

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVIII.

MAY 23, 1913.

No. 21.

SOIL POLLUTION.

THE CHAIN GANG AS A POSSIBLE DISSEMINATOR OF INTESTINAL PARASITES AND INFECTIONS.

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The civilization and refinement of any community may be judged from a number of different points of view, one of which is the method it follows in handling its convicts—men and women who are so absolutely in its power that they are unable to protect themselves.

If a given community subjects its convicts to conditions that result in the possibility of spreading disease, unnecessarily, either among the criminals themselves or among the community in which they are being held in confinement, a question may legitimately arise as to the progress that community has made in the onward march of refinement and civilization.

During the past 20 years I have had a number of opportunities to observe prisoners in penitentiaries, prison farms, jails, and chain gangs, and have been seriously impressed with the average lack of cleanliness among the criminals and their guards, although the opportunities for rigid discipline rendered it possible to make these penal institutions admirable schools in which the State might easily give to its charges some good lessons in cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation. With few exceptions the authorities not only failed to see and to utilize the opportunity offered, but they actually permitted things to occur which were dangerous to the communities. Two examples of "chain gangs" recently (1912) visited will suffice to bring out the points in question.

In the county of X there was a chain gang of about 20 negroes working on the road. At night the men were huddled together in a cage, the only protection for which was a small tree. There were mattresses for less than half of the men, and the others had only thin blankets as beds. When the negroes returned from work they were huddled together in the cage, in which, according to the statement of the men and the keeper, they not only slept, but they also ate. Buckets without covers or disinfectants were placed in the cage for use in urinating and defecating. The excreta were carried to a small stream

into which the material was thrown. The kitchen was near the cage and at the time of my visit was swarming with flies.

The guards—five white men—occupied a small house close by. There was no privy either for them or for the several “trusties” who were not in the cage. Soil pollution was practiced back of the camp and ample opportunity was present for the spread of fecal material to the food both of the guards and of the convicts.

The washing facilities consisted of a tub which was filled with water and in which all the prisoners washed.

The less said about the food the better, especially since this short article is not supposed to deal with that side of the question.

The county of Y boasts of what is said to be one of the best jails and convict camps in the State. The jail possibly deserves its reputation. The camp has some good features and is far superior to the camp of the county of X. The kitchen was swarming with flies. According to statements made by the “trusties,” they and the guards went to the woods near by to defecate. Most of the men were working down the road some distance, close to a house occupied by a white family. Out of respect to the women and children in this household, a temporary cloth privy was erected for the convicts. Be it said to the credit of both the white and the negro prisoners, this privy was used by them. There was, however, no pail in the privy. The men defecated on the ground and made a pretense of covering the excreta with dirt; part of it was in fact covered, part was trampled down by the prisoners’ shoes, part was carried away on the prisoners’ shoes, part was being carried by flies to the near-by house to be devoured in the food by the white family living there.

Here we have two institutions (and there are many others equally bad) under the direction of the civil authorities of supposed civilized communities; in these institutions discipline is enforced but the prisoners are not only permitted but compelled to live under conditions of filth that are ideal for the spread of soil-pollution diseases. It is not necessary to prove that disease exists among the prisoners observed, or that cases of disease have actually spread from these camps to families in these localities. It is sufficient to show that the civil authorities in question (in a State where the State board of health is making heroic efforts to suppress soil pollution and soil-pollution diseases) are not only setting a very poor example to the people, but are actually feeding their convicts upon their own excreta and are at the same time feeding the convict guards and nearby families upon the same condiment.

What an encouragement this to public health officers who are fighting against the spread of disease; what a commentary upon the regard the authorities in question have for the health of the women and children under their protection; what an example of refinement and twentieth century civilization!

TYPHOID FEVER AT ALBANY, N. Y.¹

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK DUE TO USE OF RAW HUDSON RIVER WATER FOLLOWING FLOODING OF FILTRATION PLANT.

By THEODORE HORTON, Chief Engineer, New York State Department of Health.

The typhoid-fever outbreak which occurred at Albany, N. Y., in April, 1913, constitutes one of the most interesting and striking examples of an explosive epidemic due to a sudden and, in some respects, accidental infection of a water supply resulting from the flooding of the slow sand filtration plant.

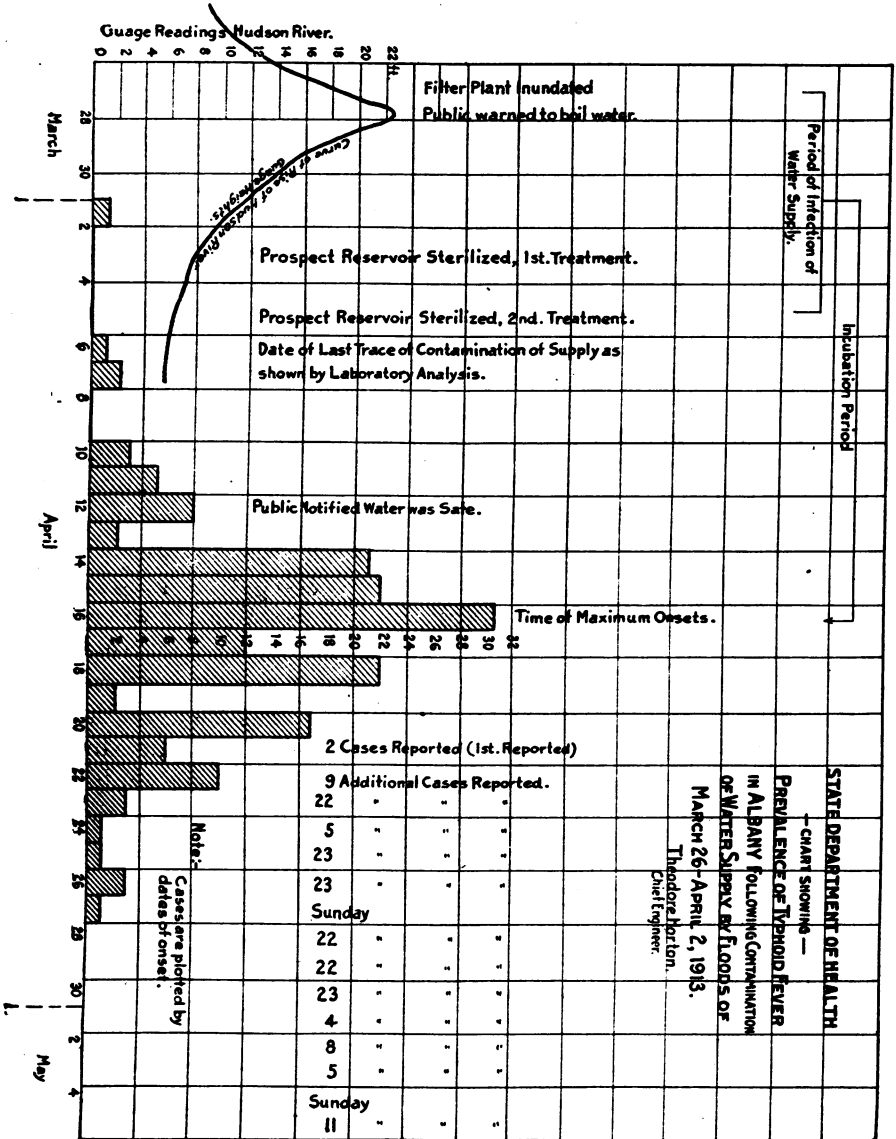
From April 1 to May 5, inclusive, there were reported some 180 cases, certain detailed information concerning 175 of which I have been able to secure through the local board of health and show on the accompanying diagram. The first cases were reported on April 21, and since that time additional cases have been reported daily until the number on May 5 reached about 180. Owing to the system adopted and in force by the Albany health department in reporting and investigating cases of communicable diseases, and to the unfortunate circumstances that Albany (with three other cities in this State) is exempt from the operations of the public-health law requiring that communicable diseases be reported to the State department of health, considerable difficulty was experienced in the beginning in getting closely in touch with the situation and in securing the necessary information to study and follow the progress of the epidemic.

Through the courtesy of the local health department, however, and upon special request and arrangements the State department of health was able to secure without delay certain essential information of limited amount concerning nearly all cases reported. From this data it appears that of the 175 cases above referred to approximately 75 per cent were among children and 25 per cent among adults. Of the cases among children some 58 per cent were males and 42 per cent females; whereas of the cases among adults about 46 per cent were males and 54 per cent females.

The accompanying diagram shows more strikingly than I can describe the history of this epidemic, which was beyond a doubt traceable to recent floods in the Hudson River which inundated and put out of service the filtration works located near the river just above the city. The events leading up to and immediately following the inundation of the filtration works were described in the *Engineering News* of April 10, 1913 (pp. 754-755), which should be carefully read in order to understand intelligently the course, extent, and relation of the present outbreak of typhoid fever to conditions during and immediately following the flood.

¹ This report was originally published May 15, 1913, in the *Engineering News*, through the courtesy of which it is here reprinted with the permission of the author.

On the diagram have been plotted two curves or profiles, one showing the rise and fall of the Hudson River covering the period of the recent flood, the other the number of cases of typhoid which have developed in the city up to May 5, inclusive, so plotted as to correspond with the dates of onset of the disease. On the diagram



also appear a number of explanatory notes relating to water supply and typhoid fever, arranged chronologically so as to show directly the relation between the two as to cause and effect. The vertical notes on the diagram explain important facts with reference to the flooding of the filter plant, notice to boil water, sterilization of Prospect

Reservoir, the clearing up of all traces of pollution of the water-supply system, whereas the horizontal notes at the top of the diagram explain the relation between the incubation period, the period of infection of the supply, and the time of maximum prevalence of typhoid fever.

This diagram strikingly pictures what occurred. It will be noticed that the maximum number of cases had their onsets on April 16 and the period of maximum prevalence covered a period of about one week. Allowing some two weeks for "incubation" and dating back on the diagram this period of time from April 16 brings us directly to the period when infection of the water supply took place. The diagram shows, therefore, at a glance the close synchronous relation between the infection of the supply and the outbreak of cases.

Many things of unusual interest from an epidemiological standpoint occurred during the epidemic and appear on the chart that merit careful consideration, and I will refer to them somewhat in detail.

The inundation of the filtration plant came with comparatively little warning and there was little time to notify the public to take precautions to boil the water. The city was substantially free from typhoid fever and the public mind was not, and could hardly be expected to be, aroused to the point of absolute necessity of observing precautions as it would have been had a typhoid fever epidemic been in progress, with the usual alarm that such a condition incites. It is therefore not surprising that in view of the warnings which appeared immediately in all of the papers "to boil the water" these precautions were not strictly observed, as was obvious from the cases which developed later. (See diagram.)

Another feature in this connection is the large percentage of children who were stricken, 75 per cent. This is also what would have been expected by anyone familiar with the juvenile mind. Children seem to have a particular aversion to boiled water, owing to its insipidity when not properly prepared and aerated. Contamination lingered in the water-supply system (due to raw river water getting into Prospect Reservoir) some days after the high turbidity, at first apparent, cleared up. It is therefore easy to understand, as the records show, why children disregarded instructions and drank the more palatable water from the tap.

Another feature of much interest and importance, and referred to in detail in *Engineering News* of April 10, was the sterilizing of Prospect Reservoir for correcting the contamination and the institution of a series of laboratory analyses by the State department of health for the purpose of establishing a means whereby it would be possible to determine when the water supply was safe and the boiling of water unnecessary.

It will be recalled that the situation in the city was referred to the department by the governor in order that cooperation and counsel might be given the local authorities to avoid an epidemic. Although the damage had already been done, the extent of it did not develop for two or three days. A close cooperation was, however, at once instituted between the city and State departments of health. The filter plant was put in service as soon as the water receded sufficiently, the public having already been warned to boil all drinking water. A temporary hypochlorite disinfecting plant was installed within 24 hours following. Flushing of water mains was immediately proceeded with. A plan was at once put into execution for systematically analyzing samples of water to be collected daily from the reservoirs and various taps over the entire city.

With the public already warned, and steps taken to put the filter plant into operation and thus furnish a pure supply to the city within a comparatively few hours of the time of recession of the flood, attention was immediately turned to investigating and clearing up the contamination which was known to have lingered in the distributing system. It was not for some two or three days, however, that the extent and seriousness of the contamination of one of the reservoirs were discovered and measures taken to correct it. The laboratory results revealed this and the local authorities were notified that the reservoir must be shut off or its sterilization undertaken without delay. Unfortunately the piping arrangements made shutting off the reservoir impracticable. Sterilization was therefore resorted to and was undertaken first on April 3. This was followed two days later by another treatment. I believe this is the first case on record of sterilization of a large open reservoir by the hypochlorite method, and the results show that two treatments of about 1 part per million accomplished an entire elimination of *Bacillus coli* type and acid colonies from the water in the reservoir.

The analyses from various parts of the distribution system in the city showed that whereas practically all traces of contamination disappeared from the central portion of the distributing system by April 4, there still remained traces on the periphery of the system. The city was then requested to flush again the pipes in the outlying sections of the system. As a result, by April 7 practically no trace of contamination was found in the reservoirs or any portion of the distributing system. Not until five days later, however, was the public notified that the water was safe to drink without boiling. This additional time was given as a factor of safety and with the idea that by waiting the full period of two weeks some indication might be obtained as to whether infection had occurred to any appreciable extent.

