

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVIII.

NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

No. 46.

THE SALE OF BICHLORIDE TABLETS.

A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR RESTRICTION OF THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY TABLETS.

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Some months since an alleged case of accidental poisoning by corrosive mercuric chloride, in Macon, Ga., was "featured" in practically all of the daily papers of the United States in such a way as to lead the unknowing to infer that poisoning by this substance guaranteed not alone a sure but also a painless death.

The notoriety given this case was followed by an apparently unusual number of corrosive sublimate fatalities, reported from the various parts of the United States; and the publicity given to the harrowing details in connection with several of the cases was in turn followed by agitation for legislation on the part of some of the firm believers in the power of statute law to right all wrongs and to correct or, better, to prevent all possible abuses.

Bills designed to restrict fatalities from the accidental taking of tablets containing corrosive mercuric chloride have been introduced in several of the State legislatures. In Pennsylvania, an act prohibiting the sale of bichloride of mercury at retail except upon the prescription of a registered physician was adopted by both houses of the legislature, but vetoed by the governor for the reason that "the public is amply protected regarding this drug by the restrictions put upon the sale of other poisons. Besides, I am informed that it is a household commodity." As the agitation for special legislation to restrict or at least regulate the sale of tablets of corrosive mercuric chloride is destined to be revived by the supposedly accidental poisoning of a Brooklyn business man and to continue for some time to come, it may be of advantage to review briefly the several factors involved, the abuses really existing, the propositions that have been made to correct them, the safeguards already established, and the possible ways and means of bringing about desirable changes.

While it will generally be admitted to be impracticable to prevent suicide or violent death by law or regulation, it is nevertheless well

recognized that despondent and melancholy humanity is ever ready to seize upon any suggestions that offer sure, speedy, and painless death, so that every report of death, accompanied by the details of the means and methods producing it can be counted on as an incentive for other deaths brought about in much the same way.

It is perhaps unfortunate that, for the rational study of the problem before us, no definite and satisfactory information is available as to the conditions actually existing in our own country. Our mortality statistics give only general death rates and standardized death rates, without furnishing any, even approximate, information regarding the nature of the poison used or taken in cases of reported fatalities. There is, however, available in the report of the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages for England and Wales, a detailed account of the nature and kind of substances used, both in suicides and in accidental deaths, and a careful study of the tables herewith presented will suffice to demonstrate the impracticability of legislating specifically for any one poison. The tables also at least suggest the fact that there is probably little or no cause for undue excitement in regard to the possible number of deaths from the internal use of corrosive mercuric chloride and that, granting that conditions in England and this country are much the same, corrosive mercuric chloride plays but a minor part in the number of deaths due to ingested poison. This fact is further emphasized when we realize the very widespread use and, incidentally at least, abuse, of tablets of corrosive mercuric chloride and the comparatively few fatalities on record resulting from its internal administration. Even a careful search of the literature since the report of the case at Macon, Ga., shows that possibly 15, certainly not over 20, deaths have been reported from the ingestion of corrosive mercuric chloride since that time. When we remember that in the registration area of the United States upward of 5,000 deaths from acute poisoning are reported annually, even these apparently large figures are suggestive as being comparable with those included in the appended tables copied from the report of the registrar-general for England and Wales.

Suicides and accidental deaths from scheduled poisons reported by the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages for England and Wales for the year 1911.

Poison.	Suicides.			Accidental deaths.			Total deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Aconite and belladonna liniment.....		1	1		1	1	2
Antimony (?).....				1		1	1
Arsenic.....	4	1	5	1	2	3	8
Atropine.....	2		2				2
Belladonna.....		1	1	1	3	4	5
Belladonna liniment.....	1		1				1
Cantharides.....					1	1	1
Carbolic acid.....	32	57	89	6	4	10	99
Chloral hydrate.....	1		1	2		2	3
Chlorodyne.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	6
Chloroform.....	1		1		1	1	2
Cocaine and aconite.....	1		1				1
Cresolene.....		2	2				2
Hydrocyanic acid.....	22	2	24	3		3	27
Lysol.....	1	2	3				3
Mercuric chloride.....	3	2	5	2		2	7
Narcotic (kind not stated).....	1		1	4	2	6	7
Nicotine.....	7	1	8				8
Opium (laudanum and morphine).....	37	11	48	41	17	58	106
Oxalic acid.....	42	33	75	5	10	15	90
Paregoric.....					1	1	1
Potassium cyanide.....	33	3	36	5		5	41
Strychnine.....	7	6	13	1	3	4	17
Sulphonal.....				2		2	2
Vermin killer.....	1	1	2				2
Weed killer.....	1		1		1	1	2
White precipitate.....		1	1				1
Total.....	198	125	323	75	49	124	447

Suicides and accidental deaths from nonscheduled substances reported by the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages for England and Wales for the year 1911.

Poison.	Suicides.			Accidental deaths.			Total deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Acetanilide.....					1	1	1
Acetic acid.....	1	1	2				2
Alcohol.....				2		2	2
Ammonia.....	1	7	8	7	7	14	22
Camphor.....	2		2				2
Camphorated oil.....				1	1	2	2
Caustic potash.....		1	1				1
Caustic soda.....	1		1	2	1	3	4
Chloride of lime.....	1		1				1
Chromic acid.....	1		1				1
Disinfectant (?).....		1	1	2		2	3
Hartshorn and oil.....				1	1	2	2
Hydrochloric acid.....	43	30	73	19	7	26	99
Liniment (?).....		2	2		1	1	3
Mercury (?).....	1		1	1		1	2
Methylated spirit.....					2	2	2
Nitric acid.....	1	3	4				4
Paraffin.....	1	1	2		1	1	2
Pennyroyal.....					1	1	1
Phosphorus.....	1	7	8	1	1	2	10
Potassium bichromate.....	2	2	4				4
Potassium binormalate.....	1	2	3	1		1	4
Potassium bromide.....				1		1	1
Potassium permanganate.....		1	1	1	1	2	3
Saltpetre.....				2		2	2
Sulphate of copper.....		1	1				1
Sulphuric acid.....	4	1	5	3		3	8
Veronal.....		2	2	8	9	17	19
Whisky.....				1		1	1
Zinc chloride.....				1		1	1
Kind not stated.....	39	21	60	13	15	28	88
Total.....	99	83	182	68	47	115	297

Corrosive mercuric chloride was introduced as an antiseptic in surgical procedure more than 30 years ago, and for two decades at least was widely known by the popular names "corrosive sublimate," "bichloride," or "sublimate," and used in the form of solutions for a variety of purposes. This widespread use led to its employment in other directions, so that at the present time the statement made by the governor of Pennsylvania that bichloride of mercury "is a household commodity" is altogether too true, particularly of the tablets—pounds, if not tons, of which are sold annually for other than medicinal purposes.

A survey of the current price lists of five of the larger manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations in the United States, presents some rather startling information, and suggests a really valid reason why tablets of corrosive mercuric chloride may be considered to be more important factors in the health and welfare of many members of the community than is generally supposed. Perhaps the most startling discovery is the fact that not a single manufacturer of tablets of corrosive mercuric chloride markets them under a name properly indicating the nature of the materials contained therein. In the lists referred to we find, under corrosive sublimate, mercuric chloride or mercury bichloride, a cross reference to antiseptic tablets or antiseptics, and under this heading the several price lists mentioned would present the following composite table:

A composite list of antiseptic tablets from the current price lists of five leading manufacturers.

Antiseptic disks.—Compressed. Green or white. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with ammonium chloride.

Antiseptic tablets.—Compressed. White, blue, green, red, or pink. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with ammonium chloride.

Antiseptic tablets.—White, blue, green, or red. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with sodium chloride.

Antiseptic tablets, alkaline.—White or pink. Sodium borate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium salicylate, sodium benzoate, sodium chloride, oil of eucalyptus, thymol, menthol, oil of gaultheria.

Antiseptic tablets, alkaline, effervescent.—White or pink (?). These tablets are superior to those usually sold, which harden with age and dissolve with difficulty.

Antiseptic tablets, alkaline, improved.—White or pink. Formula same as alkaline antiseptic tablets with addition of hydraetine hydrochloride and sanguinarine nitrate.

Antiseptic alkaline, improved.—Valuable as an injection in urethritis, vaginitis, and all diseases of the urethral and vaginal passages requiring a mild antiseptic and deodorant.

Antiseptic tablets, Bernays, small.—White, blue, or pink. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.125 gm. with citric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, Bernays, large.—White, blue, or red. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with citric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, Bernays, special large.—White or blue. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.45 gm. with citric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, Clover.—White, blue, or pink. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.45 gm. with citric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, cyanide.—White or pink. Mercuric cyanide 0.5 gm. with sodium borate.

Antiseptic tablets, detergent.—Sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate, sodium salicylate, eucalyptol, menthol, and oil of wintergreen.

Antiseptic tablets, detergent, improved.—Contain in addition to the ingredients mentioned above, sanguinarine nitrate and hydrastine hydrochloride.

Antiseptic tablets, diamond.—White, blue, or pink. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 or 0.125 gm. with citric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, external.—White, green, pink, or blue. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with ammonium chloride.

Antiseptic tablets, La Place.—Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.25 gm. with tartaric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, mercuric bichloride, Young's.—Blue. Nine varieties.

Antiseptic tablets, mercury cyanide.—White or pink. Mercuric cyanide 0.5 gm. with sodium borate.

Antiseptic tablets No. 3.—White or pink. Mercuric cyanide 0.5 gm. with borax.

Antiseptic tablets No. 4.—Green. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.6 gm. with ammonium chloride.

Antiseptic tablets No. 6.—Very soluble. White or blue. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with citric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, potassium permanganate.—Compressed. Five varieties.

Antiseptic tablets, St. J. Perry.—White or pink. Mercuric cyanide 0.5 gm. with borax.

Antiseptic tablets, tartacid sublimate.—Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.25 gm. with tartaric acid.

Antiseptic tablets, Young's.—Blue. Corrosive mercuric chloride. Nine varieties.

Antiseptic tablets, Wilson's.—White, green, pink, or blue. Corrosive mercuric chloride 0.5 gm. with ammonium chloride.

The tablets in this list containing corrosive mercuric chloride are marketed in 16 varying sizes, 5 different shapes, and 5 different colors. Three of the shapes are distinctive and probably proprietary in nature. Obviously the most objectionable feature is the confusion which may arise from the totally misleading name applied to tablets containing highly toxic materials.

The possible abuse arising from the use of a totally misleading name for poisonous substances is further emphasized by the statement recently made by one of the agitators for legislation to provide a distinctive shape for "antiseptic tablets." This writer says: "It is a known fact that the tablets of corrosive sublimate are very easily procured, and are used to a very large extent as a home remedy, hence they are not looked upon as the dangerous agents that they really are in the hands of the careless and ignorant."

Among the many suggestions that have been made to compel uniformity in shape and size of tablets of corrosive mercuric chloride, we have proposals to have them triangular, coffin-shaped, kidney-shaped, and in the shape of a skull, in addition to the various forms already in use. Suggestions have also been made to enact laws to

compel manufacturers to color these tablets red, green, blue, yellow, and pink; also to give them a distinctive odor, and to compel their being dispensed in a uniform and distinctively shaped bottle; all of which, if it were practicable to enforce uniformity in all States and with all manufacturers, would at best tend to elaborate on the misuse of tablets of this kind, rather than to prevent accident, or their use as a poison for suicidal purposes.

Even at the present time there is sufficient legislation, if enforced, to serve as a reasonable safeguard in connection with the sale of corrosive mercuric chloride at retail. No less than 38 States include corrosive sublimate specifically in the laws designed to restrict the sale of poisons, and in but one of the existing laws, that of Utah, are corrosive sublimate tablets exempted from registration in the poison register, otherwise uniformly required for the sale of corrosive sublimate itself. During the present year, three States, Oregon, Nevada, and California, have enacted modified poison laws and specifically enumerate tablets of corrosive sublimate as belonging in "Schedule A," drugs, the sale of which is required to be registered in a book provided for that purpose. These several States also specifically enumerate "antiseptic tablets containing corrosive sublimate," being, so far, the only States recognizing the present-day custom of labeling these very toxic preparations, "antiseptic tablets."

In addition to specific agitation for the proper labeling of all preparations containing poisonous substances, the most promising innovation is the suggestion that a type form of corrosive mercuric chloride tablet or pastille be introduced in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, with a view of providing adequate safeguards to prevent accidental poisonings. While the suggestions that have been made for this purpose are many and varied, it would appear that, in view of the rapidly growing intercourse between the different countries of the world, it might be desirable to secure international uniformity in regard to preparations of this type. It has been proposed, unless specific and valid objections could be offered, to adopt for inclusion in the Pharmacopœia of the United States the description of mercuric chloride pastilles included in the German Pharmacopœia. This latter Pharmacopœia provides that pastilles of mercuric chloride consist of equal parts of corrosive mercuric chloride and sodium chloride, and requires that the pastilles be colored bright red with aniline dye, have a cylindrical shape, and be twice as long as thick. These tablets or pastilles must be wrapped individually in black paper, bearing the German equivalent of the word poison in white letters. The weight of a tablet must be stated, and the wrapped tablet is to be dispensed only in suitable glass bottles or tubes.

As an argument for including in the Pharmacopœia of the United States an official tablet of corrosive mercuric chloride, rather than enacting legislation to compel uniformity in the shape, size, color, and odor of all tablets containing corrosive mercuric chloride, it has been pointed out that inclusion in the Pharmacopœia would not in any way interfere with the legitimately established trade of manufacturers, but would tend to discourage the sale and use of such preparations and bring about the gradual popularization of the official tablet. If, in addition to this, it were practicable to induce manufacturers properly to label all of their preparations so as to indicate the presence of any highly toxic substance, and then to suggest to purchasers of tablets of this kind the need for keeping them apart or in such a way that they could not readily be mistaken for other nontoxic preparations, little or no additional legislation would be necessary, unless it were to restrict newspapers from publishing unnecessary details in regard to the nature and kind of poison used in cases of accidental or intentional poisoning.

NEOSALVARSAN IN BRAIN SYPHILIS.

A REPORT OF A CASE OF BRAIN SYPHILIS TREATED WITH NEOSALVARSAN, WITH RECOVERY.

By C. L. WILLIAMS, Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

Within the past two years there have appeared in the medical journals a number of reports of severe and even fatal cerebral disturbances following the use of salvarsan and neosalvarsan in the treatment of syphilis. Ravant (*Presse Médicale*, Paris, Mar. 2, 1912, reviewed in *Journ. A. M. A.*, Apr. 13, 1912) cites a series of cases in which examination of the spinal fluid after salvarsan injection showed in secondary cases a more or less severe effect on the central nervous system ranging from simple increased pressure to severe inflammation. He advises examination of spinal fluid in all secondary cases and extreme caution in the use of salvarsan where evidence of disturbance is found. Oltramare (quoted in *New York Medical Journal*, vol. 95, p. 1065) advises caution in use of salvarsan in syphilis of liver, kidneys, and brain. R. Voller (*Münchener Md. Woch.*, vol. 59, No. 36) cites 5 cases of choked disk following the use of salvarsan. Lesser (*Ber. Klin. Woch.*, Mar. 25, 1912) has reported 18 cases of epileptiform attacks after salvarsan injection and Lube (*Dermatologische Zeitschrift*, vol. 20, No. 8) has reported 25 similar cases, which he further describes as presenting the clinical picture of cerebral intoxication. Schestophal (*Berl. Klinik*, May, 1913) and Assman (*Berl. Klin. Woch.*, vol. 49, No. 51) report fatal cases with acute cerebral symptoms after salvarsan injections.

