, were in foreigners, of which 70 were Russians, 4 Austrians, 2 South Americans, 1 a Netherlander, 1 an Englishman, and 1 a Servian. Of these foreigners, 16.46 per cent died, and of the 168 cases in Germans, only 7.74 per cent.

The 247 cases were distributed as to location as follows:

Prussia.....	192	Anhalt.....	5
Bavaria.....	5	Bremen (city).....	2
Saxony.....	19	Hamburg (city).....	5
Württemberg.....	3		
Mecklenberg-Schwerin.....	13	Total.....	247
Brunswick.....	3		

The distribution of the cases according to the ages of those attacked was as follows:

Ages.	Number of cases.	Ages.	Number of cases.
1 year.....	11	41 to 50 years.....	41
2 years.....	8	51 to 60 years.....	16
3 to 10 years.....	26	Over 60 years.....	8
11 to 20 years.....	45		
21 to 30 years.....	53	Total.....	247
31 to 40 years.....	39		

In Prussia smallpox cases occurred in 75 localities. In 46 of these, 1 case only occurred; in 13, 2 cases each; in 6, 3 cases each; in 4, 4 cases each; in 3, 6 cases each; in the city of Königsberg (Government district of Königsberg), 8 cases; in Sandhof (Marienburg circuit, Government district of Danzig), 13 cases; and in Allenberg (Wehlau circuit, Government district of Königsberg), 47 cases.

As regards the diffusion of smallpox in the several Prussian Government districts, cases were reported as follows: Government district of Königsberg, 59 cases in 3 localities; Danzig, 25 in 7 localities; Gumbinnen, 20 in 11 localities; Oppeln, 15 in 5 localities; Stettin, 14 in 8 localities; Stralsund, 8 in 7 localities; Dusseldorf, 7 in 2 localities; Marienwerder and Merseburg, each 6 in 4 localities; Frankfort, 5 in 5 localities; Allenstein and Potsdam, each 5 in 4 localities; Bromberg, 4 in 2 localities; Berlin, 4; Magdeburg, 3 in 2 localities; Posen, Luneburg, Stade, Minden, Arnsherg, and Cologne, each 1 case. As

¹ Abstracted from the *Medizinal-Statistische Mittheilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte*, Band 14, pt 2.

in the previous year, the greater number of cases occurred in the eastern Government districts.

Outside of Prussia cases were reported as follows: In the Kingdom of Saxony, in 2 localities, 19 cases, of which 16 occurred in Ehrenfriedershof. In Mecklenberg-Schwerin there were in all 13 cases in 6 localities, 7 occurring in 1 locality and 2 in 1 locality; in Bavaria, 5 cases in 2 localities, 4 being in Munich; in Anhalt, 5 in 2 localities, 4 in 1 locality; in Hamburg, in 1 place, 5; in Wurtemberg, 3; and in Bremen, 2 cases.

The 247 cases in all Germany occurred in 92 localities. The average was 2.68 cases to a locality; in the 10 preceding years, 1899 to 1908, the average number to a locality stood as follows: 3.15 in 1899, 2.68 in 1900, 2.39 in 1901, 1.73 in 1902, 3.58 in 1903, 3.15 in 1904, 2.23 in 1905, 2.91 in 1906, 2.67 in 1907, 2.17 in 1908.

The 247 cases in 1909 were distributed by months as follows: January, 26; February, 8; March, 30; April, 40; May, 34; June, 15; July, 11; August, 38; September, 2; November, 19; December, 24.

As to sex, 138, or 55.87 per cent, of those attacked were males and 109, or 44.13 per cent, females. There were 13 deaths of each sex, so that the fatality rate for males was 9.32 per cent and for females 11.93 per cent.

The vaccination status of those attacked and the severity of the disease are shown in the following table:

Vaccination status of persons attacked.	Number.	Deaths.	Fatality (per cent).	Course of disease.				
				Severe or medium.		Light.		Not known.
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Unvaccinated.....	33	10	30.3	17	51.5	4	12.1	2
Vaccinated without result...	2	.....	.....	1	50.0	1	50.0	.....
Vaccinated too late.....	8	2	25.0	1	12.5	5	62.5	.....
Vaccinated once.....	77	3	3.9	9	11.7	56	72.7	9
Revaccinated too late.....	15	1	6.7	1	6.7	13	86.7	.....
Revaccinated.....	100	4	4.0	13	13.0	80	80.0	3
Vaccination status unknown.....	12	6	50.0	3	25.0	1	8.3	2
Total.....	247	26	10.5	45	18.2	160	64.8	16

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

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

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for March, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Vaccination history of cases.			
		Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:					
Alameda County—					
Oakland.....	8	1	2	2	3
Butte County—					
Rural.....	17	1		16	
Fresno County—					
Reedley.....	3			3	
Humboldt County—					
Rural.....	1				1
Kern County—					
Bakersfield.....	3				3
Lassen County—					
Susanville.....	1			1	
Los Angeles County—					
Los Angeles.....	10			7	3
Florence.....	1			1	
Rural.....	2			2	
Marin County—					
Mill Valley.....	3			3	
Orange County—					
Rural.....	6			6	
Placer County—					
Roseville.....	1			1	
Sacramento County—					
Sacramento.....	14		1	10	3
San Bernardino County—					
Redlands.....	9			4	5
Rural.....	1			1	
San Francisco County—					
San Francisco.....	2			2	
San Joaquin County—					
Stockton.....	13	1	2	10	
Shasta County—					
Dunsmuir.....	1	1			
Redding.....	1				1
Solano County—					
Dixon.....	2				2
Vallejo.....	1				1
Stanislaus County—					
Modesto.....	1			1	
Oakdale.....	1			1	
Tehama County—					
Los Molinos.....	1			1	
Red Bluff.....	1	1			
Rural.....	1				1
Total.....	105	5	5	72	23

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Vaccination history of cases.			
		Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:					
Allegany County—					
Frostburg.....	3			3	
Anne Arundel County—					
Eastport.....	4			4	
Garrett County—					
Gorman.....	6			6	
Swanton.....	1			1	
Montgomery County—					
Olney.....	1			1	
Total.....	15			15	
New York:					
Cayuga County—					
Auburn.....	1				1
Chemung County—					
Elmira.....	10			10	
Clinton County—					
Plattsburg.....	7		3	4	
Erie County—					
Buffalo.....	1			1	
Clarence Township.....	1			1	
Franklin County—					
Waverly.....	3			3	
Greene County—					
Catskill.....	1			1	
Herkimer County—					
Little Falls.....	32		8	24	
Madison County—					
Canastota.....	1		1		
Oneida.....	1			1	
Wampsville.....	1			1	
Montgomery County—					
Canajoharie Township.....	3			3	
Mohawk Township.....	2			2	
Palatine Bridge.....	4			4	
Niagara County—					
Niagara Falls.....	3		1	1	1
Wilson Township.....	1		1		
Oneida County—					
Bridgewater.....	2			2	
Vernon.....	1			1	
Onondaga County—					
Manlius Township.....	9		1	8	
Orange County—					
Newburg Township.....	1		1		
Steuben County—					
Bradford Township.....	2			2	
Corning.....	4			4	
Washington County—					
Dresden Township.....	1		1		
Westchester County—					
Mount Vernon.....	1			1	
Greater New York.....	1				1
Total.....	94		17	74	3

Indiana—Evansville.

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 26, 1913, 24 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville.

Maine—Rockland, Rockport, and Thomaston.

Acting Asst. Surg. Adams, of the Public Health Service, reported the occurrence of 7 cases of smallpox at Rockland, 6 cases at Rockport, and 1 case at Thomaston during the two weeks ended April 26, 1913

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Mar. 1-31):			Indiana—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Alexander.....	22		Steuben.....	1	
Bureau.....	1		St. Joseph.....	1	
Effingham.....	3		Switzerland.....	2	
Calhoun.....	160		Vanderburg.....	69	
Carroll.....	1		Vigo.....	37	
Champaign.....	3		Wabash.....	1	
Cook.....	9		White.....	23	
Dekalb.....	1				
Fulton.....	1		Total.....	463	1
Hardin.....	22				
Henry.....	4		Iowa (Mar. 1-31):		
Iroquois.....	6		Counties—		
Kane.....	7		Allamakee.....	1	
LaSalle.....	23		Boone.....	11	
Logan.....	25		Buena Vista.....	1	
Macon.....	15		Calhoun.....	2	
McDonough.....	8		Cass.....	10	
McLean.....	9		Cerro Gordo.....	40	
Marion.....	1		Chickasaw.....	1	
Massac.....	10		Clarke.....	29	
Moultrie.....	8		Clay.....	1	
Peoria.....	12		Clayton.....	3	
Pulaski.....	6		Dallas.....	35	
Rock Island.....	1		Davis.....	6	
Saline.....	3		Fayette.....	3	
Vermilion.....	19		Franklin.....	3	
Whiteside.....	22		Hancock.....	1	
Will.....	1		Harrison.....	4	
Total.....	403		Iowa.....	1	
			Jasper.....	1	
Indiana (Mar. 1-31):			Lee.....	4	
Counties—			Linn.....	13	
Allen.....	3		Louisa.....	1	
Bartholomew.....	3		Mahaska.....	2	
Clark.....	15		Marion.....	5	
Clay.....	10		Marshall.....	1	
Crawford.....	29		Mitchell.....	6	
Dearborn.....	4		Monona.....	1	
Dekalb.....	36		Muscatine.....	6	
Dubois.....	2		Palo Alto.....	6	
Floyd.....	16		Pocahontas.....	1	
Gibson.....	55		Polk.....	78	
Grant.....	8		Pottawattamie.....	14	
Huntington.....	4		Poweshiek.....	1	
Jefferson.....	1		Sac.....	4	
Knox.....	26		Story.....	4	
Lagrange.....	4		Webster.....	59	
Madison.....	40		Winnebago.....	20	
Marshall.....	7		Winneshek.....	2	
Martin.....	10	1	Woodbury.....	7	
Noble.....	7		Worth.....	1	
Ohio.....	7				
Owen.....	26		Total.....	369	
Parke.....	1				
Pike.....	4		Kansas (Mar. 1-31):		
Scott.....	4		Counties—		
Shelby.....	6		Barton.....	1	
Spencer.....	4		Chautauqua.....	2	
Starke.....	3		Coffey.....	1	
			Cowley.....	3	

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kansas—Continued.			Ohio—Continued.		
Counties—Continued.			Counties—Continued.		
Crawford.....	4	.....	Putnam.....	2	.....
Labette.....	4	.....	Shelby.....	16	.....
Marshall.....	6	.....	Warren.....	1	.....
Morris.....	3	.....	Washington.....	44	.....
Republic.....	1	.....	Wood.....	6	.....
Rice.....	3	.....	Total.....	259	.....
Russell.....	4	.....		
Sedgwick.....	1	.....		
Shawnee.....	2	.....		
Wallace.....	13	.....		
Wilson.....	6	.....		
Wyandotte.....	3	.....		
Total.....	57	.....		
North Dakota (Mar. 1-31):			South Dakota (Mar. 1-31):¹		
Counties—			Counties—		
Barnes.....	1	.....	Beadle.....	31	.....
Bottineau.....	1	.....	Bon Homme.....	1	.....
Burke.....	8	.....	Brown.....	13	.....
Burleigh.....	1	.....	Campbell.....	17	.....
Cass.....	1	.....	Codington.....	13	.....
Emmons.....	1	.....	Davison.....	4	.....
McHenry.....	1	.....	Faulk.....	2	.....
Morton.....	15	.....	Hanson.....	1	.....
Ramsey.....	1	.....	Kingsbury.....	13	.....
Stutsman.....	2	.....	Lake.....	4	.....
Walsh.....	4	.....	Roberts.....	9	.....
Total.....	36	.....	Tripp.....	2	.....
			Union.....	13	.....
			Walworth.....	3	.....
			Total.....	126	.....
Ohio (Mar. 1-31):			Virginia (Mar. 1-31):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Athens.....	9	.....	Bedford.....	2	.....
Champaign.....	11	.....	Campbell.....	2	.....
Clark.....	59	.....	Carroll.....	35	.....
Columbiana.....	4	.....	Dinwiddie.....	1	.....
Darke.....	3	.....	Grayson.....	5	.....
Defiance.....	1	.....	Greenville.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	15	.....	Halifax.....	13	.....
Guernsey.....	1	.....	Hanover.....	1	.....
Hamilton.....	10	.....	Henrico.....	3	.....
Jackson.....	2	.....	Mecklenburg.....	23	.....
Jefferson.....	1	.....	Norfolk.....	2	.....
Logan.....	1	.....	Pulaski.....	1	.....
Lucas.....	18	.....	Rappahannock.....	3	.....
Madison.....	32	.....	Roanoke.....	8	.....
Miami.....	1	.....	Smythe.....	16	.....
Morgan.....	8	.....	Southampton.....	1	.....
Muskingum.....	14	.....	Warwick.....	5	.....
			York.....	3	.....
			Total.....	125	.....