This brings me to one of the most important features in connection with the outbreak, namely, that although there were some 12 to 15 cases of typhoid fever actually in progress at the time that the people were notified that the water was safe, no cases were reported by the physicians until about April 21, when, as shown by the diagram, over 150 cases were in progress and the crest of the epidemic had apparently passed. In other words, the epidemic, so far as the evidence now available indicates, had largely disappeared before the cases had begun to be reported. Of course, some time is necessary for diagnosis, but an important question apparently arises as to how much time is necessary for this purpose, and especially as to whether in an emergency like this physicians can not make their diagnoses more promptly and whether they should not err on the safe side and report even suspicious cases. A glance at the diagram would indicate that in the present case there was considerable delay in the reporting of cases.

As an interesting side light on this particular feature, note on the diagram how few cases of onsets appear on April 13, 17, and 19. The dates of onsets are by nature necessarily approximate, and I am inclined to explain the low numbers on such dates as due to possible psychological tendency, in reporting approximate dates of onsets, to select even numbers for dates, with the exception, perhaps, of the 15th or middle of the month.

This epidemic is not devoid of a number of lessons which all such experiences seem to furnish, among which might be mentioned in order the following:

- (1) That in designing purification works situated under conditions as at Albany it is better to arrange them with a greater factor of safety against inundation, the recent flood having overtopped the tops of the filters a little over 1 foot.

- (2) That sufficient available storage for a few days' supply might well be provided where there is any question as to inundation of purification works or other necessity for using impure raw water.

- (3) That all reservoirs should be arranged so that they may be entirely shut off from the distribution system in case of such emergency.

- (4) That a mere warning to "boil water" when an epidemic is not in progress does not seem to deter a great many people from using contaminated water and makes all the more emphatic the necessity of maintaining at all times the integrity of purification works.

- (5) That it is possible to sterilize effectively a large reservoir of water by hypochlorite treatment with fair success and that such emergency means should always be kept in mind by those responsible for its use in such cases.

(6) That physicians should be more prompt in reporting cases of typhoid fever, especially at a time when an infection of a water supply has been possible. Time is necessary of course for diagnosis but even suspects should be reported in such emergency. More could, of course, be said in this respect since it is far-reaching.

(7) Local boards of health should be so provided with funds and facilities as to furnish at once the necessary information to follow closely from day to day the progress of an epidemic in order that they may take the necessary means for its suppression.

(8) The State after passing laws controlling the reporting of cases of communicable diseases should not by a series of exemptions make those laws applicable to only a part of the State.

(9) The people who drink water unboiled in an emergency like this in utter disregard of warnings from municipal and State authorities deserve to be severely criticized.

Fortunately, so far as the water supply is concerned, this outbreak appears to be largely if not almost entirely spent. With the water supply free from contamination, if secondary cases can be avoided and milk infection be prevented there would seem little to be feared from now on. The State commissioner of health has recently issued two letters of a general nature—one to each physician of the city of Albany urging all possible precautionary measures to prevent a spread through secondary infection, the other to all milkmen supplying milk in the city giving them instructions how to prevent an infection of their supply, sterilization of milk bottles by boiling water or steam, not leaving or taking milk bottles from houses containing typhoid patients, and excluding typhoid cases or suspects from handling milk or milk utensils, with the warning that any infected supply found would be promptly excluded. Included in the letter of advice to physicians was the following suggestion:

I venture to suggest that it would be well for you to administer typhoid vaccine to all of the members of every household in which you have under your care a case of typhoid fever. This department has a supply of typhoid vaccine now on hand and will be pleased to furnish it upon request to all of the practicing physicians of the city for general use at this time.

No mention has been made of a consideration of other factors than water infection, nor, in fact, would any seem necessary. All such factors were, of course, carefully considered. Milk from the considerable number of sources used by the different cases showed no route in any particular way associated with the epidemic. Many spring and well waters were used during the flood when city water was roily, and these were peddled through the city from various sources outside the city. The possibility of these being a contributory

cause of outbreak is not remote, but on the face of it such waters could not have been polluted like the raw river water, nor could they all have been infected; furthermore, analyses which were taken of a number of them did not show any to be appreciably contaminated. None were associated with any "route."

Oysters were peculiarly a factor for consideration from the fact that one large hotel and one or two business places had oysters stored in the cellars which were flooded. No trace could be found, however, connecting these oysters with any case of typhoid fever in the city.

All of the cases have been plotted on a map of the city, which shows a fairly uniform distribution over the city—a typical "water infection" typhoid map, with, however, a preponderance of cases on the portion of the system connected with Prospect Reservoir. This fits perfectly the situation, since Prospect Reservoir was contaminated and contamination lingered and entered its portion of the system until this reservoir was sterilized. Of course contamination entered the other portion of the distribution system connected with Bleeker Reservoir, and this contamination accounts for the cases on that system. The important point is, however, that the analyses showed that Bleeker Reservoir was not contaminated, as was the case of Prospect Reservoir (due to Bleeker Reservoir receiving a part of its supply from an upland gravity source, Rensselaer Lake, there being pumped into the distribution system connected with Bleeker Reservoir only an amount of water necessary to make up a deficiency in supply), so that the infection disappeared rapidly from the system connected with Bleeker Reservoir as soon as the filtration plant was put into normal operation. The distribution systems of the Bleeker and Prospect Reservoirs are entirely separated, about one-half the city's population being served by Bleeker and one-half by Prospect. With, therefore, three-fourths of the cases on Prospect and one-fourth on Bleeker, we have by comparison an indication of the relative significance of the contamination that entered Prospect Reservoir.

Although it is too early to say definitely that the epidemic is entirely over, the records of the local health department show that it has largely subsided. That is, the reported cases for the past four or five days show that only 4 or 5 cases have been reported each day, as compared with the 22 to 25 cases of a week or more ago. It may also be stated that many of these cases reported within the past few days date back for onsets toward the middle of April, the time of maximum prevalence as shown by the diagram.

Additional cases must almost of necessity continue to be reported in the future, but one would expect (I hardly dare express it more

positively) them to be straggling reports either of cases with old onsets or else secondary cases from previous victims. It may at least be expected that with the full and explicit notices sent out by the State commissioner of health to the practicing physicians of the city and similar notices to the milkmen supplying milk, the avenues of infection and further spread of the disease will be effectually cut off.

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 April, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Massachusetts:						
Bristol County—						
New Bedford.....	8		13	2	2	1
Hampden County—						
Chicopee.....	6				6	
Hampshire County—						
Northampton.....	2				2	
Worcester County—						
Dana.....	1					
Fitchburg.....	1					
Leominster.....	3			4	1	
Total.....	21		3	6	11	1
Michigan:						
Berrien County—						
Benton Harbor.....	4				2	2
Calhoun County—						
Battle Creek.....	1					1
Chippewa County—						
Rudyard Township.....	2			1		1
Clinton County—						
Watertown Township.....	1			1		
Delta County—						
Baldwin Township.....	1				1	
Easton County—						
Charlotte.....	3					3
Gratiot County—						
Lafayette Township.....	4				3	1
Ingham County—						
Aurelius Township.....	2			1	1	
Iron County—						
Iron River.....	1				1	
Kalamazoo County—						
Cooper Township.....	3					3
Kalamazoo.....	5				5	
Kalkaska County—						
Kalkaska.....	1					1
Lapeer County—						
Almont.....	1				1	
Lenawee County—						
Jasper.....	1					1
Mason County—						
Ludington.....	1					1
Riverton Township.....	2				2	
Sherman Township.....	1					1

¹ Two of these cases were vaccinated 2 weeks and 3 days, respectively, before attack.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan—Continued.						
Monroe County—						
Berlin Township.....	1				1	
Raisinville Township.....	1					
Carleton.....	1				1	
Monroe.....	21			2	19	
Whiteford Township.....	1				1	
Oakland County—						
Southfield Township.....	1				1	
Oceana County—						
Hesperia.....	1				1	
Saginaw County—						
Saginaw.....	3		1		2	
St. Clair County:						
Algonac.....	2				2	
Clay Township.....	5				5	
China Township.....	1				1	
Marine City.....	7				7	
Shiawassee County:						
Durand.....	1				1	
Van Buren County:						
Waverly Township.....	1				1	
Wayne County:						
Detroit.....	13				13	
Ecorse.....	4				4	
Highland Park.....	3			1	1	
Wyandotte.....	4				4	
Total.....	105		1	6	75	
Minnesota:						
Aitkin County—						
Balsam Township.....	2				2	
Clark Township.....	1				1	
Haugen Township.....	5				5	
Shamrock Township.....	4				3	
Blue Earth County—						
Mankato.....	4				4	
Mankato Township.....	2				2	
Brown County—						
Burnstown Township.....	1				1	
Chippewa County—						
Mandt Township.....	1				1	
Montevideo.....	3				3	
Clay County—						
Kurtz Township.....	3		1		2	
Moorhead.....	1				1	
Dakota County—						
South St. Paul.....	1				1	
Dodge County—						
Claremont.....	1				1	
Dodge Center.....	1				1	
Ellington Township.....	3				3	
Kasson.....	1			1		
Vernon Township.....	3				3	
Faribault County—						
Seeley Township.....	1				1	
Fillmore County—						
Norway Township.....	2				2	
Preston.....	1				1	
Spring Valley.....	11			5	6	
Wykoff.....	1				1	
Freeborn County—						
Bath Township.....	1				1	
Hartland Township.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Bloomington Township.....	5			5		
Excelsior Township.....	1				1	
Minneapolis.....	77				77	
Jackson County—						
Round Grove Township.....	5				5	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Le Sueur County—						
Kasota.....	2				2	
Kasota Township.....	1				1	
Ottawa Township.....	1				1	
McLeod County—						
Acoma Township.....	11			1	10	
Collins Township.....	2				2	
Hassen Valley Township.....	3			1	2	
Hutchinson.....	3			2	1	
Lynn Township.....	1				1	
Round Grove Township.....	1				1	
Stewart.....	1				1	
Marshall County—						
New Solum Township.....	1				1	
Martin County—						
Fairmont.....	1				1	
Meeker County—						
Cedar Mills Township.....	3				3	
Collinwood Township.....	11		6		5	
Ellsworth Township.....	2				2	
Mille Lacs County—						
Onamia.....	1				1	
Mower County—						
Adams.....	5				5	
Austin.....	3				2	1
Nicollet County—						
Belgrade Township.....	1				1	
North Mankato.....	2				2	
West Newton Township.....	4				4	
Nobles County—						
Adrian.....	2				2	
Olmsted County—						
Haverhill Township.....	2				2	
Rochester.....	12			2	10	
Rochester Township.....	2				2	
Otter Tail County—						
Fergus Falls.....	2				2	
Polk County—						
Andover Township.....	1				1	
Grove Park Township.....	2				2	
Ramsey County—						
St. Paul.....	39			2	13	24
White Bear Township.....	1				1	
Red Lake County—						
Lambert Township.....	3				3	
Oklee.....	1				1	
Redwood County—						
Clements.....	1				1	
Morgan.....	4				4	
Sherman Township.....	6				6	
Three Lakes Township.....	2				2	
Renville County—						
Boone Lake Township.....	1				1	
Brookfield Township.....	1				1	
Hawk Creek Township.....	10				10	
Morton.....	6				6	
Olivia.....	1				1	
Sacred Heart.....	5				4	1
Rice County—						
Faribault.....	2			1	1	
Walcott Township.....	2				2	
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	30		3	5	20	2
Ely.....	3				3	
Rice Lake Township.....	1				1	
Virginia.....	4			1	3	
Sibley County—						
Grafton Township.....	1				1	
Henderson.....	8				8	
Henderson Township.....	1				1	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Steele County—						
Aurora Township.....	1				1	
Medford Township.....	4				4	
Owatonna.....	12		1	3	8	
Todd County—						
Wykeham Township.....	1				1	
Wabasha County—						
Oakwood Township.....	3				3	
Zumbro Township.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Lakeland Township.....	4				4	
South Stillwater.....	3				3	
Stillwater.....	10			1	8	1
Watonwan County—						
Riverdale Township.....	1				1	
Wright County—						
Franklin Township.....	1			1		
Yellow Medicine County—						
Burton Township.....	1				1	
Lisbon Township.....	4				4	
Wergeland Township.....	1				1	
Total.....	406		11	31	333	31

California—Imperial County.

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 17, 1913, 9 cases of smallpox had been notified at El Centro, and 1 case at Holtville, Imperial County, Cal.

Indiana—Evansville.

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 17, 1913, 25 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 769 cases since October 1, 1912.

West Virginia—Jefferson County and Vicinity.