In view of these reports brain syphilis is now regarded as a contra-indication to the administration of salvarsan or neosalvarsan except in very small doses after mercury and potassium iodide have failed. Eddy (Journ. A. M. A., Apr. 26, 1913) in reporting a case of brain syphilis treated with neosalvarsan cites the condition as a contra-indication, but administered the drug when the case seemed desperate, with excellent results. Since in so serious a condition as brain syphilis a drug that gives rapid control is of the greatest service, it is important that all experiences with salvarsan or neosalvarsan in this form of the disease be reported in order that its value and dangers may be exactly ascertained. With this in view the following is reported as a typical case of brain syphilis treated with neosalvarsan, with prompt recovery:

History.—Patient, white man, age 28, in good health up to time of infection; had primary sore early in March, 1913; went to hospital, but received only local treatment pending diagnosis. Left hospital early in April with sore healed and went to sea on a revenue cutter, on which the writer was at that time detailed. On May 1 a typical syphilitic eruption appeared on patient's body. Diagnosis of syphilis was made without Wassermann reaction, this being impracticable to obtain. Two days after appearance of eruption he was given 0.9 gram neosalvarsan intramuscularly and started on mercurial treatment. All symptoms cleared up in a few days and patient then refused further treatment.

August 3, nearly six months after initial lesion and three months after injection of neosalvarsan, he began to complain of headaches. On August 11, following some violent exercise, he suddenly fell to the floor in a convulsion with violent muscular contractions and frothing at the mouth. This lasted about three minutes and was followed by coma, which, however, was of short duration, the patient becoming conscious but slightly confused within 10 minutes.

Patient denied epilepsy, and was corroborated by several friends who had known him over a year.

Patient returned to work next day, but on August 18 had a severe headache and pain in the eyes, and was put to bed in a darkened room. The next day headache was more severe, eyes were protruded, pupils dilated but with reflexes present, pulse slow and strong, respiration 15 to the minute and deep; vomiting, projectile in type, so frequent as to make feeding difficult. The urine for three days was only 8 ounces in 24 hours, high specific gravity, with trace of albumen and few casts. It gradually cleared up, and by September 1 appeared normal on examination.

Treatment.—Potassium iodide was administered in large doses but only a small amount—about 30 grains a day—was retained. Up to September 4, a period of 17 days, it had had no noticeable effect,

the patient's condition remaining unchanged except that exophthalmus developed to such an extent as to cause diplopia, disappearing on closing of one or the other eye.

On September 4 he was given 0.7 gram neosalvarsan dissolved in 10 cubic centimeters distilled sterile water, intravenously. Improvement was marked and rapid. The next morning the headache was better and vomiting much less, and within three days all discomfort had ceased; within eight days patient returned to work. Diplopia had disappeared on fourth day and the exophthalmus gradually decreased, being scarcely noticeable when patient was last seen on September 26. Urine, examined from time to time, was apparently normal. On September 24 patient was given 0.9 gram neosalvarsan intravenously, and when last seen, two days later, felt perfectly well.

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.

Maryland—Westernport.

The State department of health of Maryland reported by telegraph November 8, 1913, that one new case of smallpox had been notified at Westernport, Allegany County, Md.

New York—Niagara Falls.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bingham, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 8, 1913, 4 new cases of smallpox had been notified in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (Oct. 1-31): County—			Illinois (Sept. 1-30)—Contd. Counties—Continued.		
Maricopa.....	1	.....	Monroe.....	1	.....
Colorado (Oct. 1-31): Counties—			Piatt.....	1	.....
Larimer.....	1	.....	Rock Island.....	4	.....
Morgan.....	2	.....	Stephenson.....	1	.....
Otero.....	20	.....	Will.....	3	.....
Pueblo.....	1	.....	Whiteside.....	1	.....
Total.....	24	.....	Total.....	30	.....
Illinois (Sept. 1-30): Counties—			Oregon (Sept. 1-30): Counties—		
Cook.....	3	.....	Gilliam.....	11	.....
Davitt.....	1	.....	Lane.....	2	.....
Grundy.....	7	.....	Wasco.....	2	.....
Jo Daviess.....	3	.....	Total.....	15	.....
Madison.....	5	.....	Pennsylvania ¹ (Aug. 1-31).....		1

¹ Cases not reported.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Marinette, Wis.....	3	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	3	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	2	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	2	.....	Massillon, Ohio.	1	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	..... 1
Austin, Tex.	1	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.	15	6	Newark, N. J.	8	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	2	.....	New Bedford, Mass.	6	.....
Boston, Mass.	17	4	Newburyport, Mass.	2	.....
Braddock, Pa.	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.	1	..... 1
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	.....	New Orleans, La.	2	..... 1
Brookline, Mass.	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.	8	.....
Cambridge, Mass.	2	.....	Palo Alto, Cal.	1	.....
Camden, N. J.	3	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	33	..... 2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	..... 2
Chicago, Ill.	64	7	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	.....
Chicopee, Mass.	3	.....	Plainfield, N. J.	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	.....	Pottstown, Pa.	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	8	1	Providence, R. I.	11	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.	2	.....	Reading, Pa.	17	..... 1
Columbus, Ind.	.....	1	Richmond, Va.	3	.....
Cumberland, Md.	4	.....	Roanoke, Va.	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	Sacramento, Cal.	4	..... 1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	2	.....	Saginaw, Mich.	4	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	3	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	10	..... 2
Erie, Pa.	3	.....	San Diego, Cal.	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.	5	2	San Francisco, Cal.	15	..... 2
Fall River, Mass.	3	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	5	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	.....	1	Seattle, Wash.	5	..... 1
Harrison, N. J.	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.	3	.....
Hartford, Conn.	2	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.	2	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	.....	1	Springfield, Ill.	1	..... 1
Johnstown, Pa.	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.	15	..... 2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.....	1	Trenton, N. J.	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	1	.....	Washington, D. C.	9	..... 3
La Crosse, Wis.	2	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.	2	..... 1
Little Rock, Ark.	6	.....	Wilmington, N. C.	2	..... 1
Los Angeles, Cal.	11	2	Yonkers, N. Y.	.....	1
Lowell, Mass.	1	1	York, Pa.	3	.....
Lynn, Mass.	1	.....		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	..... 1
Boston, Mass.	2	.....	Nashville, Tenn.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Newark, N. J.	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	.....	2	New Orleans, La.	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	..... 1
Hartford, Conn.	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	3	1	St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....
Malden, Mass.	.....	1	Springfield, Ill.	.....	2
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	Taunton, Mass.	1	..... 1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Brockton, Mass.	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.	1	.....
Cambridge, Mass.	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	1	.....	Plainfield, N. J.	1	.....
Erie, Pa.	1	.....	Richmond, Va.	1	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.	1	..... 1
La Crosse, Wis.	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.	4	..... 2
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	.....		

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	6	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	4	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	2	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....

LEPROSY. .**California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported, by telegraph, that during the week ended November 8, 1913, 1 case of leprosy had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.**

During the week ended October 25, 1913, pellagra was reported by cities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Nashville, Tenn, 2 cases.

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland.....	Oct. 18, 1913	26	680	457	.....
Berkeley.....	do.....	4	168	108	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	13	1,747	1,242	.....

Rats taken from steamships: Persia, 9; O. M. Kellogg, 8; total, 17.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended October 18, 1913, 17 ground squirrels from Alameda County and 5 from Contra Costa County were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	2	Los Angeles, Cal.....	14	8
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Chicago, Ill.....	56	39	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	10	Philadelphia, Pa.....	9	35
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	20	33
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	2	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	3	3	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	1

RABIES.

California—Berkeley and Oakland—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended November 8, 1913, 1 case of rabies in dogs had been reported in Berkeley, and 3 cases in Oakland, Cal.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended October 25, 1913.

During the week ended October 25, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: New Bedford, Mass., 1 case with 1 death; St. Louis, Mo., 1 case.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Alaska—Afognak Island—Measles.

Passed Asst. Surg. Krulish, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph, November 10, 1913, that 150 cases of measles, with 10 deaths, had been reported from Afognak Island, Alaska.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	185	54	1	.....	.....	15	.....	25	14
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	194	45	.....	12	.....	28	1	52	22
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	556	172	16	9	.....	57	5	165	69
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	183	109	6	10	.....	17	3	17	17
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	436	56	2	13	.....	48	3	86	46
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	138	62	8	6	.....	71	3	32	9
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	218	64	5	10	.....	13	.....	29	22
From 300,000 to 500,000 in- habitants:										
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	103	19	1	1	.....	14	.....	21	11
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	107	12	2	1	.....	8	.....	21	17
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	93	20	.....	1	.....	11	.....	10	6
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	105	31	1	24	.....	24	1	26	15
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	124	24	2	2	.....	.....	.....	16	11
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	141	5	1	1	.....	4	.....	42	19
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	79	17	2	1	.....	14	.....	19	6
From 200,000 to 300,000 in- habitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	71	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	62	24	.....	1	1	3	.....	9	3
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	50	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	18	5
From 100,000 to 200,000 in- habitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	31	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	4
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	20	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	28	61	.....	5	.....	5	.....	3	1
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295	32	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....	2	3
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	30	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	5
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	50	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	53	8	.....	.....	.....	13	1	3	19
Spokane, Wash.....	104,402	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	44	7	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	43	8	.....	6	1	3	1	2	.....

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

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	10	1				3		3	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	9	8	1	8				3	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878		7		1				1	1
Camden, N. J.	94,538		4				2		4	
Erie, Pa.	66,525	32	11				5		2	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	23	5							2
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	14	5		1					
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	23	6		1		1		7	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	12	2				1		8	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	23	9	1			1			1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		1				1		1	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892		2				1		4	3
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	12	5		3				2	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	18	2				3		1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	35	1				3		9	7
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	15	1		4	1	1			1
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622		2				1			1
Reading, Pa.	96,071	23	10	2			1		1	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	8	5				1		1	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	25	2	1	3		1		2	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	12	2				5		4	2
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	18	5	1			3	1		1
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	21	3				1			4
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	17			1				1	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	31	7	2			7		5	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	13	2				2		2	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	22	7	1	16		5		13	4
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	8	1							
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	7								
Austin, Tex.	29,860	8	3				1			3
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	21			4				2	1
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	8					2			
Butte, Mont.	39,165	16			1		1		2	5
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	3								
Danville, Ill.	27,871	6	2		1		1			1
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		2	1	3				1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	14	5							
Everett, Mass.	33,484	13					4			2
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	3					1			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115				1		1		6	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	16	4							
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	13	1	1	3			1	1	1
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	5							1	
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		6						1	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	17	3				2			1
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941		1						1	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	7		1			3			1
Malden, Mass.	44,404	18	5				4		2	1
Newport, Ky.	30,309	8	3							
Newton, Mass.	39,806	7	2				1			1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	5	1							
Orange, N. J.	29,630	10			2		1		4	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9					1		11	3
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	12	3				4		3	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	12	5				5			1
Racine, Wis.	38,002	13	1	1			5		1	
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	15	7	1			4			2
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	11					2			1
San Diego, Cal.	39,578		1						2	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	12	2				3			
Superior, Wis.	40,384	12					1	1		3
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	20	2		1		6			1
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	4	3							1
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403								1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	8	7	1			1		1	1
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	9	3		2		1			1
York, Pa.	44,750		1							
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026		9							

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended October 18, 1913, 428; Hilo, week ended October 11, 1913, 3,168. No plague-infected animal was found.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended October 18, 1913, there were examined 950 rodents collected from various points in Porto Rico. Of these, 698 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Status of Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows: September 14 to 28, 1913, 219 cases with 77 deaths occurring in the province of Croatia-Slavonia; September 21 to October 4, 1913, 215 cases with 122 deaths occurring in Hungary; October 2, 1913, 1 case in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

CHINA.

Cholera—Plague—Plague-infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the week ended September 27, 1913, 6 cases of cholera with 1 death and 8 cases of plague with 8 deaths were notified in Hongkong.

During the same period 2,299 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Quarantine Against Amoy Withdrawn—Newchwang.

Quarantine at Newchwang against arrivals from Amoy, on account of plague, was removed September 22, 1913.

ECUADOR.

Plague—Yellow Fever—Guayaquil.

Plague and yellow fever have been notified in Guayaquil as follows:

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Plague.—Guayaquil, 46 cases, with 11 deaths.

Yellow fever.—Guayaquil district (Guayaquil and Naranjito), 8 cases, with 5 deaths.

On November 6, 1913, 112 cases of plague were notified at Guayaquil.

GREECE.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.¹

During the week ended October 20, 1913, 4 deaths from cerebrospinal meningitis were notified at Athens.

¹ Cerebrospinal meningitis was reported present in Athens and vicinity in March, 1913, and continuously present during the period from Dec. 23, 1911, to May 18, 1912.

Cholera Carrier—Kalamata.

A cholera carrier was reported October 11, 1913, at Kalamata in the person of a soldier recently returned from Saloniki.

JAPAN.

Examination of Rats—Kobe.

During the period from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913, 502,928 rats were examined at Kobe for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

ROUMANIA.

Status of Cholera.

During the period from September 30 to October 15, 1913, 1,124 cases of cholera, with 726 deaths, were notified in Roumania. The total number of cases notified from the beginning of the epidemic was 5,465, with 2,740 deaths.

RUSSIA.

Status of Cholera.

During the period from September 21 to 27, 1913, 39 cases of cholera, with 17 deaths, were notified in Russia. The cases occurred in the Governments of Bessarabia, Ekaterinislav, Kherson, and Taurida.

SERVIA.

Status of Cholera.

During the week ended October 4, 1913, 464 cases of cholera, with 140 deaths, were notified in Servia. The cases were distributed in 17 Provinces.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 14, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina—				
Brad.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 7....	1		
Boljanic.....	do.....	1		
Gracanica.....	do.....	5		
Kostajnica.....	do.....	1		
Labuca.....	do.....	1		
Crownland—				
Oporzec.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 6....	3	2	
Tuchla.....	do.....	2		
Hungary—				Including previous reports.
Bacs-Bodrog—				
Ada.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Apatin.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 4....	3		
Bacs.....	Sept. 14-27.....	3		
Csurog.....	Sept. 2-Oct. 4....	20	2	
Kolpeny.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4....	2		
Petroz.....	Sept. 7-20.....	2	1	
Obecse.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 4....			
Szentamas.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4....	31		
Temerin.....	do.....	2		
Bereg—				
Alsóverecské.....	Sept. 21-27.....	1		
Borhalom.....	do.....	2		
Csetfalva.....	Oct. 4.....	1		
Felsőverecské.....	Sept. 7-27.....	7		
Harsfalva.....	do.....	2		
Kanora.....	Sept. 14-20.....	4		
Kissana.....	Sept. 21-27.....	7		
Kissolyva.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Munkacs.....	do.....	1		
Nagy-lucska.....	Sept. 21-28.....	1		
Ódavidháza.....	Sept. 7-13.....	3		
Orosztelek.....	Sept. 7-28.....	4		
Proszneg.....	Sept. 14-20.....	3		
Rakocziszallas.....	Sept. 14-28.....	9		
Szarvóskút.....	Sept. 21-28.....	4		
Szentmiklós.....	Sept. 14-28.....	13		
Szolyva.....	Sept. 21-28.....	6		
Tarpa.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 4....	4		
Újavidháza.....	Sept. 14-28.....	5		
Varkúcsa.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 11....	5		
Várpálanka.....	Sept. 21-28.....	3		
Vezerszállás.....	do.....	1		
Volócs.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 4....	2		
Zajago.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Zállip.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 11....	6		
Zugo.....	Sept. 7-Oct. 11....	6		
Borsod—				
Sajólad.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 11....	22		
Budapest—				
Budapest.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 4....			
Fejér—				
Adony.....	Oct. 4.....	1		
Pázmánd.....	Sept. 21-28.....	1		
Heves—				
Ludas.....	Oct. 5-11.....	1		
Pöröszlő.....	do.....	1		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok—				
Tiszaróff.....	Oct. 5-11.....	2		
Kölcse—				
Kölcse, Klausenburg.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 11....	17		
Komárom, Komorn.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 4....	1		
Mézősopor.....	Oct. 4.....	2		
Páncsova.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 4....	1		
Krassó-Söreny—				
Bozovics.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 11....	6		
Dalbósfalva.....	Oct. 5-11.....	5		
Illyed.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 4....	7		
Jam.....	do.....	7		
Nagy-laposnok.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4....	23		
Néramézo.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 11....	4		
Néramogyorós.....	Sept. 7-14.....	18		
Stájerlak-anina.....	Sept. 21-28.....	1		
Stájerlak.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4....	21		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 14, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Pest-Pilis—				
Erzsebetfalva.....	Sept. 21-23.....	1	.....
Fajsz.....	Oct. 5-11.....	1	.....
Hidegkut.....	Sept. 21-23.....	2	.....
Raczkeve.....	do.....	2	.....
Do.....	do.....	1	.....
Tokol.....	do.....	1	.....
Pozany, Pressburg—				
Kismagyar.....	Oct. 5-11.....	1	.....
Szatmar—				
Tiszabecs.....	Oct. 4.....	3	.....
Temes—				
Deliblat.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 4.....	31	.....
Homokos.....	Oct. 4.....	3	.....
Kevevera.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 20.....	8	3	
Palank.....	Aug. 10-Oct. 4.....	16	1	
Temesvalalza.....	Oct. 5-11.....	7	.....
Torontal—				
Csenta.....	Oct. 11.....	6	.....
Melenze.....	Sept. 14-20.....	2	.....
Nagybecskerek.....	Sept. 21-23.....	1	.....
Kuman.....	Sept. 14-23.....	8	.....
Ung—				
Csap.....	Sept. 14-Oct. 4.....	6	.....
Kisteglas.....	Sept. 21-23.....	1	.....
Lehocz.....	do.....	1	.....
Nagyrat.....	do.....	3	.....
Palocz Ujvaros.....	Oct. 5-11.....	1	.....
Titel.....	Sept. 17-27.....	1	.....
Unglovasad.....	Oct. 5-11.....	2	.....
Zala—				
Nagykanizsa.....	Oct. 11.....	6	.....
Radvanc.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1	.....
Zemplen—				
Satoraljanjhely.....	Sept. 21-23.....	1	.....
China:				
Hongkong.....	Sept. 21-27.....	6	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	do.....	13	13	
Pekalongan.....	Sept. 14-20.....	2	2	
Sumatra—				
Djambi.....	do.....	7	5	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 4.....	5	3	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 21-27.....	.....	21	
Madras.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 4.....	2	1	
Roumania				
				Total Aug. 1-Oct. 15: Cases, 5,465; deaths, 2,740. Sept. 30-Oct. 15: Cases, 1,134; deaths, 726.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 6.....	.....	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 21-27.....	7	6	

