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No. 3.

#### PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, POLIOMYELITIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (OR TICK) FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, SEPTIC SORE THROAT, TUBERCULOSIS, TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS FEVER, AND SMALLPOX—CASES REPORTED, CASE RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER HUNDRED CASES DURING THE YEAR 1912 AND THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913, IN CERTAIN STATES.

[Compiled by direction of the Surgeon General.]

On the 1st of August, 1913, a letter was sent to the executive health officers of the several States and Territories requesting a statement regarding the number of cases of certain diseases notified in their respective jurisdictions during the calendar year 1912 and the first six months of 1913. With the letters were included blanks for transmitting the data. These blanks were filled out and returned by a considerable number of States, presumably by all of those having the data available. The reports received from the States have been compiled and the case rates per 1,000 population per annum and the fatality rates per 100 cases have been computed. The reports compiled, by diseases, will be found in tabular form on pages 118 to 127.

The States and Territories forwarding reports were Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The fatal cases (deaths) recorded for Kansas were taken from a report furnished by the State registrar of vital statistics for all the diseases except cerebrospinal meningitis and poliomyelitis. The numbers of deaths from these two diseases were taken from the report of the State health officer. The numbers of fatal cases (deaths) for the other States were furnished by the health departments.

The populations used in computing case rates for the year 1912 were the estimated populations as of July 1, 1912, furnished by the Director of the Census. The populations used in computing the rates for the first six months of 1913 were similarly estimated populations as of April 1, 1913.

Diphtheria.

1912.

The greatest relative numbers of cases of diphtheria were reported in New York State, where there were 1.904 cases reported for each 1,000 inhabitants; in Illinois, where there were 1.898; in Connecticut,

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1.758; in Indiana, 1.667. The possibility must be borne in mind that in some of these States at least the apparently high incidence of the disease may be due to the more complete reporting of cases and not to an actual greater prevalence.

Comparing the reported cases and deaths, the case fatality rate was highest in Arizona, where it was 20 per cent. This high rate may have been due to an incomplete reporting of the cases rather than to an unusual virulence of the disease. The next highest case fatality rate was in Kansas, where it was 16.92 per cent. The lowest rates were those of the District of Columbia, with 3.81 per cent; and of Virginia, with 3.2 per cent. These low rates would indicate either an unusually complete notification of cases or a lesser virulence than that common throughout many sections of the country. The next lowest rate was that of Utah, with 7.31 per cent.

In considering the meaning of these case fatality rates it is to be kept in mind that if the death registration and the reporting of cases are of equal relative completeness and accuracy, the fatality rates here given represent the true fatality rates; if the death registration is more complete and accurate than the reporting of cases, these rates are higher than the true rates; if the reporting of cases is more complete and accurate than the registration of deaths and their causes, then the fatality rates are lower than the actual rates.

These remarks apply to the rates not only of diphtheria, but to those of the other diseases as well.

#### JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

During the first six months of 1913 the highest case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants were reported from New York, with 2.36 cases; New Jersey, with 2.144; Connecticut, with 2.082. The lowest case rates were those from Oklahoma, with 0.294; Montana, with 0.322; and Kansas, with 0.344.

The highest fatality rates were those of Kansas, with 28.71 per cent; Iowa, with 17.4 per cent; Oklahoma, with 15.9 per cent; and Indiana, with 15.47 per cent. The lowest fatality rates were those of Virginia, with a rate of 4.73 per cent; the District of Columbia, with 5.46 per cent; and Oregon, with 6.04 per cent.

#### Measles.

1912.

The highest case rates per 1,000 inhabitants were reported from Utah, with a rate of 7.892; New York, with a rate of 6.854; and Massachusetts, 6.421.

The highest case fatality rates were reported in Minnesota, with a rate of 4.08 per cent; Oklahoma, with a rate of 4.01 per cent; and Michigan, with a rate of 3.38 per cent. The apparently high fatality rate in Minnesota and Oklahoma may have been due to an incomplete reporting of cases, as the case rates appear very low in both of these

States, being 0.227 in Minnesota and 0.282 in Oklahoma. The same may have been true in Michigan, which had a case rate below the average. The lowest case fatality rates were those of Utah, with a rate of 0.35 per cent; the District of Columbia, with a rate of 0.42 per cent: Maryland, with a rate of 1.20 per cent; and Massachusetts. with 1.27 per cent. It is quite probable that these low case fatality rates indicate an unusually complete notification of cases rather than a lower virulence of the disease. If this is so the case fatality rates in these States probably approach the actual case fatality rates not only in these States but elsewhere as well, and wherever the disease is well reported similarly low fatality rates will probably be found. These rates of between 0.35 and 1.27 per cent are of interest as compared with the fatality rates given in some medical textbooks and manuals, in which the fatality rate of measles is not infrequently stated to be from 5 to 50 per cent, with an occasional intimation that milder outbreaks do sometimes occur. These statements of high fatality rates in the medical literature are undoubtedly the result of hospital experience. which, in view of the reports here discussed, would appear to be rather unusual. The average case fatality rate of measles in this country has apparently for some years been below 1 per cent, very probably even lower than the lowest of the rates here referred to. i. e., that of Utah, 0.35 per cent.

#### JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

The highest case rates during the first 6 months of 1913 were reported from Utah, with an annual rate of 52.474 cases per 1,000 population; the District of Columbia, with a rate of 32.48; and Massachusetts, with a rate of 14.558. The lowest rates were from Hawaii, with 1.156 cases; and Oregon, with 1.428 cases, per 1,000 population.

The highest fatality rates were again in Minnesota, with 3.06 per cent; Oklahoma, with 2.48 per cent; and Michigan, with 2.4 per cent. The lowest fatality rates were in Oregon, with 0.37 per cent; the District of Columbia, with 0.4 per cent; and Montana, with 0.71 per cent.

#### Poliomyelitis.

1912.

The greatest numbers of cases of poliomyelitis were in New York State, where there were 1,108 cases notified; in Illinois, 480 cases; Virginia, 229; and Massachusetts, 169.

The highest case rates were in New York, with a rate of 0.116 per 1,000 inhabitants; and Virginia, with a rate of 0.108.

The highest fatality rates were reported in Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore), with a rate of 50 per cent; Iowa, with a rate of 48.05 per cent; Massachusetts, with a rate of 44.97 per cent; Indiana, with a rate of 44.56 per cent; District of Columbia, with a rate of 44.44 per cent; and Oklahoma, with a rate of 42.85 per cent. These

high fatality rates undoubtedly indicate an incomplete reporting of cases rather than a high virulence of the disease. The lowest fatality rates were those of Virginia, with a rate of 10.48 per cent; Illinois, with a rate of 11.66 per cent; Kansas, with a rate of 15.55 per cent; and New York, with a rate of 16.24 per cent.

#### JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

During the first 6 months of 1913 the greatest numbers of cases reported per annum were from Virginia, where there were 108 cases notified; New York, 79 cases; Massachusetts, 21 cases; Indiana, 20 cases; New Jersey, 19; Pennsylvania, 17; and Wisconsin, 11. Fatality rates varied from 72.72 per cent in Wisconsin and 70 per cent in Indiana to 48.1 per cent in New York, 42.85 in Kansas, and 32.4 in Virginia.

Rocky Mountain Spotted (or Tick) Fever.

Reports were forwarded of 9 deaths from Rocky Mountain spotted fever during the year 1912. Eight of these occurred in Montana and 1 in the District of Columbia in a person who had received his infection in Montana. The cases occurred 3 in May, 3 in June, and 1 each in July, August, and September.

During the first 6 months of 1913 9 deaths were reported, 7 in Montana and 2 in Oregon. Of these 9 deaths, 1 occurred in March, 3 in April, 2 in May, and 3 in June. In addition to these, 1 case was reported in the State of New York.

#### Scarlet Fever.

1912.

The highest case rates per 1,000 inhabitants were reported from Utah, with a rate of 2.592; Illinois, with a rate of 2.051; New York, with a rate of 1.963. It may be that these higher rates are not in all cases due to a greater prevalence of the disease but to a more complete reporting of the cases. The lowest rates were reported from Hawaii, with a rate of 0.093; Iowa, with a rate of 0.361; and Oklahoma, with a rate of 0.466.

The highest fatality rates were 11.11 per cent in Hawaii, 8.90 per cent in Arizona, and 8.34 per cent in Wisconsin. These high fatality rates may have been due to a more complete reporting of deaths than of cases. The lowest case fatality rates were in the District of Columbia, with 1.54 per cent; Utah, with 1.75 per cent; and Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore), 1.8 per cent. In Virginia there were 2,231 cases reported and only 2 deaths. This gives a case rate per 1,000 population of 1.058 and a case fatality rate of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Very probably this shows, as regards scarlet fever, a more complete and accurate notification of cases than of deaths and their causes.

#### JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

The higher case rates per annum per 1,000 inhabitants were from Connecticut, with 3.112; Montana, with 2.962; Massachusetts, with

2.814; New York, with 2.642, and Utah with 2.638. The lowest rates were from Hawaii, with 0.04; Arizona, with 0.226; Iowa, with 0.574.

The highest case fatality rates were in Hawaii, with 25 per cent; Arizona, with 15.46 per cent; Montana, with 11.36 per cent; Iowa, with 7.66 per cent; Michigan, with 7.36 per cent; and Wisconsin, with 7.3 per cent. These reports probably indicate an incomplete reporting of cases rather than an unusual virulence. The lowest rates were in Virginia, with 0.29 per cent; Oklahoma, with 1.14 per cent; Utah, with 1.50 per cent; and Maryland, with 1.91 per cent.

#### Septic Sore Throat.

Reports from Oklahoma gave 11 deaths reported from septic sore throat during 1912 and 8 during the first six months of 1913. Reports from Maryland (exclusive of the City of Baltimore) gave 3 cases, with 1 death, notified during the first six months of 1913. Two cases were reported in Massachusetts during October, 1912.

#### Tuberculosis.

1912.