Asst. Surg. Hasseltine, of the Public Health Service, detailed to confer with the Jefferson County (W. Va.) Board of Health concerning the recent occurrence of smallpox in that county, reported May 12, 1913, that the first case of the disease was discovered at Bakerton January 8, 1913, diagnosis confirmed January 9, in a colored man who came from Martinsburg about January 1, 1913; that several other cases developed at Bakerton, and as soon as it became known that smallpox was present some of the negroes left Bakerton and later developed the disease at other places, so establish-

ing additional foci; that the disease was of extremely mild type, and that many of the patients had never been vaccinated. No deaths were reported. Cases were known to have occurred as follows: Bakerton 12, Kearneysville 10, Leetown 1, Middleway 5, Kabletown 2, Millville 2, Keller 3, Duffield 1, vicinity of Shepherdstown 1, Charlestown 15, vicinity of Charlestown 3, Halltown and vicinity 34, Harpers Ferry 7, Bolivar 13.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Montana (Apr. 1-30):			South Carolina (Apr. 1-30):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Beaverhead.....	2		Aiken.....	38	
Blaine.....	1		Anderson.....	6	
Cascade.....	8		Calhoun.....	8	
Custer.....	10		Darlington.....	11	
Dawson.....	1		Florence.....	3	
Deerlodge.....	2		Greenville.....	71	
Fergus.....	12		Greenwood.....	2	
Flathead.....	4		Kershaw.....	2	
Hill.....	2		Lancaster.....	3	
Lincoln.....	14		Laurens.....	2	
Missoula.....	1		Marion.....	2	
Musselshell.....	10		Marlboro.....	1	
Park.....	1		Newberry.....	5	
Rosebud.....	1		Oconee.....	1	
Silverbow.....	6		Orangeburg.....	3	
Teton.....	12		Richland.....	11	
Yellowstone.....	2		Saluda.....	6	
			Spartanburg.....	6	
Total.....	89		Williamsburg.....	9	
			Total.....	190	
New Jersey (Apr. 1-30) :					
Counties—					
Monmouth.....	2				
Passaic.....	1				
Total.....	3				

City Reports for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	1		Montgomery, Ala.....	2	
Cambridge, Ohio.....	1		Muscatine, Iowa.....	1	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	2		New Bedford, Mass.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	2		Oklahoma, Okla.....	6	
Duluth, Minn.....	7		Portsmouth, Va.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	13		Richmond, Va.....	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1		St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		San Diego, Cal.....	2	
Lexington, Ky.....	3		Spokane, Wash.....	6	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		Springfield, Ohio.....	2	
Manchester, N. H.....	2		Toledo, Ohio.....	11	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	13		Washington, D. C.....	3	
Moline, Ill.....	1		Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for April, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Places.	Cases.
Massachusetts:		Michigan—Continued.	
Berkshire County—		Isabella County—	
Great Barrington.....	1	Isabella Township.....	1
New Marlboro.....	2	Union Township.....	1
Pittsfield.....	5	Jackson County—	
Bristol County—		Blackman Township.....	1
Fall River.....	18	Jackson.....	2
New Bedford.....	1	Liberty Township.....	1
Swansea.....	1	Kent County—	
Essex County—		Grand Rapids.....	7
Beverly.....	2	Kent.....	1
Haverhill.....	3	Leelanau County—	
Ipswich.....	1	Suttons Bay Township.....	1
Lawrence.....	1	Lenawee County—	
Lynn.....	3	Cambridge Township.....	1
Newburyport.....	1	Livingston County—	
North Andover.....	1	Unadilla Township.....	1
Salem.....	1	Marquette County—	
Hampden County—		Negaunee.....	1
Blandford.....	1	Mecosta County—	
Chicopee.....	1	Wheatland Township.....	1
Holyoke.....	2	Midland County—	
Russell.....	1	Ingersoll Township.....	1
Westfield.....	1	Montcalm County—	
Hampshire County—		Fairplains Township.....	1
Northampton.....	1	Monroe County—	
Middlesex County—		Bedford Township.....	1
Cambridge.....	4	Dundee.....	1
Everett.....	2	Monroe.....	1
Lowell.....	3	Muskegon County—	
Malden.....	2	Whitehall.....	1
Medford.....	1	Oakland County—	
Newton.....	2	Birmingham.....	1
Somerville.....	4	Ontonagon County—	
Norfolk County—		McMillan Township.....	1
Brookline.....	1	Saginaw County—	
Quincy.....	14	Saginaw.....	6
Plymouth County—		Tittabawassee Township.....	1
Brockton.....	1	St. Clair County—	
Suffolk County—		Capac.....	3
Boston.....	18	Port Huron.....	1
Revere.....	7	Wayne County—	
Worcester County—		Wyandotte.....	2
Clinton.....	2		
Royalston.....	1	Total.....	83
Sturbridge.....	1		
Worcester.....	1	Minnesota:	
Total.....	112	Aitkin County—	
Michigan:		Aitkin.....	15
Alger County—		Hazelton Township.....	1
Munising.....	1	Nordland Township.....	1
Alpena County—		Spencer Township.....	1
Alpena.....	23	Becker County—	
Antrim County—		Frazee.....	1
Kearney Township.....	1	Big Stone County—	
Barry County—		Odessa.....	1
Hastings.....	1	Clay County—	
Berrien County—		Barnesville.....	1
Niles.....	2	Ccttonwood County—	
Three Oaks.....	1	Westbrook.....	2
Benzie County—		Crow Wing County—	
Frankfort.....	3	Garrison Township.....	1
Cass County—		Douglas County—	
Cassopolis.....	1	Evansville.....	1
Chippewa County—		Freeborn County—	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	Albert Lea.....	1
Clinton County—		Hubbard County—	
St. Johns.....	1	Park Rapids.....	1
Dickinson County—		Kittson County—	
Iron Mountain.....	2	Hallock.....	1
Norway.....	1	Mahnomen County—	
Eaton County—		Waubun.....	1
Brookfield Township.....	2	Marshall County—	
Ingham County—		Argyle.....	1
Lansing.....	1	Nicollet County—	
Mason.....	1	St. Peter.....	1
Vevay Township.....	1	Olmsted County—	
		Rochester.....	1
		Stewartville.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for April, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Places.	Cases.
Minnesota—Continued.		Minnesota—Continued.	
Otter Tail County—		Wabasha County—	
Fergus Falls.....	1	Minneka.....	1
Polk County—		Washington County—	
Eden Township.....	1	Stillwater.....	1
Ramsey County—		Wilkin County—	
St. Paul.....	1	Campbell.....	1
Roseau County—		Total.....	52
Stokes Township.....	1		
St. Louis County—		Vermont:	
Duluth.....	3	Bennington County.....	1
Gilbert.....	1	Grand Isle County.....	2
Hibbing.....	2	Orleans County.....	1
Kitzville.....	2	Windham County.....	4
Sherburne County—		Windsor County.....	1
Big Lake Township.....	1	Total.....	9
Traverse County—			
Dumont.....	1		

South Carolina Report for April, 1913.

The State Board of Health of South Carolina reported that during the month of April, 1913, there had been notified 66 cases of typhoid fever in the State of South Carolina.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Massachusetts and Minnesota Reports for April, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Places.	Cases.
Massachusetts:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Berkshire County—		Worcester County—	
North Adams.....	1	Brookfield.....	1
Bristol County—		Northbridge.....	1
Dartmouth.....	1	Total.....	18
New Bedford.....	3		
Essex County—		Minnesota:	
Haverhill.....	1	St. Louis County—	
Hampden County—		Duluth.....	2
Springfield.....	1	Winona County—	
Middlesex County—		Winona.....	2
Lowell.....	2	Total.....	4
Malden.....	2		
Suffolk County—			
Boston.....	4		
Winthrop.....	1		

Arizona Report, January 1 to May 8, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Arizona reported, by telegraph, that 58 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in the State of Arizona during the period from January 1 to May 8, 1913.

South Carolina Report for April, 1913.

The State Board of Health of South Carolina reported that 7 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in the State of South Carolina during the month of April, 1913.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	5	1
Chicago, Ill.....	4	3	New York, N. Y.....	6	8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4	2	North Adams, Mass.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	.....	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Springfield, Mass.....	2	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	1	St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	Tranton, N. J.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Massachusetts Report for April, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts reported that during the month of April, 1913, 1 case of poliomyelitis had been notified in Boston, Suffolk County, and 1 case in Southbridge, Worcester County, Mass.

Minnesota Report for April, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Minnesota reported that 1 case of poliomyelitis was notified in Cormorant Township, Becker County, and 1 case in Malung Township, Roseau County, Minn., during the month of April, 1913.

South Carolina Report for April, 1913.

The State Board of Health of South Carolina reported that 6 cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in the State of South Carolina during the month of April, 1913.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2	2
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
New Orleans, La.....	1	.....	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	2	.....		

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	17	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	1	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	14	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	2	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....	Taunton, Mass.....	.....	1
Newark, N. J.....	.....	3	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	.....	7	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	3	.....

PLAGUE.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	May 3, 1913	1	165	114	.....
Oakland.....	do	14	562	404	.....
San Francisco.....	do	21	1,702	1,113	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do		975	919	.....

California—Plague-Infected Squirrel Found.

During the week ended May 3, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 1,196 ground squirrels from Contra Costa County, 96 from Alameda County, 95 from Santa Clara County, and 254 from San Joaquin County. One plague-infected squirrel from Contra Costa County was found.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Braddock, Pa.....	2		New Castle, Pa.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	39	131	Norristown, Pa.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	36	8	Reading, Pa.....	1	2
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	Roanoke, Va.....	3	3
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	3	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	34	46
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30	38
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	15	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	4	3
Johnstown, Pa.....		2	Schenectady, N. Y.....	7	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		South Bethlehem, Pa.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	11	Trenton, N. J.....	10	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	2	4
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1		Williamsport, Pa.....	1	1
Muscataine, Iowa.....	1		Wilmington, N. C.....	2	1
Newark, N. J.....		5			

RABIES.

Aurora, Ill.

During the week ended May 3, 1913, a death from rabies was reported by the health officer at Aurora, Ill.

San Francisco, Cal.—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 17, 1913, 1 case of rabies in a dog had been notified in San Francisco, Cal.

TETANUS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....		2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
New York, N. Y.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHThERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for April, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Massachusetts.....	812	5,320	566
Michigan.....	446	921	271
Minnesota.....	515	1,318	240
South Carolina.....	6	486	19
Vermont.....	62	969	23

Evansville, Ind.—Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria.

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 17, 1913, 15 cases of scarlet fever, 14 cases of measles, and 1 case of diphtheria had been notified at Evansville, Ind., making totals of 399 cases of scarlet fever since October 1, 1912, 69 cases of measles since January 1, 1913, and 312 cases of diphtheria since August 1, 1912.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended May 17, 1913, 116 cases of measles, with 7 deaths, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 9,003 cases, with 147 deaths, since the beginning of the outbreak, November 1, 1912. During the week ended May 10, 170 cases were notified instead of 162 cases previously reported.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913.

Cities.	Population United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	201	16	2	313	11	27	2	24	11
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	230	30	3	212	1	30	3	86	25
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	699	147	14	603	10	269	23	244	77
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	169	43	3	202	5	28	1	44	19
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,532	314	32	1,353	20	338	15	507	168
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	518	54	10	530	3	99	2	95	61
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	201	18	2	151	2	46	2	27	15
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	214	34	2	255	2	25	1	31	14
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	127	16	.....	21	1	9	.....	31	26
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	133	6	4	609	1	8	.....	43	21
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	.....	24	3	63	2	28	.....	15	11
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	94	28	4	78	.....	24	.....	33	11
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	133	13	.....	167	.....	2	.....	30	17
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	141	4	.....	24	.....	11	.....	32	17
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	121	4	2	145	3	11	.....	37	12
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	78	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	74	17	2	24	2	19	2	7	8

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

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended May 3, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculo- sis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	37	5	1	1	7	8	10	7	4
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	40	4	1	56	4	1	1	4	3
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	53	4	9	9	4	1	6	5	3
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	34	2	1	1	6	1	3	3	3
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	57	6	46	6	16	1	4	4	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	41	8	43	3	3	3	1	2	5
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	30	12	21	1	4	4	1	2	3
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	35	2	12	4	4	20	1	5	5
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	38	2	41	4	2	1	1	1	1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	45	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	53	4	75	1	2	1	1	11	1
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	43	2	28	1	6	10	2	2	2
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	43	2	28	1	6	10	2	2	2
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	9	4	3	6	1	1	1	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	12	2	1	3	3	5	8	1	1
Brookton, Mass.	56,878	12	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	1
Camden, N. J.	94,538	5	5	20	3	6	6	3	3	3
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	23	23	56	1	6	1	4	3	3
Erie, Pa.	66,525	16	1	57	3	4	2	4	3	3
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	16	5	23	22	1	2	1	1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	16	1	21	2	2	6	8	1	1
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	38	15	25	1	9	6	8	1	1
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	3	3	14	2	1	2	1	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	18	14	2	14	2	1	2	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	1	1	26	8	2	6	7	1	1
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	21	1	1	23	10	4	2	2	2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	18	1	1	21	8	10	2	2	2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	27	1	1	71	8	10	2	2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	8	1	1	42	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	8	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	3
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	6	32	1	36	2	2	3	3	3
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	6	32	1	36	2	2	3	3	3
Reading, Pa.	96,071	14	15	6	6	4	1	1	1	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	14	15	6	200	1	8	1	2	2
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	15	3	16	15	19	1	3	4	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	28	23	15	6	6	3	1	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	23	2	1	4	1	5	3	3	3
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	16	2	1	4	1	1	5	3	3
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	33	3	42	7	7	5	3	3	3
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	51	2	1	4	2	12	1	5	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	35	4	1	9	2	2	5	5	4
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	21	5	17	8	8	5	5	1	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	7	2	2	38	2	2	2	2	2
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	7	2	2	36	5	1	3	1	1
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	8	2	2	36	1	3	1	2	2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	14	1	1	20	3	1	1	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	10	1	1	20	2	2	2	2	2
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	8	2	2	19	1	3	1	1	1
Danville, Ill.	27,871	8	2	2	10	1	1	1	1	1
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	10	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	7	3	3	20	3	1	2	2	2
Everett, Mass.	33,484	14	3	1	24	1	1	1	1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	13	2	2	13	2	2	2	2	2
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	18	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	7	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	1
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7	5	31	2	2	2	2	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	15	7	7	7	1	1	2	1	1
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	10	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	12	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	3	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	3	3	26	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newport, Ky.	30,309	12	1	1	18	20	5	1	1	1
Newton, Mass.	39,806	17	1	1	19	1	5	1	1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	9	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	11	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	1
Orange, N. J.	29,630	6	2	2	14	5	2	2	2	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	7	1	1	21	5	2	2	2	2
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	7	1	1	21	5	2	2	2	2

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

GUAM.