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 6.....	.....	.....	Increasing.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 14, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong	Sept. 21-27	8	8	And district, Nov. 6, 112 cases. Total Jan. 1-Oct. 15: Cases, 626; deaths, 292.
Ecuador				
Egypt				
Alexandria	Sept. 11-Oct. 3	3	1	
Port Said	Sept. 10-Oct. 15	2	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout	Oct. 10	2	2	
Behera	Sept. 7-Oct. 2	3	1	
Fayoum	Oct. 11	1		
Galioubeh	Aug. 5-Sept. 12	1		
Garbieh	Sept. 9-Oct. 7	13	5	
Girgeh	Oct. 1	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Sept. 30-Oct. 4	9	8	
Calcutta	Sept. 21-27		1	
Karachi	Sept. 20-Oct. 4	7	7	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Aug. 10-Sept. 6		2	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers	June 1-30	6		
Do	July 1-31	4		
Constantine	June 1-30	5		
Do	July 1-31	1		
Oran	June 1-30	18		
Do	July 1-31	16		
Brazil:				
Para	Oct. 12-18	3	4	
Pernambuco	Sept. 16-30		25	
Canada:				
Hamilton	Oct. 1-31	3		
Montreal	Oct. 26-Nov. 1	4		
Winnipeg	Oct. 12-18	1		
China:				
Dalny	Sept. 14-20	1		
Nanking	Sept. 21-27			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Sept. 3-9	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Sept. 30-Oct. 4	4	1	
Calcutta	Sept. 21-27		1	
Madras	Sept. 30-Oct. 4	4	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	Oct. 13-19		3	
Guadalajara	Sept. 27-Oct. 18	9		
Mexico	Sept. 7-20	18	6	
Oaxaca	Oct. 12-18		1	
San Luis Potosi	Sept. 7-20	4		
Tampico	Oct. 4-20		2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Sept. 28-Oct. 18	7		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Sept. 21-Oct. 11	18	2	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Oct. 4-11		6	
Saloniki	Oct. 6-12	4		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeidah.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 4...	3	2	Among the military at quarantine.
Do.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 4...	123	21	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina—				
Bijela.....	Aug. 16-27.....	3	.....
Bosnisch Samac.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	7	1	
Brecko.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 29...	34	7	
Brezovopolje.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....
Buskinje.....	Aug. 1.....	1	.....
Creveno Brodo.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 6...	1	.....
Donja Skukva.....	Aug. 16-27.....	1	1	
Golovac.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....
Gracamca.....	Aug. 16-27.....	1	.....
Gornja Tuzla.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 7.....	6	1	
Janja.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 29...	5	.....
Lajubaca.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 6...	1	.....
Morac.....	do.....	2	.....
Orasje.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 29...	18	1	
Tuzla.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 29...	2	.....
Uljice.....	Aug. 16-26.....	1	.....
Vidovice.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 29...	9	.....
Vusic Dolnji.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 7...	3	.....
Vusic Gornji.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	4	.....
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Syrmien—				
Adasevci.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	1	
Alt Slankamen.....	Aug. 16.....	2	.....
Bacinici.....	Sept. 8-14.....	5	3	
Bebrina.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1	1	
Bosnjaci, Mitrovica district.....	do.....	1	.....
Bosnjaci, Zupenja district.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2...	25	10	
Bosut.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2...	3	1	
Cortanovci.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14...	5	3	
Djakova.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2...	1	.....
Galubinci.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	.....
Grad, Mitrovica district.....	Sept. 1-14.....	2	1	
Grad, Zemum district.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Ilici.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1	.....
Krecedin.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1	1	
Kreevna.....	July 31.....	5	3	
Kutina.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 2...	1	.....
Kuzmin.....	Sept. 1-14.....	19	7	
Lacarak.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14...	6	.....
Martinci.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 14...	4	1	
Mihovica.....	July 15-Sept. 14...	3	2	
Novo Karlovci.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14...	16	10	
Novo Slankamen.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Ogar, Ruma district.....	do.....	2	1	
Ogar, Sid district.....	do.....	1	.....
Otok.....	Sept. 1-7.....	2	1	
Podgajci.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 14...	3	2	
Rivica.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	2	
Semlin.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1	1	
Vinkovci.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Zupinge.....	Sept. 22-25.....	.....	.....	Present.
Crownland—				
Bohemia—				
Marienbad.....	Sept. 13.....	1	.....
Weinberge.....	Sept. 27.....	1	1	
Dalmatia—				
Cattaro.....	Aug. 6.....	1	1	
Galicia—				
Skole—				
Oporosec.....	Sept. 10-18.....	12	7	
Slawsko.....	do.....	1	.....
Tucholka.....	do.....	2	1	
Wyzlow.....	do.....	1	1	
Lower Austria—				
Vienna.....	Aug. 4.....	1	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Hungary				Total, Aug. 10-Sept. 28: Cases, 412.
Ada.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Budapest.....	do.....	9	3	
Csurog.....	Sept. 2-13.....	18	2	
Deliblat.....	Sept. 1-13.....	11		
Felscovereczke.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Harsfalva.....	do.....	1		
Kevevera.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 2.....	7	3	
Kissolyva.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Kupimovo.....	Aug. 17-28.....	1		
Martinci.....	do.....	2		
Munkacs.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1		
Neramogyoros.....	do.....	10		
Obsce.....	do.....	7		
Odavidhaza.....	do.....	3		
Orosztelek.....	do.....	3		
Palank.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 13.....	8	1	
Petrocz.....	Sept. 7-13.....	1	1	
Tittel.....	Sept. 17-28.....	1		
Ujvidek.....	do.....	2		
Varkulesa.....	Sept. 7-13.....	2		
Voloscz.....	do.....	1		
Zajgo.....	do.....	1		
Zugo.....	do.....	1		
Bulgaria				Sept. 10, present in the districts of Plevan, Sivistov, Vratza and Widin.
Rustsobuk.....	Sept. 8.....	18	8	
Sistovo.....	do.....	60		
Tirnovo.....	do.....	14	14	
Varna.....	Sept. 11.....	3		Aug. 25, 3 deaths among returning soldiers.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 17-23.....	1	1	Oct. 15, present on s. s. Karema and s. s. Karonga from Calcutta.
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 23.....			Present in vicinity.
Canton.....	July 13-26.....	132	6	
Chuan Chow.....	Sept. 6.....			Present.
Foochow.....	Sept. 13.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 20.....	66	40	
Swatow.....	Aug. 1-31.....	31	30	
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo				Total, May 12-June 7: Cases, 131; deaths, 105.
Sesajap, district.....	May 12-June 7.....	57	40	
Java—				
Batavia and Tanjong Priok.....	May 18-Sept. 20.....	516	411	May 25-Aug. 23: 12 cases and 1 death among Europeans.
Madioen, Province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	4	
Pekalongan.....	Aug. 10-Sept. 13.....	108	74	
Preanger.....	Aug. 9-15.....	41	23	
Samarang.....	July 12-Aug. 16.....	18	11	
Surabaya.....	Aug. 2-23.....	2		
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 27.....	117	104	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, Province.....	June 1-Sept. 13.....	282	136	July 15-Aug. 17 not received.
Palembang.....	June 22-Aug. 4.....	252	157	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Sept. 15-29.....	1	1	
Piræus.....	Sept. 13-Oct. 13.....	9	5	Among troops at quarantine.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-July 19.....	31	23	
Bombay.....	May 25-Sept. 27.....	40	28	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Sept. 27.....		459	
Madras.....	June 15-Sept. 27.....	14	9	
Moulmine.....	May 4-June 14.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	7	3	
Indo-China				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 10: Cases, 213. Deaths, Jan. 1-July 10: 145.
Saigon.....	June 17-23.....	2	2	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Sept. 5-8.....	7		From s. s. Canada Maru. Crew quarantined at Wada.
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 26-31.....	2		From s. s. Canada Maru.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 20..	8	2	Total to Sept. 29: Cases, 4,341; deaths, 2,014. Sept. 25-29: Cases, 788; deaths, 481.
Roumania.....				
Bucharest.....	Aug. 5-14.....	1	1	Among the military. Civilians.
Braila.....	To Sept. 2.....	43		
Do.....	Sept. 3-8.....	4	3	
Galatz.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 2.....	34	6	
Kustenje.....	Sept. 3-12.....	8	1	Including previous reports. Cases present.
Silistria.....	To Aug. 25.....	26		
Stephanesti.....	Aug. 1-14.....	18	7	
Sulina.....	To Aug. 24.....	56		
Turnu-Magurele.....	Aug. 5.....		1	
Viisoara-Teleorman.....	do.....	3		
Russia:				
Governments—				
Bessarabia—				
Akkerman.....	Sept. 16-18.....	3	1	
Ishmail.....	do.....	1	1	
Kishinef.....	Sept. 22.....	3	1	
Wolfkanechty.....	Sept. 18-21.....	1	1	
Ekaterinislav—				
Nicopol.....	Sept. 22.....	2		
Kherson—				
Kherson, district... ..	Aug. 26-Sept. 13 ..	27	19	Total, Aug. 24-Sept. 20: Cases, 107; deaths, 48; including previous reports.
Kherson.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 20 ..	48	12	
Odessa, district.....	Sept. 7-14.....	22	13	
Odessa.....	do.....	2	1	
Varvaroka.....	Sept. 22.....			Present.
Kief.....				
Zvenigorode.....	Sept. 8.....	2	2	
Minsk.....	Sept. 14-22.....	1	1	
Poltava.....	Sept. 18-20.....	11	3	
Taurida—				
Alechki.....	Sept. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dneprovski.....	do.....	8	2	
Servia.....				Total, July 4-Sept. 27: Cases, 3,934; deaths, 1,648.
Districts—				
Belgrade.....	July 4-Sept. 27....	100	49	Sept. 22, 1 case.
Belgrade.....	July 4-Aug. 30.....	262	98	
Kraina.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 27....	257	95	
Kragujevatz.....	July 4-Sept. 27....	281	94	
Kroushevatz.....	do.....	235	82	
Lajkovac.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Morava.....	July 4-Sept. 27....	584	241	
Niche.....	do.....	327	114	
Oujitze.....	July 22-Sept. 27....	30	20	
Palanka.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Piot.....	July 4-Sept. 27....	625	250	
Podrigne.....	do.....	106	48	
Pojarevatz.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 27....	441	237	
Pozenga.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Roudnik.....	Aug. 3-Sept. 27....	34	16	
Shabat.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1		
Smederevo.....	July 4-Sept. 27....	200	78	
Tchatchak.....	July 22-Aug. 30.....	45	7	
Timok.....	July 19-Sept. 27....	251	129	
Toplitz.....	July 22-Sept. 27....	45	20	
Ueskub.....	July 19-Aug. 2.....	37	19	
Vianjica and Mirjevo.....	July 4-21.....		1	
Waljevo.....	July 22-Sept. 27....	264	194	
Wagne.....	do.....	377	194	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9.....		17	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 6-Sept. 20....	12	11	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 29-Oct. 12....	273	179	Aug. 9, 1 case on s. s. Carlsbad.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 2-Oct. 12....	45	24	
Dardanelles—				
Gallipoli.....	Sept. 17.....			Present.
Maldos.....	Sept. 8.....		3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Europe—Continued.				
Kavak.....	Aug. 8-22.....	98	50	Sept. 30, still present.
Rodosto.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 5.....	12	8	
Saloniki (Macedonia).....	July 7-Oct. 12.....	511	458	July 19-Aug. 8, epidemic. Among civilians. July 10, present in Kavala, Drama, Oriana, Serres, and Stroumitza.
Saloniki.....				