The highest case rates per 1,000 population were 4.338 in Maryland (exclusive of the City of Baltimore), 3.632 in the District of Columbia. 3.204 in New York, 2.522 in Hawaii, and 2.289 in Massachusetts. The lowest reported rates were 0.582 in Oklahoma, 0.624 in Kansas, 1.44 in Pennsylvania, and 1.494 in Connecticut. The States giving the higher case rates do so very probably, in some instances at least. because of the more complete reporting of cases rather than that the disease is more prevalent within their borders. This is suggested particularly by the fact that the State (Maryland) with the highest case rate (4.338) had next to the lowest number of deaths reported per hundred cases—i. e., 32.03 deaths for each hundred cases. figures for Maryland are for the State exclusive of the City of Baltimore, and they indicate that cases of tuberculosis are, relatively speaking, well reported in Maryland. In the States with the lowest case rates the notification of cases was undoubtedly much less com plete.

Virginia had 31.03 deaths reported for each hundred cases, Michigan had 42.48, New York had 51.74, Massachusetts had 63.37, District of Columbia had 67.22, Oklahoma had 70.06, Hawaii had 71.07, Connecticut 79.13, and Kansas 83.44. The high case fatality rates and the low case rates indicated by the Connecticut and Kansas figures are without doubt the result of an incomplete reporting of cases and have no other significance.

#### JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

During the first six months of 1913 the highest case rate per annum per 1,000 inhabitants was reported from Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore) with a rate of 4.612. The States reporting

the lowest number of deaths for each 100 cases were Virginia, with 29.36; Maryland, with 34.41; New York, with 52.85; and New Jersey, with 53.73.

Typhoid Fever.

1912.

The highest case rates per 1,000 population were reported from the State of Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore), with a rate of 2.387; Virginia, with a rate of 2.054; District of Columbia, 1.706; Utah, 1.39; and Oklahoma, 1.372. The lowest rates, which probably indicate to some extent an incomplete reporting of cases rather than anything else, were from Minnesota, with a rate of 0.406; Wisconsin, with a rate of 0.42; and Oregon, with a rate of 0.475.

The lowest case fatality rates were reported from Virginia, with a rate of 6 per cent; Utah, with a rate of 10.38 per cent; Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore), 12.75 per cent; and Massachusetts, 12.88 per cent. The highest case fatality rates, indicating to some extent an incomplete reporting of cases rather than an undue virulence of the disease, were from Wisconsin, with a rate of 28.99 per cent; Kansas, with a rate of 27.95 per cent; Minnesota, with a rate of 26.68 per cent; Oregon, with a rate of 24.64 per cent; Hawaii, with a rate of 22.59 per cent; and Indiana, with a rate of 22.56 per cent.

JANUARY-JUNE, 1913.

The highest case rates per annum per 1,000 population for the first six months of the year 1913 were from Connecticut, with a rate of 1.654; Virginia, with a rate of 1.518; and Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore), with a rate of 1.634. The lowest case rates were from Kansas, with a rate of 0.178; and Wisconsin, with a rate of 0.238, due undoubtedly to incomplete notification.

The lowest case fatality rates were reported for this period from Virginia, with a rate of 4.09 per cent; Utah, with a rate of 8.88 per cent; and Maryland (exclusive of the city of Baltimore), with a rate of 12.84 per cent. The highest case fatality rates were from Kansas, with a rate of 53.50 per cent; Wisconsin, with a rate of 38.4 per cent; Indiana, with a rate of 32.27 per cent; Michigan, with a rate of 27.85 per cent; Hawaii, with a rate of 26.89 per cent; and Minnesota, with a rate of 24.54 per cent. These high fatality rates probably indicate an incomplete reporting of the cases rather than an undue virulence of the disease.

Epidemiologists usually consider that typhoid fever has a case fatality rate of 10 per cent; that is, that there are probably 10 cases for each death. It will be noted that in Utah during the first six months of 1913 the fatality rate was 8.88 per cent, there being 111 cases reported for each death, and that in Virginia the fatality rate was 4.09, there being over 24 cases reported for each death. Both of these States belong to the registration area of the Census Bureau

for mortality statistics, and therefore the deaths are presumably fairly accurate. If in these States the cases have not been reported with as great completeness as the deaths, then these rates, low as they are, are higher than the actual rates.

#### Typhus Fever.

One death from typhus fever was reported from the State of New York during the year 1912 and four deaths were reported in the State of Oklahoma during the same period. During the first six months of 1913 one death was reported in Oklahoma.

#### Smallpox.

1912.

On the whole, cases of smallpox are probably as completely reported as are those of any other disease. The data in the smallpox table on page 122 is made up not only from the reports received from the States from which the other tables were compiled; but also from information received during the year in reports made to the bureau. The smallpox table, therefore, will be found to include more States than are contained in the other tables.

The highest case rates were from the following States: Utah, with a rate of 6.836 per 1,000 population; Washington, with a rate of 1.121; Minnesota, with a rate of 1.079; Wyoming, with a rate of 1.032; and Florida, with a rate of 1.022. It is quite possible, even probable, that some of the States from which reports have not been received had a more extensive prevalence of smallpox than any of the States in the table, so that the figures here given must not be taken to show that the sanitary conditions are on a lower plane, or that the prevalence of the disease is greatest, in the States for which this data is given. Indeed it would be perfectly proper to assume that the fact that these States require the reporting of cases and keep careful records, indicates that they are on a higher sanitary plane, with more efficient health departments, than are the States which have been unable to furnish the data.

The fatality rates given by the several States are of interest in showing the localities in which the disease has been uniformly of the prevalent mild type and the States where there have been virulent outbreaks. The highest fatality rates were from New Jersey, with a rate of 20 per cent; Texas, with a rate of 17.57 per cent; and Arizona, with a rate of 15.78 per cent. The two latter States owe the virulence of the disease to infection imported from Mexico. The next highest rate was in Pennsylvania, with a rate of 7.45 per cent; Oklahoma, with a rate of 3.2 per cent; and Wyoming, with a rate of 3.06 per cent. The lowest case fatality rates were from Washington, with a rate of 0.06 per cent; Minnesota, with a rate of 0.17 per cent; Utah, with a rate of 0.22 per cent; Florida, with a rate of 0.24 per cent; and South Dakota and Michigan, with rates of 0.26 per cent.

#### REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING LATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER

#### DIPHTHERIA.

States.	nated on Ju				i		1						
	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona Connecticut Connecticut District of Columbia Hawaii Illinois Indiana Illinois Arayland Massachusetts Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Montana New Jersey New York Diklahoma Dregon Pennsylvania Jtah Mirginia Wisconsin	222, 563 1, 160, 898 342, 776 191, 909 5, 821, 305 2, 742, 117 2, 223, 189 1, 740, 249 749, 783 3, 491, 888 3, 491, 888 2, 683, 309 9, 526, 146 1, 880, 967 7, 969, 91 1, 980, 967 2, 107, 998 2, 107, 998 2, 107, 998 2, 107, 998	10 174 44 11 909 225 62 91 101 541 15 391 1,897 140 41 1,239 42 235			9 1 2 88 29 11 16 7 41	53 42 41	97 24 8 9 15 36	38 39	19 98 14 3 12 6 28 18 3  155 3 1	2 117 13 6 579 95 100 30 222 394 70 7 333 1,592 19 222 705 117	15 1 1 86 18 6 7 3 28 15 138	19 6 637 93 26 24 16 349	3 1 12

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Arizona	222, 563			2		1	<b> </b>	1	l			l	
Connection t	1,160,898	483	4	781	16	1,144	18	1,353	28	1,104	14	628	15
District of Columbia	342,776			18		131	1	236		471	1	344	2
Hawaii	191, 909			ĭ	1	2	-	9		18	1	14	1
Illinois	5,821,305		17	706	9	1,362	25	1,554	29				21
Indiana	2,742,117		- 8	,,,,	l š	-,00	- A	-,001	17	1.2,0.2	iŏ	-,	11
Iowa	2, 223, 189		2		Ĭ		3	1	8		5		
Kansas	1,740,249		3	434	7	473	10	554	22	663	13	104	2
Maryland 2	749, 783			100		168		332				156	
Massachusetts	3,491,888		12	2,362		2,906	31						
Michigan	2,897,207	1,022		2,002	_~	2,500	0.	0, 200	01	0, 102	50	2,140	00
Minnesota	2,148,235			5	····i	ii		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	a	26	· · · · · ·	50	
Montana.	405, 734		1	22		87	1	58	1	îĩ	1 *	41	i
New Jersey	2,683,309		-		•	٥,	•	•				7.	-1
New York	9,526,146		58	6, 426	05	10,721	124	11,342	187	11.284	165	7.522	141
Oklahoma	1,850,987	15	1	97	~~	47	107	230		62		31	111
Oregon.	730, 736		•	15	1 1	31	5	49	ď	55	Ĭ	28	-
Penńsylvania	7,969,916		•••••	2,038		3, 194	-	3,670	• • • • •	4,354	-	3,286	•••••
Utah	394, 953		•••••	143		83		95	····ż			109	
Wisconsin	2,393,081		10	145		4 868		80	6	300		5 1.856	
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#### POLIOMYELITIS (Acute infectious).

Connecticut	1,160,898	1	l -	1		3		1				3	
District of Columbia.	342,776		· · · · i			"						Ιĭ	
Hawaii	191,909		l									1	
Illinois	5,821,305	13	5	9	1	10	1	4	2	11	2	3	1
Indiana i	2,742,117		3	6		4	1	1	1	1		J	1
Iowa 1	2,223,189			2	1		1	1	2	1	3	1	2
Kansas	1,740,249					1			<u>-</u>				
Maryland 2	749, 783		2				1	<u>-</u>	2	_1	1		
Minnesota	3,491,888		1 3	3	3	8	4	5	8	15	6	12	9
New Jersey	2,148,235 2,683,309		٥		2	1	4	1 1	1	1 7	1		·
New York	9,526,146			58	5	41	9	25	3	21	••••	45	
Oklahoma	1,850,987		-	1	í	71	, ,	20		21	•	20	ľ
Oregon	730, 736				i				i				
Pennsylvania	7,969,916			2		2		6		5		2	
Virginia	2,107,998	16	2	18	2	21	5	25	5	16	2	17	1
Wisconsin	2,393,081		2			42			1			5 1	4
					l			1					i

The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
 Exclusive of Baltimore city.
 Not reported by months.
 Reported during January, February, and March.