Agana—Communicable Diseases.

The following statement was received from Surg. C. P. Kindelberger, United States Navy, health officer: During the nine weeks ended March 15, 1913, communicable diseases were reported at Agana as follows: Cerebrospinal meningitis, 1 case with 1 death; erysipelas, 2 cases with 1 death; hookworm disease, 102 cases; tuberculosis, 13 cases with 12 deaths. The total number of deaths from all causes was 47. The population of Agana is 6,000.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

During the week ended April 19, 1913, rats and mongoose were examined as follows: Hilo, 1,129; Honokaa, 1,863. No plague-infected rodent was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Quarantine Circular—Rat Guards on Vessels.

MANILA, P. I., April 3, 1913.

To the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others concerned:

SIRS: In order to prevent the spread of plague by water routes it is hereby directed that all vessels plying between Philippine ports, or from foreign ports, tying up at wharfs, quays, or piers in the Philippine Islands shall have all lines of the vessel to wharf or lighter provided with rat guards of an approved pattern, so placed as to prevent the rats on vessel from escaping therefrom and rats from shore or lighter from gaining access to the vessel. This procedure shall be in effect at every port in the Philippine Islands where there is a wharf or quay, and shall apply to every vessel coming alongside said wharf or quay.

Samples of approved rat guards may be seen at this office or at the quarantine office at any of the various ports of entry. Masters

May 23, 1913

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of vessels should immediately provide themselves with sufficient guards so that no line at any time need be in position without the necessary rat guard.

Respectfully,

[SEAL.]

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Director of Health and Chief Quarantine Officer.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended May 3, 1913, there were examined 1,753 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 654 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found plague infected.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

BELGIUM.

Liege—Control of Hookworm Disease (Ancylostomiasis).

In 1903 a hospital was opened at Liege for the special treatment of coal miners in the Liege district suffering from hookworm infection. During the 10 years from that date to the present year 186,040 specimens of dejecta have been analyzed, and 8,898 sufferers from hookworm have been treated at the hospital. A considerable decrease in the percentage of infection has been noted in the district; from 23 per cent in 1902 it fell to 2 per cent in 1912. While formerly one workman in four was infected, at the present time only one in fifty is reported to be suffering from the disease. The large coal mines at Ans and Montegnee, which were the most seriously affected at one time, 50 per cent of the personnel being affected, are at present practically free from the disease.

CHINA.

Amoy—Plague—Smallpox—Measles.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reported April 3 the presence in Amoy of plague, smallpox, and measles. On April 11 he further reported the occurrence of plague in Swatow and localities in the vicinity of Amoy and epidemic measles present in Amoy and in the international settlement on the island of Kulangsu.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended April 5, 1913, 4 cases of plague with 4 deaths were notified at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,209 rats were examined for plague infection. Eight plague-infected rats were found.

CUBA.

Habana—Transmissible Diseases.

APR. 21-30, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Leprosy.....			244
Typhoid fever.....	13	2	26
Diphtheria.....	17		8
Scarlet fever.....	33	2	41
Measles.....	43	3	40
Varicella.....	14		15
Paratyphoid fever.....	4		15

ITALY.

Leghorn—Communicable Diseases in 1912.

Consul Deedmeyer reports: During the year 1912 there were reported in Leghorn 1,028 cases of communicable diseases with 268 deaths, including diphtheria 39 cases with 5 deaths, measles 32 cases, scarlet fever 66 cases, smallpox 315 cases with 19 deaths, typhus fever 83 cases with 45 deaths. The total number of deaths reported was 1,766, or 16.09 per 1,000 inhabitants as against 21 per 1,000 for all Italy. The population of Leghorn is 103,891.

JAPAN.

Yokohama—Relapsing Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Worden reports April 21: A case of relapsing fever, the origin of which has not been determined, is reported in the city of Yokohama.

An epidemic of relapsing fever occurred in Yokohama in 1896, the first case being notified June 16 and the last August 6, 1896. The total number of cases reported in this epidemic was 41 with 1 death.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended May 23, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5....	11	11	
India:				
Bassein.....	Mar. 23-29.....	9	9	
Moulmine.....	do.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 1-28.....	7	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5....	2	2	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Apr. 15-23.....	3	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Apr. 13-19.....	2	2	Year 1912: Deaths, 41.
Pernambuco.....				

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 22-28.....	10	5	
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Jan. 4.....	4	1	Endemic.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....				Year 1912: Deaths, 20.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 12....	9	4	
China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5....			And Kulangsu. Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 6-12.....	8	7	
Swatow.....	Apr. 3.....			