¹ Cases reported, p. 730, occurred in February.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 12, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	3	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	8	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	12	.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	4	.....
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	7	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	9	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	14	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	9	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	2	.....
Erie, Pa.....	6	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	43	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Houston, Tex.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	15	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	4	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	16	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Marinette, Wis.....	1	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for March, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City—	
Alameda County:		Continued.	
Alameda.....	1	Anne Arundel County—	
Oakland.....	5	Deale.....	1
Kings County—		Baltimore County—	
Hanford.....	2	Highlandtown.....	4
Los Angeles County—		Towson.....	1
Los Angeles.....	11	Calvert County—	
Rural.....	1	Mutual.....	1
Madera County—		Caroline County—	
Madera.....	1	Goldsboro.....	1
Mendocino County—		Carroll County—	
Willits.....	2	Springfield Hospital.....	1
Merced County—		New Windsor.....	1
Merced.....	2	Westminster.....	1
Riverside County—		Mount Airy.....	1
Riverside.....	1	Cecil County—	
Rural.....	1	North East.....	1
Sacramento County—		Near Elkton.....	1
Sacramento.....	8	Charles County—	
San Francisco County—		Indian Head.....	1
San Francisco.....	15	Dorchester County—	
Sonoma County—		Hudson.....	1
Santa Rosa.....	1	Hurlock.....	1
Stanislaus County—		Frederick County—	
Modesto.....	2	Brunswick.....	2
Total.....	53	Sabillasville.....	1
		Smithburg.....	1
Indiana:		Garrett County—	
Bartholomew County.....	1	Oakland.....	1
Clark County.....	6	Bloomington.....	1
Decatur County.....	2	Harford County—	
Fountain County.....	2	Havre de Grace.....	2
Gibson County.....	1	Edgewood.....	2
Huntington County.....	1	Van Biler.....	1
Jefferson County.....	3	Mountain.....	1
Kosciusko County.....	2	Kent County—	
Lake County.....	8	Betterton.....	1
Lawrence County.....	2	Near Crumpton.....	1
Marion County.....	3	Prince George County—	
Montgomery County.....	1	Branchville.....	1
Orange County.....	1	Somerset County—	
Parke County.....	8	Crisfield.....	4
Porter County.....	1	Smith Island.....	1
Ripley County.....	4	St. Marys County—	
Shelby County.....	2	Charlotte Hall.....	1
St. Joseph County.....	4	Washington County—	
Wells County.....	1	Hagerstown.....	6
Total.....	53	Smithsburg.....	4
		Funkstown.....	1
Kansas:		Wicomico County—	
Allen County.....	3	Quantico.....	1
Chase County.....	1	Parsonburg.....	1
Douglas County.....	4	Salisbury.....	1
Greeley County.....	1	Total.....	70
Lyon County.....	1		
Montgomery County—		New York:	
Coffeyville.....	1	Albany County.....	3
Morris County.....	1	Albany.....	2
Osage County.....	1	Cohoes.....	3
Wyandotte County—		Allegany County.....	3
Kansas City.....	3	Broome County.....	1
Total.....	16	Binghamton.....	3
		Chautauqua County—	
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore City:		Dunkirk.....	2
Allegany County—		Chemung County—	
Cumberland.....	5	Elmira.....	3
Westernport.....	6	Clinton County.....	3
Frostburg.....	2	Columbia County.....	2
Lonaconing.....	1	Cortland County—	
Western Maryland Hospital.....	2	Cortland.....	1
Allegany Hospital.....	2	Dutchess County.....	1
		Poughkeepsie.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
New York—Continued.		Ohio—Continued.	
Erie County.....	1	Butler County—	
Buffalo.....	7	Middletown.....	1
Greene County.....	4	Seven Mile.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Clark County—	
Herkimer County.....	1	Madison Township.....	1
Jefferson County—		Columbiana County—	
Watertown.....	2	East Liverpool.....	8
Madison County—		Wellsville.....	3
Oneida.....	1	Cuyahoga County—	
Monroe County—		Cleveland.....	18
Rochester.....	5	Defiance County—	
Montgomery County—		Defiance.....	2
Amsterdam.....	2	Franklin County—	
Nassau County.....	1	Columbus.....	2
Niagara County—		Hamilton County—	
Lockport.....	14	Cincinnati.....	11
Niagara Falls.....	3	Norwood.....	1
North Tonawanda.....	5	St. Bernard.....	1
Oneida County.....	1	Hardin County—	
Utica.....	1	McDonald Township.....	1
Onondaga County.....	1	Henry County—	
Syracuse.....	1	Holgate.....	1
Ontario County.....	1	Liberty Center.....	1
Orange County.....	1	Huron County—	
Newburgh.....	1	Norwalk.....	1
Oswego County.....	1	Jefferson County—	
Fulton.....	2	Toronto.....	2
Otsego County.....	1	Lake County—	
St. Lawrence County.....	5	Painesville.....	1
Ogdensburg.....	1	Licking County—	
Saratoga County.....	2	Newark.....	1
Schuyler County.....	1	Utica.....	1
Seneca County.....	1	Logan County—	
Steuben County.....	1	Bellefontaine.....	1
Hornell.....	1	Lorain County—	
Suffolk County.....	1	Grafton Township.....	1
Tioga County.....	1	Lucas County—	
Ulster County.....	1	Toledo.....	7
Kingston.....	1	Washington Township.....	2
Washington County.....	3	Mahoning County—	
Wayne County.....	3	Boardman Township.....	2
Westchester County.....	1	Sebring.....	1
New Rochelle.....	1	Struthers.....	3
Yonkers.....	2	Youngstown.....	42
Wyoming County.....	1	Mercer County—	
Yates County.....	2	Black Creek Township.....	1
Greater New York.....	65	Montgomery County—	
Total.....	180	Germantown.....	1
		Pickaway County—	
North Dakota:		Ashville.....	1
Bottineau County.....	1	Portage County—	
Burling County.....	1	Deerfield Township.....	1
Eddy County.....	1	Scioto County—	
Grand Forks County.....	2	Madison Township.....	1
McHenry County.....	3	Portsmouth.....	10
Total.....	8	Stark County—	
		Perry Township.....	1
Ohio:		Summit County—	
Ashtabula County—		Akron.....	1
Harpersfield Township.....	1	Van Wert County—	
Belmont County—		Ohio City.....	1
Bellaire.....	6	Wood County—	
Smith Township.....	1	Bowling Green.....	2
		Ross Township.....	1
		Total.....	146

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for March, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		New York:	
Alameda County—		Albany County—	
Oakland.....	1	Cohoes.....	1
Imperial County—		Greene County.....	2
El Centro.....	1	Herkimer County.....	1
Los Angeles County—		Lackawanna County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	Orange County—	
Rural.....	7	Newburgh.....	1
San Bernardino County—		Rensselaer County.....	1
San Bernardino.....	1	Troy.....	1
Ontario.....	4	Westchester County—	
San Francisco County—		Yonkers.....	2
San Francisco.....	3	Greater New York.....	22
Total.....	18		32
Indiana:		North Dakota:	
Benton County.....	1	Cavalier County.....	3
Brown County.....	1		
Floyd County.....	1	Ohio:	
Jackson County.....	1	Butler County—	
Laporte County.....	1	Hamilton.....	1
Total.....	5	Middletown.....	4
Iowa:		Cuyahoga County—	
Hancock County.....	1	Cleveland.....	14
Linn County.....	2	Franklin County—	
Polk County.....	1	Columbus.....	2
Pottawattamie County.....	1	Guernsey County—	
Wapello County.....	1	Byesville.....	1
Total.....	6	Hamilton County—	
Kansas:		Cincinnati.....	26
Butler County.....	1	Norwood.....	3
Crawford County—		St. Bernard.....	1
Pittsburg.....	1	Lake County—	
Marion County.....	1	Richmond.....	1
Total.....	3	Lawrence County—	
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city:		Ironton.....	2
Calvert County—		Preble County—	
Chesapeake Beach.....	1	New Paris.....	1
		Richland County—	
		Mansfield.....	4
		Scioto County—	
		Portsmouth.....	9
		Total.....	69

Los Angeles, Cal.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 26, 1913, there were notified at Los Angeles 6 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with 1 death.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 12, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	2	Malden, Mass.....	2	—
Chicago, Ill.....	1	4	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	—
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	2	New Orleans, La.....	2	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	5	New York, N. Y.....	10	6
Evansville, Ind.....	1	1	Oklahoma, Okla.....	2	2
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	2
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	—	Providence, R. I.....	—	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	—	1
Lowell, Mass.....	—	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for March, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		New York:	
San Luis Obispo County—		Greater New York.....	6
San Luis Obispo.....	1	Ohio:	
San Diego County—		Cuyahoga County—	
San Diego.....	1	Cleveland.....	3
Total.....	2	Hamilton County—	
Indiana:		Cincinnati.....	1
Marion County.....	1	Logan County—	
Wayne County.....	1	Bellefontaine.....	1
Total.....	2	Total.....	5

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended April 12, 1913.

During the week ended April 12, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case; Columbus, Ohio, 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 case and 2 deaths.

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 12, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	7	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	19	3	New York, N. Y.....	.....	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	15	5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	11	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18	1
Danville, Ill.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	15	1
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	.....	South Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....

LEPROSY.**California—Los Angeles.**

The State Board of Health of California reported that a case of leprosy had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., in the person of a Mexican, F. C., aged 40 years; that the case was diagnosed clinically April 1, 1913; that the type of the disease was anesthetic; that the patient left the hospital without notice, and was no longer present in Los Angeles.

Massachusetts—Boston.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts reported that a case of leprosy had been notified in Boston, Mass., at 42 Harrison Avenue, in the person of W. Q., a Chinese male aged 38 years; that the patient had lived at the address given for one year, previous to which time he had lived seven years in California; that the case had been diagnosed clinically March 8, 1913, and later the diagnosis verified bacteriologically. The type of the disease is tubercular, and the case is under the control of the State board of charity.

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Apr. 12, 1913	1	128	78	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	11	638	463	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	13	1,691	1,209	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	981	921	.....