#### THE CALENDAR YEAR 1912; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPU-100 CASES; FOR CERTAIN STATES.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Ju	ly.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Decei	nber.	1912.	deaths	er an- 1,000 nts.	te per
Cases.	Desths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Total cases	Total d	Case rate per a num per 1,0 inhabitants.	Fatality rate 1 100 cases.
2 90 20 3 531 78 24 20 31 299	3	2 81 9 12 501 247 28 11 49 303	11 1 60 24 1 4 8	54	11 93 64 13 5 8	1,098 203 88 109 550	19 3 2 192 99 23 10 9	945 305 124 138 722	25 1 4 . 189 99 17 18 19 45	702 99 84 106 619	23 2 1 190 77 15 15 16 71	4,573 1,050 715 784 5,433 3 3,294	\$ 14 191 15 17 1,358 490 118 121 108 473	1.667 .472 .410 1.045 1.555 1.136	13. 77 8. 70 13. 26
105 16 220 282 11 5 501 14 81	101 2 1 1 13	94 15 230 1,051 52 6 696 14 168	7 1 83 3 2 1 9	99 6 276 976 93 5 1,053 14 322 6 353	80 11 2 1 12 15	147 1,783 24	99 16 1 1 19	197 19 653 1,892 131 11 1,902 32 479	12 7 144 16 2 13 31	179 10 478 1,938 27 15 1,618 21 306 7.659	168 15 2	1,312 139 4,371 18,141 918 192 12,364 328 2,875 1,913	173 12 3 481 1,641 109 24 24 92 269	.610 .342 1.621 1.904 .495 .262 1.551	13. 10 8. 63 11. 00 9. 04 11. 87 12. 50 7. 31 3. 20
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71 91 1,063	2 3 32	10 50 320	8	2 190	4	9 570	1 10	14 108 1,165	14	44 374 2,113	43	2, 445 1, 675 22, 423 2, 834	20 60 20 286 3 93	1. 404 2. 233 6. 421 . 978 . 227	2. 45 1. 20 1. 27 3. 38 4. 08
20 11 3,684 2 4 1,938	95 2 1	12 5 1, 156 17 746	55 3	575 24	23	34 6 1, 203 17 1, 992	16 4	2, 485 9 3, 811	29 1	206 3 4,070 42 11 5,965	51	489 281 65, 299 523 173 34, 715	20 7 8 296 1,049 21 5	6. 854 . 282 . 236 4. 330	2. 49 1. 60 4. 01 2. 89
72	5	15	4	6 241		346	2	876	1 3	1,056 7 268	6 <b>4</b>	3, 117 3, 233	11 92	7.892	. 35 2. 84
					POLI	OMYE	LITIS	(Acut	e infe	ctious)	•				
6 1 26  7 7 7 34 2 7 119	1 3 1 2 3 14 3 17	9 2 113 26 8 32 10 28 4 7 223 2	1 11 8 2 3 3 4 1	24 4 23 28 12 6 25 6 9 253 5	17 8 10 1 2 6 2 37 1 2	900 72 15 3 21 2 4 176 5	1 6 6 11 5 1 7 3 3	38 16 10 4 1 10 3 6 80 1	1 1 8 4 3 3 5 2	17 8 2 4 1 1 3 31	1 6 1 5 1 3	31 9 2 480 92 77 72 32 169 22 44 1, 108	4 2 56 41 37 11 16 76 23 *18 180 6	0. 026 . 026 . 026 . 033 . 034 . 041 . 042 . 048 . 016 . 116	44. 44 11. 66 44. 56 48. 05 15. 55 50. 00 44. 97 41. 36 16. 24 42. 85
13 24	2	31 29	3	39 16 6 18	3	39 16	1 3	12 18	1 4	7 13 7 33	4	163 229 54	24 21	. 020 . 108 . 022	10. 48 38. 88

<sup>Reported during April, May, and June.
Reported during July, August, and September.
Reported during October, November, and December.</sup> 

#### REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING LATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100

SCARLET FEVER.

			SC	ARLE	T FE	VER.							
	popu- lly 1,	Janu	ary.	Febru	ary.	Mar	ch.	Apı	a.	Ms	y.	Jui	DO.
States.	Estimated population July 1, 1912.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Desths.
Arizona. Connecticut. District of Columbia.	222,563 1,160,898 342,776	33 186 43	10	20 194 30	 8 1	22 228 18	13 1	9 187 13	6	30 167 17	<del>7</del>	17 108 9	4
Hawaii. Illinois. Indiana <sup>1</sup> . Iowa. Kangaga	191,909 5,821,305 2,742,117 2,223,189 1,740,249	3 896 294 120 202	2 45 7 9	1,009 401 117 248	14 5	1,300 353 104 163	70 6 18	1,287 137 137	72 12 8 6	1,181 58 90	65 4 6 6	983 146 31 47	67 5 2 1
Maryland 3.  Massachusetts.  Michigan.  Minnesota	749,783 3,491,888 2,897,207 2,148,235	111 653 187	. 4 9 		3 17 11	59 586	14	25 504	1 12 	15 421 156	11	10 254 139	3 10
Montana New Jersey New York Oklahoma	405, 734 2, 683, 309 9, 526, 146 1, 850, 987	86 381 1,916 116	7 68 4	70 434 2,351 116	82 6	53 530 3,141 73	129 6	58 399 2, 781 35	135 1	416 416 2,321 60	2 95 2	26 343 1,506 54	76
Iowa. Kansas. Maryland 3. Massachusetts. Minnesota. Minnesota. Montana. New Jersey New York. Oklahoma. Oregon. Pennsylvania. Utah Virginia. Wisconsin.	730, 736 7, 969, 916 394, 953 2, 107, 998	59 670 178 233		76 663 166 152	2	62 772 155 100	5	62 928 66 91	4 4	59 845 74 56	2 4	35 625 50 66	1 1
w isconsin	2,393,081		38 TU	BERC		1,465 SIS.	38		41		19	• 876	16
Connecticut	1,160,898	114	115	168	118	131	124	161	118	186	142	157	121
District of Columbia.	342,776 191,909 5,821,305.	106 49	74 38 590	102 47	66 29 598 .	141 30	85 34 659	116 46	79 27 575	119 35	94 28 528	105 48	77 27 478
Iowa. Kansas 1 Maryland 2	2,742,117 2,223,189 1,740,249 749,783	209 282	300 149 98 100	73 263	326 . 146 . 84 97	101 266	376 163 102 89	88 325	306 139 99 102	78 254	314 130 76 94	204 210	236 118 73 79
Michigan Minnesota Montana	3,491,888 2,897,207 2,148,235 405,734	550 74	215 29	683 83	200 23	792 - 72	501 230 42	837 55	517 245 30	751 67	252 32	716 195	438 182 37
Illinois. Indiana. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas I Maryland 2 Massachusetts. Michigan Mimesota. Montana I New Jersey New York Oklahoma Oregon. Pennsylvania. Utah I Virginia.	1,850,987 730,736	2,527 1 96 14	,387 68 60	357 2,630 101 23	1,447 78 48	367 2,687 99 23	,643 77 14	2,596 1 106 20	,589 76 64	366 3,005 85	49 50	2,615 1 117 20	,266 100 53
Utah <sup>1</sup>	7, 969, 916 394, 953 2, 107, 998 2, 393, 081	980 - 400	13 129 203	1,017 8 390	9 141 224	1,029 9 462 4 326	13 157 <b>24</b> 2	1,108 . 444	8 130 243	1,156 7 379	11 107 237	1,058 5 407 5 308	10 124 195
			TYP	HOIL	FEV	ER.							
Arizona	222,563 1,160,898 342,776	31 32	7 8	2 28 22	4	24 20	9	2 40 27	6 4 5	1 68 27	13 2 3	1 53 23	6 2
District of Columbia. Hawaii <sup>1</sup> Illinois. Indiana	191, 909 5, 821, 305 2, 742, 117 2, 223, 189	256 131	7 47 29 20 17	7 379 264	141 41 18	12 330 214	3 57 39 23 .	230 209	54 31 16.	229 191	48 35 18.	31 226 153	2 3 54 29 13 19
Iowa	1,740,249 749,783 3,491,888 2,897,207 2,148,235	39 118 86	17 19 18	40 57 78	23 9 12	35 54 77	13 13 13 	27 54 92	15 13 16	23 35 128	9 7 15	51 164 73	26 20
Montana New Jersey New York Oklahoma	2, 146, 235 405, 734 2, 683, 309 9, 526, 146 1, 850, 987	14 71 483 97	6 107 24	10 81 316 50	70 11	10 58 336 57	18 1	8 66 434 45	68 12	10 52 414 49	20 2 84 10	75 76 289 160	67
Oregon	750, 736 7, 969, 916 394, 953 2, 107, 998	13 691 7 216	3 24	16 375 11 124	4  1 11	11 581 9 99	8	12 297 10 142	7	12 348 . 29 . 203	15	17 302 43 352	6
Wisconsin	2,393,081		46 .		31	4 445	31		22 .		24	• 183	14

The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
 Exclusive of Baltimore city.
 Not reported by months.
 Reported during January, February, and March.