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 23, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Apr. 19-23: Cases, 16; deaths, 13.
Alexandria.....	Apr. 16-23.....	5	2	
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	Apr. 18.....	1		
Garbleh.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 23.....	4	1	
Galloubeh.....	Apr. 15-23.....	1		
Gizeh.....	Apr. 16-21.....	1		
Keneh.....	Apr. 15.....		1	
Menouf.....	Apr. 15-23.....	3	1	
Minieh.....	Apr. 16-23.....	11	3	
India:				
Rangoon.....	Feb. 1-28.....	132	129	
Mauritius.....	Feb. 21-27.....	1		
Persia:				
Bushir.....	Apr. 13-19.....	13	12	
Russia:				
Libau.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Apr. 20-26.....	2	2	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	Apr. 13-19.....	2		
Fiume.....	Apr. 15-21.....	1		
Galicia.....	do.....	1		
Trieste.....	do.....	2		
Brazil:				Year 1912: Deaths, 762.
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 9-15.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 12.....	20	6	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	May 4-10.....	4		
Ottawa.....	Mar. 31-May 3.....	3		
Quebec.....	May 4-10.....	1		
China:				Present.
Amoy.....	Apr. 5.....			
Hankow.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5.....	1		
Hongkong.....	Apr. 6-12.....	4		
Shanghai.....	Apr. 7-13.....	1	7	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Surabaya.....	Mar. 16-29.....	2	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 9-22.....	10	3	
Cairo.....	May 26-Apr. 1.....	4	1	
Gibraltar.....	Apr. 21-27.....	1		
India:				
Rangoon.....	Feb. 1-28.....	41	15	
Italy:				Year 1912: Cases, 315; deaths, 19.
Leghorn.....				
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Apr. 7-20.....	3	1	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	Apr. 19-26.....	3		
Veracruz.....	Apr. 13-May 3.....	28	4	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Apr. 20-26.....	4		
Russia:				
Libau.....	Apr. 14-20.....	1		
Moscow.....	Apr. 6-12.....	7		
St. Petersburg.....	do.....	1	2	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 1.....	10	3	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Apr. 20-May 3.....		11	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5.....	1		
Singapore.....	do.....	3	1	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2	1	
West Indies:				
Grenada—				
Concord.....	Apr. 23.....	1		
La Flette.....	do.....	1		
Pomme Rose.....	Apr. 17.....	3		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria:				
Eski Saghara.....	Dec. 9.....	2	.....
Sofia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 16....	6	1	
Shumia.....	Dec. 30.....	18	.....
China:				
Foochow.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 2.....	.....	.....	Isolated cases.
Hongkong.....	Mar. 23-29.....	5	5	Among Chinese.
Shanghai.....	.....	.....	.....	Total 1912: Cases, 10, in the foreign settlement.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Bandermasin.....	Nov. 22-30.....	5	5	
Pontrank.....	Oct. 6.....	1	.....
Samarinda.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 2.....	26	25	
Singkawang.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 1.....	2	2	
Celebes—				
Batangmata.....	Mar. 8-14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 31....	40	28	
Do.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 15....	117	92	
Madioen.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 9....	192	105	
Megalang.....	Oct. 7-12.....	9	6	
Paseroean Residency.....	Sept. 20-26.....	2	1	
Samarang.....	July 19-Dec. 26....	591	485	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 30....	7	7	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 28....	4	3	
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris.....	Dec. 3-22.....	11	11	
Benkoelen.....	Nov. 3-30.....	3	1	
Koeoh.....	Dec. 3-15.....	4	9	
Jambi.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1	.....
Roembo.....	Dec. 3-15.....	2	2	
Telokbetong.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	181	20	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 25-Mar. 22....	103	90	
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Apr. 5.....	218	154	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 8.....	.....	573	
Cochin.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 9....	6	6	
Do.....	Feb. 17-23.....	5	5	
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Apr. 5.....	38	37	
Moulmine.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 22....	3	3	
Negapatam.....	Nov. 11-Mar. 8.....	34	34	
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. Epidemic, Aug. 1, 1912-Mar. 3, 1913: Cases, 2,634; deaths, 1,696, including cases p. 2233, Vol. XXVII, and p. 859, Vol. XXVIII.				
Prefectures—				
Akita.....	Dec. 2.....	1	1	
Chiba.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 3.....	116	83	
Ehime.....	Sept. 21-Dec. 2....	52	21	
Fukuoka.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 2.....	816	531	
Fukushima.....	Dec. 5.....	1	.....
Hiogo.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 24....	137	100	
Hiroshima.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 23....	49	32	
Ibariki.....	Dec. 6.....	2	2	
Iwate.....	Dec. 16.....	2	1	
Kagawa.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 21....	15	10	
Kagoshima.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 18....	11	5	
Kanagawa.....	Sept. 25-Feb. 4....	122	94	Including Yokohama.
Yokohama.....	Sept. 29-Jan. 9....	39	.....	Sept. 25-Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Kochi.....	Oct. 19-Dec. 4.....	25	14	
Kioto.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1....	5	5	
Kumamoto.....	do.....	15	9	
Minami Tokaki gun.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2....	.....	.....
Nagasaki.....	do.....	188	112	40 cases not included in total. Including Nagasaki city, and with outlying islands, 134 deaths.
Oita.....	Sept. 21-Dec. 5....	38	21	
Okayama.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 22....	67	39	
Osaka.....	Sept. 21-Mar. 3....	165	108	
Saga.....	Sept. 21-Dec. 3....	109	76	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Prefectures—Continued.				
Saitama.....	Oct. 12-18.....	3	2	
Shizuoka.....	Oct. 19-Mar. 3.....	90	33	
Shimane.....	To Mar. 3.....	2		
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Total year 1912: Cases, 333; deaths, 256.
Tokyo.....	Sept. 23-Feb. 4.....	314	217	
Tokushima.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	8	5	
Wakamatsu.....	Nov. 26.....			1 case not included in total.
Wakayama.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 16.....	13	12	
Yamaguchi.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 26.....	267	162	
Yamanchi.....	Feb. 3.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Jan. 8-21.....	5	2	Nov. 18-20: 1 case from s. s. Bosnian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
Servia:				
Pirot.....	Apr. 10.....	5		Among returning soldiers and prisoners.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 13-Mar. 22.....		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 17-23.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 15.....	3	2	
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—				
Merdjioun.....	Dec. 3-11.....		15	Present.
Tavariyeh.....	Dec. 13-22.....			
Brusa.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 11.....	26	38	
Castamoni.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	6	4	
Dierbekir.....	do.....	8	2	
Hedjaz—				
Jedda.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 14.....	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Medina.....	Dec. 3-11.....		6	
Mekka.....	Nov. 17-23.....	111	172	Dec. 3-11: Deaths, 3,007.
Ismidit.....	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-Apr. 14.....	12	3	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.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Apr. 5.....	16	8	
Manaos.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 5.....	21	21	
Para.....				May 10, 1 fatal case.
Pernambuco.....				Year 1912: Deaths, 41.
British Gold Coast:				
Akkra.....	Mar. 22.....			Present. Apr. 26 free.
Ecuador:				
Agua Piedra.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	10	6	
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4	2	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	15	9	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	25	16	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	120	64	Apr. 1-30 in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 50; deaths, 22.
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	11	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	19	10	
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:				
Aden.....	Apr. 9-21.....	7	6	
Oran—				
Debai.....	Feb. 16.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 5.....	20	8	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....		11	Year 1912: Deaths, 20.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Mar. 1.....	24	9	Year 1912: Cases, 21. Mar. 22 cases in isolation hospital.
Santos.....	Dec. 1.....	2	2	
British East Africa:				
Dagoretti.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 26.....		17	
Kiambu.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5.....	1		
Kisumu.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 8.....	2		
Do.....	Dec. 8-28.....	7		
Mombasa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 26.....	7		
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 25.....	16	12	Free Nov. 18.
Nairobi.....	Feb. 6-26.....	5		
Do.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 26.....	12	1	
Canary Islands:				
Tenerife.....				
Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....		5	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Feb. 12.....			Present.
Iquique.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 8.....	11	5	
Taital.....	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.
Hoihow.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Present.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 17.....	3		International settlement of Amoy.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 20.....	15	15	Total January to September, 1912: Cases, 1,848; deaths, 1,728. May 14, still present.
Manchuria.....	Dec. 14.....			Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Pakhoi.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30		Feb. 1, from 10 to 12 deaths daily.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15.....		2	Dec. 18, present in vicinity of the French settlement. Total 1912: Cases, 9, among natives.
Do.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6.....		1	
Swatow.....				Jan. 9, in vicinity.
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Apr. 11.....			Epidemic at the barracks.
Dutch East Indies				
				Total Jan. 1-Feb. 28: Cases, 1,094; deaths, 1,039.
Java—				
Kediri.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 31.....	406	377	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	320	287	
Madison.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 1.....	98	96	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	156	146	
Malang.....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 1,477, deaths, 1,406, among natives; including Pasoeroean Residency.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	586	575	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4.....	43	43	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	32	31	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	9	6	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	139	52	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	139	75	And vicinity, Jan. 1-Feb. 24: Cases, 123; deaths, 61. Apr. 1-30, in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 19; deaths, 6.
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	10	2	
Egypt.				
				Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1912: Cases, 884; deaths, 441. Jan. 1-Apr. 17 1913: Cases, 246; deaths, 126.
Alexandria.....	Mar. 2-Apr. 15.....	36	26	
Cairo.....	Dec. 30.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....	4	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 17.....	30	28	
Behera.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	2	4	
Do.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 8.....	5	4	
Bensouef.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 6.....	6	4	
Charkieh.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 22.....	16	7	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 31.....	36	16	
Galioubeh.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14.....	3	1	
Garbieh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	4	1	
Do.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 17.....	3		
Girgeh.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14.....	2	2	
Do.....	Dec. 21-25.....	1	1	
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 3.....	7	3	
Keneh.....	Apr. 15.....	1		
Menouf.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 14.....	43	21	
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	13	7	
Minieh.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 29.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 2.....	16	2	
Sohag.....	Apr. 4.....	15	6	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	May 2.....	1	1	
Kukuihaele.....	Jan. 11-31.....	2	2	
Pauhau.....	May 8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Apr. 12.....	1,127	845	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 22.....		151	
Madras.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 28.....	14	13	
Do.....	Mar. 2-Apr. 12.....	48	39	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	68	68	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 1.....	205	199	
Provinces.				
Delhi.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28.....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	6,785	5,121	Total, Oct. 27-Dec. 28: Cases, 25,212; deaths, 19,863.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Madras	Oct. 27-Dec. 28	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	Dec. 29-Mar. 1	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	36	
Japan:				Total, year 1912: Cases, 223; deaths, 185.
Taiwan (Formosa)				Apr. 2, 10 cases.
Kagi	Mar. 18-24	41	18	Among the military.
Mauritius	Oct. 11-Feb. 6	253	165	7 cases with 2 deaths among Europeans.
Morocco: Rabat	Nov. 1	3		Present.
New Caledonia: Numea	Sept. 17-Dec. 2	62	32	
Persia: Bushir	Apr. 17			
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs	July 1-31	4		
Do	Aug. 1-31	4	3	
Arequipa	July 1-Aug. 31	12	5	Mollendo, Nov. 17-Apr. 12: Cases, 18; deaths, 9.
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.
Cosma	Dec. 2-22			Present.
Paijan	do			Do.
Salaverry	Dec. 23-Jan. 12	1		
San Pedro	Dec. 2-Jan. 12	27		
Trujillo	do	44		
Lima	July 1-31	3	2	
Do	Aug. 1-31	4	2	Dec. 2-22: Cases, 2.
Piura—				
Catacaos	Dec. 2-Jan. 12			Present.
Paíta	do			Do.
Piura	Dec. 23-Jan. 12			Do.
Sulanna	Dec. 2-22			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 10-Mar. 29	18	14	Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 5; deaths, 7. Fourth quarter, 1912: Cases, 39; deaths, 33.
Provinces				Jan. 1-Mar. 8: Cases, 5; deaths, 5.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Don territory.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 12.....			In 6 localities: 38 cases, with 23 deaths.
Hutor Popova (estate).....	Nov. 1-15.....	20	12	Essoul district.
Moscow.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 11.....	3	1	
Transbalkal district—				
Verneadinsk.....	Oct. 18-28.....	3	3	Near Nerchinsk.
Trans-Caspian Ter., Merv.....	Dec. 9-21.....	29	29	Pneumonic.
Siam: Bangkok.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 22.....		27	
Turkey in Asia: Jiddah.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 19.....	24	21	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia: Aden.....	Jan. 14-Apr. 21.....	13	2	
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21.....			Present.
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	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....		2	
Australia:				
Darwin.....	Feb. 12.....			1 case in quarantine from s. a. Eastern en route from Japan to Sydney.
Austria-Hungary:				
Dalmatia.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1		
Galicia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	3		
Fiume.....	Jan. 14-Apr. 24.....	7	1	
Moravia.....	Jan. 17-25.....	2		
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-Apr. 12.....	53		Returning travelers.
Belgium: Antwerp.....	Mar. 24-31.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 1.....	-2		
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.....		175	Year 1912: Deaths, 762.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Mar. 29.....	62	15	
British Columbia: Vancouver.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 1.....	2		
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	10	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	16	3	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	12		Apr. 22, 1 case in vicinity.
Vancouver.....	Apr. 13-19.....	1		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 19.....	11		
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Mar. 16-22.....	2		
Fort William.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 16.....	4		
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	60		
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 21.....	21		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4-Apr. 26.....	42		
Port Arthur.....	Mar. 16.....	1		
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-May 3.....	23		
Windsor.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 26.....	12		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-May 3.....	168	1	
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 12.....	34		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 26.....	25	1	
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		Mar. 22, present.
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		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Harbin	Dec. 1-31	6		
Do	Jan. 17-Feb. 13	2		
Holhow	Jan. 3			Present.
Hongkong	Nov. 24-Mar. 29	75	52	
Nanking	Dec. 7-Mar. 8			Do.
Shanghai	Nov. 18-Apr. 6	50	171	Deaths among natives. Year 1912: Cases, 144.
Tientsin	Nov. 17-Apr. 12	9	18	
Costa Rica: Limon	Feb. 1	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia	Nov. 9-Mar. 15	42	12	Jan. 5-11, 10 cases, with 5 deaths in the district, mainly in Samarang.
Samarang	Oct. 4-24	57	23	
Do	Jan. 5-Mar. 15	906	202	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Dec. 9-Apr. 8	43	10	
Cairo	Nov. 12-Mar. 25	25	5	
Port Said	Dec. 3-31	1	1	
France:				
Marseille	Nov. 1-Mar. 31		23	
Nantes	Jan. 5-Mar. 31	8		
Nice	Feb. 1-28	2		
Paris	Dec. 1-Apr. 26	50	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-Apr. 26	4	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	Feb. 9-15	15		
Sheffield	Feb. 26-Mar. 2	1		
Greece:				
Athens	Feb. 10-Apr. 5	1	3	
Patras	Mar. 3-Apr. 27		38	Epidemic.
Piræus	Jan. 1-31	16		
Hawaii: Paauhau	May 2	1		
Honduras: Trujillo	Feb. 2-8	1		
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 17-Apr. 12	219	91	
Calcutta	Dec. 1-Mar. 8		27	
Karachi	Dec. 1-Apr. 12	70	23	
Madras	Dec. 1-Mar. 22	45	10	
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-Apr. 12	40		
Turin	Feb. 3-Mar. 2	5		
Japan				
Hokkaido	Jan. 1-31	1		
Nagasaki	Nov. 1-Mar. 16	2	1	
Taiwan (Formosa)				Year 1912: Cases, 4.
Kangawaken	Jan. 1-31	1		
Yokohama				Jan. 1-13, 2 cases from s. s. Pera from London via ports.
Malta				
Malta	Feb. 1-28	1		
Mexico				
Aguascalientes	Dec. 9-Apr. 27		46	
Chihuahua	Dec. 9-Apr. 13		24	
Durango	Dec. 1-Mar. 31		157	
Guadalajara	Jan. 5-Apr. 19	26	3	
Hermosillo	Feb. 16-May 3	16		
Juarez	Mar. 1-29	2		
Manzanillo	May 7			2 cases among troops.
Maratlan	Jan. 1-7	2		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to May 16, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Mexico.....	Nov. 17—Mar. 8....	118	43	
Monterey.....	Mar. 24—Apr. 20....	5	6	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17—Apr. 19....	15	5	
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15—Mar. 15....	9	3	
Sonora—				
Agua Zarca.....	Jan. 30.....	2		
Nogales.....	.....do.....	1		
Tamaulipas, State.....				
Veracruz.....	Jan. 26—Apr. 5....	13	1	Epidemic in Chamal, 100 miles north of Tampico. 1 case imported from Pasco del Macho.
Netherlands: Rotterdam.....				
Newfoundland: St. Johns.....	Dec. 22-23.....		1	
Feb. 23—May 3....		11		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....			Present.
Lima.....	.....do.....			Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24—Dec. 7....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1		
Philippine Islands: Manila.....				
Dec. 21.....				1 case removed from s. s. Mauban to the San Lazaro Hospital. Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 9; deaths, 0. Fourth quarter, 1912: Cases, 16; deaths, 0.
Portugal: Lisbon.....				
Dec. 1—Apr. 12....		48		
Roumania.....				
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	Dec. 16—Apr. 13....	4		
Moscow.....	Dec. 8—Apr. 5....	36	10	
Odessa.....	Nov. 17—Apr. 12....	9	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 24—Apr. 5....	125	16	
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		
Dec. 22-23.....		2		
Servia: Belgrade.....				
Siam: Bangkok.....				
Nov. 10—Mar. 22....			11	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Dec. 1-31.....		40	
Do.....	Jan. 1—Mar. 31....		22	No longer epidemic.
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1—Apr. 19....		193	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 31....		7	
Do.....	Feb. 1—Mar. 31....		2	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 31....		34	
Do.....	Jan. 1—Mar. 31....		64	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	.....do.....		27	
Do.....	Jan. 1—Mar. 31....		27	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14—Apr. 26....	129	4	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....				
Nov. 24—Mar. 29....		13	4	
Sweden: Stockholm.....				
Oct. 8-21.....		3		
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Dec. 15—Apr. 5....	7		
Basel.....	Nov. 14—Apr. 19....	45		
Grisons.....	Dec. 1—Feb. 1....	15		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 8—Apr. 12....	91	14	
Damascus.....	Mar. 8.....			Present.
Mersina.....	Mar. 9—Apr. 20....	95	45	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 24—Dec. 14....		5	
Do.....	Jan. 19—Mar. 22....		11	
Tarsus.....	Apr. 12.....			Do.
Trebizond.....	Mar. 9-15.....			Do.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 1-28.....		43	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Apr. 19....		147	
Union of South Africa: Durban.....				
Feb. 2-8.....		1		Imported.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		Last previous case in May, 1912. Feb. 18, present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
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.

ILLINOIS.

Appropriation for State Board of Health—Salaries of Officers and Employees, and Operating Expenses. (Act June 6, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly:* That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session of the general assembly," approved June 10, 1911, in force July 1, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the following-named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the purposes hereinafter named, be and are hereby appropriated to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next general assembly."

* * * * *

Sixtieth. To the State board of health, for salary of secretary, the sum of \$3,600 per annum; for salary of assistant secretary, \$1,800 per annum; for necessary office expenses, including expenses incurred in attending meetings of the board, for making sanitary investigations, and for the purpose of investigating the cause and preventing the spread of such contagious and infectious diseases as consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, influenza, and malarial fevers, the sum of \$7,500 per annum; for expenses of laboratory for the investigation of disease, \$4,000 per annum; for chief clerk, \$2,400 per annum; for one clerk, \$1,200 per annum; for two clerks, \$1,000 each per annum, \$2,000 per annum; for stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200 per annum; for registrar of vital statistics, \$1,500 per annum; for janitor and messenger, the sum of \$800 per annum.

Also the sum of \$10,000 per annum, to be used only with the consent and concurrence of the governor, on the recommendation and advice of the board, in case of an outbreak or threatened outbreak of any epidemic or malignant disease, such as small-pox, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, and typhus fever, to defray the expenses of preventing the introduction of such diseases, or their spread from place to place within the State; to suppress outbreaks which may occur, and to investigate methods of their prevention; also for special investigation, when required by the sanitary necessities of the State.

Also the sum of \$32,000 for the necessary expenses, including the salary of stenographer at \$1,200 per annum, incurred in the supervision and inspection of lodging houses, boarding houses, taverns, inns, rooming houses, and hotels, in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Also the sum of \$23,000 per annum for the free distribution of antidiphtheric serum throughout the State as a preventive against the spread of diphtheria; \$8,000 per

annum of this sum, or such part thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; also the sum of \$3,000 per annum for the free treatment and sustenance of poor persons, certified as such by an overseer of the poor or other officers in charge of the dispensation of public charity in the several counties of the State, and certified by a licensed physician to have been bitten or otherwise wounded by rabid animals and put in danger of infection from rabies (hydrophobia). This sum to be expended according to the provisions of "An act to provide for the treatment of poor persons afflicted with the disease called rabies," approved May 12, 1905.

Also the sum of \$2,500, or as much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred in the treatment of poor persons duly certified to have been bitten by rabid animals or otherwise put in danger from rabies, in the Pasteur Institute in Chicago, subsequent to January 1, 1911.

To the State board of health, also the sum of \$20,000 per annum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for expenses of examination, investigation of colleges, and State board examinations, office and traveling expenses for members of the board, postage, clerical services, printing, and binding, license certificates, fees returned, translations, incidental expenses, per diem of members of board rating papers, special investigations, association dues, expenses in attending association meetings and meetings called on account of the enforcement of the medical practice and embalmers' acts: *Provided*, That no part of this sum to be expended for legal services.

KENTUCKY.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Act to Amend Act Entitled "An Act to Establish a Bureau of Vital Statistics," etc. Chap. 24, Mar. 11, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Amend section 4 of said act by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following words so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That within 90 days after the taking effect of this act, or as soon thereafter as possible, the State board of health shall appoint a local registrar, deputy registrar, or both, of vital statistics for each registration district in the State, excepting such cities or towns or registration districts as are otherwise provided for.

"The said board may, at its discretion, appoint as local registrar or deputy registrar, any registration official under this act, undertaker, or person or persons who furnish coffins, who shall serve for the district or districts as designated by said board, any county or city official who shall serve ex officio as the local or deputy registrar of the registration district or districts for which he is appointed.