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Oct. 4.....	42	22	Sept. 13—1 fatal case on s. s. Canova from Bahia. Oct. 30, 1 death.
Manaos.....	June 30-July 5.....	6	6	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-June 30.....		3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	4	4	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Aug. 23.....	1		Contracted in the interior.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on s. s. Hydra, which left Manaos June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred in voyage; 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guantanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Do.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		From steamship Morro Castle, passenger from Campeche.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	2	Total May 25-Sept. 20: Cases, 27; deaths, 15.
Bucay.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	3	2	
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	33	21	
Milagro.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	21	11	
Naranjito.....	do.....	12	9	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-Sept. 20.....	24	2	Oct. 9—1 death.
Carmen.....	Oct. 11.....			Present.
Maxcanu.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 6.....	2	2	Case, Aug. 23, from Campeche.
Southern Nigeria:				
Forcados.....	Oct. 31.....	1		July 23-Aug. 22: Epidemic; Oct. 15, still present.
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1		
Worri.....	June 1-30.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		From Valencia.
Do.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases, 81; deaths, 59.
Debal.....				Aug. 31, free; reported, p. 656, Pt. I.
Argentina.....				Nov. 6, outbreak, with 25 deaths in 4 localities west from Rosario.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Oct. 4.....	128	63	
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 27-Sept. 20.....	2	2	
British East Africa.....				1 death.
Kisumu.....	May 15-June 12.....			
Mombasa.....	May 15-Sept. 11.....	6	1	
Nairobi.....	May 1-Sept. 11.....	89	73	Apr. 25-30, 15 deaths.
	May 15-Sept. 11.....	9	5	
Ceophalonis Island.....	Oct. 4.....			Present.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-Oct. 4.....	45	19	
China.....				May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyand, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-bu, and other points along the railway.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Amoy.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 25.....		409	May 25-June 7, 10 to 20 deaths daily; Sept. 22, free.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 229. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunning district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-Sept. 20.....	285	239	10 deaths daily.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....			Present Aug. 7, 1913.
Macao.....	July 3.....			Among natives.
Shanghai.....	June 1-15.....	8	7	Decreasing along the Swatow-Chaochowfu Railway.
Swatow.....	July 12.....			
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	1,102	932	
Madioen.....	do.....	402	371	
Malang.....	do.....	2,833	2,724	
Surabaya.....	do.....	122	115	
Madura—				
Bangkalan.....	July 13-Aug. 9.....	34	27	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	94	28	
Milagro.....	May 1-July 31.....	1	1	
Egypt.				Total Jan. 1-Sept. 11: Cases, 596; deaths, 281.
Alexandria.....	May 28-Sept. 11.....	27	13	
Port Said.....	June 2-Sept. 9.....	18	6	Aug. 11, 2 fatal cases.
Provinces—				
Behera.....	June 13-Sept. 7.....	8	3	
Fayoum.....	May 30-Sept. 7.....	45	16	
Gallouben.....	May 21-Aug. 7.....	6	2	
Garbieh.....	May 27-Sept. 8.....	42	35	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-July 1.....	6	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-Aug. 27.....	3	3	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-Sept. 7.....	29	10	
German East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo—				
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10.....			Present.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			Do.
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-June 11.....	503	459	Aug. 24, fatal case from s. s. Sybil.
Greece:				
Athens.....	Aug. 29.....	1		
Piræus.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 3.....	8	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-Sept. 20.....	677	577	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-Sept. 20.....		301	
Karachi.....	May 18-Sept. 27.....	165	147	
Rangoon.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	305	288	
Provinces.....				Total, May 4-Sept. 13: Cases, 28,963; deaths, 23,482.
Delhi.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	24	18	
Bombay.....	May 4-Sept. 13.....	6,681	4,701	
Madras.....	do.....	555	516	
Bengal.....	do.....	308	316	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,690	1,372	
United Provinces.....	do.....	9,495	8,156	
Punjab.....	do.....	6,685	5,580	
Burma.....	do.....	1,289	1,213	
Coorg.....	June 22-Aug. 30.....	16	8	
Central Provinces.....	May 4-17.....	2	1	
Mysore.....	May 4-Sept. 13.....	1,542	1,056	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	347	265	
Central India.....	May 4-31.....	9	9	
Rajputana.....	May 4-Sept. 13.....	206	179	
Kashmir.....	May 4-Aug. 2.....	65	44	
North West Province.....	May 4-Sept. 13.....	55	48	
Indo-China.				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 10: Cases, 2,745; Jan. 1-July 10: Deaths, 2,547.
Saigon.....	June 17-Aug. 25.....	63	40	
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-July 19.....	81	63	
Yokohama.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 29.....	12	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 23...	47	32	Total, Jan. 1-Aug. 28: Cases, 126; deaths, 70.
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Oct. 2.....	1		
Persia.....				June 5, in Kermanschah Province, 150 cases, at Caravadeh, Harounabad, and Loud. June 11, present in vicinity of Abassabad.
Djame-Chouran.....	May 31-Sept. 13...	37	21	
Faizabad.....	June 11.....		3	
Gommi.....	do.....		11	
Harounabad.....	May 20-June 25...	71	51	
Larzangueneh.....	May 27-June 15...	30	28	
Mahi-Dacht.....	June 4.....	2	2	
Taybat.....	June 11.....		3	
Zebryi.....	May 31-June 25...	14	10	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs—				
Chimbote.....	July 28-Sept. 7...	2		
Arequipe—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-Sept. 21...	12	2	
Callao.....	June 30-Sept. 21...	6		
Caxamarca—				
Cutervo.....	June 9-Aug. 17...	5		
Chota.....	June 30-July 27...			Present.
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 28-June 8...	1	1	
Salaverry.....	June 4-Aug. 17...	3	1	
San Pedro.....	June 4-Oct. 6...	6	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-Oct. 6...	12		
Lima.....	do.....	22		
Piura.....	June 30-July 27...			Present.
Catacaos.....	Sept. 2-Oct. 6...	2		
Piura.....	do.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3		Fourth quarter 1912: Cases, 39; deaths, 33. First quarter 1913: Cases, 8; deaths, 7. Second quarter: Cases, 9; deaths, 7.
Do.....	Sept. 21-27.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Astrakhan.....				Aug. 2, 2 fatal cases. Pneumonic form.
Tsarev.....	June 3-10.....		9	
Acheozek.....	Aug. 22.....	1	1	
Diamantal-Toubek.....	July 15-Aug. 17...	6	6	
West Turkestan—				
Semiretchji territory—				
Prjevalsk district...	Sept. 25.....	26	26	Among the Tourguen.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9...		16	
Korat.....	Mar. 21-31.....			Epidemic.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Tripoli:				
Derna.....	July 15.....			Present.
Tripoli.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	56	19	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	Aug. 30.....	1		
Basra.....	July 14-21.....	1	1	To June 3, 31 cases.
Trebizond.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 4...	11	2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	21		
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	25		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1		Oct. 5, 1 case.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....		11	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Total July 1-Sept. 11: Cases, 736.
Cootamundra.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 11....	1		
Goulburn.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Illabo.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 11....	1		
Hardon.....	do.....	1		
Lithgow.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Liverpool.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 11....	2		
Newcastle.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Nyngan.....	do.....	1		
Parkes.....	do.....	5		
Penrith.....	do.....	2		
Sydney.....	July 1-Sept. 11....	721		
Taree.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Ulmarra.....	do.....	2		
Queensland—				
Brisbane.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 11....	1		
Ipswich.....	July 1-Sept. 11....	4		
Toowoomba.....	July 1-31.....	1		
South Australia.....	July 17-Aug. 2.....	1		
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	July 14.....			1 case on s. s. Karoola from Sydney.
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland.....	July 6-12.....	1		
Fiume.....	May 27-July 7.....	19	1	
Galicla.....	July 6-Aug. 12.....	1		
Gorz and Gradinska.....	Aug. 7-14.....	1		
Krain.....	do.....	1		
Trieste.....	June 1-Oct. 4.....	41	1	Cases June 14 from Patras.
Tyrol and Vorarlberg.....	Aug. 10-Oct. 4.....	5		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 11-Aug. 30....	13	1	
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Para.....	June 15-Sept. 27....	64	28	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Sept. 15.....		225	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-Sept. 13.....	175	27	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	29	9	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-Sept. 13....	2		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-Oct. 11....	19		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	July 14-Aug. 2.....	2		Case July 14 from s. s. Hartlepool from Marseille.
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4		
Ottawa.....	June 8-Oct. 4.....	12		
Toronto.....	June 16-Aug. 2.....	9		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-Sept. 20....	6		
Montreal.....	July 6-Oct. 25.....	66	2	
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5.....	4		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-21.....	2		
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present. Aug. 16-Sept. 13, epidemic.
Valparaiso.....	July 12.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			Do.
Kulangsü.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Aug. 2.....			Do.
Dalny.....	July 27-Aug. 2.....	1	1	
Hothow.....				Aug. 22, free.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-Aug. 2.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-Sept. 20....	8	47	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 8-14.....		1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies.....				Sept. 8-15, present in Iatzittan, Klatten, and Soerakarta.
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 22-Sept. 13...	17	6	
Surabaya.....	May 11-Aug. 29...	11	5	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-Oct. 7.....	25	17	
Cairo.....	May 14-Aug. 26....	41	9	
France:				
Limoges.....	Sept. 1-30.....		21	
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Marseille.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....		97	
Nantes.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1		
Paris.....	May 25-Sept. 27....	25		
St. Etienne.....	Sept. 21-30.....	1		
Toulon.....	Aug. 18.....	1		
Germany.....				Total June 8-Oct. 4: Cases, 7,
Berlin.....	Aug. 24-30.....	1		
Kehl.....	June 1-July 31.....	2	1	
Strassburg.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Hull.....	Sept. 14-20.....	1		
Liverpool.....	May 25-Oct. 18.....	6	1	
Manchester.....	July 20-26.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....		9	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-Sept. 27....	70	66	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 13-20.....		1	
Karachi.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 24-Sept. 27....	27	11	
Moulmaine.....	Mar. 30-June 28....	5	5	
Do.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	50	20	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Aug. 2-15.....	3		
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 87; deaths, 29.
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Kanagawa ken.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Nagasaki ken.....	May 1-July 31.....	54	14	
Osaka ken.....	May 1-June 30.....	11	4	
Tokyo.....	June 18-July 31....	11	7	Aug. 18, epidemic.
Yokohama.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mauritius.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	1,019	106	
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-Aug. 16.....		5	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 21.....		28	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-Aug. 2.....		9	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-Sept. 13.....	71		
Hermosillo.....	June 7-Sept. 13.....	126	85	Among troops.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....			Present.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-Sept. 6.....	217	124	
Monterey.....	June 9-Aug. 31.....		7	
Pannco.....	Sept. 12.....	30		
Puerto Mexico.....	July 1-31.....		3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-Aug. 30.....	20	13	
Saltillo.....	Aug. 1-June 30.....		25	
Vera Cruz.....	June 16-Sept. 13....	10	2	
Tampico.....	Sept. 16.....	1		
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-Sept. 26....	38		
Peru.....				Sept. 30, epidemic in Ancon, Cal-lao, Chancay, Huaco, and Lima. Sept. 27, still present in Ancon and Huaco. In Lima Jan. 1-June 30, 235 cases were admitted to the lazaretto.
Philippine Islands.....				First quarter, 1913: Cases, 57; second quarter, cases, 63.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-Sept. 13....	65		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to Nov. 7, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	4	.....
Libau.....	June 2-July 20....	3	1	
Moscow.....	May 18-Sept. 27....	89	22	
Odessa.....	June 8-Aug. 23....	58	15	
Riga.....	June 22-28.....	6	.....
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-Sept. 27....	26	1	
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-June 20....	3	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-Aug. 23....	63	24	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jepson, from Hong-kong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-Sept. 27....	16	3	July 16, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitza, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 9....		11	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-Aug. 31....		6	
Barcelona.....	June 8-Oct. 11....		87	
Cadiz.....	May 1-Sept. 30....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-Sept. 30....		160	
Malaga.....	Aug. 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Valencia.....	June 1-Oct. 4....	5	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
3 Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-Sept. 20....	37	.....
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1	.....	From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-Sept. 20....	66	49	
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....		.....	Present.
Mersina.....	May 25-July 12....		3	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-Aug. 2....		67	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-Sept. 27....		70	
Saloniki.....	June 2-Sept. 23....	35	39	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7....	23	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Sept. 16-30.....		1	
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....	Aug. 19.....	2	.....	On s. s. Danube and placed in quarantine 5 miles distant.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

IOWA.

State Board of Health—Organization of—Secretary. (Chap. 207, Act. Apr. 17, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Repeal—State board of health—Officers—Membership—Board of appointment—Terms—Qualifications—Compensation—Vacancies—Meetings.*—That the law as it appears in section 2564 of the supplement to the code, 1907, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

That the governor, secretary of state and auditor of state are hereby made a board of appointment, two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of making appointments as hereinafter provided, and the secretary of the executive council shall be the secretary thereof. Said board of appointments shall appoint a secretary of the State board of health, who shall be a legally qualified physician and a graduate of a reputable school of medicine, of not less than ten years' experience, and who shall serve for a term of five years or until his successor is appointed, as are the members of the State board of health, and who shall be the executive officer and commissioner of public health, as hereinafter provided, and five members of the State board of health, of which not more than three shall belong to the same political party nor more than two be of the same school of medical party, nor more than two be of the same school of medical practice, which shall be constituted as follows:

That the State board of health shall consist of one well-qualified civil and sanitary engineer, who shall devote as much of his time to the service of the State as may be needed or required, and when so engaged, shall have all his necessary traveling and incidental expenses paid by the State, and shall have his salary fixed by the board of appointment, not to exceed \$8 per day nor \$2,500 per annum, and four physicians each of whom shall be a graduate of a reputable school of medicine, each to serve for a term of five years, unless sooner removed by said board of appointment for good cause, same to apply to the secretary, and until his successor is appointed: *Provided*, that the term of the office of the five members first appointed shall be for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, their terms to be designated by the board of appointment, and to be so arranged that the term of one such member shall expire on the 30th day of June of each year. Any vacancies that may occur shall be filled by appointment by the board of appointment and at the expiration of the term of each member, his successor shall be appointed for a full term of five years. No member of the State board of health shall be an officer or a member of the faculty of any medical school, and the board of appointment shall have the power to remove any member or the secretary of said board of health for good cause.

That the board of health shall meet semiannually in July and January of each year, and at such other times as it may be deemed necessary by the secretary, or on the written request of two or more members of the board of health, such meeting to be

held at the seat of government; suitable rooms, furniture, office supplies, postage, stationery, and printing therefor to be provided by the executive council in the same manner as for other departments of the State.

That at the meeting held in July, a president shall be elected from the board of health for one year, and the board of appointment shall in July, 1913, name and appoint a secretary, as herein provided, not a member of the board of health, who shall serve for a term of five years or until his successor is appointed, unless sooner removed by the board of appointment for good cause. Said secretary shall have charge of the office of the State board of health.

That when the board of health is not in session, the secretary shall be the executive officer thereof and commissioner of public health, and shall have full power and authority to execute and enforce all of the laws, rules and regulations of the board of health, pertaining to the health and life of the citizens of the State; to quarantine, to marriages, births and deaths, to sanitary investigations, and to all other matters subject to regulations and control by the board of health, the board of medical examiners, and all of the various other departments that are now or may hereafter be provided by law, or by the rules and regulations of such boards or commissions as are authorized to make and adopt rules with reference thereto.

That the compensation of the members of the State board of health, except the civil and sanitary engineer which is otherwise provided for in this section, not only as such members, but as members of the State board of medical examiners, and for any and all other services which they may render, either in their individual capacity, or in connection with any other boards or commissions, by virtue of their membership, either upon the board of health, board of medical (examiners), embalmers, nurses, or optometry examiners, shall be \$900 per annum, to be paid as are the salaries of other State officers, which shall be in lieu of all per diem and expenses, except transportation expenses.

That all other laws pertaining to compensation or expenses of the physician members of the State board of health and State board of medical examiners as such members, or in connection with any of the other departments, boards or commissions, connected with the office of the State board of health, and all laws in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby amended to conform to its provisions.

That the terms of the present members of the State board of health and the secretary thereof as such, and in connection with all other departments connected with the office of said State board of health, shall terminate upon the taking effect of this act.

SEC. 2. Appropriation—Expenses—Under supervision executive council.—That all appropriations or provisions hereafter to be made or which have been made for the State board of health for public health purposes, of whatever nature or character, shall be expended under the immediate supervision and direction of the executive council of the State, composed of the governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state, all of whom shall be members ex officio, to serve without compensation, of the State board of health, and no bill for contingent or miscellaneous expenses, or expenses of any kind, of said State board of health shall be allowed or paid unless it is properly itemized, verified and certified to, and audited by the executive council of the State.

SEC. 3. Acts in conflict repealed.—That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

State Board of Health—To Improve Sanitary Conditions When Complaint is Made.
(Chap. 208, act Apr. 19, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Petition—Complaint—Enforcement.—In any case where five or more citizens in any locality in this State present a petition to the State board of health, signed by such citizens, setting forth complaint regarding sanitary conditions in their locality, it is hereby made the duty of the State board of health to use all means at

its command to make special effort to improve the sanitation and health conditions and precautions in such localities of this State. If the local board of health should fail to carry out the directions of the State board of health, the State board of health may employ the necessary assistants to carry out the provisions of this act.

The sum of \$2,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the above act. (Chap. 332, act Apr. 19, 1913.)

KANSAS.

Appropriation—State Board of Health. (Act Mar. 17, 1913.)

(These appropriations are for fiscal years ending June 30, 1914 and 1915.)