#### THE CALENDAR YEAR 1912; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPUCASES; FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Ju	ıl <b>y</b> .	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	1912.	deaths	per an- er 1,000	te per
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Casses.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Самея.	Deaths.	Total cases 1912.	Total d	Case rate per num per 1 inhabitant	Fatality rate p 100 cases.
76	3	45 8	3	1 69 13	4	6 113 12	6	6 186 32	10	2 262 64 2	13	259	87	1.568	8.90 4.77 1.54
594 71 21 67 42 174	38 2 1	540 126 16 27 15 169	43 3 2 2	530 203 24 80 35 229	36 5 1 2 1 4	963 325 47 188 94 447	48 10 2 4	1,203 388 52 186 71 577	59 12 1 6 2 9	1,459 408 77 305 67 1,050	102 19 2 13	2,715 804 1,740 608 5,633	695 99 55 60 11 118	2. 051 . 990 . 361 . 982 . 810 1. 613	5.81 3.64 6.84 3.44 1.80
92 20 131 755 17 10 396	4 1 42 1 2	63 5 135 423 13 9 347	29	69 13 140 453 55 14 398	13 2 2 2	121 20 215 669 76 30 712	3 1 26	151 30 319 906 131 47 986	5 3 28 4	215 40 505 1,483 118 82 1,103	59 3	3 4, 433 1, 693 462 3, 948 18, 705 864 545 8, 445	* 179 104 24 * 146 782 29 19	1.530 .788 1.138 1.471 1.963 .466 .745 1.059	4. 03 6. 14 5. 19 3. 69 4. 18 3. 35 3. 48
40 76	1 1 19	30 118	10	31 177 6 333	4	72 369	12	93 435	2 18	69 358 7 633	1 1 17	1,024 2,231 3,307	18 2 276	2. 592 1. 058 1. 381	1.75 .09 8.34
						TUE	BERCU	LOSIS	3.						
174 112 37 	110 76 24 447 261 114 77 72 414 190 22 1,209 61 41 8 124 184	108 90 33 74 293 642 124 464 2,317 83 12 958 9 370	98 56 25 441 243 115 72 77 377 138 25 1,177 48 39	136 86 51 38 302 581 113 451 2,457 69 23 802 10 354 6 304	95 46 27 448 200 84 43 83 379 151 21 1,058 47 46 13 96 150	140 89 37 66 255 61 156 616 2,650 78 34 743 7333	106 61 30 443 233 76 67 78 364 139 34 1,151 46 47	120 90 29 40 248 627 148 554 2, 136 60 26 695 4 333	114 64 25 446 216 101 55 85 344 1,157 50 30	140 89 42 62 242 605 195 2, 285 83 18 883 340 7 267	112 59 30 497 243 117 61 89 400 32 1,224 56 52	1,735 1,245 484 	1,373 837 344 6,150 3,254 1,452 907 1,045 5,067 3 2,729 2,286 371 3 4,166 15,797 756 544 121 1,435 2,331	1. 494 3. 632 2. 522 	79. 13 67. 22 71. 07 83. 44 32. 03 63. 37 42. 48 77. 24 70. 06
						TYP	HOID	FEVI	ER.						
3 117 42 19 292 245 119 150 178 56 57 18 56 520	13 11 8 54 32 17 36 22 20 15 4 79 14 14 15	4 158 118 27 386 418 281 359 313 72 64 390 ,007 531 25 750 104 825	13 9 22 80 71 19 51 23 28 23 6 121 64 10	10 123 96 21 559 643 237 299 348 106 73 283 982 485 297 15 133 671 180	17 15 4 87 93 28 52 33 31 20 10  137 57 10  13 43 29	7 124 63 10 624 197 337 323 138 42 210 836 384 50 978 88 601	15 11 22 102 32 39 52 35 34 29 4 	98 65 14 401 123 172 165 78 28 94 413 222 65 433 33 333	10 8 88 24 38 32 30 21 4  89 47 9	2	15 6 3 588 424 20 300 26 5 79 35 9 5	32 924 585 177 4,124 1,795 2,468 1,795 2,088 1,573 6,418 2,540 357 6,343 4,330 1,007	40 850 557 259 345 229 269 355 233 52 328 1,112 379 88	1.706 .922 .708 .900 .709 2.387 .597 .982 .406 .673 1.372 .475 .795 .795 .795	13. 85 13. 33 22. 59 20. 56 22. 56 212. 75 12. 88 18. 79 26. 68 20. 85 17. 31 14. 92 24. 64 10. 38 6. 00 28. 99

Reported during April, May, and June.
 Reported during July, August, and September.
 Reported during October, November, and December.

#### SMALLPOX.

Reported prevalence by quarters during the calendar year 1912, case rates per annum per 1,000 population, and fatality rates per 100 cases, for certain States.

		rst rter.		ond rter.		ird rter.		ırth rter.	То	tal.	Estimated	Case rate per annum	Lana
States.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	popula- tion July 1, 1912.	per 1,000 inhab- itants.	ity rat per 100 cases.
Alabama 1	-S	1	3	A	٥	<u> </u>	් <u>ව</u> 	1	111	A 1	2,207,283		
Arisona	46		4				45	-	95	15	222,563	0.426	15.7
California	305	2	250	i	138	ii	126	2	819	16	2,577,137	.317	1.9
Colorado	71	-	139	-	21	1 **	15				857,016	.287	25.7
Connecticut	69		247		10		3		329		1,160,898	.283	
District of Co-	08				10		`				1 ' '	l	
_lumbia			. 2	1			7		9		342,776	. 026	
Florida	576	<b>-</b>	228	2			17		821	2	802, 729	1.022	0.2
Hawaii					6				6		191,909	. 031	
Illinois	456	4	365	5	108	2	275	1	1,204	12	5,821,305	. 206	0.9
Indiana 4	484	5	304	5	46			2	1,182	12	2,742,117		
[owa	135		149	1	45		101	1	430	2	2, 223, 189	. 193	0.4
Kansas	173	1	76	ļ <b>.</b>	56	2	55	1	360	4	1,740,249	. 206	1.1
Maine	219		215	3	70		150	1	654	4	753, 085	. 868	0.6
Maryland •							20		20		749,783	. 026	
Massachusetts	29		137		15		37	1	218	1	3, 491, 888	. 062	0.4
Michigan				<b>-</b>					1,127	3	2,897,207	. 389	0.2
Minnesota	750	3	702	<b>-</b>	164		704	1	2,320	4	2, 148, 235	1.079	0.1
Mississippi <sup>2</sup>	468	2		<b>-</b>					468	2	1,852,092		
Montana	125	<b>-</b>	59		15		65		264		405,734	. 650	
New Jersey	3		4	2	1		2		10	2	2, 683, 309	. 003	20.0
New York	320	2	98		101		375	2	894	4	9,526,146	. 093	0.4
North Carolina	859		311		147		* 57		1,374		2, 276, 165		
North Dakota	120		68		27		111		326		634,731	. 513	
Ohio	208	1	207		106		178		699	1	4,903,439	.142	0.1
Oklahoma	138	15	202		15		113		468	15	1,850,997	. 225	3.2
Oregon	286	2	179		20		213	1	698	3	730,736	. 955	0.4
Pennsylvania	72	2	121		197	30	106	5	496	37	7,969,916	.062	7.4
South Dakota	138	1	119		28		90		375	.1	624,658	. 600	0.2
Гежаз	347	56	118	33	76	11	176	26	717	126	4,086,141	. 175	17.5
	1,013	<b>.</b>	711	4	241	2	735		2,700	6	394, 953	6.836	0. 2
Vermont	83		41		20		110		254		358, 710	. 708	
/irginia	447	16	359	3	168		115		1,089	19	2, 107, 998	.516	1.7
Washington	507		274		185		481	1	1,447	. 1	1,281,508	1.121	0.0
Wisconsin	236	1	183	1	108	1	284		811	3	2, 393, 081	. 338	0.3
Wyoming	143	4	17	1	1		2		163	5	157,914	1.032	3.00
Total	8,826	117	5,889	61	2, 135	59	5, 227	46	23, 204	301			

Report received fourth quarter only.
 Report received first quarter only.
 The report for the fourth quarter was for the month of October only, as but few of the existing cases were reported to the health authorities after the State ceased to require the quarantining of cases. To note the few cases being reported would, in the opinion of the State health officer, give an insufficient idea of the prevalence of the disease in the State.
 The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
 Exclusive of Baltimore City.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913; CASE RATES 18 PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES; FOR CERTAIN STATES.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Á	rate rate per 100 cases.	\$\pi\a\dagge
ł .	per annum per 1,000 inhab- itants.	2.5.68 2.668
	Total deaths six months.	108 14 14 15 86 88 88 87 87 86 116 116 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11
	Total cases six months.	1,225 256 256 1,370 1,370 3,344 3,344 1,361 1,361 1,286 5,690 5,690 6,76 1,053
June.	Deaths.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
n f	Cases.	156 37 37 37 38 22 487 487 487 1,660
Мау.	Deaths.	20 20 11 13 13 14 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Ä	Cases.	201 201 8 8 1145 56 55 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68
ri.	Deaths.	24-62140 8 448 6.7
April	Cases.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
ch.	Deaths.	41. 42. 23. 23. 24. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25
March	Cases.	1188 9 9 9 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188
ıary.	Deaths.	24 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
February	Cases.	219 219 33 33 56 56 56 56 57 56 57 57 1,907 1,065 1,065 1,065
ary.	Deaths.	22 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
January	Cases.	303 303 256 257 117 711 711 222 222 244 240 240 240
	Estimated population Apr. 1, 1913.	1, 173, 747 1, 173, 747 1, 173, 747 1, 173, 123 1, 173, 173 1, 173
	States.	Ariona Connecticut Connecticut Hawaii Indiana i Indiana i Iowa Maryland i Mar

1 The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported. \* Bxclusive of Baltimore city. \* Not reported by months.

Population July 1, 1912.
 Reported during January, February, and March.
 Reported during April, May, and June.

REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES; FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

### MEASLES.

	rality rate per 100	238	1.19	4% . 385	148: 11: 148: 11:
Case	per annum per 1,000 inhab- itants.	8.270 82.480 1.156	8.486 12.478 14.558	24.4.5 25.25	3.530 1.428 14.350 52.474 3.976
	Total deaths six months.	25818	1288 1288 1388	158 158 118	28. 518
	Total cases six months.	4,886 5,633 111	7,456 4,691 25,729	1,528 1,528 1,528	3,384 3,384 57,928 10,555 4,799
June.	Deaths.	101	84Z	24	1
Ju	Cases.	893 131 58	104 508 2,846	۰	3, 162 184 184 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185
ß.	Deaths.	15 6 91	882	<u>! !</u>	<b>5</b> 8 8₹
Мау	Cases.	1,029 329 17	2,024 851 4,449	1,107	6,961 1,184 1,184
i.	Deaths.	171	888	8.48	38 48
April	Сазев.	1,113 982 8	1,980 1,194 5,580	1,318	1, 155 10, 62 88, 62, 63, 63, 64, 64, 64, 64, 64, 64, 64, 64, 64, 64
Ġ.	Deaths.	11 8	849	<u>:</u>	28 28
March	Cases.	2,110 2,110 17	2,024 1,253 5,206	1,157	1, 572 1, 572
lary.	Deaths.	25 25	400	12	27.
February.	Cases.	1,400 1,400	1,115 654 4,412	838	13,041 2,620 2,620
ary.	Deaths.	8 - 100	81 to 80		16 16 5
January	Cases.	32 681 4	3, 23 3, 23 6	88.48	2, 26, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
	Estimated population Apr. 1, 1913.	25,138, 191,6,138,	88.58.8	2,2, 8,1,4,8	2, 413, 194
	States.	Artona. Connecticut District of Columbia. Hawaii	Iowa Kansas Maryland ¹ Massachusetts	Michigan Minnesota Montana	Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Utah Wisoonsin

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Massachusetts Minneota Minneota Montana New Jersey New Jersey New York Oklahoma Pennsylvania Virginia		Alabama. Arizona. Connecticut. District of Columbia. Hawaii. Indrana fanishama. Iowa. Massechusetts. Menigan.