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended April 12, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 183 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County, 90 from Alameda County, and 74 from Santa Clara County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 12, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, Mass.....	1	1	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	5	4	New Castle, Pa.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	20	141	Philadelphia, Pa.....	29	43
Cleveland, Ohio.....	37	20	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25	37
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	18	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	9	Wilmington, N. C.....	4	3
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1			

TYPHUS FEVER.**Idaho—Boise.**

The State Board of Health of Idaho reported that a case of typhus fever had occurred at Boise, Idaho, about March 14, 1913, in the person of a Spanish sheep herder; that the patient had come from South America via England and had been isolated to prevent the spread of the disease.

Massachusetts—Boston.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts reported that a case of typhus fever had occurred at 20 Parkman Street, Boston, Mass., about February 8, 1913; that the patient had been taken sick two days after arrival from Halifax, had been removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital and had been discharged therefrom March 9, 1913, when he returned to his home in Halifax.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for March, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
California.....	195	266	154
Indiana.....	641	3,219	189
Iowa.....	139		66
Kansas.....	212	1,998	55
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city.....	62	1,253	71
New York.....	2,688	9,774	1,902
North Dakota.....	110	245	12
Ohio.....	577	4,961	670

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 19, 1913, 166 cases of measles, with 6 deaths, and that during the week ended April 26, 181 cases, with 3 deaths, were notified at Pittsburgh, making a total from November 1, 1912, the date of the beginning of the outbreak, of 8,566 cases with 136 deaths.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 12, 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	187	14	1	399	6	27	1	29	17
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	240	47	4	156	2	45		69	16
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	794	165	22	748	12	301	29	171	101
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	189	34	4	252	1	34	4	27	18
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,460	332	38	1,128	14	341	16	532	175
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	475	70	15	798	12	86	2	98	51
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	163	23	3	228	6	41	2	28	12
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	232	47	6	321	6	27		29	21
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	126	9	1	93	3	15	1	16	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	131	16	4	19		4		20	16
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	192	43	7			43	9		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	126	8		486	2	8	1	37	26
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	102	23		30	1	35	2	22	5
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	94	23		33		20		38	12
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	123	9		341	3	2		30	21
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	168	14	1	20		8	1	38	24
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	107	4		282		13		34	13

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 12, 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 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	98	15	1	90	2	13		19	
Providence, R. I.	224,326	66	14	2	5		18		5	6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	26	6	2			10		4	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	31	2		51	1	7		7	4
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	49	7		10		4			7
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	59	11	2	57	5	18	2	6	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	36	2	1	8		2		2	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	32	6	1	32		4	1	2	2
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	31			48	2	4		6	4
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	39	1		2				3	3
Richmond, Va.	127,628	55	1		58	2	2		6	5
Spokane, Wash.	104,402		1		4		3			1
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	41	6	1	51	1	5	1		7
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	39	9	1	56		9		4	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	18	2				2			
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		2		1		7			
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	12	1		2		1	1	3	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		8		45		10		6	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	14	1		59		5	1		2
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	24	6		15		1		3	4
Erie, Pa.	66,525	18	1		108		1		3	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	25			9		20			6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	15	3		82		8	1		1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	18	2		9		1			3
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	49	6	2	43	1	7		5	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		1		28		4		5	
Houston, Tex.	78,800	25					3			2
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	18	10	1	50	2	3			
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		1		34		2			
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	16	2		57		4	1	7	3
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	22	2		21		1		2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	36	3	2	81		8		4	2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	11			5					1
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	15	3	1	1		1		1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622									2
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	23	2				2			
Reading, Pa.	96,071	38	1		105	1	3		1	4
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	19	1		11		7		2	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	25			6	1	4	2	3	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	12			6		2			
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	27	5		4	1	2			5
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	31	3	1	21		12		7	6
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	48		1	7		11		4	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	12	3		2		6		6	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,863	21	4		34		1		21	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	10	2		44		6			
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	9			8		2		1	1
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	9	1				7			1
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	28	1	1	4		4		1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604						1		2	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	3	1		19		1		1	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	4	1		3					
Danville, Ill.	27,871	9			11		3			
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		2		6		6		1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11			24	1			2	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	12			9			1		2
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	12	1		91	1			2	1
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	16	2		62		2		3	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	21		3	3		1		4	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	15	2		21					
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	9			2					2
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		4		30					
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	13			9				4	1
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	7	1		11		2			
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	15			56	2				2
Malden, Mass.	44,404	11	2		146		1		1	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	24	1							
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919		3		21				2	

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 12, 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.										
New Castle, Pa.	36,280		2		83		2		1	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	8							4	4
Newton, Mass.	39,806	8	1		17		2			1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	12			17		2			
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	10								
Orange, N. J.	29,630	13	3		6		5		4	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	4	1		3					
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	15	1		6		8	1	2	2
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	15	1		17					2
Racine, Wis.	38,002	23	1		15		1			
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	8			25				1	1
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	5	1				2			
Salem, Mass.	43,697	17								2
San Diego, Cal.	39,578				18		1		1	1
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	7								
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921		1		5		2			
Superior, Wis.	40,884	16					2			2
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	11	1	1			4		2	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	5	9		6		2			2
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1		7		2		2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	17	2		13		2		2	1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	6			16				9	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	11	1		4					
York, Pa.	44,750		2		2		1		3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	14								
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	5							1	2
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	9	1	1	12		1	1		
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	2								
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		8		4		1			
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	1								
Concord, N. H.	21,477	12			15					1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	8			27					
Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616	3			8					
Franklin, N. H.	6,132	3	1		21					
Fountain, Colo.	150				9				1	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	9					2			
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	3					1			
Homestead, Pa.	18,713		3	1	4		1		1	
Kearney, N. J.	18,659	4	1		1		1			
Kokomo, Ind.	8,261	6			44		1		1	3
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	8	1		1				1	1
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3								
Marlboro, Mass.	13,606	4			9					
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	4				1	1			
Medford, Mass.	23,150	5	1		17	1				
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	1			1		1			
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	15	1		4		1			
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	8			2				1	
Muscatine, Iowa	16,000	4			18		1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	4	5		2					
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	4	1		14					
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9					1			
Northampton, Mass.	19,310	6					3			
Palmer, Mass.	7,801	3								1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	7	2		4				1	
Pottstown, Pa.	17,500	6			12					
Rutland, Vt.	13,546		1		5		2			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,534	4			28				1	
Steelton, Pa.	14,479	2			11					
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,594	8			3		1		3	
Woburn, Mass.	14,254	6								1

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

Rodents have been examined for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended April 5, 1913, 440. Hilo, week ended March 22, 1913, 985; week ended March 29, 1,033. Honokaa, week ended March 22, 1913, 1,887; week ended March 29, 1,738. No plague-infected rodent was found.

Honolulu—Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

Surg. Trotter reports April 15 the occurrence of 3 fatal cases of cerebrospinal meningitis at Honolulu. Of these, 1 occurred in a Hawaiian, 1 in a Filipino, and 1 in an European.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended April 12, 1913, there were examined 1,904 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 578 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality.

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

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Cholera—Plague.

During the week ended March 29, 1913, 5 cases of cholera with 5 deaths were reported at Hongkong.

Cholera was last notified at Hongkong during the week ended January 20, 1912, with 1 fatal case.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended March 8, 1913, there were notified at Hongkong 3 cases of plague with 3 deaths.

During the 3 weeks ended March 22, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 6,558 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

On April 25 the American consul general at Hongkong reported by telegraph the presence of plague.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

APR. 1-10, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treatment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing un- der treat- ment.
Leprosy.....			243	Scarlet fever.....	29	3	29
Malaria.....	1	1		Measles.....	49	1	43
Typhoid fever.....	9	3	21	Varicella.....	6		9
Diphtheria.....	11		4	Paratyphoid fever.....	2		12

JAPAN.

Status of Cholera.

Cholera was reported present in Japan March 1, 1913, as follows: Tokyo, 6 cases; Kanagawa (Yokohama), 7 cases; Shidzuoka, 45 cases; Chiba, 23 cases.

In Kanagawa Province no case of cholera has been notified since February 4, 1913. From September 27, 1912, the date of the occurrence of the first case, to October 24, 1912, there were notified 52 cases of the disease and 9 cholera carriers. No case of cholera occurred from that date to November 2, 1912, when a new case was notified. From November 2 to December 20, 1912, there were

notified 61 cases and 32 carriers; from January 1, 1913, to February 4, 1913, there were notified 6 cases of cholera and 1 carrier.

The total number of cases of cholera notified in the Province to March 28, 1913, was 119. Of these 38 occurred in the city of Yokohama, 8 in the port of Yokohama or on vessels, 3 in the city of Yokusuka, the remainder of the cases being distributed in 16 towns and villages. There were found 42 cholera carriers.

Contagious Diseases in Japan, exclusive of Taiwan (Formosa).

MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	38	8	Typhus fever.....		
Dysentery.....	72	19	Scarlet fever.....	120	18
Typhoid fever.....	1,251	307	Diphtheria.....	2,262	654
Paratyphoid fever.....	115	11	Plague.....		
Smallpox.....	12				

¹ One each in Kanagawa ken and Hokkaido.

Plague in Taiwan.

Ten cases of plague were notified April 2, 1913, in Kagi district, island of Taiwan (Formosa). The first case of the disease occurred March 16, 1913.

JAVA.

Plague.

Consul Rairden reports: During the month of February, 1913, plague was notified in east Java, as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Surabaya.....	10	9
Malang.....	273	271
Kediri.....	141	125
Madioen.....	109	104
Total.....	533	509

SIAM.

Quarantine Against Chinese Ports.

According to Government notification of April 29, 1913, all vessels arriving in Siamese waters from Hongkong or other ports in China shall stop at the quarantine anchorage at the island of Koh Phra for inspection, and detention until released by the health officer.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended May 2, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 23-29.....	5	5	Among Chinese.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Mar. 9-15.....	18	12	
Samarang.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 30.....	7	7	
India:				
Bassein.....	Mar. 2-8.....	18	18	
Bombay.....	Mar. 16-22.....	5	3	
Madras.....	do.....	5	3	
Negapatam.....	Mar. 2-8.....	1	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Apr. 1-7.....	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 5....	4	4	

PLAGUE.