	1914	1915
Secretary (provided he receives no other salary from the State).....	\$2,500	\$2,500
Assistant chief food and drug inspector.....	1,800	1,800
Two clerks and stenographers, at \$900 each.....	1,800	1,800
Sanitary fund for carrying out the provisions of chapter 382, Laws of 1907, and for investigation into stream pollution and industrial wastes.....	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses, including the expenses of the chief food and drug inspector to the annual conference of the Association of State and National Food and Drug Officials, as authorized in section 12, of chapter 266, Laws of 1907, and the expenses of a representative of the State board of health to the annual meeting of the State and Territorial boards of health and the conference of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service with the State health officers, as authorized by an act of Congress July 1, 1902, and for other trips outside the State upon the order of the governor.....	1,500	1,500
For the purpose of the free distribution of antitoxins, serums, and vaccines to the indigent poor of the State.....	1,500	1,500
For original research and investigation into and for the suppression of communicable and industrial and occupational diseases.....	4,500	4,500
For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 296, Laws of 1911, known as the vital statistics law; provided, that this appropriation shall not become available in the event of house bill No. 732 being enacted into law.....	2,500	2,500
Five food and drug inspectors, but in no wise shall the amount paid to any inspector exceed the scale provided in section 4, chapter 184, Laws of 1909.....	7,500	7,500
Traveling expenses of inspectors.....	5,000	5,000
Bacteriologist.....	1,200	1,200
Maintenance of laboratory of hygiene.....	500	500
Expenses of members of the board, postage, and incidentals.....	750	750
	33,050	33,050

Nuisances—Depositing of Dirt, Filth, Rubbish, Etc., Prohibited. (Act Mar. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw, place, deposit, or leave, or cause to be thrown, placed, deposited, or left, in any of the public streets, highways, alleys, parks, or thoroughfares of any city of the first class, any dirt, filth, sewerage, sweepings, dung, excrement, compost, papers, stable manure, boxes, ashes, lumber, coal, wood, kindling, grass, weeds, vegetables, slops, or litter of any kind, from and after the taking effect of this act, except as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 2. That the space in the rear of any business lot, house, or mercantile establishment, between the rear of the building and the alley line, if any such vacant space there be, shall at all times be kept clean and clear of all the matter set out in section 1 of this act, and the occupant or occupants of the ground floor of any such business house or mercantile establishment, as set forth hereinbefore, shall be, and is, and are hereby charged with the duty of keeping the said space clean.

SEC. 3. That the owner of the ground floor or the occupant thereof, if the same be not occupied by the owner of said ground floor or dwelling house, shall be charged with the duty of keeping the alley in the rear of such ground floor or dwelling house clean and free from the matter in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 4. That in the month of April in each year, the owners, or if not occupied by the owners, the occupant or occupants of any real property in cities of the first class

shall cause the said premises to be cleaned up of all of the matter set out in section 1 of this act and the same shall be removed out of the city, or burned, or buried.

SEC. 5. That the district court of the county in which such city is situated, or the city court or the county court in any such city, shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction to enforce this act.

SEC. 6. The adoption by any city of the first class of the provisions of this act, as an ordinance, or any ordinance passed by such city, relative to cleanliness, shall not, in any wise, limit the jurisdiction of the courts set forth herein.

SEC. 7. That within six months from the date of the taking effect of this act, every householder shall provide a receptacle, made either of iron, steel, stone, brick, or cement, in which to place and deposit the matter set forth in section 1 hereof and cause all such matter mentioned in section 1 hereof to be placed in said receptacle, and the contents thereof, when the same shall have been filled, shall be carried beyond the limits of the city, or burned, or buried.

SEC. 8. The word "person" in this act shall be construed and interpreted to mean the owners or occupants of property, agents, servants, officers, and managers of co-partnerships or corporations.

SEC. 9. That any person who violates this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the court may adjudge.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall prevent any person who may be improving his property from encumbering the streets, avenues, or alleys under a permit from the proper officers of the city, but in the event of such encumbering of the streets with building material or earth, necessary for the improvements being made, the contractor shall clean up said premises thoroughly within 10 days from the completion of the work.

Hotels, Restaurants, and Lodging Houses—License Required—Sanitary Regulation of. (Chap. 204, act Mar 13, 1913.)

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a hotel commission in the State of Kansas. The usual facilities for transacting its business shall be furnished the same as for other departments of the State government.

SEC. 2. The governor shall appoint the hotel commissioner, who shall furnish a bond of \$2,000, to be approved by the secretary of state. Said hotel commissioner shall receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum and traveling expenses. He shall keep accurate account of all of the expenses of the said hotel commission and shall file monthly itemized statements of such expense with the auditor of state, together with an account of all fees collected from applications for hotel, rooming house, apartment house, and restaurant licenses. He shall hold office at the pleasure of the governor and shall aid in the discharge of all of the duties which shall devolve upon the hotel commission. He is hereby authorized and required to make such blank forms, rules, and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act in accordance with its true intent, and is to assist in the enforcement of any orders promulgated by the State board of health of this State relating to hotels and restaurants.

(Secs. 3-8 define the terms "hotel," "rooming house," "apartment house," and "restaurant." Licenses are required for conducting business, and "said license may be canceled by the commissioner at any time when the law or regulations are not being complied with." The license fee is \$2, except that in "hotels that contain 20 sleeping rooms the license fee shall be \$3, and for every additional 10 rooms therein an additional fee of \$1 shall be charged.")

SEC. 9. In every hotel or restaurant the kitchen, dining room, cellar, office, ice boxes, refrigerators, and all places where foods are prepared, kept, or stored, shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. The toilets and outclosets shall at all times be

kept in a clean and sanitary condition in hotels, restaurants, rooming houses, or apartment houses.

SEC. 10. It is hereby made the duty of the hotel commissioner to inspect, or cause to be inspected, at least once annually, every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, and restaurant in the State, and for that purpose he shall have the right of entry and access thereto at any reasonable time. Whenever upon such inspection it shall be found that such business and property so inspected is not being conducted or is not equipped in the manner and condition required by the provisions of this act, it shall thereupon be the duty of the hotel commissioner to notify the owner, proprietor, or agent in charge of such business, or the owner or agent of the building so occupied, of such changes or alterations as may be necessary to effect a complete compliance with the provisions of this act. It shall therefore be the duty of such owner, proprietor, or agent in charge of such business to make such alterations or changes as may be necessary to put such building and premises in a condition that will fully comply with the requirements of this act: *Provided, however*, That 30 days' time after receipt of such notice shall be allowed for conforming to the requirements of sections 20, 21, 22, and 23 of this act, and 60 days' time for the conforming to the requirements of sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

SEC. 11. Every person, firm, or corporation who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of \$5 for each and every day he shall fail or refuse to so comply. If for 30 days after any final conviction, or any such violation, he or they still fail or refuse to comply with said sections mentioned in such notice, the building and premises involved may be closed for use as such hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant until all of the provisions of this act shall have been complied with, upon 5 days' notice thereof from the hotel commissioner.

SEC. 12. Every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, and restaurant in this State shall be properly plumbed, lighted, and ventilated, and shall be conducted in every department with strict regard to health, comfort, and safety of the guests: *Provided*, That such proper lighting shall be construed to apply to both daylight and illumination, and that such proper plumbing shall be construed to mean that all plumbing and drainage shall be constructed and plumbed according to approved sanitary principles, and that such proper ventilation shall be construed to mean at least one door and one window in each sleeping room, also a transom as wide as the door leading into the hallway. No room shall be used for a sleeping room which does not open to the outside of the building or courts, and all sleeping rooms shall have at least one window and one door with a transom. In each sleeping room there must be at least one window with opening so arranged as to provide easy access to the outside of building or courts.

SEC. 13. In all cities, towns, and villages where a system of waterworks and sewerage is maintained for public use every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, and restaurant therein operated shall, within six months after the passage of this act, be equipped with suitable water-closets for the accommodation of its guests, which water closet or closets shall be ventilated and connected by proper plumbing with such sewerage system, and have means of flushing such water closet or closets with the water of said system in such manner as to prevent sewer gas or effluvia from arising therefrom. All lavatories, bathtubs, sinks, drains, closets, and urinals in such hotels, rooming houses, apartment houses, or restaurants must be connected and equipped in a similar manner both as to methods and time.

SEC. 14. In all cities, towns, and villages not having a system of waterworks every hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant shall have properly constructed privies or overvaults to receive the night soil, the same to be kept clean and well ventilated at all times, and free from foul odors, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Separate apartments shall be furnished for sexes, each being properly designated.

SEC. 15. Each hotel or restaurant in this State shall be provided with a main public wash room, convenient and of easy access to guests.

(Secs. 16-20 relate to standpipes, fire escapes, construction of buildings, and fire extinguishers.)

SEC. 21. All hotels and restaurants in this State shall hereafter, in the main public washroom, in view and reach of guests, during the regular meal hours, and where no regular meal hours are maintained, then between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 9 a. m., and 11.30 a. m. and 2 p. m., and 6 p. m. and 8 p. m., and in each bedroom furnish each guest with clean individual towels so that no two or more guests will be required to use the same towel unless it has been first washed. Such individual towels shall be not less than 10 inches wide and 15 inches long, after being washed.

SEC. 22. All hotels and rooming houses hereafter shall provide each bed, bunk, cot or other sleeping place for the use of guests, with pillow slips and under and top sheets. Each sheet shall be made 99 inches long and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs; provided, that a sheet shall not be used which measures less than 90 inches after being laundered. Said sheets and pillow slips shall be made of white cotton or linen, and all such sheets and pillow slips, after being used by one guest, must be washed and ironed before they are used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest.

SEC. 23. All beddings, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, and comforts used in any hotel or rooming house in this State, must be thoroughly aired, disinfected and kept clean: *Provided*, That no bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets, or comforts, shall be used which is worn out, or is unfit for further use: *Provided, further* That after six months from the passage of this act no mattress on any bed in a hotel or rooming house shall be used which is made of moss, seagrass, excelsior, husks, or shoddy. Any room in any hotel, rooming house, or restaurant, infested with vermin or bedbugs, shall be fumigated, disinfected, and renovated until such vermin or bedbugs are exterminated. All carpets and equipment used in offices and sleeping rooms, including walls and ceilings, must be well plastered and be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

SEC. 24. The hotel commissioner is hereby empowered to appoint and employ such office help and traveling inspectors as are necessary to carry out the terms of this act. Such inspectors shall be under the control and direction of the hotel commissioner, and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the hotel commissioner, not to exceed \$1,200 per annum, payable monthly, together with all necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 25. All notices to be served by the hotel commissioner, provided for in this act, shall be in writing and shall be either delivered personally, or by registered letter, to the owner, agent, lessee, or manager of such building and premises, or the owner, agent, lessee, or manager of such hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant. Any person, firm, or corporation operating a hotel, rooming house, apartment house, or restaurant in this State, or leasing a building used for such business, without having first complied with the provisions of this act and having a license granted by the commissioner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of \$5 for each and every day of such noncompliance with this act, together with the costs of suit.

SEC. 26. The county attorney of each county in this State is hereby authorized and required upon complaint on oath of the hotel commissioner or other person, to prosecute to termination before any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State of Kansas, a proper action or proceeding against any person or persons, violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 27. All fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be appropriated for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, for the purpose of paying

the salary and actual traveling expenses of the hotel commissioner provided for under this act.

Barbers and Barber Shops—License Required—Examinations. (Chap. 292, Act Mar. 17, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of a barber in this State unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration, as provided in this act: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect any person who is now actually engaged in such occupation, except as herein-after provided.

SEC. 2. A board of examiners, to consist of three members who are now and have been citizens of this State for at least three years next preceding the date of their appointment, is hereby created to carry out the purposes and to enforce the provisions of this act. Such board shall be appointed by the governor: *Provided*, That all barbers shall have had at least five years' practical experience as a barber prior to his appointment. Each member, before being so appointed, shall appear before the State board of health, whose duty it shall be to determine whether or not such proposed member possesses sufficient knowledge of contagious and infectious diseases to enable such member to pass judiciously upon the qualifications of others in the occupation of barber. If such board of health shall reject such proposed appointee, then the governor shall select another in his stead as before. If the appointment be approved by the board, said board shall issue a certificate to that effect, and all appointments made under the provisions of this act shall date from the approval thereof as aforesaid by said board. Each member of said board shall serve for a term of three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, except in the case of the first board, whose members shall serve one, two, and three years, respectively, as specified in their appointment. Said board shall, with the approval of the State board of health, prescribe such sanitary rules as it may deem necessary to prevent spreading of infectious or contagious diseases. A copy of such rules shall be furnished each person to whom a certificate of registration is granted. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, give a bond in the sum of \$2,000, with a surety or sureties, to be approved by the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall take the oath provided by law for public officers. Vacancies upon said board, caused by death, resignation, or other cause, shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as provided herein for regular appointments.

(Secs. 3-5 provide for the organization of the board, compensation to the members at \$5 per day, with actual traveling expenses, and quarterly reports to the governor.)

SEC. 6. Such board shall hold public examinations at least four times in each year at such times and places as it may deem advisable, notice of such meetings to be given by publication thereof in at least 2 newspapers published in this State at least 10 days prior to such meetings.

SEC. 7. Every person now engaged in the occupation of barber in this State shall, within 90 days after approval of this act, file with the secretary of said board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence, and the length of time and the place where he has practiced such occupation, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board \$1; thereupon a certificate of registration entitling him to pursue such avocation during the calendar year ending December 31, and each such barber, 30 days prior to the expiration of their respective certificate, shall make application for the renewal of the same, stating the number of expiring certificate, and shall in each case pay to the treasurer of said board the sum of \$1 therefor. For any and every license or certificate given or issued by the board a fee of \$1 shall be paid by the person receiving the same.

SEC. 8. Any person not following the occupation of a barber at the time of the taking effect of this act, desiring to pursue such occupation in this State shall make application to said board therefor, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board an examination fee of \$5, and shall present himself at the then next regular meeting of the board for the examination; whereon said board shall proceed to examine such person and, being satisfied that he is above the age of 19 years, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases, has either studied the trade for one year as an apprentice under a qualified and practicing barber, or studied the trade for at least one year in a recognized barber school or college under instructions of a qualified barber, or practiced the trade in another State for at least one year, and is possessed of the requisite skill in such trade to properly perform all of the duties thereof, including his ability in shaving, hair cutting, preparation of tools, and all duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin, to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof, shall enter his name in the register hereinafter provided for, and shall issue to him a certificate of registration, authorizing him to practice said trade in this State: *Provided*, That whenever it appears that applicant has acquired his knowledge of said trade in a barber school or college the board shall be judges of whether said barber school or college is properly appointed and conducted to give sufficient training in such trade. All persons making such application for examination under the provisions of this act shall be allowed to practice the occupation of barbering until the meeting for the next regular examination by the said board, and no longer, and the secretary shall give him a permit to do so: *Provided, however*, That such time may be extended by the board for good cause shown.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in such trade under license issued by the board under a barber authorized to practice, nor from attending as a student in any school or college teaching such trade.

SEC. 10. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card or certificate, in such form as it shall adopt, bearing the seal of the board and the signature of its president and secretary, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this State, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card or insignia to post the same in a conspicuous place in front of his working chair where it may be readily seen by all persons whom he may serve. Said board shall keep a register, in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom certificates are issued and to whom permits for serving apprenticeship or as students under the provisions of this act, and said register shall at all times be open to public inspection. Said board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this act for habitual drunkenness, gross incompetency, failure or refusal to properly provide or guard against infectious or contagious disease, or the spreading thereof, in the practice of the occupation aforesaid, violation of the rules of the board, or for any extortion or overcharge practiced: *Provided*, That before any certificate or permit shall be revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall, at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing on said charge by said board, and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person, firm, or corporation whose certificate or permit has been revoked may, after the expiration of 90 days, apply to have the same reissued, upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased.

SEC. 11. Any person practicing the occupation of barber without having obtained a certificate of registration as provided in this act, or knowingly employing a person to serve as barber, who has not such certificate, or failing to keep the certificate, card, or permit mentioned in this act properly displayed, or failing to comply with such

sanitary rules as the board, in conjunction with the State board of health prescribes, or for the violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof they shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

MONTANA.

Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

TUBERCULOSIS.

REGULATION 1. *Care of tuberculosis in hospitals.*—All hospitals accepting for treatment or care any person suffering from tuberculosis shall provide separate quarters, rooms, or wards for such cases, and such quarters, rooms, or wards shall not be used for the treatment or care of any persons not afflicted with tuberculosis.