"The term of the office of local and deputy registrars appointed by said board shall be for four years, beginning with the 1st day in January of the year in which this act shall take effect, and their successors shall be appointed at least 10 days before the expiration of their term of office.

"Any local or deputy registrar, appointed by said board, who fails or neglects to efficiently discharge the duties of his office as laid down in this act, or who fails to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths as required hereby, shall be forthwith removed from his office by the State board of health and his successor appointed, in addition to any other penalties that may be imposed, under other sections of this act, for failure or neglect to perform his duty.

"Each local registrar appointed by said board shall immediately appoint one or more deputies, whose duty it shall be to act in his stead in case of absence, illness, or disability, and who shall accept such appointment in writing, which shall be filed in the office of the State registrar, and who shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing the action of local registrars: *Provided*, That in cities or towns where health officers, or secretaries of local boards of health, or other officials, at the date of this act, are officiating as registrars of births and deaths under local ordinances to the

satisfaction of the State registrar, such officers shall be continued as registrars in and for such cities and towns, but shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State board of health, and to all the provisions of this act.

"That it shall be the duty of any deputy registrar appointed under the provisions of this act to report promptly any certificates of births or deaths to the local registrar of the district in which the birth or death occurred; and that it shall be unlawful for any local or deputy registrar, sexton, physician, or undertaker to charge a fee to any member of a family in which a death has occurred for complying with any of the provisions of this act."

SEC. 2. Amend section 5 of said act by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following words so that said section when so amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the body of any person whose death occurs in the State shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district until a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition shall have been promptly issued by the registrar of the registration district in which the death occurs. And no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate and return of the death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That a transit permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, whether in Kentucky or outside of the State, may be accepted by the local registrar of the district where the body is to be interred or otherwise finally disposed of, as a basis upon which he shall issue a local burial permit, in the same way as if the death occurred in his district, but he shall plainly enter on the face of the copy of the record which he shall make for the return to the State registrar the fact that it was a body shipped in for interment and give the actual place of death. But when a body is removed from a district in Kentucky to another district the registrar's burial or removal permit from the district where the death occurred may be accepted as authority for burial at the point of destination. *Provided, however*, That in the event that the death of a person occurs outside of the cities and incorporated towns, nothing in this act shall be construed to delay, beyond a reasonable time, the interment or other disposition of a body unless the services of the coroner or the health officer are required, as prescribed by law, or the State board of health shall deem it necessary for the protection of the public health. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker or person acting as such to file with the local registrar or deputy registrar, prior to the interment, a provisional certificate of death which shall contain the name, date and place of death of the deceased, and an agreement to furnish within five days a complete and satisfactory certificate of death, and it shall be the duty of the undertaker or person acting as such to secure a complete and satisfactory certificate of death as provided in section 9 of the act and return it within five days from the date of burial to the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred. And if there be no undertaker, or person who acts as such, then it shall be the duty of the head of the family in which the death occurred to notify, within five days of date of death, the local registrar of the district in which it occurred of the fact of the death. It shall then be the duty of the local registrar to procure promptly said certificate of death."

SEC. 3. That all other laws or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

MARYLAND.

Appropriation for Work of State Board of Health. (Act, Chap. 352, Apr. 15, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section 21 (I) of chapter 560 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1910 be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

"21 (I). For the purpose of making effective the provisions of this act the sum of \$24,000 per annum, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated,

payable by the treasurer of the State upon warrant of the comptroller at such times and in such sums as may be authorized by the State board of health upon presentation of the proper voucher."

NOTE.—The act repealed and reenacted with amendments was one appropriating \$10,000 per annum for the expenses of the State board of health. (Editor.)

Narcotic Drugs—Sale and Dispensing of. (Act, Chap. 473, Apr. 15, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That* chapter 607 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1904, the same having been codified in the code of 1904 as section 237 of article 27, be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted with amendments, so as to form four sections of said article 27, to be headed "Health—Narcotic drugs," and to be numbered 237, 237a, 237b, 237c, so as to read as follows:

"HEALTH—NARCOTIC DRUGS.

"237. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to furnish, sell, give away, or otherwise dispense any cocaine, eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salts or compounds of any of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or their compounds, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, of good standing in his profession, not of intemperate habits or addicted to the use of any drugs; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense: *Provided*, That the above provisions shall not apply to paregoric, laudanum, or to bona fide proprietary medicines containing codeine of not more than 2 grains of opium or not more than two-fifths a grain of morphine, or not more than one-fourth of heroin, or not more than 2 grains of chloral hydrate in 1 fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in 1 avoirdupois ounce: *Provided, also*, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any said drugs by any licensed manufacturing pharmacists or chemists or wholesale or retail pharmacists or druggists to other licensed manufacturing pharmacists or chemists or wholesale or retail pharmacists or druggists, or to licensed manufacturing pharmacists or chemists, or wholesale or retail pharmacists, or to hospitals, colleges, scientific or public institutions, or to licensed physicians, dentists, or practitioners of veterinary medicine and surgery, nor to the use of any of the said drugs by any licensed physician, dentist, or practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery in the regular course of his practice.

"237a. If any person except a licensed physician, dentist, or practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery, manufacturing pharmacist or chemist or wholesale or retail pharmacist or druggist have in his possession cocaine, eucaïne, opium, morphine, heroin, chloral hydrate, or any salts or compounds of any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds other than paregoric and laudanum or bona fide proprietary medicines containing codeine or not more than 2 grains of opium nor not more than two-fifths grain of morphine or not more than one-fourth grain of heroin or not more than 10 grains of chloral hydrate in one fluid ounce or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, or any of them with intent to sell, give away or otherwise dispose of the same he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by confinement in the penitentiary of this State for not less than

one year nor more than five years or both in the discretion of the court, and possession of any of the above-enumerated drugs or mixtures thereof, except by a licensed physician, dentist, practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery, manufacturing chemist or pharmacist, wholesale or retail pharmacist or druggist, or on the prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian in good standing in his profession not of intemperate habits and not addicted to the use of any drug, shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of the same: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any hospital, college, or scientific or public institution.

"237b. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of medicine or dentistry to furnish or prescribe for the use of any person any cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaïne, opium, morphine, chloral hydrate, or any salts or compounds of any of the foregoing substances or any preparation containing any of the foregoing substances or their salts or compounds except to such persons who are under his care and for whom he, in good faith, prescribed as necessary for their professional treatment; and no practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery shall prescribe the same for the use of any human being. Any written order or prescription given or made by any practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine or surgery in the course of his professional treatment shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery shall state the kind of animal for which ordered and said prescription shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such written order or prescription shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm, or corporation who shall compound or dispense the articles ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be again compounded or dispensed except upon the written order of the original prescriber for each and every subsequent compounding or dispensing. No copy or duplicate of such written order or prescription shall be made or delivered to any person, but the original shall at all times be open to inspection by the prescriber, the State's attorney for the county or Baltimore City or committee of the grand jury of the county or of Baltimore City in which said prescription was filled. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, and may, in the discretion of the court, be confined in the county or city jail in addition to the said fine for a period of not exceeding one year.

"237c. It shall be the duty, under this act, of all judges of courts having criminal jurisdiction in this State, at every regular term thereof, to charge all regularly impaneled juries to diligently inquire into and investigate all cases of the violation of the provisions of this act and to make a true presentment of all persons guilty of such violations. It shall be the duty of the Maryland Board of Pharmacists, as well as all prosecuting officers, to cause the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of this act. In any proceedings under the provisions of sections 237, 237a, 237b, and this section the charge may be brought against any and all of the members of a partnership, or against the directors or executive officials of a corporation, or against the agent of any person, partnership, or corporation."

SEC. 2. *And it is further enacted*, That all criminal proceedings pending or which may be hereafter instituted for offenses already committed shall be instituted, proceeded with, and prosecuted to final determination and judgment as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

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

AUGUSTA, GA.

Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Part of Ord. Bd. of H., July 30, 1912.)

BAKERIES—SANITARY REGULATION OF.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the board of health of the city of Augusta, Ga., and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:* All places 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, and utensils. 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 rising of dough shall of necessity be interfered with or prevented.

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 the 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.

Every bakery shall be kept reasonably 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 surfaces 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.

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 direct communication with a bakery.

No person shall sleep in any bakery or in the rooms 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, and sanitary. No domestic animals except cats shall be permitted in a bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith, and suitable provision shall be made to prevent nuisances from the presence of cats.

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.

Cuspidors of impervious material shall be provided and shall be cleansed daily. No employee or other person shall spit on the floor or side walls of any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored.

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 therein or to spit on the floor of such bakery.

No person who has consumption, scrofula, or venereal 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.

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 material or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than one foot.

Every bakery shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice, roaches, and other vermin and from all matter of an infectious or contagious nature.

No bakery store or any place shall offer for sale bread which has not been wrapped in a clean paper covering at the bakery before delivery to said stores. Said paper wrappings to be impervious to any pollution whatsoever from dust, flies, or any vermin, nor from the hands of any persons or person engaged in the sale. The use of newspaper or any other waste paper for such wrapping is strictly prohibited.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—INSPECTION AND PROTECTION OF.

It shall be the duty of the chief food inspector or his assistants to enter all establishments where fruit, vegetables, or other food products are kept and offered for sale, and further it shall be the duty of said inspector or his assistants to carefully examine the aforesaid fruit or vegetables, and if the aforesaid fruit or vegetables shall be found in condition unfit for human food, it shall be the duty of aforesaid inspector or his assistants to have said fruit or vegetables destroyed, so they can not be used as human food, by pouring coal oil or other disinfectant thereon.

It shall be the further duty of said inspector or his assistants to have all fruits that are displayed upon sidewalk to be put upon stands, not lower than 18 inches and free from the reach of such animals as dogs and cats.

It shall also be the duty of said inspector or his assistants to see that all fruits are properly screened with wire screening so as to keep flies away from same, during such months of the year as the president of the board of health shall direct.

SOFT DRINKS—SANITARY REGULATION OF.

It shall be the duty of the chief inspector or his assistants to enter and examine all places where pop or other soft drinks are sold, bottled, or manufactured to see that the same are sold, bottled, or manufactured under sanitary conditions. It shall be the further duty to give instructions to all places selling, bottling, or manufacturing soft drinks as to the methods of sanitation that they shall be required to do.

Penalty.—Any person, firms or corporations who violate any of the aforesaid ordinances, shall upon conviction in recorder's court be punished by fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation of. (Part of Ord. Bd. of H., July 30, 1912.)

INSPECTION.

It shall be the further duty of chief food inspector or his assistants to enter and examine all restaurants as to the sanitary conditions of the same.

It shall be the duty of said inspector or assistant to see that all restaurants are properly screened for protection from flies.

ROOMS, FURNITURE, AND UTENSILS TO BE CLEANSED.

All restaurants shall keep their utensils in a clean and sanitary condition. All refrigerators must be cleaned and scrubbed at least once weekly or oftener if so directed by inspector or his assistant. The walls, ceilings, and floors shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. All garbage shall be immediately put in covered cans so that flies will not be drawn to place by such garbage. The employees of all restaurants shall dress in material that is easily washed. They shall keep their hands clean at all times. No person affected with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease shall be employed in any restaurant. All restaurants shall follow instructions from time to time given them by the chief inspector or his assistant, and for any violation of this ordinance will be punished in accordance with the penalty hereinafter provided.

BERKELEY, CAL.**Board of Health—Bacteriologist, Chemist, and Inspectors. (Ord. No. 220, Dec. 6, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. The office of city bacteriologist is hereby created.

The city bacteriologist shall be appointed by the council of the city of Berkeley and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the council.

It shall be the duty of the city bacteriologist to make bacteriological examinations for the city of Berkeley and for any of its municipal departments. He shall have full charge of the bacteriological laboratory and shall be responsible to the board of health for the conduct thereof. He shall make written reports to the board of health at each of its monthly meetings of the work and proceedings in the bacteriological laboratory for the preceding month, and shall make such other reports as may be required by the board of health. Appointment to this office shall be conditioned upon satisfactory examination conducted by the board of health.

SEC. 2. The office of city chemist is hereby created.

The city chemist shall be appointed by the council of the city of Berkeley and shall hold office at its pleasure. He shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the council.

It shall be the duty of the city chemist to make chemical examinations for the city of Berkeley and for any of its municipal departments when requested. He shall have full charge of the chemical laboratory and shall be responsible to the board of health for the conduct thereof. He shall make written reports to the board of health at each of its monthly meetings of the work and proceedings in the chemical laboratory for the preceding month, and shall make such other reports as may be required by the board of health. Appointment to this office shall be conditioned upon satisfactory examination conducted by the board of health.

SEC. 3. The offices of inspectors to the board of health are hereby created.

The inspectors to the board of health shall be appointed by the council of the city of Berkeley and shall hold office at its pleasure. They shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the council.

It shall be the duty of the said inspectors to make such inspections, examinations, scorings, reports, and to perform such other work at such times and places and to such extent as the board of health may determine and require. Said inspectors are hereby empowered to perform such duties as may be required of the board of health or of any of its officers in the enforcement of the various food and sanitation ordinances of the city of Berkeley or duties assigned by the city charter, whenever said board of health shall assign any of these duties to said inspectors and at no other time. Appointment to these offices shall be conditioned upon satisfactory examination conducted by the board of health.