British East Africa ¹	Feb. 6-26.....		11	
Kisumu.....	do.....	4		
Mombasa.....	do.....	5		
Nairobi.....	do.....	4		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 23-29.....	3	3	Apr. 25, still present. From 10 to 12 deaths daily. Epidemic. Total Jan. 1-Feb. 28: Cases, 1,094 deaths, 639.
Pakhoi.....	Feb. 1.....			
Dutch East Africa.....				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Jan. 1-31.....	179	162	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	174	125	
Malang.....	Jan. 1-31.....	313	304	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	273	271	
Madioen.....	Jan. 1-31.....	47	42	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	109	104	
Surabaya.....	Jan. 1-31.....	22	22	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	10	9	
Egypt.....				Total Mar. 18-31: Cases, 44; deaths, 26.
Alexandria.....	Mar. 18-31.....	16	13	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Mar. 1-28.....	12	13	
Behera.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 1.....	2	2	
Charkieh.....	Mar. 11-22.....	1		
Fayoum.....	Mar. 16-31.....	3	1	
Gizeh.....	Mar. 4-Apr. 3.....	2		
Menouf.....	Mar. 21.....	1	1	
Minieh.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 2.....	8		
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 16-22.....	146	119	
Karachi.....	do.....	4	4	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	Mar. 16-Apr. 2.....	10		
Mauritius.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	8	5	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 22.....		2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Apr. 1-6.....	11	10	

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Apr. 9, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended May 2, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia: Darwin.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....	1 case in quarantine from s. s. Eastern en route from Japan to Sydney.
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Feb. 1-28.....	16	3	
Canada: Fernie.....	Apr. 16-22.....	.....	.....	1 case in vicinity.
Montreal.....	Apr. 6-19.....	12	.....
Toronto.....	Apr. 13-19.....	2	.....
Vancouver.....	do.....	1	.....
Windsor.....	do.....	2	.....
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 6-19.....	8	.....
China: Hongkong.....	Mar. 9-29.....	20	12	Deaths among natives.
Shanghai.....	Mar. 10-23.....	2	17	
Dutch East Indies: Java—				
Batavia.....	Mar. 2-15.....	12	4	
Samarang.....	do.....	87	22	
Egypt: Alexandria.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 1.....	10	1	
Germany.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 12.....	17	.....
France: Marseille.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	5	
India: Bombay.....	Mar. 16-22.....	25	10	
Karachi.....	do.....	18	5	
Madras.....	do.....	4	2	
Japan: Hokkaido.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Kanagawa ken.....	do.....	1	.....
Mexico: Chihuahua.....	Apr. 7-13.....	.....	3	
Veracruz.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5.....	1	.....
Siam: Bangkok.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 22.....	.....	2	
Spain: Almeria.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	3	
Barcelona.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5.....	.....	9	
Cadiz.....	Feb. 1-28.....	.....	1	
Seville.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	2	
Valencia.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5.....	4	.....
Switzerland: Basel.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 5.....	3	.....
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5.....	2	.....
Mersina.....	Mar. 23-29.....	4	3	
Turkey in Europe: Constantinople.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 12.....	.....	19	

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria: Eski Saghara.....	Dec. 9.....	2	.....	Isolated cases.
Sofia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 16.....	6	1	
Shumla.....	Dec. 30.....	18	.....
China: Foochow.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 2.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies: Borneo—				
Bandermasin.....	Nov. 22-30.....	5	5	
Pontrank.....	Oct. 6.....	1	.....
Samarinda.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 2.....	26	25	
Singawang.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 1.....	2	2	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 31.....	40	28	
Do.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 8.....	99	80	
Madjoen.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 9.....	192	105	
Megalang.....	Oct. 7-12.....	9	6	
Paserocean Residency.....	Sept. 20-26.....	2	1	
Samarang.....	July 19-Dec. 26.....	591	485	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 28.....	4	3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies—Continued.				
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris.....	Dec. 3-22.....	11	11	
Benkoelen.....	Nov. 3-30.....	3	1	
Koeoh.....	Dec. 3-15.....	4	9	
Jambi.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1	—	
Roembo.....	Dec. 3-15.....	2	2	
Telokbetong.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	181	20	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 1.....	49	44	
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 15.....	216	153	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 8.....	—	573	
Cochin.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 9.....	6	6	
Do.....	Feb. 17-23.....	5	5	
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 15.....	32	32	
Moulmein.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	Nov. 11-Mar. 1.....	33	33	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 28.....	3	3	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 1.....	30	28	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 27.....	42	38	
Japan				Total year 1912: Cases, 2,722; deaths, 1,678, exclusive of Taiwan. Total Jan. 1-Feb. 18: Cases, 83.
Aita Ken.....	Dec. 2.....	1	—	
Chiba Ken.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 8.....	50	—	
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 5.....	1	—	
Hiogo Islands.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	30	—	
Hioga Ken.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 19.....	22	—	
Hiroshima Ken.....	Nov. 23.....	1	—	
Ibaraki Ken.....	Dec. 6.....	2	—	
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 16.....	1	—	
Kanagawa Ken.....		—	—	Total Nov. 23-Feb. 4: Cases, 55. Sept. 25-Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Yokohama.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 14.....	22	—	Total Sept. 29, 1912, to Jan. 9, 1913: Cases, 39.
Kochi Ken.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	3	—	
Minami Tokaki gun.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	40	—	
Nagasaki Ken.....		—	—	Nagasaki Ken and outlying islands, Sept. 15-Dec. 2: Cases, 188; deaths, 134, including previous reports.
Nagasaki city.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	10	4	
Osaka Fu.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 3.....	14	—	
Saga Ken.....	do.....	5	—	
Sasebo.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	7	—	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 11.....	57	—	
Taiwan (Formosa).....		—	—	Total year 1912: Cases, 333 deaths, 256. Not previously reported.
Tokushima Ken.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	65	—	
Tokyo Fu.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 4.....	108	—	
Fokyo.....		—	—	Oct. 2-Dec. 7: Cases, 273, and in vicinity, 342.
Wakamatsu Ken.....	Nov. 26.....	1	—	
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Jan. 8-21.....	5	2	Nov. 18-20: 1 case from s. s. Bosnian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 4.....	—	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 17-23.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 1.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia				Total, Nov. 17-23: Cases, 160; deaths, 218.
Adana—				
Adana.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	2	2	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	3	3	
Alexandretta.....	do.....	3	2	
Angora—				
Angora.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 11.....	29	23	
Balikesir.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	—	1	
Beirut—				
Merdijioun.....	Dec. 3-11.....	—	15	
Tabariyeh.....	Dec. 13-22.....	—	—	Present.
Brusa.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 11.....	26	38	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Castamoni.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	6	4	
Dierbekir.....	do.....	8	2	
Hedjaz—				
Jedda.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 14.....	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Medina.....	Dec. 3-11.....		6	
Mekka.....	Nov. 17-23.....	111	172	Dec. 3-11: Deaths, 3,007.
Ismidt.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Kartal.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 12.....	9	3	
Khodavendikar—				
Karassi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....		2	
Mosul.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....		2	
Sinope.....	Dec. 3-11.....	1	4	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Syria—				
Haifa.....	Dec. 21.....		1	
Tiberias.....	Dec. 3-25.....	129	68	
Tarsus.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	2	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 28.....	1,598	787	Total, Nov. 5-Jan. 28: Cases, 2,515; deaths, 1,245.
Do.....	Mar. 12-31.....	8	1	New outbreak.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 21.....	131	130	Total, Aug. 5-Dec. 23: Cases, 943; deaths, 912, including previous reports from Mwera, Chwaka, and Mokoton. Chwaka district, Oct. 4-Dec. 31, 332 cases, not included in previous reports.
At sea.....				Nov. 18-20: 1 fatal case on s. s. Bosnian, en route from Constantinople to Odessa.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 8.....	9	3	
Manaos.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 15.....	17	17	
British Gold Coast:				
Akkra.....	Mar. 22.....			Present.
Ecuador:				
Agua Piedra.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	6	
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	2	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 61.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	11	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	25	16	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	94	48	Mar. 1-31 in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 52; deaths, 33.
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	11	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	12	4	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Apr. 2-10.....	1	1	From Campeche.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 7.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	2	In September 2 deaths and in October 1 death not previously reported. Feb. 7, 1 case.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		

PLAGUE.