REG. 2. Where tuberculosis patients are committed to any county hospital or county poor farm provisions for their care must be provided as required for hospitals, as in regulation 1.

REG. 3. All sputum must be received in a sputum cup that can be burned, or in napkins. All cups must be removed at least three times in 24 hours and as much oftener as may be necessary. Immediately after changing the sputum cup, or napkins, they must be burned.

REG. 4. All surgical dressings removed from a tuberculous lesion must be immediately burned.

REG. 5. In hospitals or other institutions of a public character where persons suffering from tuberculosis are received for care or treatment separate bedding, towels, dishes, and nappery must be provided for such persons, and all such bedding, towels, etc., must at all times be kept entirely separate from those provided for other patients.

REG. 6. When any dwelling is vacated after having been occupied by any persons known to have been suffering from tuberculosis, such dwelling shall be thoroughly disinfected in the manner prescribed by the State board of health for all other communicable diseases, except that the time the house shall remain closed for the action of formaldehyde gas shall be eight hours instead of four.

REG. 7. When any room or compartment in any hotel, lodging house or compartment house has been occupied by any person known to have been suffering from tuberculosis, such room or compartment, upon being vacated, shall be thoroughly disinfected in manner prescribed in regulation 6.

WHOOPING COUGH.

REG. 1. When a case of whooping cough is reported to the local or county health officer, he must placard the house in which such case occurs with a card bearing the words "Whooping cough here," in letters not less than 6 inches high, and he must notify occupants of such house that no person suffering from whooping cough shall be allowed to attend school, church, or other public gathering, nor shall such a person be allowed to enter a railway car or other public conveyance until such time as the local, county, or State health officer shall determine that the case is no longer capable of transmitting the disease.

REG. 2. No milk can be sold from a dairy on whose premises a case of whooping cough exists unless such case is isolated in a manner meeting with the approval of the local, county, or State health officer.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

REG. 1. Patients suffering from poliomyelitis must be isolated as thoroughly as possible, and room in which patient is confined must be thoroughly screened against flies.

REG. 2. The house in which a patient suffering from poliomyelitis is confined must be placarded by the health officer, thus, "Poliomyelitis here," in letters not less than 6 inches high.

EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

REG. 1. Houses in which a case of cerebrospinal meningitis occurs must be placarded by the local or county health officer, thus, "Cerebrospinal meningitis here," in letters not less than 6 inches high.

REG. 2. Cases of cerebrospinal meningitis must be isolated as thoroughly as possible.

REG. 3. On recovery or death of such cases, rooms in which cases were confined must be disinfected in the manner prescribed by the State board of health.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

REGULATION 1. The use of the common or public drinking cup is hereby prohibited in all hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and other public places.

REG. 2. The common roller towel is hereby abolished in all hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and other public places.

Public Conveyances and Stations—Communicable Diseases in—Sanitary Regulations for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

The following rules and regulations of the Northwestern Sanitation Association were also adopted by the Montana State Board of Health:

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

REGULATION 1. No person having reason to believe that he or she is suffering from cholera, diphtheria (or membranous croup), plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, chicken pox, or measles shall enter, nor shall any person permit any one under his or her care so infected to enter, any public conveyance or common carrier.

REG. 2. All conductors of railroad trains and street cars and captains of boats, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated in regulation 1, shall immediately notify the nearest health officer or company physician (when the health officer is not available) located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and such health officer or company physician must meet such railroad train at the station or such street car or boat at the nearest possible point and make a thorough examination of such person and determine whether or not such disease exists.

REG. 3. When the health officer or physician notified as provided in regulation 2 shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other quarantinable disease, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When, in the judgment of the health officer or physician, the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.

SPITTING AND CUSPIDORS.

REG. 4. No person shall spit on the floor, furnishings, or equipment of any public conveyance, eating room, depot, platform, waiting room, deck, or wharf. Each common carrier is hereby required to post or display in each day coach, smoking car, or boat a notice in form or substance as follows:

For cars: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor, furnishings, or vestibules of this car are prohibited by law."

For waiting rooms, eating rooms, toilets: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor or furnishings of this room are prohibited by law."

For boats: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the deck, floors, or furnishings, or in toilet rooms of this boat are prohibited by law."

REG. 5. Each sleeping car shall be furnished with one spittoon for each section or compartment. Each smoking compartment in day coaches, chair, parlor, and sleeping cars shall be furnished with at least two spittoons. Each smoking car shall be provided with at least 12 spittoons. Each combination smoking car shall be provided with at least six spittoons. Each boat carrying passengers shall provide one spittoon or more for each stateroom and general smoking saloon.

DRINKING WATER AND ICE.

REG. 6. The drinking water and ice supply used in stations and on public conveyances shall contain no ingredients deleterious to health. In the construction of new equipment all receptacles for drinking water should be so constructed that they can not be opened readily by anyone except those having charge of them. Nothing but ice and water shall be placed in the receptacles used for the storage of drinking water. The receptacle for drinking water shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times and shall be drained and flushed at car-cleaning terminals. When a water-borne disease has developed in epidemic form in a municipality, water from such place for car tanks shall not be used without the approval of the State board of health.

COMMON DRINKING CUPS.

REG. 7. The use of the common or public drinking cup is prohibited on all public conveyances and in waiting rooms.

CLEANING.

REG. 8. All public conveyances, including toilet rooms therein, shall be kept in a reasonably clean condition at all times. Dry sweeping and dusting of occupied conveyances is strictly prohibited.

REG. 9. At cleaning terminals all passenger equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and aired and after such cleaning the hoppers, urinals, and toilet floors shall be mopped with a 1 or 2 per cent solution of official formaldehyde.

REG. 10. Upon arrival at cleaning terminals, sleeping cars shall be cleaned as follows: The windows, doors, and ventilators shall be opened; the upper berths let down; the seat bottoms and backs lifted out; the mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc., loosely arranged for airing. If the weather permits, the removable articles mentioned above shall be taken out of the car, dusted and aired in the open, and exposed to the sunlight for a time. The rest of the cleaning of the car shall be carried out as directed for day coaches under regulation 9.

FUMIGATION OF SLEEPING CARS.

REG. 11. Sleeping cars shall be fumigated at least once every two months, and after the car is known to have carried any infectious disease. Fumigation shall be carried out before the carpets have been removed or the cleaning of the car begun, and record

shall be posted in the car showing where and when the fumigation was done. Preparation for fumigation shall be as follows: Close all outside doors, windows, deck sash, and ventilators. Arrange one window or more on each side of the car so that it can be opened from the outside to avoid the necessity of entering the car while the formaldehyde fumes are strong. Open all interior doors. Pull the seats forward and loosen the pillows in the pillow boxes. Open the upper berths and lay the headboards across the seats so that one corner will rest upon the seat arm. Lay the lower mattresses on the headboards with the middle arched upward, the ends being pushed together. Raise the curtain poles and hang the curtains near the end by a single hook. Throw the blankets over the curtain poles, making as few folds or thicknesses of the blanket as possible. Arch the upper mattresses in the upper berths.

Fumigation shall be carried out along the lines approved by the State board of health. After the car has been fumigated it shall remain closed for a period of at least three hours, after which time the doors and windows shall be opened as soon as possible. On rainy or damp days the car need not be kept closed after fumigation for a longer period than one hour.

FOOD BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.

REG. 12. In all public conveyances the food boxes, refrigerators, lockers, drawers, and cupboards shall be kept thoroughly sweet and clean at all times.

COMMON ROLLER TOWELS.

REG. 13. The common roller towel shall be abolished on all common carriers and in waiting rooms.

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, ETC.

REG. 14. All toilet rooms, water-closets, urinals, and toilet appliances in stations shall be cleaned daily, and when vaults or surface receptacles are used in connection with closets at stations such vaults or surface receptacles shall receive at least a weekly treatment with fresh lime or some other agent approved by a board of health. All outside closets shall be locked and the key kept by the agents, who shall deliver it to the patrons on request. There shall be a notice "Key at the office" posted on the closet door.

Camps—Sanitary Regulations for. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 3, 1913.)

REG. 15. Hereafter contractors and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps, for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of construction of any road, railroad, or irrigation canal, or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camp of whatsoever nature, shall report to the State health official concerning the location of such camp or camps, and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State health official so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State health official.

REG. 16. Camps should be established upon dry, well-drained ground.

REG. 17. Any natural sink holes or collections or pools of water should be artificially drained and filled when the camp is first established.

REG. 18. The general scheme of the relation of the structure of the camps should be as follows: Stable and kitchen should be at the opposite ends of the camp and separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and with the necessity for convenient access to the stables.

REG. 19. Eating houses should be next to the kitchen, and beyond the eating houses should come the bunk houses, and between the bunk houses and the stables the toilets for the men in the camp.

REG. 20. The use of the toilets provided for the men should be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employees polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

REG. 21. A small temporary incinerator should be constructed near the stables. Incinerators capable of doing effective work can be constructed for not over \$25 sufficient to care for all the refuse of a camp of 150 men and stables of 10 to 12 horses.

REG. 22. There must be in camps of 100 men or over one employee whose particular duty should be acting as scavenger and garbage collector.

REG. 23. All manure should be gathered and burned each day, and for the convenience of the collector should be thrown into a tightly covered box.

REG. 24. All fecal matter should be treated in the same way or else treated in some other approved manner. Collection and incineration is the safest in the long run and the easiest method by making use of the removable pan, which can be freshly limed.

REG. 25. The kitchen and eating house in particular should be effectively screened. It is also desirable to have this done for the bunk houses.

REG. 26. All garbage should be collected in tight cans and incinerated daily along with the manure and other rubbish.

REG. 27. Noninflammable refuse, such as tin cans, should be collected daily and placed in a deep earth pit and covered with a light covering of earth each day, or covered with oil and burned over.

REG. 28. All urinals should consist of open trenches lined with quicklime, and fresh quicklime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day per 100 men.

REG. 29. All food supplies should be carefully screened.

REG. 30. Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, should be regularly insisted upon.

REG. 31. The supply of water for the camp should be carefully decided upon, and wherever possible, if the camp is to remain several weeks, it is well to run it in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

REG. 32. All sick from whatever cause should be isolated from the remainder of the crew immediately.

REG. 33. All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling of the food, particularly cooks and helpers, should be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from typhoid fever within recent years.

Communicable Diseases—Dissemination by Insects—State Board of Entomology Created. (Chap. 120, Act Mar. 18, 1913.)

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the Montana State Board of Entomology, which shall be composed of the State entomologist, the secretary of the State board of health, and the State veterinarian.

SEC. 2. The secretary of the State board of health shall be chairman of said board and the State entomologist shall be secretary.

SEC. 3. None of the members of said board shall receive any compensation other than that already allowed by law except that the actual expenses of members while engaged in the duties incident to the work of said board shall be paid out of the appropriation made to carry on the work of said board.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said board to investigate and study the dissemination by insects of diseases among persons and animals, said investigation having for its purpose the eradication and prevention of such diseases.

SEC. 5. Said board shall take steps to eradicate and prevent the spread of Rocky Mountain tick fever, infantile paralysis, and all other infectious or communicable diseases that may be transmitted or carried by insects.

SEC. 6. Said board shall have authority to make and prescribe rules and regulations, including the right of quarantine over persons and animals in any district of infection, and shall have the right to designate and prescribe the treatment for domestic animals to prevent the spread of such diseases; but said board shall not have the right to prescribe or regulate the treatment given to any person suffering from any infectious or communicable disease.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations of the State board of entomology shall be subject to approval by the State board of health.

SEC. 8. The board shall publish, in printed form, all rules and regulations which shall be adopted by said board for the eradication and control of diseases of any kind, and such rules and regulations shall be circulated among the residents of every district affected thereby.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall violate any of the rules or regulations of the State board of entomology shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not in excess of \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for any period not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 10. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry on the work of the State board of entomology for the year 1913, and the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry on the work of said board for the year 1914. Said money to be expended under the direction and approval of the State board of examiners.

SEC. 11. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

TENNESSEE.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Chap. 30, Act Apr. 2, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That the State board of health shall have charge of the registration of births and deaths; shall prepare the necessary instructions, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records, and shall insure the faithful registration of the same in each primary registration district as constituted in section 3 of this act, and in the central bureau of vital statistics at the capital of the State. The said board shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the State, and shall from time to time promulgate any additional forms and amendments that may be necessary for this purpose.

SEC. 2. That the central bureau of vital statistics shall be under the general charge and supervision of the secretary of the State board of health, and under immediate direction of an assistant who shall be known as the assistant secretary of the State board of health and registrar of vital statistics, and who shall be a graduated medical practitioner of not less than three years' practice in his profession, and a competent vital statistician and shall perform the duties herein prescribed, and in addition thereto those duties now performed by the assistant secretary of the State board of health, as now constituted. The assistant secretary and registrar of vital statistics shall be appointed by the State board of health. He shall hold office for a period of five years from the date of his appointment. Should a vacancy occur, the position shall be filled for the unexpired term, as in the manner previously prescribed.

Said assistant secretary and registrar of vital statistics shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of \$3,000 per annum, payable monthly from the date of his appointment on warrant of the comptroller, as other salaries are paid. The State board of health shall provide for such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, who shall serve at the pleasure of the board, and said board shall fix the salary of persons thus employed within the amount appropriated therefor by the general assembly.

Suitable apartments shall be provided by the State board of health for the bureau of vital statistics, which shall be properly equipped for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records made and returned under this act. The sum of \$8,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated annually out of any moneys in the treasury of the State for the purpose of paying said salaries and other expenditures made in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of this act the State shall be divided into registration districts as follows: Each city, incorporated town, and civil district shall constitute a primary registration district: *Provided*, That the State registrar may combine two or more primary districts into one primary registration district.

SEC. 4. That within 90 days after the taking effect of this act, or as soon thereafter as possible the State registrar shall appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district in the State. The term of office of the local registrar shall be for four years, beginning with the first day of January of the year in which this act shall take effect, and until their successors are appointed and qualified: *Provided further*, That in cities where health officers or other officials are conducting effective registration of births and deaths under local ordinances at the time this act goes into effect, such officials may be appointed as registrars in and for such cities, and they shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the State registrar, and to all the provisions of this act. Any local registrar appointed by said board who fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his office as provided in this act, or who fails to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths, as required hereby, shall be removed from office by the State registrar, and his successor appointed, and he shall be subject to all other penalties imposed under other sections of this act.

Each local registrar appointed under the provisions of this act, shall, immediately upon accepting the appointment, appoint a deputy, who shall perform the duties of local registrar during his absence, illness or disability, said deputy shall in writing accept such appointment, and shall be subject to all rules and regulations and penalties governing local registrars. And when it may appear necessary for the convenience of the people in any rural district, the local registrar is hereby authorized with the approval of the State registrar, to appoint one or more suitable persons to act as sub-registrars, who shall be authorized to receive certificates, and to issue burial or removal permits in and for such portions of the district as may be designated; and each sub-registrar shall note over his signature the date on which each certificate was filed, and shall forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district within ten days, and in all cases before the third day of the following month: *Provided further*, That all subregistrars shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State registrar, and they shall be liable to the same penalties for neglect of duties as the local registrar.

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 or be temporarily held pending further disposition more than 72 hours after death, until a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition thereof shall have been properly issued by the registrar of the district in which the death occurred, and no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided for: *And provided further*, That when a dead body is brought into a registration district in this State for burial or other disposition then the transit and removal permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where death occurred shall be accepted by the local registrar of said district as a basis upon which he shall issue a local burial permit in the same way as if the death occurred in his district, he shall plainly enter upon the face of the permit the fact that it was a body shipped in for interment, and give the actual place of death: *And pro-*

vided further, That a burial permit shall not be required from the local registrar of the district in which interment is made, when a body is removed for purposes of burial or other disposition from one district to another in this State.