1 Excusive of Baltimore city.
2 Population July 1, 1912.
3 Not reported by months.

Reported during January, February, and March.
Reported during April, May, and June.
The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

# REPORTED PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, BY MONTHS, DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913; CASE RATES PER ANNUM PER 1,000 POPULATION; AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES; FOR CERTAIN STATES—Continued.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

ı	ra- tality rate per 100 cases.	60.74 61.72 61.22 61.22 62.83 63.73 63.83 63.83 63.83	29.36
	per nnum 1,000 inhab- tants.	3.062 3.062 3.062 3.062 4.418 1.500 3.440 1.474 1.474	2. 198
	Total deaths a six months.	745 473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473 473	88,
	Total cases six months.	1,030 667 294 294 1,729 1,729 1,146	2,336
	Deaths.	128 288 288 288 128 118 118 118 118 118	28.2
June	Cases.	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2	395
 .v.	Deaths.	105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	233
May	Cases.	152 104 104 104 104 105 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	375
April.	Deaths.		750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750
Αp	Cases.	123 53 53 54 724 73 73 73 73 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	356
March.	Deaths.	1133 362 123 232 232 242 242 242 242 252 252 252 252 252 25	84
Ma	Cases.	191 88 74 74 75 76 199 17 17 17 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$ 345 345
February.	Deaths.		203
Febr	Cases.	2, 534 82 82 83 842 842 842 843 843 843 843 843 843 843 843 843 843	88
lary.	Deaths.	124 282 282 2896 1389 1380 1473 373 373 363 363 363 363 363 363 363 3	138 138
January.	Сазев.	207 127 35 36 274 648 648 693 24 24 9943 7	38
	Estimated population Apr. 1, 1913.	1, 173, 284, 285, 286, 286, 286, 286, 286, 286, 286, 286	
	States.	Connecticut Bistal District of Columbia. Hawail 1 Indiana Indiana Indwa Kansas 1 Kan	Virginis. Wisconsin 1.

# TYPHOID FEVER.

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ILEBOID FEVER.	27 27 111 13
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	228, 747 1, 176, 569 346, 752 3 191, 909 2, 756, 123 2, 222, 661 1, 756, 982
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Maryland * Massechusets Michigan Minnesota Montana Now York New York Okaboma Pemsylvania Utah Virginia

The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
 Exclusive of Baltimore city.
 Population July 1, 1912.

#### BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED FOR THE PROPAGATION AND SALE OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS.

The following table contains a list of the establishments holding, on January 1, 1914, licenses issued by the Treasury Department in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes."

The number of the license of each firm is also given, together with the names of the several products for which licenses have been granted.

No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
1	Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimen- ingococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, antitubercle serum, tuberculins, bacterial vac- cines, erysipelas and prodigiosus toxins, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, and modified bacterial deriva- tives (Schafer).
2	H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Diphtheria antitoxin, antianthrax serum, antidysenteric serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, tuberculins, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, bacterial vaccines, sensitized typhoid vaccine, sensitized streptococcic vaccine, sensitized staphylococcic vaccine, and antirabic virus.
3	Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co., Marietta, Pa.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antitetanic serum, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, and tuberculins.
5	Fluid Vaccine Co., Milwaukee, Wis	Vaccine virus.
6	The Slee Laboratories, Swiftwater, Pa	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, anti- streptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, and vaccine virus.
8	The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal	Diphtheria antitoxin, antistreptococcic serum, tuber- culins, bacterial vaccines, and vaccine virus.
9	Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich	Diphtheria antitoxin, streptolytic serum, and pneumolytic serum.
11	Pasteur Institute of Paris, Paris, France.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antime- ningococcic serum, antiplague serum, antistreptococ- cic serum, sérum antivenimeux, antitetanic serum, and antiplague vaccine.
12	Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin, Germany.	Diphtheria antitoxin and antistreptococcic serum.
14	Health Department of the City of New York.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antitetanic serum, antirabic virus, vaccine virus, tuberculin, antimeningococcic serum, and antistreptococcic serum.
16	National Vaccine and Antitoxin Insti- tute, Washington, D. C.	Diphtheria antitoxin, vaccine virus, normal horse serum, and bacterial vaccines.
17	Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, New York City.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimeningococcic serum, antipneumococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, vaccine virus, antirabic virus, normal horse serum, antityphoid vaccine, and bacterial vaccines.

	1	
No. of license.	Establishments.	Products.
18	Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, England.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antidysenteric serum, anticolon-bacillus serum, antistaphylococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antityphoid serum, antimeningococcic serum, normal horse serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and antitetanic serum.
19	Memorial Institute for Infectious Dis- eases, Chicago, Ill.	Diphtheria antitoxin.
21	Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute, Berne, Switzerland.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, anti- meningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, anti- plague serum, antistreptococcic serum, antitetanic serum, tuberculins, anticholera vaccine, antiplague vaccine, antityphoid vaccine, and bacterial vaccines.
22	Institut Bactériologique de Lyon, Lyon, France.	Antidiphtheric serum and normal goat serum.
23	Bacterio-Therapeutic Laboratory, Asheville, N. C.	Tuberculins.
24	Farbwerke, vormals Meister Lucius und Brüning, Hoechst on Main, Ger- many.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antime- ningococcic serum, antipneumonic serum, antistrep- tococcic serum, antitetanic serum, and tuberculins.
25	Tuberculin Society of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Russia.	Tuberculinum purum.
27	Institut Pasteur de Lille, Lille, France.	Sérum antivenimeux.
29 30	The Behringwerk, Marburg, Germany Dr. G. H. Sherman, Detroit, Mich	Antitetanic serum and tuberculin.  Bacterial vaccines.
31	E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany	Diphtheria antitoxin, antimeningococcic serum, anti- pneumonic serum, antistreptococcic serum, normal horse serum (liquid and dried), jequiritol serum, tuberculins, bacterial vaccines, and leucofermantin (antitryptic sheep serum).
32	Kalle & Co., Biebrich, Germany	Tuberculin (Rosenbach).
33 34	American Biologic Co., Kansas City, Mo. The Béraneck Laboratory, Neuchatel,	Antirabic virus. Tuberculin (Béraneck).
35	Switzerland.  Dr. Carl Spengler, Davos-Platz, Switzerland.	I. K. immune blood.
36	Dr. C. L. McDonald, Cleveland, Ohio	Bacterial vaccines.
37	Western Biological Co., Kansas City, Kans,	Do.
38	Laboratorio di Terapia Sperimentale (Bruschettini), Genoa, Italy.	Tuberculosis serum-vaccine.
39	Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Gans, Oberursel, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany.	Antidysenteric serum.
40	Hygienic Laboratory of the California State Board of Health, Sacramento, Cal.	Antirabic virus.
41	Arkansas Pasteur Institute and Hygienic Laboratory, Little Rock, Ark.	Do.
42	Sophian-Hall-Alexander Co., Kansas City, Mo.	Diphtheria antitoxin, antigonococcic serum, antimen- ingococcic serum, antistreptococcic serum, antirabic virus, normal horse serum, and bacterial vaccines.
43	The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill	Bacterial vaccines.
44	The Greeley Laboratories, New York City.	Do.
45	The Beebe Biological Laboratories, St. Paul, Minn.	Do.

No. of thouse.	Establishments.	Products.
46	New York Pasteur Institute, New York City.	Antirabic virus.
47	Georgia State Board of Health, Atlanta, Ga.	Do.
48	Inoculation Department of St. Mary's Hospital, London, England.	Bacterial vaccines and pollicine.
49	Dr. W. T. McDougall, Kansas City, Kans.	Antirabic virus.
50	St. Louis Pasteur Institute, St. Louis, Mo.	Do.

#### 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.

#### Arizona-Tucson.

Acting Asst. Surg. Crepin, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph January 8, 1914, that 6 cases of smallpox had been notified at Tucson, Ariz., all of them being under treatment in the isolation hospital.

#### Indiana—Evansville.

Acting Asst. Surg. Werry, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended January 10, 1914, 11 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind.

#### Kentucky-Owsley County.

The health officer of Owsley County, Ky., reported January 5, 1914, that several cases of smallpox had been notified in various parts of Owsley County. The report stated that there were also many cases of smallpox in Breathitt County near the border line of Owsley County.

#### New York-Buffalo.

Surg. Gardner, of the Public Health Service, reported January 10, 1914, that 6 cases of smallpox had been recently notified at Buffalo, N. Y.

#### New York—Niagara Falls.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bingham, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended January 10, 1914, 48 cases of smallpox had been notified at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

#### Ohio-Minersville.

Asst. Surg. Neill, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph January 13, 1914, that 42 cases of smallpox had been notified in Minersville, Ohio, and vicinity.

#### Texas-Presidio.

Acting Asst. Surg. Tappan, of the Public Health Service, El Paso, Tex., reported by telegraph that to January 8, 1914, 4 cases of small-pox had been notified at the Red Cross Hospital, Presidio, Tex.