Afghanistan:				
Tchebel-Bagdareh.....	Sept. 1-30.....			And vicinity, 100 deaths daily Present to Oct. 29.
Arabia:				
Oran—				
Debai.....	Feb. 16.....			Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahai.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	11	4	Year 1912: Cases, 21.
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	11	11	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Mar. 1.....	24	9	
Santos.....	Dec. 1.....	2	2	
British East Africa:				
Dagoretti.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5.....	1	—	Free Nov. 18.
Kiambu.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 8.....	2	—	
Kisumu.....	Dec. 8-28.....	7	—	
Do.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5.....	3	—	
Mombasa.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 25.....	16	12	
Nairobi.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 5.....	8	1	
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....	—	5	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Feb. 12.....	—	—	Present.
Iquique.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 8.....	11	5	
Taltal.....	Oct. 22-28.....	3	—	
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 15.....	—	—	Few sporadic cases. Pneumonic form present and in vicinity.
Hai An.....	Mar. 8.....	—	—	Present in pneumonic form in 2 localities in vicinity about 48 miles from Amoy.
Holhow.....	Nov. 1-30.....	—	—	Present.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 17.....	3	—	International settlement of Amoy.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	8	8	Total January to September, 1912: Cases, 1,848; deaths, 1,728.
Manchuria.....	Dec. 14.....	—	—	Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun.
Pakhoi.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30	—	Dec. 18, present in vicinity of the French settlement.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15.....	—	2	
Swatow				Jan. 9, in vicinity.
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Apr. 11.....	—	—	Epidemic at the barracks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				
Kediri.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4.....	406	377	Total year 1912: Cases, 1,477, deaths, 1,406 among natives; including Pasoeroean Residency.
Madjoen.....	do.....	98	96	
Malang.....	.....	—	—
Surabaya.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4.....	43	43	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	1	And vicinity, Jan. 1-Feb. 24: Cases, 123; deaths, 61. Mar. 1-31, in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 24; deaths, 11.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	139	52	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	117	66	
Milagro.				
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 884; deaths, 441. Jan. 1-Mar. 17: Cases, 122; deaths, 61.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	9	1	
Egypt.				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 2-17.....	9	6	
Cairo.....	Dec. 30.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....	4	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 28.....	13	10	
Behera.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	2	1	
Do.....	Mar. 10-13.....	2	2	
Benisouef.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 2.....	4	2	
Charkieh.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	15	7	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 16.....	33	15	
Galioubeh.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 17.....	2	1	
Garbieh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	4	1	
Do.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 17.....	3	—	
Girgeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	4	1	
Do.....	Dec. 21-25.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to-Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	5	3	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 19.....	20	7	
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	13	7	
Minieh.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 29.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 9.....	8	2	
Hawaii:				
Kukuihaele.....	Jan. 11-31.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 15.....	419	244	Mar. 13: Still present.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 8.....	1	151	
Madras.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Karschi.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 28.....	14	13	
Do.....	Mar. 2-15.....	11	8	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	68	68	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 1.....	205	199	
Provinces.....				Total Oct. 27-Dec. 28: Cases, 25,212; deaths, 19,863.
Delhi.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28.....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	6,785	5,121	
Madras.....	do.....	1,833	1,337	
Bengal.....	do.....	60	59	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,269	1,025	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,844	6,001	
Punjab.....	do.....	952	709	
Burma.....	do.....	95	85	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	404	301	
Mysore.....	do.....	1,506	1,114	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,498	1,212	
Central India.....	do.....	70	60	
Rajputana.....	do.....	2,862	2,824	
Kashmir.....	do.....	3	1	
Provinces.....				Total Dec. 29-Mar. 1: Cases, 48,748; deaths, 40,318.
Delhi.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 1.....	49	37	
Bombay.....	do.....	4,523	3,468	
Madras.....	do.....	1,923	1,415	
Bengal.....	do.....	96	92	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	9,257	7,336	
United Provinces.....	do.....	25,540	21,843	
Punjab.....	do.....	2,476	2,031	
Burma.....	do.....	1,173	1,055	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	324	239	
Mysore.....	do.....	1,425	1,072	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,008	831	
Central India.....	do.....	18	12	
Rajputana.....	do.....	921	882	
Kashmir.....	do.....	14	4	
Northwest Provinces.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 1.....	1	1	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 16.....	58	35	
Japan:				
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 223; deaths, 185.
Kagi.....	Apr. 2.....			Present.
Mauritius.....	Oct. 11-Jan. 30.....	245	160	
Morocco: Rabat.....	Nov. 1.....	3		Among the military.
New Caledonia:				
Numea.....	Sept. 17-Dec. 2.....	62	32	7 cases with 2 deaths among Europeans.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	July 1-31.....	4		
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	3	Mollendo, Nov. 17-Jan. 12: Cases, 15; deaths, 4. Jan. 21, 2 cases, with 1 death.
Arequipa.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	12	5	
Callao.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	Present in September: Dec. 2-Jan. 12: Cases, 7.
Ferrenaje.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	1		
Ica.....	do.....	1		
Lambayeque.....	Dec. 2-22.....	7		Present in September.
Jayanca.....	do.....			Present.
Libertad.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	20	9	Huamachuco, Mar. 25, present Trujillo, Mar. 25, 15 cases in the lazaretto.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Departments—Continued.				
Cosma.....	Dec. 2-22.....	.....	.....	Present.
Faljan.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Salaverry.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	1	.....
San Pedro.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....	27	.....
Trujillo.....	do.....	44	.....
Lima.....	July 1-31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2	Dec. 2-22: Cases, 2.
Piura.....				
Catacaos.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	Present.
Paíta.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Piura.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sulanna.....	Dec. 2-22.....	.....	.....	Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 15.....	16	12	
Provinces.....				Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 8; deaths, 7. Fourth quarter, 1912: Cases, 39; deaths, 33. Jan. 1-Mar. 8: Cases, 5; deaths, 5.
Russia:				
Don, territory.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	In 6 localities. 38 cases, with 22 deaths.
Hutor Popova (estate).....	Nov. 1-15.....	20	12	Esaoul district.
Moscow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11.....	3	1	
Transbaikal district—				
Verneudinsk.....	Oct. 18-28.....	3	3	Near Nerchinsk.
Trans-Caspian Ter., Merv..	Dec. 9-21.....	29	29	Pneumonic.
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Mar. 10-31.....	7	7	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia: Aden.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 23.....	4	.....	Present.
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21.....	.....	.....
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11	.....
Constantine.....	do.....	11	.....
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	12	.....
Oran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	170	10	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	25	5	
Argentina: Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	7	
Austria-Hungary:				
Dalmatia.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1	.....
Galicla.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	3	.....
Fiume.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 24.....	4	1	
Moravia.....	Jan. 17-25.....	2	.....
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 8.....	45	.....	Returning travelers.
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Mar. 24-31.....	1	.....
Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 1.....	2	.....
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.....	.....	175	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Mar. 15.....	38	12	
British Columbia: Vancouver.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 1.....	2	.....
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	10	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	12	.....
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....	3	.....
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Mar. 16-22.....	2	.....
Fort William.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 16.....	4	.....
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	60	.....
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 1-28.....	9	.....
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 12.....	39	.....
Port Arthur.....	Mar. 16.....	1	.....
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 12.....	9	.....
Windsor.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 12.....	8	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 5....	139	1	
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 12....	34		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 12....	23		
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 30....	3		Oct. 31, 1 case in vicinity.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 15.....		1	Jan. 4-Mar. 1, present.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 29....	1	1	
An Kho.....	Jan. 4.....			Epidemic; 2 days' journey from Amoy.
Chungking.....	Nov. 3-Jan. 22....			Present.
Dalny.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	1	
Hankow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	1		
Harbin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Do.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 13....	2		
Hoihow.....	Jan. 3.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 8....	51	37	
Nanking.....	Dec. 7-Mar. 8....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 8....	30	148	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 8....	3	10	
Costa Rica: Limon.....	Feb. 1.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 1....	30	8	Jan. 5-11, 10 cases, with 5 deaths in the district, mainly in Samarang.
Samarang.....	Oct. 4-24.....	57	23	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 1....	819	180	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 18....	24	7	
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Mar. 4....	19	4	
Port Said.....	Dec. 3-31.....	1	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28....		18	
Nantes.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8....	7		
Nice.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Paris.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 29....	45	1	
Germany:				
Breslau.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 29....	4		
Kehl.....	Feb. 1-28.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 16....	3	1	
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 2....		2	
Hull.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 1....	5		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15....	3		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 9-15.....	15		
Sheffield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 2....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Feb. 10-22.....	1	2	
Patras.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 6....		26	Epidemic.
Piræus.....	Jan. 1-31.....	16		
Honduras: Trujillo.....	Feb. 2-9.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 15....	110	39	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 8....		27	
Karachi.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15....	22	5	
Madras.....	do.....	85	7	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 22....	55	15	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 23....	3	3	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Mar. 16-29.....	4	1	
Palermo.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15....	7		
Turin.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 2....	5		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 16....	2	1	Total, year 1912: Cases, 14; deaths, 1.
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Year 1912: Cases, 4.
Yokohama.....				Jan. 1-13, 2 cases from s. s. Pera from London via ports.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Malta.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....
Mexico.....				Feb. 16: Cases, 1,500 to 2,000, with 10 per cent of deaths, mainly along the western coast. Jan. 30-Feb.16: Present in Aguilarre, Cajame, Corral, Esperanza, Navojca, Puga, and Tarin.
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 9-Apr. 6.....	.....	32	
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 30.....	.....	21	
Durango.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	117	
Guadaluajara.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 22.....	10	.....
Hermosillo.....	Feb. 16-Apr. 23.....	14	.....
Juarez.....	Mar. 1-29.....	2	.....
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2	.....
Mexico.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 15.....	75	22	
Monterey.....	Mar. 24-30.....	.....	2	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 29.....	11	5	
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15-Feb. 1.....	6	2	
Sonora—				
Agua Zarca.....	Jan. 30.....	2	.....
Nogales.....	do.....	1	.....
Tamaulipas, State.....	Apr. 16.....	.....	.....	Epidemic in Chamal, 100 miles north of Tampico.
Veracruz.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 29.....	12	1	1 case imported from Pasco del Macho.
Netherlands: Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22-28.....	.....	1	
Newfoundland: St. Johns.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15.....	6	.....
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Lima.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7.....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1	.....
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Dec. 21.....	.....	.....	1 case removed from s. a. Maulban to the San Lazaro Hospital. Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 9; deaths, 0. Fourth quarter, 1912: Cases 16; deaths, 0.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 29.....	39	.....
Roumania.....				Total, Oct. 1-31: Cases, 6.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Libau.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 4.....	2	.....
Moscow.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 22.....	19	8	
Odessa.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 18.....	8	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 22.....	120	14	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 22-Jan. 11.....	33	7	
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	Jan. 1-27.....	7	.....
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 15-28.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-13.....	4	.....
Servia: Belgrade.....	Dec. 22-28.....	2	.....
Siam: Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 4.....	.....	5	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	40	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	19	
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 29.....	.....	169	No longer epidemic.
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	7	
Madrid.....	do.....	.....	34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	42	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Seville.....	do.....	.....	27	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	25	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 29.....	103	2	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 1.....	11	4	
Sweden: Stockholm.....	Oct. 8-21.....	3	.....
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	2	.....
Basel.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 22.....	38	.....
Grisons.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.....	15	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 29.....	86	14	
Damascus.....	Mar. 8.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mersina.....	Mar. 9-22.....	3	2	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14.....	.....	5	
Trebizond.....	Mar. 9-15.....	.....	.....	Do.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 1-23.....	.....	43	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 29 .....	.....	122	
Union of South Africa: Durban.	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....	Imported.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	.....	Last previous case in May, 1912.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....	Feb. 18, present.
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Mar. 8.....	1	.....	From Grenada.
Grenada.....	do.....	3	.....	In vicinity of St. Georges.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Feb. 7.....	22	3	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

KENTUCKY.

Tenement Houses—Construction and Regulation of. (Act, Chap. 140, Mar. 19, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That sections 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36, 37, 41, 52, 53, 54, 62, and 74 of an act entitled "An act concerning tenement houses, apartment houses, and flat houses in cities of the first class, and relating to their construction, reconstruction, alteration, maintenance, sanitation, inspection, protection, safety, control and regulation, and providing penalties for violations of this act," approved March 21, 1910, be, and the same are hereby, amended and reenacted so that said sections as amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Definitions.*—Certain words and terms in this act are defined for the purposes thereof as follows:

1. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person.

2. A "tenement house" is any house or building, or portion thereof, in a city of the first class which is rented, leased, let, or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied, or is intended, arranged, or designed to be occupied as the home or residence of three families or more, living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yard, cellar, water-closets or privies, or some of them, and includes apartment houses and flat houses in cities of the first class.

3. A "yard" is an open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a tenement house, between the extreme rear inclosing wall of the house and the extreme rear line of the lot.

4. A "court" is an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a tenement house. A court not extending to a street, alley, or yard is an inner court. A court extending to a street only is a street court. A court extending to a yard or alley only is a yard court. A court extending through from street to yard or alley is a through court.

5. A "shaft" includes exterior and interior shafts, whether for air, light, elevator, dumb-waiter, or any other purpose.

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

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

8. A "basement" is a story partly but not more than one-half below the level of the curb, and a "cellar" is a story more than one-half below the level of the curb.

9. An "apartment" is a room or suite of two or more rooms used or intended to be used as the home of one family or household of two or more persons.

10. By a "corner lot," as used in this act, is meant a lot abutting on two intersecting streets, or a street and an intersecting highway or public alley not less than 20 feet wide, measured between the property lines.

11. The word "nuisance," in this act, shall be held to embrace a public nuisance, as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and it is hereby further enacted that whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health in, under, over, around, or about a tenement house; whatever tenement house, or part thereof, is overcrowded with occupants, or is not provided with adequate ingress and egress to and from the same or the apartments thereof; whatever tenement house, or part thereof, is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, or lighted, in reference to the intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink therein unwholesome, are also severally, in contemplation of this act, nuisances; and all such nuisances are hereby declared illegal.

12. The word "shall" is always mandatory, and not directory, and denotes that the house shall be made and maintained, in all respects, according to this act, as long as it continues to be a tenement house.

13. Wherever the words "charter," "ordinance," "regulations," "department of buildings," "building department," "health department," "department of health," "department charged with the enforcement of this act," "city attorney," "corporation counsel," "city treasury," or "fire limits" occur in this act they shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the city of the first-class in which the tenement house is situated." Wherever the words "is occupied" are used in this act, applying to a building, such words shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged, or *designated* [designed] to be occupied."

14. The "height" of a tenement house is the perpendicular distance, measured in a straight line from the curb level to the highest point of the roof beams, the measurements in all cases to be taken through the center of the façade of the house. Where, however, the curb level is lower or higher than the level of the grade or ground immediately about the walls of a tenement house, the measurements prescribed by this act shall be taken from said grade or ground instead of from the curb level. Where a street adjacent to or ground immediately surrounding a tenement house varies, the mean average grade of such street or ground shall be regarded as the grade or level within the meaning of this act. Where a building is on a corner lot and there is more than one grade or level, the measurements shall be taken through the center of the façade on the street having the greatest grade.

15. "Supplementary windows" are windows added in addition to those required by the provisions of this act, and which need not, therefore, comply therewith.

16. The words "business purposes" as used in this act include all purposes other than living purposes.

17. An "alcove" is a recess connected with or at the side of a larger room. The floor of such alcove shall be counted as a part of the floor area, and its cubic contents as a part of the cubic contents of the room with which it is connected.

18. Where a building is erected or is to be erected on a corner lot, the owner may designate what he intends to regard as the rear of such house or lot, and shall treat the building and lot for all purposes mentioned herein accordingly.

19. An "air intake" is a passageway connecting an inner court with a street, alley, yard, or court.

20. A "habitable room" as used in this act is a room which can be used for sleeping or living purposes, and does not include such entry halls, closets, pantries, kitchens, kitchenettes, or storerooms which by reason of their size or arrangement can not be used for sleeping or living rooms for any considerable period of the day or night.