SEC. 4. The council may, if it deems advisable, appoint one and the same person to hold more than one or all of the offices of city bacteriologist, city chemist, and inspector to the board of health. When one person shall fill two or more of the offices herein provided for he shall act in a separate and distinct capacity in each of said offices.

SEC. 5. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance is hereby declared to be urgent and necessary to preserve the public health and safety, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its final passage.

SEC. 7. This ordinance is hereby ordered to be printed and published (with the eyes and noses) for two days in the Berkeley Daily Gazette, which newspaper is hereby designated for that purpose.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Shops—Permits and Inspection of. (Ord. No. 223, Dec. 3, 1912.)

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this ordinance the word "person" is defined as including a firm or corporation as well as a natural person; the word "meat" is defined as meaning the flesh or meat food products of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats intended for human consumption; "slaughterhouse" is defined as meaning any place where cattle, sheep, swine or goats are killed for subsequent use as food for human consumption; "meat shop" is defined as meaning any place, vehicle, or other thing which is not a slaughterhouse, where meat is prepared for sale or sold or exposed or offered for sale; "meat wagon" is defined as meaning any vehicle used for the delivery of meat and not for the sale of the same, and "board of health" is defined as meaning the board of health in and for the city of Berkeley.

SEC. 2. From and after the date this ordinance takes effect no person shall have in his possession in or about any meat shop, or in a meat wagon, or expose for sale, or sell or deliver for sale or consumption within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley, any meat, without first obtaining a permit therefor in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Any person desiring a permit to engage in the sale or disposition of or to sell or deliver for sale or consumption any meat in the city of Berkeley, as provided by section 2 of this ordinance, shall first make application therefor to the board of health upon an application blank provided by said board for that purpose. Such application shall state the trade name and business address of the applicant, the character of the business to be conducted or carried on by the applicant, and if the applicant be a corporation then the names and places of residence of the officers of said corporation, and if the applicant is a firm or partnership then the names and places of residence of its members, the exact location of the premises where such business shall be conducted or carried on; and if the applicant purposes to conduct a meat shop, the exact locations of the slaughterhouses which serve as the sources of the meat supply of said applicant, together with the names of the proprietors thereof. This application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be filed in the office of the board of health.

SEC. 4. Upon receipt of an application, as provided in section 3 of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the city veterinarian or his assistant to visit and conduct a sanitary inspection of the various premises described in said application and to prepare duplicate score cards of each premises inspected in the form and manner hereinafter provided—one of said duplicates to be left on the premises inspected and the other to constitute a report of the city veterinarian to the board of health: *Provided*, That none of the provisions of this section shall apply to any slaughterhouse designated as an "official establishment" by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. It shall thereupon be the duty of the board of health to issue a permit to sell, expose for sale, and deliver meat for sale or consumption within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley to each applicant for a meat-shop permit whose meat-shop score card shall show a score of a minimum total of 70 per cent: *Provided*, That each of the slaughterhouses which serve as the source of the meat supply of such person shall score a minimum total of 60 per cent, and to each applicant for a slaughterhouse permit whose slaughterhouse score card shall show a minimum total of 60 per cent, according to such report of the city veterinarian.

SEC. 6. Permits issued under the provisions of section 5 of this ordinance shall be numbered consecutively and shall be recorded in the office of the health department, and said permits shall be valid for one year unless revoked for causes hereinafter stated.

SEC. 7. Every person granted a permit under the provisions of this ordinance shall cause the number of his permit to be legibly placed, in figures not less than 2 inches in height and 1 inch in width and his trade name in letters not less than 3 inches in height and 1½ inches in width, in a conspicuous place on the outside of all meat wagons used by such person and shall keep his permit posted in a conspicuous place in his meat shop or slaughterhouse.

SEC. 8. The city veterinarian or his assistant shall at all times give advice and assistance to persons conducting meat shops or slaughterhouses in the matter of improving their scores and shall maintain, in the office of the health department, a public list of permit holders and their percentages, as determined by him. He shall make at least one inspection of the meat shops and slaughterhouses of all holders of permits every three months.

SEC. 9. The city veterinarian or his assistant shall have full authority to inspect any meat wagon or other means used in the delivery of meat within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley and to inspect all slaughterhouses and meat shops supplying meat for use within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley; and to inspect, either before or after killing, any animal or part thereof intended for human consumption within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley: *Provided*, That in all inspections of meat conducted under this ordinance the city veterinarian or his assistant shall be governed by the "Regulations governing the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture."

SEC. 10. The board of health shall have power to revoke permits granted under the provisions of this ordinance for the following causes:

1. A score below 70 per cent maintained for a period of three months on any meat shop or the holder of a meat shop permit or a score below 60 per cent maintained for a period of three months on any slaughterhouse which serves as a source of meat supply of said person, or a score below 60 per cent maintained for a period of three months on any slaughterhouse or the holder of a slaughterhouse permit.

2. The maintenance of a nuisance or of an insanitary condition in any meat shop or slaughterhouse of the holder of a permit or the maintenance by any person of a nuisance or insanitary condition in any slaughterhouse which serves as a source of his meat supply; or

3. The possession in or about any meat shop or in any meat wagon within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley of the carcass or primal part thereof of any bovine animal, sheep, swine, or goat intended for consumption as meat, not stamped in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 11. The score cards used by the city veterinarian or his assistant in the scoring of meat shops and slaughterhouses shall be printed in the following forms, which shall be filled in by the city veterinarian or his assistant and filed as hereinbefore provided:

[Form 14.]

City of Berkeley. Commissioner of public health and safety. Health department. Bureau of food inspection.]

DETAILED SCORE FOR SANITARY INSPECTION OF MEAT SHOPS.

Permit No. —. Owner or agent of building —. Proprietor or manager of shop —. Trade name —
Street and No. —. Date of inspection —.

		Perfect.	Allowed.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
EQUIPMENT.			
Building.....	15		
Location.....		2	
Arrangement—			
Sales room.....		1	
Wash room.....		1	
Toilet.....		1	
Refrigerator room.....		1	
Construction—			
Floors, tight, sound, cleanable.....		3	
Walls, tight, smooth, cleanable.....		1	
Light, generally distributed.....		1	
Ventilation adequate to remove odors.....		1	
Doors, self-closing, if screen opening outward only.....		1	
Screen, all windows and ventilators.....		2	
Apparatus.....	10		
Condition.....		2	
Heater for water, — gallons tank.....		1	
Refrigerating plant.....		3	
Wash trays for implements.....		1	
Metal meat racks.....		1	
Counters or tables with impervious tops or trays.....		1	
Soap, towels, and toilet paper.....		1	
Wagons.....	3		
Protection from dust and flies during delivery.....		3	
Water.....	4		
Supply convenient and abundant.....		4	
Sewerage.....	6		
Adequate to remove wastes rapidly.....		6	
Garbage cans.....	2		
Adequate, in good condition, sufficient collections.....		2	
Total for equipment.....		40	
METHODS.			
Building.....	18		
Cleanliness—			
Floors.....		3	
Walls.....		2	
Ceiling.....		1	
Shop free from dust-catching decoration.....		2	
Doors and windows clean.....		2	
Shop free from foul odors.....		3	
Shop free from flies.....		5	
Apparatus.....	17		
Utensils washed and scalded daily.....		5	
Blocks scraped daily.....		7	
Trays and counters washed daily.....		5	
Handling.....	10		
All stock to be kept either in cold-storage room or in glass cases with screened backs.....		5	
Temperature in storage room or glass cases not to exceed 45° F.....		5	
Employees.....	12		
Clean hands.....		2	
Free from communicable diseases.....		8	
Clean, washable smocks or aprons.....		2	
Wagons.....	3		
Clean delivery methods.....		3	
Total for methods.....		60	

Total for methods (— per cent) + total for equipment (— per cent) = (— per cent). Final score, —.

City Veterinarian.

[Form 15.]

[City of Berkeley. Commissioner of public health and safety. Health department. Bureau of food inspection.]

DETAILED SCORE FOR SANITARY INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Permit No. —. Owner or agent of building, —. Proprietor or manager of plant, —. Trade name, —. Street and No. —. City, town, or county, —. Date of inspection, —.

	Rate.	Perfect.	Allowed.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
EQUIPMENT.			
Building.....	15		
Location.....		2	
Arrangement—			
Killing floor.....		1	
Refrigerator room.....		2	
Wash room.....		1	
Toilet.....		1	
Construction—			
Floors, concrete or asphalt.....		3	
Walls, tight and cleanable.....		1	
Light, generally distributed.....		1	
Ventilation.....		1	
Screens.....		2	
Apparatus.....	12		
Water heater, — gallon tank.....		2	
Refrigerating plant or temperature of storage room not to exceed 45° F.....		4	
Wash pans for implements.....		1	
Soap, towels, and toilet paper.....		1	
Condition of apparatus.....		4	
Wagons.....	3		
Protection from dust and flies during delivery.....		3	
Water.....	4		
Supply convenient and abundant.....		4	
Sewerage.....	6		
Adequate to remove wastes.....		6	
Total for equipment.....		40	
METHODS.			
Building.....	22		
Cleanliness—			
Floors washed after killing diseased animals.....		8	
Walls.....		2	
Ceiling.....		2	
Plant free from odors of decomposition.....		4	
Plant free from flies.....		6	
Apparatus.....	5		
Cleanliness—			
Utensils washed and disinfected after killing diseased animals.....		5	
Handling meat.....	20		
Entrails received in wheeled tray.....		5	
Heads kept on rack.....		3	
Carcass kept off floor.....		2	
Diseased animals immediately tanked.....		6	
Offal tanked.....		4	
Employees.....	8		
Free from communicable diseases.....		8	
Wagons.....	5		
Cleanliness of delivery methods.....		5	
Total for methods.....		60	½

Total for methods (— per cent) + total for equipment (— per cent) = (— per cent). Final score, — per cent.

City Veterinarian.

SEC. 12. All meat in or about any meat shop or in any meat wagon within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley, and all meats offered or exposed for sale, or sold or delivered for sale or consumption within the corporate limits of said city of Berkeley, must bear on each primal part thereof either the approval stamp of the United States Department of Agriculture or the stamp of the board of health of the city of Berkeley, which shall consist of the following words, or abbreviations thereof: "Inspected and passed, Berkeley board of health," or the approval stamp of any political subdivision of the State of California whose meat inspection is conducted in accord with and requirements in no wise less than those specified in section 9 of this ordinance.

All meat in or about any meat shop or in any meat wagon or offered or exposed for sale or sold or delivered for sale or consumption within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley not marked in accordance with the provisions of this section may be summarily seized and destroyed by the city veterinarian, the health officer, or by any authorized assistant or deputy of either of them.

SEC. 13. All meat in or about any meat shop or in any meat wagon, or offered or exposed for sale or sold or delivered for sale or consumption within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley, excepting that which bears the approval stamp of the United States Department of Agriculture, must bear on each primal part, in addition to the stamp described in section 12 of this ordinance, a stamp of design approved by the Berkeley board of health, to be affixed at the slaughterhouse in which the animal was killed and dressed, bearing the permit number of the slaughterhouse as issued by the Berkeley board of health.

All meat in or about any meat shop or in any meat wagon, or offered or exposed for sale or sold or delivered for sale or consumption within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley, not marked in accordance with the provisions of this section, may be summarily seized and destroyed by the city veterinarian, the health officer, or any authorized assistant or deputy of either of them.

SEC. 14. The carcass and all parts thereof of any animal intended for consumption as human food within the corporate limits of the city of Berkeley, which has not been stamped as provided in sections 12 and 13 of this ordinance, shall be subject to inspection by the city veterinarian or his assistant and marking with the approval stamp of the board of health as provided in section 12 of this ordinance, provided that the liver and thoracic organs of such carcass accompany such carcass and are held in place by their natural attachments. Meat failing to pass the inspection provided in this section may be summarily seized and destroyed by the city veterinarian or his assistant.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person to make unauthorized use of any of the stamps described in this ordinance or make or use any imitation of said stamps.

SEC. 16. For the enforcement of this ordinance the office of veterinarian of the department of public health and safety of the city of Berkeley (short title, "City veterinarian") is hereby created. Appointment to this office shall be conditioned upon satisfactory examination conducted by the board of health. All applicants examined for this position must be graduates of a recognized veterinary college having a course of not less than three years leading to the degree.

SEC. 17. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200 or by imprisonment for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 18. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 19. This ordinance is hereby declared to be urgent and necessary to immediately preserve the public health and safety, and shall take effect from and after its final passage.

SEC. 20. This ordinance is hereby ordered to be printed and published (with the ayes and noes) for two days in Berkeley Daily Gazette, which newspaper is hereby designated for that purpose.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Offensive Trades—Penalty for Maintaining. (Ord. No. 1028, Aug. 20, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That section 1118 of the Revised Ordinances of Boise City of 1909 be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1118. Any person who shall, by agent or otherwise, within Boise City, Idaho, keep, maintain, or permit to be kept or maintained upon the premises owned or occu-

pied by him, her, or them, any building, outhouse, yard, lot, or inclosure wherein any noxious trade, business, or occupation is carried on, the use or occupancy of which building, outhouse, yard, lot, or inclosure is injurious to the health, noxious or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and upon conviction thereof in the police court of Boise City, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100. And each day of continuing or maintaining such nuisance, after notice by the chief of police to remove or abate the same, shall be deemed a new offense and punishable accordingly."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect 10 days after its passage and approval: *Provided*, It be published in at least one issue of the official paper within said time.