#### SMALLPOX—Continued.

#### Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (Dec. 1-31):			Illinois (Nov. 1-30)—Contd. Counties—Continued.		
Counties—	10		Counties—Continued.	100	l
Mesa Prescott	16	•••••	Cook Dekalb	14	
Prescott	1		Dekaid	3	
Total	17		Dewitt	19	
TOGM	17		Hamilton	18	
C-1			Hancock	12	
Colorado (Dec. 1-31): Counties—		1	Henry.	12	
	9	ŀ	Iroquois	2	
Denver	9		Jo Daviess	55	
Otero	2			13	
Pueblo	2		Knox La Salle	13	
Weld	- 4			38	
weid	1		Lee	38 15	
Total	15		Monroe	15	
1000	10				
Idaha (Now 1 90).			Montgomery	2	
Idaho (Nov. 1-30): .Counties—			Morgan	z	
	2		Rock Island	2	
AdaBonneville	Z			3	
Bonnevme	1	•••••	Sangamon	+	
Total	3		Warren	<u> </u>	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Total	3	• • • • • • • • • • •	Whiteside	4	
Minain (Man 1 20).			Will	66	
Illinois (Nov. 1-30):			Williamson	2	
Counties—			Winnebago	2	
Bureau	3		(D-4-)	051	
Calhoun	4		Total	271	

#### City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths
Altoona, Pa. Aurora, Ill. Butte, Mont. Linicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio. Evansville, Ind. Fall River, Mass. Kansas City, Kans. Kansas City, Mo. Konxville, Tenn. Le Crosse, Wis.	12 1 7 1 1 3 3 1 4 4		Sacramento, Cal Saginaw, Mich St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Cal. Spokane, Wash. Steelton, Pa. Superior, Wis.	2 1 1 1 1 12 13 35	
Lexington, Ky	1		Washington, D.C	2	

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

#### Idaho Report for November, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases re- ported during month.
Idaho: Ada County	3
Ada County. Bannock County—Pocatello Bonneville County Franklin County Latah County—Moscow	3 2
Latah County—Moscow	6
Total	16

#### TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich	2		Nashville, Tenn	3	
Baltimore, Md	8		Newark, N. J.	2	
Rocton Mass				ī	
Camden, N. J	2		New Orleans, La	ī	
Chicago, Ill	31	9	Oakland, Cal	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio	6		Philadelphia, Pa	13	
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa	10	
Cumberland, Md	ĭ		Plainfield, N. J.	ĭ	
Dunbick N V	1		Portland, Me		
East Orange, N. J.	• •		Portemouth Vo	7	•••••
Elmira, N. Y		2	Portsmouth, Va. Providence, R. I.	4	
Evansville, Ind	7		Dichmond Vo	4	
Evansvine, mu	<u> </u>	•	Richmond, Va	, ,	<b> </b>
Fall River, Mass	Z		Roanoke, Va	.2	•••••
Grand Rapids, Mich Harrisburg, Pa	3		Sacramento, Cal	12	1 4
Harrisburg, Pa	1	1	St. Louis, Mo	13	]
Hartford, Conn	1		San Francisco, Cal	3	
Haverhill, Mass	1		Schenectady, N. Y	1	1
Jersey City, N. J		1	Seattle, Wash	2	<b> </b>
Johnstown, Pa		1	Spokane, Wash	1	1
Haverhill, Mass	1		Springfield, Ill	3	<b></b>
Knoxville, Tenn La Crosse, WisLos Angeles, Cal		1	Springfield, Mass	3	1 1
La Crosse, Wis	1		Washington, D. C	9	2
Los Angeles, Cal	2	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa	1	l <b></b>
Lowell, Mass		ī	Wilmington, N. C	ī	
Lynn, Mass			Worcester, Mass	ī	i
Malden. Mass			York, Pa	ī	l
Marinette, Wis		i	Zanesville, Ohio.	<del>.</del> .	9

#### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich. Cleveland, Ohio. Haverhill, Mass Kansas City, Mo. La Crosse, Wis. Lexington, Ky. Los Angeles, Cal.	1 1 2 1	1 1 1	Lynn, Mass Pittsburgh, Pa Reading, Pa Richmond, Va Sacramento, Cal San Francisco, Cal.	1 1	1 1 1 1 1

#### POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

#### California—Humboldt County.

[From Bulletin California State Board of Health for December, 1913—Report of State Hygienic Laboratory for November.]

In October and the first half of November an outbreak of epidemic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) occurred in Humboldt County, involving Eureka and the surrounding towns. The director of the laboratory investigated the situation in November and visited many of the cases. The diagnosis of the outbreak was confirmed, as 18 of the 22 cases seen showed characteristic localized muscular weakness or paralysis. A careful study of the disease is being made with regard to its method of spread in the hope that effective preventive measures will soon be devised.

#### POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

#### Idaho Report for November, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Idaho reported that during the month of November, 1913, 1 case of poliomyelitis had been notified at Hailey, Blaine County, Idaho.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

During the week ended December 27, 1913, poliomyelitis was notified by cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 1 case; Brockton, Mass., 1 case; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case.

#### ERYSIPELAS. City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y., Boston, Mass. Brockton, Mass. Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio. Los Angeles, Cal. Philadelphia, Pa.	1 18 3 6		Pittsburgh, Pa Reading, Pa. St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. South Bethlehem, Pa Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1 3 1 1 1	2

#### PELLAGRA.

During the week ended December 27, 1913, pellagra was notified by cities as follows: Kalamazoo, Mich., 1 death; Lynchburg, Va., 1 death; Nashville, Tenn., 1 case with 1 death.

#### PLAGUE. Rats Collected and Examined.

	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Exam- ined.	Found infected.
California: Cities— Oakland Berkeley San Francisco.	Dec. 20, 1913 do	23 4 9	553 140 1,812	434 102 1,396	

#### California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended December 27, 1913, 6 ground squirrels from Alameda County and 1 from San Francisco were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

#### Washington-Seattle-Plague-Infected Rat.

Surg. Lloyd, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph, January 12, 1914, the finding of a plague-infected rat at Seattle.

#### PNEUMONIA. City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaver Falls, Pa. Binghamton, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio Grand Rapids, Mich. Kalamazoo, Mich. Kansas City, Mo. La Crosse, Wis. Lancaster, Pa. Los Angeles, Cal. Manchester, N. H.	3 5 2 1	95 95 11 3 2 8	New Castle, Pa. Norristown, Pa. Passadena, Cal Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa. San Francisco, Cal. Schenectady, N. Y. South Bethlehem, Pa. Wilkinsburg, Pa. Wilmington, N. C. York, Pa.	1 42 21 12 7	2 1 71 24 4 1 3 3

#### RABIES.

#### California-Alameda County-Rabies in Animals.

[From Bulletin California State Board of Health for December, 1913—Report of State Hygienic Laboratory for November.]

A sharp epidemic of rabies prevailed among the dogs of Alameda County, principally in Oakland and Berkeley, from August to November. The epidemic reached its height in October, when examinations of the brains of animals in the laboratory of the Oakland health department and in the State hygienic laboratory gave proof of the presence of the disease in 80 animals. During the four months of the epidemic the same laboratories found positive evidence of rabies in 159 of the heads sent from Alameda County.

An epidemic of rabies could not reach such proportions without endangering a large number of people. Many of those who were bitten secured the Pasteur preventive treatment from their physicians, and 55 persons from Alameda County received the treatment free at the State hygienic laboratory. The majority of these patients were bitten during October, the month in which the largest number of dogs came down with rabies. \* \* \* The incubation period of rabies is so long that it will be some time before it is safe to conclude that no human deaths will result from the epidemic in dogs.

During October and November vigorous efforts were made in Oakland and Berkeley to enforce muzzling ordinances. The result was a rapid diminution during November in the prevalence of rabies among dogs and in the number of persons bitten.

#### California—Alameda and Oakland—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended January 10, 1914, rabies in dogs had been notified as follows: 1 at Alameda and 6 at Oakland, Cal.

#### TETANUS.

During the week ended December 27, 1913, tetanus was notified by cities as follows: Kansas City, Kans., 1 case with 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 case with 1 death; St. Louis, Mo., 3 cases with 1 death.

#### TYPHUS FEVER.

#### New York—New York City Quarantine.

The health officer of the port of New York reported by telegraph January 11, 1914, that a case of typhus fever had been detained at the New York City quarantine, from the steamship *Roma*.

#### Rhode Island-Providence.

Surg. Grubbs, of the Public Health Service, reported that on January 7, 1914, 1 new case of typhus fever had been notified at Providence, R. I., making 4 cases reported since December 24, 1913.

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

#### Idaho Report for November, 1913.

The State Board of Health of Idaho reported that during the month of November, 1913, 5 cases of scarlet fever, 3 cases of measles, and 2 cases of diphtheria had been notified in the State of Idaho.

#### City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		ercu-
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants: Baltimore, Md. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, Ohio. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. St. Louis, Mo. From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit-	558, 485 670, 585 2, 185, 283 560, 663 1, 549, 008 533, 905 687, 029	208 239 608 142 484 169 193	28 37 170 59 58 58 68	1 4 15 5 10 4 6	1 28 38 17 23 48 64	3 1 2 2 1 3	18 89 92 17 53 106 27	5 2 9 6 2	24 41 144 14 79 11 19	13 21 70 18 55 13 17
ants: Cincinnati, Ohio Los Angeles, Cal Newark, N. J New Orleans, La San Francisco, Cal Washington, D. C. From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit-	364, 463 319, 198 347, 469 339, 075 416, 912 331, 069	132 128 99 135 153 134	21 9 33 28 7 14	1 2 2 4 1	5 146 23 2 2	1	7 6 34 2 5 13	1	23 41 16 20 9 10	13 15 17 17 8 16
ants: Jersey City, N. J Kansas City, Mo Providence, R. I. Seattle, Wash. From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit-	267, 779 248, 381 224, 326 237, 194	83 82 94 43	6 15 1	1 2 1	2 5	1 2	3 6 10		1 15	7 4 13 4
ants: Cambridge, Mass Dayton, Ohio Fall River, Mass Grand Rapids, Mich Lowell, Mass	104, 839 116, 577 119, 295 112, 571 106, 294	29 40 32 36 29	5 29 6 11 7	2 1 2	8 19 3 205 8		8 2 7 15 5	1	4 1 4 1	4 9 1 2 2

#### SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd. City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913—Continued.