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

that the provisions of this act as to the minimum dimensions of courts and yards may be modified where old residences are so converted or altered; but such buildings shall not be occupied as tenement houses without a special permit granted by both the building and the health departments.

SEC. 6. *Time of compliance*.—All improvements, specifically required by this act in or upon tenement houses erected prior to the date of its passage, shall be made before August 1, 1912.

SEC. 8. *Yards*.—Where there is a yard behind a tenement house, the depth of said yard, measured from the extreme rear wall of the house to the rear line of the lot, shall be proportionate to the height of the building. In the case of tenement houses hereafter erected which are three stories in height inclusive of basement, but exclusive of cellar, the yard shall not be less than 15 feet in depth in every part. Said yard shall be increased 1 foot for every additional story or fraction thereof; and may be decreased in depth 1 foot for every story less than three stories in height; but it shall never be less than 12 feet in any part, except that where there is a public alley at the rear of the lot, the width of said yard may be decreased by the width of said alley, measured between the property lines; and except that, where there is a store on the first story, and that store is, or is intended to be, occupied for business purposes only, of a kind not prohibited by this act, said yard may be considered to start at the level of the second story beams, provided that the roof of said store is properly drained and finished with granitoid or some other roofing susceptible of being cleaned and swept and made accessible to a janitor. But where there are no windows other than water-closet, bathroom, or supplementary windows opening upon a yard, such yard may have 6 feet as its minimum width, which shall be increased 1 foot for every additional story above three stories and a basement in height that such house is increased. Where there are no windows in the rear of a tenement house, no yard shall be required.

SEC. 9. *Courts*.—In case of any tenement house hereafter erected, the sizes of courts upon which windows required by this act shall open shall be as follows: The width of all inner courts whose walls are not more than three stories in height, inclusive of basement, but exclusive of cellar, shall never be less than 10 feet in any part, and the area shall never be less than 200 square feet, and for every additional story said width shall be increased at least 1 foot and said area shall be increased at least 20 square feet. The width of all through yard and street courts shall never be less than the minimum prescribed for inner courts; except that a yard or street court which is less than 10 feet in depth may have a width of less than 10 feet, provided that such width is never less than one-half the depth of said court. Where, however, an adjoining owner agrees of record to leave open and unoccupied a given space on his property immediately adjoining such court, and to treat such open space in all respects required by this act as a court and as a part of either lot, such space so left vacant and open may be included in determining the size of any court of which it thereby becomes a part. Where any court extends for its full length parallel with, and adjoining, a public alley or street, the owner of such court may treat the width of such alley or street as a part of the width of such court as prescribed by this section. But where no windows other than water-closet, bathroom, or supplementary windows open upon a through yard or street court, the minimum width of such court may be 4 feet. But no court shall be required on that side of a tenement house on which no windows are situated.

SEC. 11. *Air intakes*.—Every inner court shall be provided with one or more horizontal air intakes at the bottom. Each such air intake shall always communicate directly with the street, yard, or alley, and shall consist of a fireproof passageway not less than 35 feet in area of cross section, which shall be left open and unobstructed, except that it may be closed by grills which shall not diminish its area more than 10 per cent. A communication with a street, yard, or alley by means of a court of the dimensions prescribed by this act shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with this section.

SEC. 17. *Size of rooms.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected all habitable rooms shall be of the following minimum sizes: In each apartment there shall be at least one room containing not less than 150 square feet of floor area, and each other room shall contain at least 84 square feet of floor area. Each room shall be in every part not less than 9 feet high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling: *Provided, however, that* [that] an attic room, if habitable, need be 9 feet in but one-half of its area, provided there are not less than 750 cubic feet of air space therein.

SEC. 18. *Alcoves and alcove rooms.*—In a tenement house hereafter erected, an alcove in any room shall be separately lighted and ventilated as provided for rooms in the foregoing sections, and shall not be less than 80 square feet in floor area, except an alcove that has a floor area of not to exceed 35 square feet and that has an unobstructed opening equal in area to 20 per cent of its entire wall surface into an adjoining room: *Provided That* in constructing additional habitable rooms by raising or altering existing one-story dwellings the limitation of the floor area of an alcove may be disregarded: *Provided That* such alcove has an unobstructed opening equal to the floor area of such alcove into an adjoining habitable room. This section shall not be construed as forbidding the erection of portières or other decorative effects projecting not more than 18 inches from the plane of the wall of a habitable room. No part of any room in a tenement house hereafter erected shall be inclosed or subdivided at any time, wholly or in part, by a curtain portières, mixed or movable partition or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a separate window as herein required, and shall have a floor area of not less than 80 square feet, except as heretofore provided in this section.

SEC. 21. *Public halls.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected, every public hall shall have, at each story, at least one window opening directly upon the street or alley, or upon a yard or court whose opposite wall or boundary is not less than 10 feet from said window. Such window shall be so placed at the end of the hall, that light may pass directly to the opposite end of the hall, or else there shall be at the side of the hall at least one such window in every 20 feet in length, or fraction thereof of such hall, except in so much of any public entrance hall as lies between the entrance to the building and the flight of stairs nearest the entrance, provided the entrance door contains not less than 5 square feet of glazed surface. Any part of a public hall which is shut off from any other part by a door or doors shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section. But where there is a system of artificial lighting and ventilation which is in the opinion of the health department adequate to properly light and ventilate said hall, the windows required in this and the two following sections may be omitted.

SEC. 23. *Size of windows for stair halls.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be provided for each story at least one window to light and ventilate each stair hall, which window shall be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 5 feet high, measured between the stop beads. A sash door shall be deemed the equivalent of a window in this and the two foregoing sections, provided that such door contains the amount of glazed surface prescribed for such window. Such window or door shall open upon a street, yard or court whose opposite wall or boundary is not less than 4 feet from said window or door or upon a shaft of the minimum area herein provided, to wit: Where the building is three stories or less in height the area of the shaft shall be at least 16 square feet, and for each additional story the area shall be increased by 4 square feet.

SEC. 26. *Cellars, damp proofing and lighting.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected, adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent dampness in all cellars and basements by the use of cement floors throughout, and further by the damp-proofing of the walls and floors throughout whenever the nature of the soil is such as to make such damp proofing necessary. All cellars and basements in such tenement houses shall be properly lighted and ventilated in all their parts.

SEC. 27. *Shafts, courts, areas, and yards.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected, the bottom of all shafts, courts, areas, and yards which extend to the basement or cellar floor level shall extend 6 inches below the floor level of said basement or cellar. In every tenement house hereafter erected all shafts, courts, areas, and yards shall be properly graded and drained, and all shafts, courts, and areas shall be paved.

SEC. 29. *Water-closet accommodations.*—In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet in a separate compartment within each apartment, except that where there are apartments consisting of only one or two rooms, there shall be at least one public water-closet for every two apartments. Each such water-closet shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet, but a bathroom may be in the same compartment; and such compartment shall be not less than 3 feet wide, and shall be inclosed with plastered partitions, which shall extend to the ceiling. Every such compartment shall have a window opening upon a street or alley, or upon a court at least 4 feet wide, or upon a yard at least 6 feet wide; except that where there is an adequate system of forced or induced ventilation said compartment may open upon a shaft. When, however, such water-closet compartment is lighted and ventilated by a skylight over it, no window shall be necessary, provided that the roof of such skylight contains at least 3 square feet of glazed surface and is arranged so as to open readily. Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement house shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. If fixtures for gas or electricity are not provided in said compartment, then the door of said compartment shall be provided with translucent glass panels or with a translucent glass transom not less in area than 4 square feet. The floor of every such water-closet compartment shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, stone, or some other waterproof material, laid as smooth as possible, and such waterproofing shall extend at least 6 inches above the floor, except at the door, so that the said floor can be washed or flushed out without leaking. No drip trays shall be permitted. No water-closet fixture shall be inclosed with any woodwork. Nothing in this section in regard to the separation of water-closet compartments shall apply to a general toilet room containing several water-closets, provided that such water-closets are supplementary to the water-closet accommodations required by this act. Except as in this section otherwise provided, such water-closets and all plumbing in connection therewith shall be in accordance with the ordinances and regulations of the city in relation to plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 30. *Sewer connection.*—Except as hereinafter provided, no tenement house shall be hereafter erected on any street unless there is a public sewer therein or a private sewer connection directly with a public sewer. Except as hereinafter provided, no cesspool or privy vault or similar means of sewage disposal shall be used in connection with any such tenement house, but every such house shall have its plumbing system connected with a public sewer before such house is occupied: *Provided, however,* That a tenement house may be erected on a street where no sewer connection is possible upon a permit issued by both the building and the health departments if in their opinion adequate and sanitary means of sewage disposal are provided by the owner of the lot on which such house is proposed to be erected.

SEC. 36. *Rooms, lighting and ventilation of.*—No tenement house shall be so altered that any room or public hall or stairs shall have its light or ventilation diminished in any way not approved by the health department.

SEC. 37. *Alcoves and alcove rooms.*—No part of any room in a tenement house shall hereafter be inclosed or subdivided, wholly or in part, by a curtain, portiers, fixed or movable partition or other contrivance or device, unless such part of the room so inclosed or subdivided shall contain a window, as required by section 18 of this act, and have a floor area of not less than 80 square feet, except as otherwise provided by section 18 of this act.

SEC. 41. *Public halls, lighting at night.*—In every tenement house a proper light shall be kept burning by the owner in the public hallways, near the stairs upon the entrance floor, and upon the second floor above the entrance floor of said house, every night from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, and upon all the other floors and stair halls of said house from sunset until 10 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 52. *Wall paper.*—Except as hereinafter provided, no wall paper shall be placed upon a wall or ceiling of any tenement house unless all wall paper shall be first removed therefrom, and such wall and ceiling be thoroughly cleaned. But the health department may, upon application from the owner and after inspection of such house, where such department is convinced that it is not necessary to the sanitary improvement thereof that the foregoing provision be complied with, issue a permit excusing compliance therewith.

SEC. 53. *Receptacles for ashes, garbage, and rubbish.*—The owner of every tenement house shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, and other matter. Any person placing such ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse, or other matter in the yards adjoining or connected with or appurtenant to any tenement house, or in any part of such house, except in suitable receptacles provided therefor, and any person wrongfully removing a receptacle so provided, shall be subject to a fine for each offense of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

SEC. 54. *Prohibited uses.*—No horse, cow, calf, sheep, goat, or fowls shall be kept in a tenement house, or on the same lot or premises thereof within less than 20 feet of any part or portion of said house, and no swine shall be kept in a tenement house or on the same lot or premises; and no tenement house, or the lot or premises thereof, shall be used for a lodging house for transients, or for the storage or handling of rags, or as a place of public assemblage, or as a place of assignation or prostitution.

SEC. 62. *Fire escapes and fireproofing of buildings.*—Every tenement house hereafter erected over two stories and a basement in height, and every building hereafter altered for use as a tenement house over two stories and a basement in height, shall be equipped and kept equipped with such fire escapes for each floor as shall be deemed adequate by the building department. The owner of every tenement house shall keep all the fire escapes thereon in good order and repair, and whenever rusty shall have them properly painted with two coats of paint. No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind before or upon any such fire escapes. Every tenement house hereafter erected over three stories and a basement in height and every nonfireproof building hereafter altered for use as a tenement house over three stories and a basement in height shall be of fireproof construction.