Sec. 6. That stillborn children or those dead at birth shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both birth and death shall be filed with the local registrar, in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of child the word "Stillbirth," the medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "Stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterine gestation in months, if known; and burial or removal permits in the usual form shall be required; midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children, but such cases, and stillbirths occurring without attendance of either physician or midwife shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance as provided for in section 8 of this act: *And provided further*, That a certificate of birth and death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of utero-gestation.

Sec. 7. That the certificate of death shall be of the United States standard form as approved by the Bureau of the Census and shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of death, including State, county, civil district, incorporated town or city, if in a city, the ward, street and house number, if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number. If in an industrial camp, the name of the camp to be given.

(2) Full name of decedent. If an unnamed child, the surname preceded "unnamed."

(3) Sex.

(4) Color or race, as white, black (negro or negro descent), Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other.

(5) Conjugal condition, as single, married, widowed, or divorced.

(6) Date of birth, including year, month, and day.

(7) Age, in years, months, and days; if less than one day, the hours or minutes.

(8) Occupation. The occupation to be reported of any person who had any remunerative employment, women as well as men, stating (a) trade, profession, or particular kind of work; (b) general nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer).

(9) Birthplace, State or foreign country.

(10) Name of father.

(11) Birthplace of father, State or foreign country.

(12) Maiden name of mother.

(13) Birthplace of mother, State or foreign country.

(14) Signature and address of informant.

(15) Official signature of the registrar, with the date when certificate was filed, and registered number.

(16) Date of death, year, month, and day.

(17) Statement of medical attendance of decedent, fact and time of death, time last seen alive, and the cause of death, with contributory cause (secondary) or complications, if any, and duration of each, and if attributed to dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment; signature and address of physician or official making the medical certificate.

(18) Length of residence (for hospitals, institutions, transients or recent residents), at place of death and in the State.

(19) Place of burial or removal; date of burial.

(20) Signature and address of undertaker or person acting as such.

The personal and statistical particulars (item 1 to 13) shall be authenticated by the signature of the informant, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts. The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be signed by

the undertaker or person acting as such. The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall further state the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in the death, giving first the name of the disease causing death (the primary cause), and the contributory (secondary cause), if any, and the duration of each.

Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, indicating only symptoms of disease, or conditions resulting from the disease, which will not be held sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms as defined by the State registrar shall be returned to the physician for correction and more definite statement.

Causes of death, which may be the result of disease or violence, shall be carefully defined; and, if from violence, the means of injury shall be stated, and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. And in deaths in hospitals, institutions, or of nonresidents, the physician shall furnish the information required under this head (item 18), and may state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted.

SEC. 8. That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker to notify the local registrar of such death, and when so notified the registrar shall inform the local health officer, and refer the case to him for immediate investigation and certification, prior to issuing the permit: *Provided*, That when the local health officer is not a qualified physician, or when there is no such official, and in such cases only, the registrar is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other person having adequate knowledge of the facts: *And provided further*, That if the death was caused by unlawful or suspicious means, the registrar shall then refer the case to the coroner for his investigation and certification. And any coroner whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or if from external causes, (1) the means of death, and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal; and shall in either case furnish such information as may be required by the State registrar in order to properly classify the death.

SEC. 9. That the undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the local registrar of the district in which death occurred, and for securing a burial or removal permit, prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician, if any, or to the health officer or coroner, as directed by the local registrar for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the records, as specified in sections 7 and 8. And he shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial over his signature, and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the local registrar in order to obtain a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition of the body. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton or person in charge of the place of burial before interring or otherwise disposing of the body; or shall attach the transit permit containing the corpse when shipped by any transportation company; said permit to accompany the corpse to its destination, where, if within the State of Tennessee, it shall be delivered to the sexton or to other person in charge of the place of burial.

SEC. 10. That if the interment or other disposition of the body is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar and over his signature that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or otherwise

dispose of the deceased, stating the name, age, sex, cause of death, and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the State registrar.

SEC. 11. That no sexton or person in charge of any premises in which interments are made shall enter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial removal or transit permit, as herein provided. And each sexton, or person in charge of any burial ground shall indorse upon the permit the date of interment, over his signature, and shall return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within 10 days from the date of interment, or within the time fixed by the local board of health. He shall also keep a record of all interments made in the premises under his charge, stating the name of the deceased person, place of death, date of burial, and name and address of the undertaker; which record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 12. Undertakers or persons acting as such when burying a body in a cemetery or burial ground having no sexton or person in charge shall sign the burial or removal permit as sexton, giving the date of burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words, "No sexton in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within 10 days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located. Every person, firm, or corporation selling caskets, shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's post-office address, name of deceased, date and place of death of deceased. This record to be open to inspection of the State registrar at all times. On the first day of each month the person, firm, or corporation selling caskets shall report to the State registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose: *Provided, however,* No person, firm, or corporation selling caskets only to dealers or undertakers shall be required to keep such record, nor shall such reports be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of a dead body. Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the State registrar, calling the attention of the purchaser to the requirements of the law, and the rules and regulations of the State board of health concerning the burial or other disposition of the dead body.

SEC. 13. That all births that occur in the State shall be immediately registered in the districts in which they occur, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 14. That it shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred, within 10 days after the date of birth. And if there be no attending physician or midwife, then it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, or the person in charge of a public or private institution in which the birth occurred, to notify the local registrar, within 10 days after the birth, of the fact that a birth has occurred. It shall then be the duty of the local registrar to secure the necessary information and signature to make a proper certificate of birth.

SEC. 15. That the certificate of birth shall contain the following items:

(1) Place of birth, including State, county, civil district, incorporated town, or city. If in a city, the ward, street, and house number; if in a hospital or other institution, the name of the same to be given instead of the street and house number.

(2) Full name of child. If the child dies without a name, before the certificate is filed, enter the words "died unnamed." If the living child has not yet been named at the date of filing certificate of birth, the space for "full name of child" is to be left blank, to be filled out subsequently by a supplemental report as hereinafter provided.

(3) Sex of child.

(4) Whether a twin, triplet, or other plural birth. A separate certificate shall be required for each child in case of plural birth, giving number of child in order of birth.

(5) Whether legitimate or illegitimate.

(6) Full name of father except for illegitimate children.

- (7) Residence of father.
- (8) Color or race of father.
- (9) Birthplace of father; State or foreign country.
- (10) Age of father at last birthday, in years.
- (11) Occupation of father.
- (12) Maiden name of mother.
- (13) Residence of mother.
- (14) Color or race of mother.
- (15) Birthplace of mother; State or foreign country.
- (16) Age of mother at last birthday, in years.
- (17) Occupation of mother.
- (18) Number of child of this mother, and number of children of this mother now living.
- (19) Born at full term.
- (20) The certificate of attending physician or midwife as to attendance at birth, including statement of year, month, day, and hour of birth, and whether the child was alive or dead at birth. This certificate shall be signed by the attending physician or midwife, with the date of signature and address. If there is no physician or midwife in attendance, then the father or mother of the child, householder or owner of the premises, or manager or superintendent of the public or private institution, or other competent person, whose duty it shall be to notify the local registrar of such birth, as required by section 13 of this act.
- (21) Exact date of filing in office of local registrar, attested by his official signature, and registered number of birth as hereinafter provided.

All certificates, either of births or deaths, shall be written legibly in unfading ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for herein or satisfactorily account for their omission.

SEC. 16. That when a certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

SEC. 17. That all superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals almshouses, lying-in, or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, are hereby required to make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions at the date of approval of this act that are required in the forms of certificates provided for by this act, as directed by the State registrar; and thereafter such record shall be, by them, made for all future inmates at the time of their admission. And in case of persons admitted or committed for medical treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be secured in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

SEC. 18. That the State registrar shall prepare, print, and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to secure the uniform observance of its provisions and maintenance of a perfect system of registration. And no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be furnished as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory. And all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of

the facts are hereby required to furnish such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death upon demand of the State registrar in person, by mail, or through the local registrar. He shall further arrange, bind, and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births and deaths registered, the cards to show the name of child or deceased, place and date of birth or death, number of certificate, and the volume in which it is contained. He shall inform all registrars what diseases are to be considered as infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health as decided by the State board of health, in order that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent the spreading of dangerous diseases.

SEC. 19. That it shall be the duty of the local registrars to supply blank forms of certificates to such persons as require them. Each local registrar shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record to see that it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this act and the instructions of the State registrar, and if any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory it shall be his duty to call attention to the defects in the return and to withhold issuing the burial or removal permit until they are corrected. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete he shall then issue a burial or removal permit to the undertaker, provided that in case the death occurred from some disease that is held by the State board of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be granted by the registrar except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State board of health. If a certificate of birth is incomplete he shall immediately notify the informant and require him to supply missing items if they can be obtained. He shall then number consecutively the certificates of birth and death in two separate series, beginning with the number 1 for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the State registrar, to be permanently preserved in his office as the local board, in such manner as directed by the State registrar. And he shall, on the 10th day of each month, transmit to the State registrar all original certificates registered by him during the preceding month. And if no births or deaths occur in any month he shall on the 10th day of the following month report that fact to the State registrar on a card provided for this purpose.

SEC. 20. That each local registrar shall be paid the sum of 25 cents for each birth certificate and each death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the State registrar, as required by this act. And in case no birth or death were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of 25 cents for each report to that effect, but only if promptly made in accordance with this act. All amounts payable to a registrar under the provision of this section shall be paid by the county trustee upon warrants issued by the judge or chairman of the county court of the county in which his registration district is located, said warrants to be issued upon the certificate of the State registrar, and the State registrar shall annually certify to the judge or chairman of the county court of the several counties in this State the number of births and deaths properly registered and the amount due each local registrar at the rate fixed herein.

SEC. 21. That the State registrar shall, upon request, furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under the provisions of this act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant. And any such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the State registrar to be a true copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts therein stated. For any search of

the files and records when no certified copy is made, the State registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. And the State registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions and turn the same over to the State treasurer.

SEC. 22. That any physician who was in medical attendance upon any deceased person at the time of death who shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver to the undertaker, sexton, or other person in charge of interment, removal, or other disposition of the body, upon request, the medical certificate of the cause of death, hereinbefore provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50. And if any physician shall knowingly make a false certification of the cause of death in any case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$50: *And provided further*, That any physician or midwife in attendance upon a case of confinement, or any other person charged with the responsibility for reporting births in the order named in section 13 of this act who shall neglect or refuse to file a proper certificate of birth with the local registrar within the time required by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50. And any undertaker, sexton, or other person acting as undertaker, who shall inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body of any deceased person without having received a burial or removal permit, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

And any registrar, deputy registrar, or subregistrar who shall neglect or fail to enforce the provisions of this act in his district, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this act or by the instructions and directions of the State registrar, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50: *And provided further*, That any person who shall willfully alter any certificate of birth or death, or the copy of any certificate of birth or death on file in the office of the local or State registrar shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or to be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 60 days, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *And provided further*, That any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act, or shall furnish false information to a physician, undertaker, midwife, or informant for the purpose of making incorrect certification of births or deaths shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

And any transportation company or common carrier transporting or carrying, or accepting through its agents or employees for transportation or carriage, the body of any deceased person without an accompanying permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$50: *Provided*, That in case the death occurred outside of the State and the body is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit issued in accordance with the law or board of health regulations in force when the death occurred, such burial, removal, or transit permit may be held to authorize the transportation or carriage of the body into or through the State.

SEC. 23. That each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this act in his registration district, under the supervision and direction of the State registrar. And he shall make an immediate report to the State registrar of any violation of this law coming to his notice, by observation or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this act in every part of

the State, and with supervisory power over local registrars, to the end that all its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. He shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by an accredited representative, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigation. When he shall deem it necessary he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this act to the prosecuting attorney of the county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to him by the State registrar, the prosecuting attorney shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of law. And upon request of the State registrar, the attorney general shall likewise assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 24. That chapter 341 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1909, entitled, "An act to provide for the animal [annual] collection and registration of births and deaths in the State of Tennessee; to fix the compensation for such collection and registration; and to provide fine and penalty for the violation of this act," together with all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed. And no system for the registration of births and deaths shall be continued or maintained in any of the several municipalities of this State other than the one provided for and established by this act.

UTAH.

Tuberculosis—Reporting of Cases Required—Precautions to be Observed. (Chap. 68, Act Mar. 9, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Section amended.*—That section 1113x27, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1113x27. *Tuberculosis to be reported—Penalty.*—It shall be the duty of every physician, owner, agent, manager, principal, superintendent, or other officer of each and every public or private institution or dispensary, hotel, boarding or lodging house, in any town, city or county, to report to the board of health or health officer thereof, in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation, and latest address, and such other facts as may be required by the rules of the State board of health, of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, within one week of the discovery of such affliction.

It shall be the duty of every person afflicted with this disease and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public or private institutions or dispensaries, to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the State board of health for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Any person afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum or other infectious secretion shall not deposit his sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretion, in such place as to cause offense or danger of contracting the disease to any person or persons. It shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretion, to provide himself with a sputum flask, or receptacle in which to deposit his sputum, saliva or other infectious secretion, while traveling in any public conveyance or attending any public place, and the contents of said flask or receptacle shall be burned or otherwise thoroughly disinfected. Upon the complaint of any responsible person the local board of health or health officer shall at once investigate the conditions complained of and if found dangerous or detrimental to the public health such board of health or health officer shall make and enforce such orders as may be necessary to abate the offense or dangers caused thereby. In case of the

vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons afflicted with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person or physician in charge, to notify the board of health or health officer having jurisdiction thereof, of said removal, within 24 hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly disinfected as provided by law and the rules of the State board of health.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and any person who, without written authority from the board of health or health officer, shall remove or cause to be removed any placard placed upon premises or apartments which are or have been occupied by a person or persons afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 5 days nor more than 90 days.

VERMONT.

School Children—Medical Inspection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 1, 1913.¹)

1. The medical inspector appointed by the school directors of any town, city, or the committee of any incorporated district, shall make an inspection of the pupils of all grades of the schools of such town, city, or district, including the grammar and high schools, during the first two weeks of the opening of the school in September of each year; shall ascertain if any pupil is suffering from any disability or defect, other than defective sight or hearing, tending to prevent such pupil from receiving the full benefit of the school work, or requiring a modification of the work in order to prevent injury to the pupil or to secure the best educational results.

2. He shall make an examination of every pupil referred to him by the principal or teacher as to accidental illness, suspected contagious diseases, or smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis, influenza, scabies, pediculosis, ringworm, impetigo, trachoma, acute conjunctivitis. If any infectious disease of the nose or throat is suspected, a culture shall be taken and sent to the laboratory of the State board of health for examination.

3. If pupils are found to be affected with large tonsils or adenoids, diseased teeth, spinal curvature, chorea, epilepsy, or nervous disorders, or any other diseases which are objectionable in the school, or a source of mental or physical disability, the medical inspector shall file with the teacher a written statement relative to any pupil affected with any of the foregoing diseases, who shall send a copy to the parent or guardian of such pupil.

4. Pupils suspected of having contracted venereal disease, and thereby being a menace to other pupils, shall be reported by the teacher or principal to the medical inspector, who shall notify the parents or guardian that an examination for ascertaining the presence of such disease is necessary, but such examination shall not be made except with the consent of the parent or guardian, and in his presence, if he so desires.

5. If the medical inspector has reason to believe that the sanitary conditions in or around the schoolhouse are not in accordance with the requirements of the State board of health, or that conditions exist which are detrimental to the health of the pupils and teacher, he shall notify the local health officer, who shall at once make a sanitary inspection of the schoolhouse and premises and report the result of the same to the State board of health.

¹ These regulations were adopted under authority of the act of Nov. 11, 1910, which provides for the appointment of medical inspectors of schools in towns, cities, or districts when authorized by the voters, and requires inspectors to comply with "such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the State board of health."

6. Under no circumstances shall the school inspector prescribe for or require pupils to be sent to his office. Parents shall be urged to consult their family physician in all cases.

7. The medical inspector shall report to the health officer of the town the name and residence of any pupil affected with a communicable disease.