GIL.	Popula- tion, United		s	htheria	. М	Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
Cities.	States census 1910.	from all causes.	٠.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit-											
ants—Continued.	110,364	20			١.		Ι.	1	_	1 _	
Nashville, Tenn Oakland, Cal	150, 174	32 39	8 8		- 2	·	. 4		5 3	3 2 4 1 10	
Richmond, Va	127,628	57	4				. 8	i	5	4	
Spokane, Wash	104, 402		· · · · · <u>-</u>	.	. 7	`   <b>-</b>	-	.	1	1	
Richmond, Va. Spokane, Wash. Toledo, Ohio. Worcester, Mass.	104, 402 168, 497 145, 986	58 42	17	4	4	-	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$			10	
From 50,000 to 100,000 nmaple		72	1 **	1	1			1		•	
ants:				1		1		1	l	1	
Altoona, Pa Bayonne, N. J	52, 127 55, 545	14					. 3			·····	
Bayonne, N. J. Brockton, Mass Camden, N. J. Erie, Pg. Evansville, Ind. Harrisburg, Pa. Hartford, Conn. Hoboken, N. J. Johnstown, Pa. Kansas City, Kans Lawrence, Mass Lynn, Mass.	56,878	24 11	5	1 1	10		. 3	2	2	3	
Camden, N. J	94,538	• • • • • • • •	.; 8		. i		. 5		4		
Erie, Pa.	66, 525	•••••	. 4				. 3		2		
Harrishurg Pa	69, 647 64, 186	19 25	9	i	. 1		. 2			3	
Hartford, Conn	98, 915	42	12		. 3		3	ļ	5 4	1 1	
Hoboken, N. J	70.324	• • • • • • •	. 6		i				13		
Johnstown, Pa	55, 482 82, 331	15	5		. 4		. 2		3		
Lawrence, Mass	85, 892	•••••	3 18			•	5	•••••	3		
Lynn, Mass	89,336	28	4	2	8		3 7	i	i	1 1	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	28	2 2			.	. 8	ī	1	ī	
Lawrence, Mass Lynn, Mass Manchester, N. H New Bedford, Mass. Pawtucket, I Portland, Me. Reading, Pa. Saginaw, Mich. Schenectady, N. Y South Bend, Ind. Springfield, Ill. Springfield, Mass. Trenton, N. J Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	96, 652 51, 622	i 26	2	1		.	11	•••••	2	····i	
Portland. Me	58,571	16	1 4		·	·	6 9	•••••	•••••	1	
Reading, Pa.	96, 071 50, 510	19	6		i		5		i		
Saginaw, Mich	50, 510	15	3				ĭ		ī	····i	
South Rend Ind	72,826	25 8	3	1	3		5		5		
Springfield, Ill.	53, 684 51, 678	15	2 7				2	1	• • • • • •	4	
Springfield, Mass.	88.926	28	4	····i			l il		2	3	
Trenton, N. J.	96, 815	46	9	i	2		4		6	4	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Yonkers, N. Y. From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit-	67, 105 79, 803	30 15	10	•••••	1		6		2	3 4 1 1	
From 25.000 to 50.000 inhabit-	19,000	10	16		39		5		1	1	
ants:	1				1			- 1	i		
ants: Atlantic City, N. J Auburn, N. Y Aurora, Ill Austin, Tex. Binghamton, N. Y Brookline, Mass. Butte, Mont Chelsea, Mass. Chicope, Mass.	46, 150	11	3				1		1	•••••	
Aurora, Ili	34, 668 29, 807	10 7	••••2	•••••	····i		1		2	• • • • • •	
Austin, Tex.	29, 860	8	2			•••••			•••••	• • • • • •	
Binghamton, N. Y	48, 443	22					2		i	• • • • • •	
Brookline, Mass	27,792	•••••	3				2			•••••	
Chelsea, Mass	39, 165 32, 452	9 18	1 4	····i	1		1 2		2 2	4	
Chicopee, Mass.	25.401	5	i		i	····i	î			2 1 1	
Danville, Ill.	27.871	2	3		1					ī	
Elmira N V	34,371 37,176	12	2		80		2	•••••	2	••••	
Chelsea, Mass Chicopee, Mass Danville, Ill. East Orange, N. J. Elmira, N. Y. Everett, Mass Fitchburg, Mass Haverhill, Mass Kalamazoo, Mich Knoxville, Tenn La Crosse, Wis. Lancaster, Pa Lexington, Ky Lynchburg, Va Malden, Mass	33,484	8	•••••		2	•••••	5	••••• •		····i	
Fitchburg, Mass	37,826	14	i				i		···i	2	
Haverhill, Mass	44,115	14	3				i .		3 .		
Knoxvilla Tenn	39, 437 36, 346	21 13	1 1	i	····· <sub>2</sub> ˈ		1	-	;	i	
La Crosse, Wis	30, 417	10	í.		2	•••••	•••••		···i·	····i	
Lancaster, Pa	30, 417 47, 227 35, 099		. 6				i .				
Lexington, Ky	35,099	18	1 .				3 .			1	
Malden, Mass	29, 494 44, 404	10 11	1 2	1	•••••		3 .			••••	
New Castle, Pa	36, 280	11	î i	••••• •	•••••		6		1 .	••••	
Newport, Ky	30,309	8	2				3 .			•••••	
Newton, Mass	39,806	10	1 .				4 .			••••	
Norristown Po	30, 445 27, 875	6.	2 .		1	1 .			•••• •	• • • • •	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	4			1 4		5.		···i	••••	
Maiden, Mass New Castle, Pa Newport, Ky Newton, Mass Niagara Falls, N. Y Norristown, Pa Orange, N. J Pasadena, Cal Pittsfield, Mass Portsmouth, Va	30, 291	12							2	····i	
Portemouth Vo	32, 121	8	3 -	•••••	6		3	1	2 .	•••••	
Portsmouth, Va	33, 190 38, 002	6	3 .	•••• •	···i		2 .			• • • • •	
Roanoke, Va	34, 874	8 10	3		1		3 .		1	••••	
Roanoke, Va	44, 696	24 .			i.		8			4	
San Diego, Cal	39,578	1-	1 .		- 1-		- 1**				

#### SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd. City Reports for Week Ended Dec. 27, 1913—Continued.

	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph	theria.	Мес	Measles.		arlet ver.	Tubercu- losis.	
Cities.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit-						ĺ				
ants—Continued.	1		1	ĺ	l	i	1			1
South Omaha, Nebr	26, 259	6	1	1	!	ļ		İ		1
Superior, Wis	40,384	5			• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	7	•••••		
Taunton, Mass	34, 259	14			• • • • • •		5		• • • • • • •	•••••
Traitham Mass		7		•••••		• • • • • •	2			
Waltham, Mass	27,834	,	1		:		1		••••2	
West Hodoken, N. J	35,403	•••••	1		1		1		1	
Wheeling, W. Va	41,641	19	3	2	1	• • • • • •				
Wilmington, N. C	25,748	17	2		63		1		1	İ
York, Pa	44,750		3				1		1	
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	4	2							1
ess than 25,000 inhabitants:							i	1		l
Alameda, Cal	23, 383	8	1		2					
Ann Arbor, Mich	14,817	7	1				6		6	
Beaver Falls, Pa	12, 191 i	0	1	i l						l
Bennington, Vt	8,698	6	1							
Braddock, Pa	19, 357		1		4		3			
Cambridge, Ohio	11, 327	6			1		1			
Clinton, Mass	13,075	ž			-		_			
Coffeyville, Kans	12,687	-	i		3	•••••			i	
Columbus, Ind.	8,813	2	- 1		۰		• • • • • •		-	
Concord, N. H.	21, 497	16	3		•••••		i			
Cumberland, Md	21,839	10 10	4		i		12		• • • • • •	
Dunkirk, N. Y	17, 221	6	- 1		18	•••••	ĩ	i	····i	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	3			10	••••••	•	- !	•	
Harrison, N. J.	14, 498	3	····i						····i	••••
Harrison, N. J		8	il		;;		i		2	• • • • •
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	8	11		12				í	
La Fayette, Ind Marinette, Wis	20,081	8	1			• • • • • •	• • • • • •		1	
Marinette, Wis	14,610	3								• • • • •
Massilion, Onio	13,879	5								
Medford, Mass	23, 150	8	1		1		5		1	
Melrose, Mass	15,715	1	1				3		1	
Moline, Ill	24, 199	10	2		1					
Montclair, N. J	21,550	3					1		1	
Morristown, N. J	12,507	4					1			
Nanticoke, Pa	18,877	6	5	1 .			1			
Newburyport, Mass	14,949	2							1	
North Adams, Mass	22,019	8	1						1	
Northampton, Mass	19, 431	5	ī							
Palmer, Mass	8,610	3.	-							
Plainfield, N. J.	20, 550	5	····i						3	• • • • •
Pottstown, Pa	15,599	9	- 1						۱	
		6	•					•••••		
Rutland, Vt	13,546	9					• • • • • •			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	12,693			-			;-		;.	• • • • •
South Bethlehem, Pa	19,973	1		• • • • •   •		• • • • •	1		3	• • • • •
Steelton, Pa	14,246		2		2		• • • • •			• • • • •
Wilkinsburg, Pa	18,924	16	3				3	1		
Woburn, Mass	15,308	8	i i		1	- 1				

#### IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

#### HAWAII.

#### Plague-Infected Rat-Honokaa.

A plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa December 12, 1913.

#### Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu, week ended December 20, 1913, 486; week ended December 27, 1913, 381. Hilo, week ended December 13, 1913, 3,181; week ended December 20, 1913, 2,982.

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Manila as follows: Week ended November 29, 1913, 2 cases with 2 deaths; week ended December 5, 1913, 2 cases with 2 deaths.

During the first-named period a case of cholera was notified at Las Pinas, Rizal Province. The patient had visited in the house of a person who had had cholera in Manila. There has been no spread of the disease. A few scattered cases occurred during the same period in Dagupan, Lindgayen, Urdaneta, and San Carlos, all in the Province of Pangasinan.

From the beginning of the outbreak, August 23, 1913, to December 5, 1913, there were notified in Manila 144 cases of cholera with 100 deaths and in the provinces 95 cases with 45 deaths.

There have been no further cases of cholera in Cebu. An additional case has been notified at Opon on the island of Mactan, which is situated about 10 miles from the locality in Cebu at which the cases of cholera occurred. No connection has been shown to exist between the cases in Cebu and those in Opon.