SEC. 74. *Penalties and violations.*—Except as otherwise provided in section 53 of this act, every person who shall violate or assist in the violation of any provision of this act shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each offense, and each and every day after the expiration of the notice prescribed by this act that said violation is allowed to continue shall be considered an additional offense. Such person or persons shall also be liable for all costs, expenses, and disbursements paid or incurred by said departments, or by any of the officers thereof, in the removal of any nuisance or violation. The existence of any nuisance or violation of this act in or upon the property shall subject said property to the fines and penalties herein prescribed upon the institution of the proper proceeding against said property or its owner.

NEW JERSEY.**Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., June 25, 1912.)**

RULE 1. Fruits, vegetables, meats, and other food products shall not be displayed or exposed on the sidewalk, or outside of places of business, unless such foods are securely covered by cases of glass, wood, or metal, or unless they are inclosed in tight barrels, bags, or boxes: *Provided, however,* That this rule shall not apply to fruits or vegetables which must necessarily be peeled before use, but such foods, when displayed outdoors, must be supported on platforms at least 18 inches above the surface of the sidewalk or ground.

RULE 2. Prepared foodstuffs, such as 'bakers' goods, confectionery, shelled nuts, etc.; dried fruits, such as dates, figs, peaches, prunes, apricots, etc.; cereal products, such as tapioca, breakfast foods, etc.; pickled products, such as pickles, chili sauce, etc.; fruit products, such as apple butter, jellies, jams, etc.; meat products, such as dried, salted, or smoked fish, veal loaf, pickled pigs' feet, chipped beef, boiled ham, mincemeat, or other foods prepared for eating, or subject to the attacks of worms or flies, shall not be displayed for sale unless protected from flies, dust, and dirt, and all other foreign and injurious contamination by suitable coverings of glass, wood, or metal.

Communicable Diseases—Reports of Cases Occurring in Institutions. (Act, Chap. 131, Mar. 21, 1912.)

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

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

Shellfish—Production and Sale of. (Act, Chap. 146, Oct. 15, 1911.)

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

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

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

4. Any person who shall gather with intent to sell or distribute for use as food any oysters, clams or other shellfish from any oyster or clam bed or other place which has been condemned by the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this supplement, or any person who shall distribute, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell any oysters, clams or other shellfish taken from any oyster or clam bed or other place which has been condemned by said board, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, such penalty to be recovered by an action of debt by and in the name of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties in the act to which this is a supplement.

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

6. An act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the preservation of clams and oysters,' approved April 14, 1846," approved April 6, 1910, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mental Deficiency and Epilepsy—Reporting of Cases of. (Act, Chap. 182, Mar. 27, 1912.)

1. Every physician shall report each case of mental deficiency or epilepsy to the assessor of the township in which such case may be; if such case be within the limits of the jurisdiction of any local board of health other than the local board of health of any township, then such physician shall report such case to the secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction over the territory within which such case may be, if such board has a secretary; if such board has no secretary, then to the clerk of such board: *Provided, however,* That any local board of health may designate some

officer of such board, other than the clerk, secretary, or township assessor, to receive such reports, in which case all such reports shall be made to such officer; such reports shall be in writing, signed by such physician, and shall set forth the name, age, and precise location of the person mentally deficient or having epilepsy.

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

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

4. The facts contained in every report filed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act shall be entered by the officer to whom the same shall be delivered in a book kept exclusively for that purpose, which book shall be subject to the inspection of the local board of health and its proper officers and to the State board of health and its officers only. The officer to whom such report shall be delivered, and whose duty it is to make record of the same, as in this section above set forth, shall also, at least once a month, transmit in duplicate the facts stated therein by mail to the secretary of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, and shall, upon request by the said State board of health, or any of its officers, give full information regarding the case. Any officer whose duty it is to make any report to said State board of health or the secretary thereof, as in this section above provided, and who willfully fails to perform such duty at the time and in the manner above provided, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such failure of duty. The fact that the secretary of said State board of health has not received the report before mentioned after one notification of such delinquency to any such officer shall be prima facie evidence that such facts and information have not been transmitted to said secretary by such officer. Every officer whose duty it is to receive the reports mentioned in section 1 of this act shall, during the month of October of each year, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of the State board of health stating the whole number of such cases reported as aforesaid from each municipality or township by such officer to the State board of health during the preceding year, be entitled to receive from the proper disbursing officer of the township, city, borough, town, or other local municipal government within the limits of which the affliction so reported occurred the sum of 10 cents for each case reported, as aforesaid, to the secretary of the State board of health: *Provided, however,* That such officer shall not be entitled to any payment for or on account of any such case unless report of such case was received by the secretary of the said State board of health within 10 days after the date such said case was reported to the officer transmitting the same, and no such case shall be included in such certificate unless so received. Such certificates shall be sent to the officers above mentioned during the month of October of each year.

5. The duplicate report mentioned in section 4 shall be transmitted by the secretary of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey at least once a month to the

commissioner of charities and corrections. Every person afflicted with the afore-named defects, or either of them, shall be deemed to be under the guardianship of the commissioner of charities and corrections, who may, if in his judgment necessity requires, make legal commitment of such persons to the proper institutions of this State, or, in lieu thereof, supervise the care and treatment of such persons.

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

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

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

Occupational Diseases—Reports of Cases of. (Act, Chap. 351, Apr. 1, 1912.)

1. Every physician attending upon or called in to visit a person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, or mercury, or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness, contracted as a result of such person's occupation or employment, shall within 30 days after his first professional attendance upon such person send to the State board of health a written notice, stating the name and full post-office address and place of employment of such person, and the nature of the occupation, and the disease or ailment from which, in the opinion of such physician, the person is suffering, with such other specific information as may be required by the State board of health.

2. Any physician who shall fail to perform the duty imposed by section 1 of this act within the time therein limited shall be liable to a penalty of \$25 for each offense. Any penalty incurred under the provisions of this act shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by and in the name of the board of health of the State of New Jersey. All penalties collected under this act shall be paid by said board into the treasury of the State of New Jersey.

3. It shall be the duty of the board of health of this State to enforce the provisions of this act, and it may call upon the local boards of health and health officers of such local boards of health for assistance. It shall be the duty of all local boards of health and all health officers, when so called upon for such assistance, to render the same. It shall be the duty of the said board of health of this State to transmit any data received under the provisions of section 1 of this act to the commissioner of labor of this State.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Cases of, to be Reported. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., Aug. 6, 1912.)

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of chapter 381 of the laws of 1911, which empower the State board of health to require, in addition to the diseases named in the act, the reporting of "any other contagious or communicable disease which may hereafter be publicly declared by the State board of health to be preventable and specially dangerous to the public health;" the State board of health does hereby declare *Ophthalmia neonatorum* to be preventable and specially dangerous to the public health, and physicians shall report cases of the disease coming under their professional supervision to local boards of health in accordance with the requirements of chapter 381 of the laws of 1911.

Physicians in attendance upon cases of *Ophthalmia neonatorum* will now be required to report such cases to the local boards of health and local boards to forward duplicates of the physicians' reports to the State board of health.

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

BAYONNE, N. J.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 149. Every physician, veterinary surgeon, professional nurse, or midwife in this city shall at all times cause his or her name, office, and residence, and also his or her kind or class of practice, to be registered and in a manner according to the regulations prescribed by this board.

SEC. 150. Every person having authority to solemnize marriages shall transmit to the clerk of this board a certificate of every marriage solemnized before him, within 30 days next thereafter, and said certificate shall be made out on blank forms furnished to him for that purpose, and shall include all facts required by said forms.

SEC. 151. The physician or midwife present at the birth of every child born in this city, and in case there is no physician or midwife present the parent or witness present at said birth, shall report in writing to the clerk of this board all particulars concerning said birth called for on blank forms furnished to him for that purpose, and said report shall be made within five days next after the date of said birth.

SEC. 152. No undertaker or other person shall bring into or remove from this city the dead body of any person without having first received from the clerk of this board a permit so to do; said permit shall be granted only upon presenting to him the certificate of death, which shall be in accordance with the requirements of the following section, or when the body is brought into the city from without, upon recommendation of the board of health, or which shall be given by the county physician of Hudson County.

SEC. 153. When any person shall die within this city, the physician who may have attended during the last illness shall furnish the undertaker or any member of the family a certificate of death, which certificate shall be made out on and shall comprise all the facts in the blank forms furnished for that purpose by the clerk of this board.

SEC. 154. No physician not regularly registered as aforesaid with this board, or according to law, shall issue a certificate as to death.

SEC. 155. No person shall retain, expose, or allow to be retained or exposed, the dead body of any human being to the peril or prejudice of the life or health of any person, and no person shall allow to be retained unburied the dead body of any human being for a longer time than four days, or where death has been caused by a contagious disease for a longer time than 24 hours, after death of such person, without a permit from the health officer, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may be retained unburied. This ordinance shall not apply to bodies lawfully retained in any public morgue in this city.

Schools and Churches—Heating, Ventilation, and Cleaning. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 156. No master or teacher, or manager of or in any school, public or private, or of or in any Sunday school or gymnasium, nor the officers or managers thereof, nor officers or managers or persons having charge of any place of public worship, shall

so far omit or neglect any duty or reasonable care or precaution respecting the safety or health of any scholar, pupil, or attendant, or respecting the temperature, ventilation, or cleanliness, or strength of any church hall, of worship, schoolhouse, schoolroom, or place of private exercise, or relative to anything appurtenant thereto, as that by reason of such neglect or omission the life or health of any person shall suffer or incur any avoidable peril or detriment, and no day nursery shall be conducted in this city without a permit in writing from the health board.

Communicable Diseases in Animals—Veterinary Surgeons to Report Cases of.
(Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 157. Every veterinary surgeon who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the said city having the glanders, rabies, or farcy, or any contagious disease, shall within 24 hours thereafter report in writing to the board of health the following facts, viz: First, a statement of the location of such diseased animal; second, the name and address of the owner thereof; third, the type and character of the disease.

Vaccination. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 158. Every person being the parent or guardian, or having the care, custody, or control of any minor or other individual, shall (to the extent of any means, power, and authority of said parents, guardian, or other person that could properly be used or exerted for such purpose) cause and procure such minor or individual to be so promptly, frequently, and effectively vaccinated that such minor or individual shall not take or be liable to take the smallpox. All persons unable to pay for such vaccination can have the same done (by making application at the office of the board of health) free of any charge. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Bakeries—Sanitary Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 24, 1912.)

Any place used for any process of mixing, compounding, or baking, for sale or for purpose of a restaurant, bakery, or hotel, any bread, biscuits, pretzels, crackers, buns, rolls, macaroni, cake, pies, or any food product of which flour or meal is a principal ingredient, shall be deemed a bakery for the purpose of this regulation: *Provided, however,* That restaurants as defined in the regulation of this board concerning restaurants in which any of the foregoing food products are mixed and baked for consumption in such restaurant only, on or in ordinary restaurant kitchen stoves or ranges, and kitchens or rooms in dwellings where any of the said food products are mixed and baked in an ordinary kitchen stove or range, shall not be considered bakeries.

PAR. 2. Every place used as a bakery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, furniture, tools, machinery, pans, and utensils. All vehicles from which any bread or other bakeshop product is sold shall be kept in a clean condition, and all baskets or other containers in which any of the said products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in a way to exclude dust, flies, and other sources of contamination. All parts of the bakery shall be adequately lighted at all times and shall be ventilated by means of windows or skylights or air shafts or air ducts, or mechanical apparatus if necessary, so as to insure a free circulation of fresh air at all times. Such ventilating construction and equipment shall be of such character that a complete change of air in all parts of the bakery may be made at least four times each hour: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be necessary to ventilate at such time or in such manner that the process of mixing or the rising of dough shall of necessity be interfered with or prevented.