BROCKTON MASS.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. No. 16, Bd. of H., Aug. 1, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person shall allow the body of any animal, or part thereof, or any bread, pastry, poultry, or other provisions which may be used as human food, to be carted or carried through the streets or avenues of the city of Brockton, unless it be so covered as to protect it from dust, dirt, and flies.

SEC. 2. No cherries, blackberries, huckleberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, dates, figs, salted peanuts, cracked nuts of any kind, corn cakes, corn crisp, candy of any description, maple sugar, or any other article or foodstuff which may be used for human food without cooking or peeling, shall be kept or exposed for sale in any street or public place, or outside of any shop or store, or in the open windows or doorways thereof, unless they be kept covered, so that they shall be protected from dust, dirt, and flies.

SEC. 3. No vegetables, or other articles which are to be used as human food, shall be kept or placed or exposed for sale outside of any shop, store, or market, or in the open windows or doorways thereof, where it is possible for such vegetables or other articles to be contaminated by dogs.

SEC. 4. Every person, being the occupant or lessee of any room, stall, building, or place where any meat, fish, birds, fowl, milk, vegetables, butter, fruit, or other articles intended or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, or shall be offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall, building, or place, and its appurtenances, in a clean and wholesome condition; and every person having charge or interested or engaged, whether as principal or agent, in the care, or in respect to the custody or sale of any meat, fish, birds, fowl, milk, butter, fruit, vegetables, or other articles intended for human food, shall keep, protect, and preserve the same in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

Ice Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 1, 1912.)

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses or other animals, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the manufacturing and storage room for ice cream is separated from other parts of the building, to the satisfaction of the board of health.

SEC. 2. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors, window and door screens, and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms shall be of such construction as to permit rapid and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale,

or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be employed as containers for other substances than ice cream.

SEC. 3. All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives, and all persons, immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands, and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream.

SEC. 4. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

SEC. 5. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator. Such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice, and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed shall notify the Brockton board of health, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of ice cream until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall be used to hold or convey ice cream until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall, before use, be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F.

SEC. 2. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation shall in the city of Brockton sell, exchange, or deliver any ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 3. No old or melted ice cream or ice cream returned to a manufacturer, from whatever cause, shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Communicable Diseases. (Regs. Bd. of H., Apr. 24, 1912.)

REGULATION NO. 11.—INSPECTION AND PLACARDING OF PREMISES.

The health officer is hereby authorized and directed, whenever a complaint is made or he has reason to believe that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in any house or other locality, to inspect such house or locality, and the inmates thereof. or cause inspection thereof to be made, and in houses or localities where such diseases are most liable to prevail, the said health officer may inspect or cause inspections

thereof to be made periodically as frequently as he may deem for the best interests of the health of the community.

2. On discovering that an infectious or contagious disease exists in any house or locality, the health officer may, as may be deemed best, send the person or persons so diseased to the hospital or a branch hospital of the city, and may restrain them or others exposed within said house from intercourse with other persons and may prohibit ingress to or egress from such premises.

3. In order to warn others from entering any house or locality where an infectious or contagious disease is discovered to exist and as a means of restraining such persons from entering such premises, the health officer is authorized and directed, whenever in his judgment the interests of the public health require the same to be done, to cause to be firmly attached in an exposed position on the house or premises wherein any contagious or infectious disease occurs a quarantine card or flag, announcing in large letters "Contagious disease within," and to maintain such card or flag properly exposed to public view during the existence of such disease and until all danger of contagion or infection therefrom has ceased.

4. Any person or persons who shall in any manner interfere with any officer or employee of the health department or of this board to prevent such inspection who shall refuse to permit such inspection to be made, and any person or persons who shall remove, cover up, deface, or destroy any such quarantine card or flag so placed on any such house or premises shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 or imprisoned for any time not exceeding 90 days or both; but no person shall be imprisoned under this section for the first offense, and the prosecution shall be always as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

REGULATION NO. 12.—REPORTING OF CASES.

It shall be the duty of every physician attending a person sick or suspected to be sick with cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, chicken pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, typhus fever, tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, mumps, and erysipelas within 12 hours thereafter to report the name and residence of such person to the board of health or its proper officer within whose jurisdiction such person is found: and where a person is taken sick with any of the above-named diseases and a physician is not called it shall in a like manner be the duty of the owner or agent of the owner of the building in which such person resides, lives, or is staying, and of the head of the family in which such disease occurs, to report the name and residence of the patient to the board of health or its proper officer.

REGULATION NO. 13.—TUBERCULOSIS MADE NOTIFIABLE.

Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in the city of Cincinnati to report to the health department in writing the name, age, sex, occupation, and address of every person having such disease, who has been attended by or who has come under the observation of such physician.

It shall be the duty of every physician in said city to report in the manner above prescribed every case of tuberculosis that may hereafter be attended by him or come under his observation, within one week after he has knowledge of such case.

It shall also be the duty of the commissioners, or managers, or the principal, or superintendent, or physician of each and every public or private institution or dispensary in Cincinnati to report to the health department in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, race, sex, occupation,

and last address of every person afflicted with this disease who is in their care or who has come under their observation within one week of such time. It shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the board of health for preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

REGULATION No. 14.—PERMITS REQUIRED TO REMOVE INFECTED PERSONS.

No person shall, without a permit from the department of health, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any railroad depot to any house, or through the public streets, or from any vessel to the shore any person sick with any contagious disease, or person that has been exposed to and is liable very soon to develop any such contagious disease, nor any articles that have been exposed to any such disease.

REGULATION No. 15.—CLOTHING AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS EXPOSED TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM DWELLINGS UNTIL DISINFECTED.

It shall be unlawful for anyone to buy, sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of to anyone any rags, clothing, bedding, bedclothes, carpets, furniture, or any other article which has been used in any room occupied by any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or which has been exposed to any such contagion or infection, or to send out of any dwelling occupied by any such person any of the above-named articles for the purpose of having the same washed, cleaned, or repaired, unless the same shall have first been disinfected or fumigated in a manner satisfactory to the department of health.

The health officer is directed, if he deems it necessary, to cause the destruction of any of the above-named articles which are not or can not be thoroughly disinfected or fumigated, and to cause any room, house, or part of house in which any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease has been confined to be immediately and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

REGULATION No. 16.—THOSE SICK NOT TO ATTEND SCHOOL, INCLUDING SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It shall be unlawful for any child or person affected with any contagious disease to attend any public or private school or any Sunday school, and persons in charge of such schools are required to report to the health office any such known case in attendance, and to cause such child or person to return home; nor shall such child or person be returned to any school without permission from the health office.

REGULATION No. 19.—ISOLATION OF CASES AND CONTACTS.

The isolation for patients affected with diphtheria or membranous croup, and for all persons associated with, or in the house of such patients, shall be continued until cultures made from the throats of affected patients, by the attending physician, and examined by the health department, shall be found free from the germs of infection.

Communicable Diseases. (Regs. Bd. of H., July 24, 1912.)

REGULATION No. 46.—CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS MADE NOTIFIABLE.

Cerebrospinal meningitis is hereby found and declared to be a communicable, contagious, and infectious disease, dangerous to public health, and all laws, ordinances, and regulations applicable to such diseases are hereby made applicable to cases of cerebrospinal meningitis.

REGULATION No. 68.—TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED BY INSTITUTIONS.

All hospitals, clinics, orphanages, jails, asylums, infirmaries, correctional and all eleemosynary institutions furnishing homes for the indigent or semi-indigent public be required:

1. To report to the department of health of Cincinnati the name, age, sex, and such other information as may be required of every tuberculous case coming under their care.
2. That they make proper provision for the segregation of all cases of tuberculosis admitted.
3. That they make proper provision for the segregation of all tuberculous cases admitted for the treatment of some intercurrent condition or illness.
4. That they make provision for the collection and destruction of all the sputum or other infected discharges from the body.
5. That these arrangements shall meet with the approval of the department of health.
6. That the health officer and his assistants be directed to furnish aid in discovering tuberculous inmates in any of the above institutions.
7. That all institutions within the jurisdiction of the department of health of Cincinnati be furnished a copy of this resolution and be required to report back to the department of health within 10 days of the receipt thereof the plans adopted to carry into effect the above resolution.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Sales of to be Reported. (Reg. No. 59, Bd. of H., July 24, 1912.)

No person or dealer in diphtheria antitoxin shall sell, deliver, or cause to sell or to be delivered diphtheria antitoxin to any person unless he receives from such person the name and address of the person to whom said diphtheria antitoxin is to be administered.

2. All persons engaged in the sale of diphtheria antitoxin shall, immediately upon the sale of the same, notify the board of health in writing of such sale, the name of the person to whom sold, and the name and address of the person to whom said diphtheria antitoxin so sold is to be administered.

Vaccination. (Regs. Bd. of H., Apr. 17, 1912.)**REGULATION No. 17.—VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

No child shall be permitted to attend any public, private, or parochial school without presenting satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated.

REGULATION No. 18.—EMPLOYEES EXPOSED TO SMALLPOX TO BE VACCINATED.

An employee of any store, workshop, factory, or office known to be suffering with smallpox or to have been exposed to and to be liable thereby to such disease, shall be excluded from such store, workshop, factory, or office by the proprietor or person in charge thereof until all danger of contagion shall have ceased. And such proprietor or person in charge shall forthwith cause all employees in such store, workshop, factory, or office to be vaccinated or excused therefrom by this board; and, further, that until such vaccination shall be had such proprietor or person in charge shall not permit the usual assemblage of such employees for the purposes of their employment until all danger of contagion shall have ceased.

Control of Scarlet Fever. (Reg. No. 69, Bd. of H., Mar. 22, 1912.)

Persons suffering from scarlet fever and found in a hotel, lodging house, boarding house, tenement house, or other public place in the municipality shall be forthwith removed to the Cincinnati contagious hospital and the chief health officer is hereby authorized and directed to cause the removal of such persons as aforesaid.

Prostitutes—Examination of. (Reg. No. 73, Bd. of H., Oct. 30, 1912.)

The health officer is hereby authorized to arrange for the examination of prostitutes within the city of Cincinnati at such times as he may deem proper by and through physicians authorized by said board to make such examinations. If, by such examination, any prostitute is discovered to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, then such prostitute shall be committed to a hospital approved by the board and there confined and isolated until such infectious or contagious disease has ceased to exist and all danger of infection or contagion is removed. The health officer is hereby authorized to adopt such legal measures as will, in his judgment, prove the most effective in securing the desired results.

2. The board of health, upon the recommendation of the health officer, shall appoint not more than 20 physicians, residents of the city of Cincinnati, for the purpose of making the examination of prostitutes provided for by this board, and who are each to receive a compensation therefor of \$60 per month, payable semiannually. Said physicians shall be assigned to duty by and be under the direction of the health officer of this board.

3. Each of the examining physicians appointed by the board of health under the terms of an ordinance providing for the examination of a certain class of women shall be required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

DAYTON, OHIO.**Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 9, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any milk in the city of Dayton, State of Ohio, without first having complied with the following provisions, to wit:

Sec. 2. All milk must be properly aerated immediately after milking, and all milk sold, offered for sale, kept with the intention of selling, or sent to the city for the purpose of selling, must be free from dirt, foreign material, and sediment, and in no case shall milk contain pathogenic (disease producing) germs.

Sec. 3. *Milk, how sold.*—No person, firm, or corporation, except such as may sell for consumption on the premises where sold, shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or keep with intention of selling, any milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk in the city of Dayton, Ohio, unless such milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk is kept, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or sold in sanitary bottles, tightly closed and capped, or receptacles of similar character which may be approved by the board of health of said city; and owners and operators of dairies and all drivers of wagons who sell milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk at retail or deliver the same from wagons, shall carry, sell, and deliver such milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk only in bottles or other approved receptacles as aforesaid. All milk, cream milk, or buttermilk so sold in bottles or other receptacles, not to be consumed on the premises where sold, shall be taken and carried to the residence of the purchaser or place where intended for use in said bottles or receptacles, and not otherwise.

Sec. 4. *Equipment required for sale.*—No milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk shall be sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or kept with the intention of selling

in or at any milk depot, creamery, store, or other place of business, unless such milk depot, creamery, store, or other place of business shall be properly equipped for keeping said milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk, and the same shall be kept therein at a temperature of 50° or lower, Fahrenheit.

SEC. 5. *Wholesalers and bona fide dealers—Exceptions.*—The provisions of section 3 of this regulation shall not apply to bona fide dealers in milk, cream, skimmed milk, or buttermilk at wholesale who shall sell at any one time a quantity of not less than 1 gallon of milk, skimmed milk, or buttermilk, or 2 quarts of cream, and who shall each have a separate room in which said milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, and cream shall be kept or offered for sale, with a floor space at least 10 feet square, with suitable ventilation, and provided also with an additional room in which shall be washed and cleaned all cans, bottles, or other receptacles and utensils of every kind used in connection with said business, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the board of health.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall transfer any milk intended for sale from one can, bottle, or receptacle into another can, bottle, or receptacle on any street, alley, or thoroughfare, or upon a delivery wagon or other vehicle, or in any exposed place in the city of Dayton, Ohio.

SEC. 7. *Penalty.*—That the foregoing is hereby declared to be an order and regulation of the board of health of the city of Dayton, State of Ohio, made pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of Ohio, and whoever violates the same or obstructs or interferes with the execution of the foregoing order and regulation shall be fined any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding 90 days, or both, but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense, all of which is in accordance with section 4414 of the general code of Ohio, in such cases made and provided.

This regulation shall take effect and be in force on and after August 1, 1912, and shall thereupon supersede and repeal the regulation adopted November 10, 1908, relating to the same subject matter.

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