8. The inspector shall enter in a book kept for that purpose the result of his examination of all pupils made by him, and during the month of July of each year shall report the same to the secretary of the State board of health.

9. After his annual inspection in September he shall visit each school every two months, and at other times on the request of a school director or teacher.

Burials—Permit when Body is Brought into the State. (Act 115, Jan. 11, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Section 3313 of the public statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3313. Whenever a dead body is brought into this State for burial or entombment accompanied by a removal permit issued under the laws of the State from which said body is brought, such permit shall be received as sufficient authority for burial; but if not accompanied by such permit the person or persons in charge thereof shall apply to the health officer or clerk of the town or city in which said body is to be buried for a burial permit, and said health officer or clerk shall issue such permit when furnished with such information as is required by the law of this State as to the identity and cause of death of a person dying in this State."

Milk and Cream—Regulations Apply to Sale of, in Stores. (Act 177, Jan. 28, 1913.)

SECTION 1. A person who sells milk or cream over the counter for consumption as food shall be subject to the same regulations and penalties as provided in No. 118 of the acts of 1908 relating to peddling milk from house to house.

Domestic Animals—Importation of—Tuberculin and Mallein Tests—Inspection—Disposal of Bodies of Diseased Animals. (Act 225, Feb. 14, 1913.)

SECTION 1. During the month of February, 1913, and in the month of January, 1915, and biennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint a resident of this State to act as live-stock commissioner for a period of two years next ensuing, or until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said commissioner shall be paid a salary of \$1,200 a year and shall give a bond to the State treasurer for the faithful performance of his duties in the penal sum of \$5,000. He may be removed from office by the governor for cause, but only after notice and hearing. The governor shall fill a vacancy in such office. Said commissioner may employ, at the expense of the State, such clerical, veterinary, or other assistance as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and the accounts of said commissioner for salary and expenses, including telephone service, and payments for assistance shall be audited by the auditor of accounts and paid by the State. Said commissioner shall keep a record of all permits issued and cattle or horses imported thereon; of all animals tested on behalf of the State, with the date and place of the test, name, and residence of the owner and numbers of the earmarkers inserted or found in the ears of all animals; and a complete and accurate record of all other work performed under the provisions of this act. On or before the 15th day of September annually he shall make a report in writing to the governor, detailing the work done during the 12 months preceding said date, and he shall also, upon request, furnish the governor with information as to the progress of the work.

SEC. 2. No person shall bring, or cause to be brought, or ship, or cause to be shipped, into this State any cattle without the written permission of said commissioner. Such permission shall be in the form of a printed or written permit, and shall state the

name and address of the importer, the number of animals to be imported, the name of the place where such animals are to be held in quarantine for examination, and such other particulars as shall be deemed necessary. When cattle brought into the State on such permit have reached their destination, the owner shall forthwith notify said commissioner of the fact. Said commissioner, within a reasonable time, shall, in person or through some competent assistant, examine all such animals and, if he deems it necessary, may apply the tuberculin test to all such cattle. Calves under 3 months of age from tuberculin-tested herds and accompanied by a permit and certificate of health shall not be detained in quarantine nor held for test. Such certificate of health shall be executed under oath by the party making the shipment. The importation of horses or mules into this State is hereby prohibited unless such animals are accompanied by a written permit from said commissioner or by a certificate of inspection by a veterinarian whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authorities charged with the control of live-stock sanitary work in the State in which such inspection and test have been made; or a certificate of inspection and test signed by an inspector in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture and stationed at or near the place of shipment. When horses or mules are brought into this State on permit, and have reached their destination, the owner shall forthwith notify said commissioner of the fact. Said commissioner, within a reasonable time, shall in person or through some competent assistant, examine such animals, and, if he deems necessary, may apply the mallein test to all such horses or mules. Cattle found free from tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious disease, and all horses found free from glanders or other contagious or infectious disease, shall forthwith be released from quarantine. Animals found diseased shall forthwith be slaughtered by and at the expense of the owner, and the carcasses disposed of in the manner provided by section 13 of this act. The owner shall bear the expense of detention, examination, test, and slaughter but not the personal expenses of the commissioner.

SEC. 3. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into this State a horse or mule unless accompanied by a permit from said commissioner or a certificate of health as provided in section 2 of this act. Such certificate of health shall be made out in duplicate. The copy shall be attached to the bill of lading for the shipment, and the original shall be mailed to said commissioner on the day of shipment.

SEC. 4. Nothing in the preceding sections shall be construed to apply to the transportation of cattle or horses through this State, nor shall it apply to horses that are driven into and out of the State on business or pleasure.

SEC. 5. Cattle brought into this State on permits may be tested in the State of origin. When animals have been so tested, they will not be held for further test in this State, provided the tests have been made by a veterinarian whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authority charged with the control of live stock sanitary matters in the State in which such test was made.

SEC. 6. Whenever said commissioner has reason to believe that tuberculosis exists in a herd of cattle and that the existence of such disease is a menace to the health of other herds of cattle or the health of human beings, he may enter the premises of the owner of said herd, or may send a veterinary surgeon, and may make or cause to be made a thorough examination of such herd; he may, in his discretion, order the tuberculin test to be applied, whereupon, in case any animals are found to be diseased, the same proceedings shall be had as are provided in case such test had been applied or examination has been made at the request of the owner.

SEC. 7. Each animal tested by tuberculin under the provisions of this act, and which passes the test satisfactorily to the commissioner or his agent, shall have a numbered tag placed in its ear, unless such animal is already so tagged; or the number may be tattooed in the animal's ears. Tags for such purpose shall be purchased by said commissioner. The tags shall be of such character and shall be numbered and marked as he may direct. Bills for such tags shall be approved by said commissioner and paid for by the State.

SEC. 8. A person testing cattle privately with tuberculin shall report to said commissioner if any reactors are found, and shall dispose of the same without expense to the State. A person who fails to report a private test to said commissioner shall be fined not more than \$200 nor less than \$10, or be imprisoned not more than 6 months.

SEC. 9. Persons living near the State line, and who own or occupy land in an adjoining State, may procure from said commissioner permits to drive cattle or horses back and forth to pasture and for other purposes, subject to such restrictions as said commissioner may prescribe; and said commissioner may make such regulations in each case as he deems necessary. Said commissioner may grant permission for cattle or horses to enter this State for exhibition purposes during the fair season, and may make such regulations in connection therewith as he deems necessary.

SEC. 10. An owner of cattle or horses in this State may make application to said commissioner for a State test of his stock for tuberculosis or glanders. Such application shall set forth the number of animals, name and address of owner, and such other particulars as shall be required, and upon receipt of the same said commissioner shall in person, or by some competent person employed by him for that purpose, make a thorough physical examination of such animals, and, if he deems it wise, shall subject them to the tuberculin or mallein test as the case may require. If any of the animals react to the test, they shall be condemned and disposed of, after appraisal, in the manner hereinafter provided. The State shall pay the cost of examination and test under the provisions of this section, except in the case of horses tested for glanders and which do not respond to the test; in such case the cost of the test shall be paid by the owner.

SEC. 11. The provisions of section 10 of this act shall not apply in the case of owners whose animals have been tested by the State and found free from disease since the 6th of January, 1911, nor in the case of owners whose animals have been tested by the State and retested by reason of disease being found at the first test since last-mentioned date. Such owners shall keep their animals free from disease at their own expense, and shall not be entitled to compensation for cattle subsequently condemned. But said commissioner may retest cattle or horses, as provided in this act, when in his judgment the conditions warrant it, and such retests shall be made at the expense of the owner. If an animal responds to such retest, it shall be destroyed by the commissioner or his agent in the manner provided in section 13 of this act; and if such reactors are sent to a rendering plant the owner shall receive the proceeds from the sale of the same, after deducting the charges of transportation and slaughter.

SEC. 12. If said commissioner is informed by a veterinarian that a contagious disease exists, he shall make or cause to be made an examination of such suspected animals, and may in his judgment quarantine such animals or the town or place in which such animals are located, and shall take such other measures for the extermination of the disease as may seem necessary for the public good. But the provisions of this section shall not be construed to include tuberculosis as a contagious disease, and quarantine regulations shall not apply to tuberculosis cattle in such cases.

SEC. 13. The value of all animals killed by order of said commissioner or his agent shall be first appraised by the owner and the commissioner or his agent. In the event of a disagreement as to the amount of the appraisal, a third disinterested person shall be selected to act with them and appraise the animals. In making such appraisal the fact that the animals have been condemned for disease shall not be considered, but in no case shall the appraisal for a single animal exceed the sum of \$50. The owner shall be paid 75 per cent of such appraisal by the State unless the animal on being slaughtered is found free from tuberculosis, in which case the owner of said animal shall be paid the full amount of the appraisal. If condemned animals are slaughtered upon the premises of the owner, he shall provide and pay for such slaughter and may retain the hides of such animals. Condemned carcasses may be burned or buried or may be shipped to a rendering plant for disposition as hereinafter pro-

vided. When animals are killed on the premises of the owner, said commissioner or his agent shall witness their destruction and burial or burning.

SEC. 14. Barns, buildings, or inclosures in which diseased animals have been kept shall be thoroughly disinfected by and at the expense of the owner, who shall also pay for the expense of inspecting the work when finished. Directions for disinfecting shall be given by the commissioner or his agent. Such inspection shall be approved by said commissioner, and within 60 days thereafter said commissioner shall make out and approve in writing an account stating the number of animals, the appraised value of each and the amount to be paid the owner therefor, and upon presentation thereof the auditor of accounts shall draw an order in favor of the owner for the amount to be paid him under the provisions of this and the preceding section. No indemnity shall be paid to an owner of condemned animals that have not been owned or kept within this State for at least six months previous to the discovery of the disease, unless such animals were at the time of their importation examined in accordance with the provisions of section 2 and pronounced free from disease.

SEC. 15. Under regulations to be prescribed by said commissioner and approved by the State board of health, animals which have responded to the tuberculin test but which show no marked physical indications of disease, may be retained by the owner in quarantine and used for breeding purposes. The milk of such animals, after having been sterilized or pasteurized according to such regulations, may be sold or manufactured into butter or cheese. In case animals quarantined under the provisions of this section are at any time condemned or killed, the owner shall receive no compensation therefor from the State. The premises on which such animals are kept shall be at all times subject to inspection by said commissioner or his agent or by the State board of health. Such animals may, at any time, be sold for immediate slaughter in any slaughterhouse subject to Federal inspection.

SEC. 16. Said commissioner may, with the approval of the governor, arrange for the disposition of the animals found to have tuberculosis, by tuberculin test applied as hereinbefore provided, at some fertilizer or rendering plant, or at any slaughterhouse within this State where all animals slaughtered are inspected and passed upon by an agent or official of, and according to the regulations of, the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. All contracts made by the commissioner for the sale of animals under this section shall be approved by the governor. All payments made for animals so sold shall be to the State treasurer, with a statement therewith showing the amount paid for each animal. The commissioner or his agent shall insert in the ear of each animal sold a numbered tag, and a record of such numbers shall be kept by the commissioner. All funds received from such sales shall become the property of the State. Sales made under this section shall be under such regulations as may be formulated by the commissioner with the approval of the governor.

SEC. 17. A person who intentionally interferes with or hinders the work of the commissioner or his employees under this act, or who attempts to defeat the object of the test by a previous injection of tuberculin commonly known as plugging, or in any other way attempts to prevent an accurate and truthful determination of the condition of the animals tested, shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$10, or be imprisoned not more than 30 days.

SEC. 18. A resident of this State who slaughters for human consumption at a place within this State an animal which after slaughter he finds or believes to be tuberculous, which animal shall have been owned within this State for a period of at least 6 months next preceding its slaughter, may forthwith notify said commissioner in writing, or otherwise, giving such statement of facts as the commissioner shall by general regulations require. The commissioner shall thereupon at the earliest date possible, in person or by agent, inspect the carcass of the animal in question and, if such carcass is tuberculous, he or his agent shall appraise the same at a value not to exceed 8 cents per pound; and thereupon, within 60 days, said commissioner shall furnish a certificate

thereof to the auditor of accounts who shall draw an order in favor of the owner of such carcass for the sum of 75 per cent of the appraised value thereof. Such diseased carcass shall be buried or destroyed by the owner and at his expense, in the presence of said commissioner or his agent. In no case shall such sum of 75 per cent be reckoned on a sum greater than \$50 for a single animal. If, upon examination, the carcass is not found tuberculous the expenses for inspection shall be paid by the owner or the party who applied for the inspection.

SEC. 19. The sum of \$40,000, and, in addition thereto, whatever amount may be received by the State from the sale of condemned animals, is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act. When such funds are exhausted no further expenses shall be incurred by the commissioner except that in case of the outbreak within the State of some unusual and dangerous contagious disease of domestic animals, he may use such further sums as the governor may authorize, to be paid in the manner provided by law, but the expenses so incurred shall in no case be deducted from the amount herein appropriated.

SEC. 20. A person shipping cows as and for milch cows, subject to the tuberculin test, to any quarantine station in the State of Massachusetts, may, if any of such cows respond to the test, and if the Massachusetts board of cattle commissioners condemns or refuses to accept them, sell such condemned cows for the highest price obtainable under the Massachusetts regulations, and report in writing to the live stock commissioner of this State, within 30 days from shipment from this State, stating when such cows were shipped, the person or persons from whom purchased, the amount paid for the same, the amount received when sold in Massachusetts, the number of each animal as shown by a tag in the ear of such animal, which shall have been placed there before the animal left this State and which must agree with the record kept by the person shipping, and such other information as may be required by the live stock commissioner of this State.

SEC. 21. Upon receipt of the report required by the preceding section and a certificate from the Massachusetts board of cattle commissioners, showing the number and description of such animal, name of shipper, cause of rejection, and of a certificate under oath from the seller of the animal, together with a certificate from the owner of the animal, from whom purchased in this State, giving a description of such animal, the date and place of sale and the price paid for the same, the live-stock commissioner of this State shall, if he is satisfied of the truth of such report and such last-named certificate, so certify to the auditor of accounts, who shall allow and draw an order for a sum equal to 75 per cent of the purchase price of such animal, less the amount received for the same in Massachusetts; but in no case shall such 75 per cent be reckoned on a sum greater than \$50; nor shall the indemnity provided for in this and the preceding section be paid to or on behalf of anyone who is not a resident of the State of Vermont.

A person purchasing milch cows for shipment out of the State otherwise than as provided in section 20 of this act may have the same tested at his own expense under the direction of the live-stock commissioner before removing the same from the State: in case said cows or any of them are found tuberculous the same proceedings shall be had and the same payments made as are provided for in section 13 of this act, and the owner shall make a report in writing to said commissioner giving the name of the person of whom said diseased cattle were purchased, the date of such purchase, and the sum paid therefor.

SEC. 22. Said commissioner may make reasonable regulations governing the bringing or shipping of animals into this State.

SEC. 23. A person who brings or causes to be brought, or who ships or causes to be shipped, into this State cattle or horses in violation of the provisions of this act, or contrary to regulations which may be made by said commissioner, shall be fined not

more than \$50 nor less than \$5 for each offense; and the importation of each animal contrary to the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 24. A person who violates a provision of this act, or a regulation made by said commissioner in accordance therewith, for which no penalty is otherwise provided shall be fined not more than \$200 nor less than \$10 or be imprisoned not more than 6 months. Justices of the peace and municipal courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the county court of offenses arising under this act.

SEC. 25. Sections 5607 to 5622 of the public statutes, both inclusive, and section 6154 of the public statutes and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Common Towels—Use in Public Places Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 1, 1913.)

Whereas it has been demonstrated that the use of the common or roller towel is dangerous to the public health and is a source of communication of infectious diseases; therefore, under the authority of the statute imposed upon the State board of health to promulgate rules and regulations relative to the preservation of the public health in contagious diseases and prevention of the same, the use of the roller towel, or other towel which may be used for more than one service, is hereby prohibited in any school, hotel, restaurant, boarding house, saloon, clubhouse, public lavatory, washroom, depot, or railroad car, or any other public place.

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