PAR. 3. The floor of every place used as a bakery, if below the street level, shall be constructed of concrete, cement, asphalt or other impervious material, or of tile laid in cement, which floor may, if desired, be covered with a hardwood floor having tight joints; if above street level, the floor may be of hardwood, with tight joints, or may be of any impervious material, as above provided. The angles where the floor and walls join shall be made and maintained so as to be rat-proof: *Provided, however,* nothing herein shall be construed to permit the use of a cellar or basement as a bakery.

PAR. 4. Every bakery shall be kept reasonable free from flies, and the doors, windows, and other openings of every such bakery shall, from April 1 to December 1, be fitted with self-closing wire screen doors and wire window screens. The side walls and ceilings shall be well and smoothly plastered, tiled, or sheathed with metal or wood sheathing, and shall be kept in good repair. If made of mill construction, with smooth surface, such walls and ceilings need not be sheathed or plastered. All walls and ceilings shall be kept well painted with oil paint, or lime washed or calcimined, and all woodwork shall be kept well painted with oil paint.

PAR. 5. Every such bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well-ventilated water-closets and impermeable wash sinks on iron supports. No water-closet compartment shall be in or in direct communication with a bakery.

PAR. 6. No person shall sleep or live in any bakery or in the room where flour or meal used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein, are handled or stored. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, sanitary, and open to inspection. No domestic animals shall be permitted in a bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith.

PAR. 7. All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery shall provide themselves with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material, which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be kept clean.

PAR. 8. Cuspidors of impervious material shall be provided and shall be cleaned daily. No employee or other person shall spit or discharge any substance from the nose, mouth, or any part of the body on the floor or side walls of any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored.

PAR. 9. The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco in any bakery is prohibited. Plain notices shall be posted in every bakery forbidding any person to use tobacco or to spit on the floor of such bakery.

PAR. 10. No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease or any contagious or infectious disease or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such bakery.

PAR. 11. All rooms for the storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry and well ventilated, and every bakery and room used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, troughs, bins, cases, and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned. If the floor of any such bakery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such materials or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than 1 foot.

PAR. 12. Every bakery shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice, or vermin and from all matter of an infectious or contagious disease.

PAR. 13. No bakery shall be located over or under or within 25 feet of any place or building where horses or cows are housed or maintained, or where the processes of rendering, glue making, fertilizer making, and other foul-smelling products are carried on.

PAR. 14. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle the material from which food is prepared, or the finished product, before beginning work and immediately after visiting a toilet or lavatory shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

PAR. 14. The health officer and the authorized inspectors and employees of the department of health shall have the right at all times to enter to make such inspection and such record of the condition of any bakery as they may deem necessary, and if such inspection shall disclose a lack of conformity with this ordinance the health officer may require such changes, alterations, or renovations as may be necessary to make such bakery comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Towels—Individual Towels to be Furnished in Public Places. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 48. The use of roller towels, or any other large towel which may be used for more than one service, shall not be permitted in any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, saloon, clubhouse, or public lavatory, or wash room in the city of Des Moines after January 1, 1913, but instead the owners, proprietors, managers, or other persons in charge of such places shall provide a sufficient quality of individual towels of any fabric approved by the health department, so that each person shall have a clean one for his own use.

Common Drinking Cup—Prohibited in Public Places. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 49. That the use of a common or public drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any hotel, restaurant, victualizing house, theater, factory, store, office building, school, public hall, railway station, railway car, or in any public place in the city of Des Moines, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.

Secondhand Clothing—Permits to Hold Rummage Sales. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 50. That any person or persons desiring to conduct a rummage sale or sale where secondhand articles of clothing are disposed of shall, before selling or offering for sale any such articles of secondhand clothing, apply to the health department for a permit to conduct said sale, and comply with the terms of this ordinance.

That the applicant for a permit to conduct a rummage sale shall state where the goods are to be sold and the character of articles intended to be disposed of, and shall, before the same are sold or offered for sale, allow them to be fumigated in such a manner as the health department shall direct.

That upon the applicant complying with the conditions herein, said health department shall issue a permit to the said applicant to conduct said sale stating therein the number of days the sale is to be authorized and the character of articles which may be disposed of.

That this ordinance shall not apply to persons selling exclusively their own wearing apparel, provided the same is not offered for sale in some public place.

Street Cars—Cleaning, Disinfection, and Ventilation of. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 51. All companies or corporations operating street passenger railway cars in the city of Des Moines are hereby required to cause each car in regular use on said street railways to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated inside with disinfectants at least once each week. All conductors in charge of any cars, operated by any company or corporation, shall provide proper ventilation therein.

Medical and Surgical Chests—Required in Factories and Shops where Machinery is Operated. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912).

SEC. 53. Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop in which machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose, or for any other purpose except for elevators, or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain free of expense to the employees, such a medical and surgical chest as shall be required by the local health department of the city of Des Moines, where such machinery is used, containing plasters, bandages, absorbent cotton, gauze, and all other necessary medicines, instruments, and other appliances for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises.

The health department, in compliance with the foregoing, requires the following medical and surgical appliances to be kept and maintained by factories and shops: 1 pair of scissors, straight (2½-inch blade); 1 elastic tourniquet (minimum 24 inches); 1 roll 2-inch adhesive plaster; 1 dozen 2-inch gauze bandages; 1 pound of absorbent cotton; 1 yard sterile gauze; 10 yards canton flannel (used with carron oil for burns); 100 tablets 1½ grains corrosive sublimate and citric acid; 6 whitewood strips, 40 by 4 by 3.16; 2 pillows; 1 package pins; 3 dozen safety pins; 4 ounces spirits of ammonia, aromatic (rubber stopple); ½ gallon of carron oil; 1 pint of brandy; 1 pint of sulpho-naphthol.

Barber Shops—Utensils to be Sterilized. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 58. Every owner or person in charge of any barber shop shall keep his place of business, together with all furniture, in a cleanly condition. Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized in boiling water, or otherwise disinfected after every separate use thereof. A separate towel shall be used for every person. Alum or other materials used to stop the flow of blood shall be used in powdered form and applied with a towel. The use of powder puffs is prohibited. Every barber shop shall be provided with running hot and cold water (if possible). No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory. Every barber shall clean his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer. Hair brushes and combs shall be thoroughly washed at least once a day.

Diphtheria—Release of Nurses from Quarantine in Cases of. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 60. No person acting in the capacity of nurse where a case of diphtheria exists, shall be released from quarantine until one negative culture test swabbing has been taken from the nose and throat, and proper disinfection of both and clothing has been completed under the direction of the health department.

Medicines and Proprietary Preparations—Distribution of Samples. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)

SEC. 62. No person, firm, association or corporation shall distribute or otherwise deposit any sample packages, parcels, boxes, or other quantity of any nostrum, pills, proprietary medicine or any other material of an alleged medical character or purporting to be a curative agency by means of depositing, leaving, or distributing same in any street, alley, park, public place or private premises in the city of Des Moines, unless said samples, so to be distributed, shall be first examined by the city physician and approved by him, and upon such approval, one sample only may be delivered to each adult person, but none of the samples mentioned herein shall be delivered to any minor.

Nuisances. (Part of Ord., Nov. 11, 1912.)**DISPOSAL OF ASHES AND REFUSE.**

SEC. 52. No person owning or occupying any premises within the limits of the city of Des Moines, and no city officer controlling or in charge of city premises, shall cause any ashes or refuse material to be placed thereon, or shall allow such premises to be used as a public dump for ashes, refuse, or other material without a permit from the health department and only in accordance with such permit. No person shall without permission from the health department throw into or deposit in or upon any street, way, public place, or vacant lot, or throw into or deposit in any pond or body of water within the limits of the city, any dead animal, dirt, sawdust, waste water, rubbish, filth, or any refuse matter or substance whatever.

The permits named shall be in force for six months and may be renewed thereafter for periods not exceeding one month each by the secretary of the health department.

Any person, firm, or corporation owning land within the city limits and permitting the deposit on the same of papers, rags, feathers, or other light refuse shall cause such material or refuse to be so disposed of as to prevent its being blown upon any street or other premises.

The health department shall have full control and supervision over all dumping grounds (either private or public) in the city of Des Moines, and all persons employed upon city dumping grounds shall be under the direction of the health department.

OFFENSIVE CARS NOT TO BE LEFT NEAR RESIDENCES.

SEC. 54. No cars owned, controlled, operated, or in charge of any railway, street railway, or other transportation company which are loaded with cattle, hogs, sheep, or which contain decayed fruit, or vegetables, manure, filth, or other offensive or dangerous substances shall be permitted to remain upon any railway track or side-track within 200 feet of any building used for dwelling purposes within the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines for more than a period of two hours.

FILTH AND REFUSE—REMOVAL FROM PROPERTY USED FOR EXHIBITIONS AND CIRCUSES.

SEC. 55. The owners or agents of property rented or leased for any exhibition, circus, or any other amusement purpose, shall be responsible for the sanitary conditions of the premises occupied thereby, and upon notice shall remove all filth and offensive substances from said premises.

KEEPING OF POULTRY.

SEC. 56. No poultry yard, coop, or house shall be established or maintained within 25 feet of any building used as a dwelling, or where food is manufactured, prepared, offered, or kept for sale.

METALLIC RECEPTACLES TO BE PROVIDED FOR GARBAGE.

SEC. 57. The owner or any person in charge of any restaurant, hotel, café, lunch counter, or other place where meals are served or foodstuffs prepared shall provide a sufficient number of metallic garbage cans so as to prevent or necessitate the emptying of the contents of one can into another. The emptying of garbage receptacles is prohibited in any place or manner offensive to any citizen. All garbage containers must be of metal construction and provided with close-fitting cover. The covers of all garbage cans or receptacles shall be kept upon the same except when emptying or depositing into the same.

REGULATING THE USE OF WATERING TROUGHS.

SEC. 59. No person or employee of any firm or corporation shall make use of the water in any watering trough for any purpose other than the watering of live stock or drinking purposes.

GARBAGE CHUTES TO BE ABANDONED AND REMOVED.

SEC. 61. All garbage chutes now installed in or attached to any building used for living or dormitory purposes shall be cleaned, abandoned, and removed from such buildings on or before June 1, 1913.

STAGNANT WATER—DEPRESSIONS OR EXCAVATIONS TO BE DRAINED OR FILLED.

SEC. 63. When any depression or excavation upon any lot or premises in the city of Des Moines shall, from any cause whatsoever, become the repository of stagnant water or any other decayed or offensive substance, liquid or solid, it shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of said premises within three days after receiving written notice from the health department to cause such depression or excavation upon any of the aforesaid premises to be drained or filled with clean earth.

SEC. 64. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than one day nor more than 30 days, and each day's failure to comply with any provision or regulation contained in this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 65. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 66. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

MANILA, P. I.**Washing and Laundering—The Washing of Clothing in Open Waters and the Use of the Mouth to Dampen Clothing Prohibited. (Ordinance No. 177, Enacted Aug. 26, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. The washing of garments, articles of clothing, and other fabrics in the waters of any river, creek, waterway, estero, or pond within the limits of the city of Manila is strictly prohibited; this section shall be in force only in those districts in which there shall have been established a public laundry.

SEC. 2. It is strictly prohibited to use the mouth to dampen clothes, fabrics, or garments of any kind in the process of laundering or cleaning such clothes, fabrics, or garments.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not to exceed 200 pesos Philippine currency, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court of each offense.

SEC. 4. Sections 725 and 726 of the revised ordinances are hereby repealed.