The first case in Cebu <sup>1</sup> occurred in a Filipino woman who lived at some distance from the water front, and who had not been out of Cebu for some weeks previous to the attack and had not associated with persons who had been outside of the city. The second case occurred in the son of this woman, who was taken ill about 36 hours after the woman was seized.

The experience at Cebu is in close accord with that in a number of other instances in the Philippines, viz, that it is impossible to obtain evidence which would determine the origin of the infection.

#### Plague.

During the week ended November 29, 1913, a case of plague occurred in Manila at 745 Calle Echague, in a house located in a lumber yard. The address is in the same neighborhood in which plague previously appeared.¹ In spite of the constant rat catching, which was done in that vicinity, no plague rats were found. Seventy-five sanitary inspectors and laborers have been put to work in the district to carry out general antirat measures.

#### Rabies.

Upon the post-mortem examination of a dog which acted strangely in the Sampaloc district, the animal was found to be afflicted with rabies. Negri bodies were found at the base of the brain. This animal bit a Filipino child and an American soldier, who is stationed at Fort McKinley. Both of the patients are receiving the Pasteur treatment.

A child that was bitten by a dog on November 16 died on December 1 of hydrophobia, which was confirmed at the autopsy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sept. 27, 1913, 1 case with 1 death.

#### FOREIGN REPORTS.

#### AUSTRALIA.

#### Smallpox—Sydney.

During the two weeks ended November 9, 1913, 41 cases of small-pox were notified in Sydney. The type of the disease was mild.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### Status of Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary, as follows: Croatia-Slavonia, November 25 to December 1, 1913, 1 case; Hungary, November 30 to December 6, 1913, 7 deaths.

#### CHINA.

#### Cholera-Plague-Examination of Rats-Hongkong.

During the week ended November 22, 1913, 2 cases of cholera and 1 case of plague with 1 death were notified at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,599 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. None was found plague infected.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Plague in 1912—Examination of Rats—Liverpool.1

The occurrence of plague in Liverpool during the past two years has been as follows: On April 19, 1912, the steamship *Italian Prince* arrived at Liverpool having loaded cargo at Mersina, Beirut, Jaffa, and Malta. On April 29, 1912, a case of human plague occurred on board. A plague-infected rat was found among 21 dead rats collected in the hold of the vessel. No plague-infected rats were found in the docks or warehouses in the vicinity of the vessel and to which the cargo had been removed.

On July 26, 1912, a human case of plague occurred in a schoolboy, resident in the city. A brother of the patient worked in a cotton warehouse in which, on August 1, 1912, a plague-infected rat was trapped. On August 30, 1912, a second plague-infected rat was trapped in a paint warehouse next to the cotton warehouse previously mentioned. This was the last plague rat found in Liverpool.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Vol. XXVIII, Jan. 31, 1913, p. 226, and Nov. 7, 1913, p. 2360.

Since 1902 rats have been caught and examined from vessels arriving from plague-infected ports. Since 1908 rats have been collected on quays and docks and examined. Rat destruction has been carried on mainly by traps and poisons. Rats have been collected and examined bacteriologically as follows: 1912, collected 4,570, examined 3,365, infected 3; 1913, 400 or 500 per month. Of these none was found plague infected.

#### ITALY.

#### Quarantine Measures.

The quarantine measures imposed September 8, 1913, against arrivals from the ports of Galatz and Braila, Roumania, on account of cholera, were suspended November 22, 1913.

On December 4, 1913, arrivals from Larache, Morocco, were made subject at Italian ports to quarantine measures against plague.

#### MEXICO.

#### Yellow Fever-Merida.

A case of yellow fever was notified at Merida December 10, 1913. The case terminated fatally December 11, 1913.

#### SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

#### Yellow Fever-Lages.

From October 26 to 28, 1913, 3 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were notified at Lagos. The cases occurred in European members of the crew of a vessel which arrived at Lagos October 24, 1913.

#### TURKEY IN ASIA.

#### Cholera-Beirut.

On December 19, 1913, 2 cases of cholera were notified at Beirut. The cases occurred among troops arrived, December 18, at Beirut on the steamship *Bahr Ahmer* from Rodosto, Turkey in Europe. Cholera was reported present December 21, 1913, among troops at Rodosto.

#### Plague-Beirut.

A case of plague was notified December 9, 1913, at Beirut. The case occurred in the military barracks.

#### Cholera-Trebizond.

Cholera was notified at Trebizond January 8, 1914.

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

#### Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 16, 1914.

#### CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary: Croatia Slavonia—				
		i .		
Pozenga	Nov. 26-Dec. 1	1		
Hungary				Total Sept. 1-Dec. 6: Cases, 723 deaths, 369. Nov. 30-Dec. 6 4 cases and 7 deaths.
				4 cases and 7 deaths
Bacs-Bodrog, district	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	3	2	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Maramaros	do	1	1	
Torontal	do		4	
China:	Nov. 16-22	2		
Hongkong ndia:	NOV. 10-22	2		
Bombay	Dec. 1-6	3	1	
Calcutta Philippine Islands:	Nov. 16-29	J	140	1
Philippine Islands:	37 - 00 Dec #	١.	١.	m. 4-1 4
Manila	Nov. 23-Dec. 5	4	4	Total, Aug. 23–Dec. 5: Cases, 144 deaths, 100. Cases, 95; deaths, 45.
Provinces	Dec. 23-29	1		Coope 05: doothe 45
Cebu	D00. 20-20			1
Opón	do	1		On Mactan Island.
Pangasinan	do	[		Present in Dagupan, Lingayen San Carlos, and Urdaneta.
Direl		1	l	San Carlos, and Urdaneta.
Rizal— Las Pinas	do	1	l	
iam:		•	l	
Bangkok	Nov. 2-29		38	,
straits Settlements:			į.	
Singapore	Nov. 16-29	6	4	
urkey in Asia: Beirut	Dec. 19	2		From among traces on the a
Dentut	Dec. 19			From among troops on the s. s Bahr Amer from Rodesto.
Smyrna	Dec. 16-22	2		
Smyrna Trebizond	Dec. 16	3	1	Among troops.
urkey in Europe:	Dec 15 00			
Constantinople Rodosto	Dec. 15-28 Dec. 21-26	20 5	9	Do.
1000000	200. 21-20			20.
	YELLOW	/ FEVEI	B.	
Brazil:	•			
Bahia	Dec. 6-13	1		
Ceara	Nov. 1-30		2	•
Cuador:	do	5	3	
Guayaquil Milagro	do	i	i	
Naranjito	do	î	î	
fexico:				
Merida	Dec. 10-11	1	1	From Campeche.
outhern Nigeria: 1 Lagos	Oct. 20-28	3	1	Among Europeans from a vessel
Lagus	Ott. 20-20	•		Including previous report.
logo:				g provious report.
Lome	Sept. 12	1		•
			<u> </u>	
	PLA	GUE.		
ustralia:				
Thursday Island Quaran- tine Station.	May 21	5		Pestis Minor from s. s. Tayuar
tine Station.	•		Ī	from Hongkong to Townville
razil:	Dog 6 12	ا ا	.	
Bahiahina:	Dec. 6-13	3	1	
Hongkong	Nov. 16-29	5	5	
		٠,	٠,١	
cuador:				
cuador: Bahahoyo	Nov. 1-30	1		
cuador: Bahahoyo	Nov. 1-30do	193	83	
cuador:	Nov. 1-30dodo		83	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Dec. 17, 1913.

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

#### Reports Received During Week Ended Jan. 16, 1914—Continued.

#### PLAGUE-Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Total Jan. 1-Nov. 29, 1913: Cases
Bombay	Nov. 30-Dec. 6		4	209,710: deaths, 176,966.
Calcutta	Nov. 16-29		2	
Karachi	Dec. 2–8	9	9	
Indo-China: Saigon	Nov. 11-24	5		
Japan.		1		
Kobe	Dec. 1-7	1	1	
Mauritius	Oct. 26-Nov. 6	33	22	
Morocco: Larache	Sept. 17	1 1		Among the military.
Philippine Islands:				<b></b>
Manila Siam:	1104. 23-29	1 1	1	
Bangkok	Nov. 2-29	ĺ	1	

#### SMALLPOX.

	SMAI	LLPOX.		
Austria-Hungary:		-	1	
Tyrol	Nov. 23-29	. 1		
Arahia.		i	_	
Aden	Dec. 2-15	5	3	·
Australia:		ĺ		
New South Wales				Oct. 26-Nov. 9. Cases 49. Last
a				case at Katoomba, Nov. 29.
Sydney—		İ		Man 5 1 and from a 2 Downson
North Head Quar-				May 5, 1 case from s. s. Brunner from the Gilbert Islands.
Brazil:		!		from the Gibert Islands.
Bahia	Dec. 6-13	2		
Para	Dec. 6-20	18	15	•
Pernambuco	Nov. 15-30	10	16	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	29	11	
China:	NOV. 25-Dec. 0	25	**	
Hankow	Nov. 25-31	2		
	1101. 20 01	-		
Egypt: Alexandria	Dec. 3-16	3	1	
Cairo	Nov. 19-Dec. 9	23	8	
Port Said.	Dec. 3-9		ı	
France:	D00.0 0	• • • • • • • • •	•	•
Paris	Dec. 6-13	5		
Gibraltar	Dec. 15-28			
India:		_		
Bombay	Nov. 29-Dec. 6	4	3	
Calcutta	Dec. 16-29		2	
Karachi.	Nov. 2-8	1		
Madras	Dec. 1-6	4	1	
ndo-China:		- 1		
Saigon	Nov. 11-24	4	1	
Mexico:			!	
Aguascalientes	Dec. 15-28		5	
Mexico	Oct. 26-Nov. 8	13	9	
Russia:	ı		!	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 1-13	29	4	
Warsaw	Oct. 12-18	6	2	
Spain:			ŀ	
Barcelona	Dec. 7-20		7	
Straits Settlements:			ļ	
Penang	Nov. 2-22			
Singapore	Nov. 16-22	1		
Switzerland:	ŀ			
Canton—		_		
Genoa	Nov. 23-29	3	1	
Furkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Dec. 1-20	90	40	
Jaffa	Dec. 6-20	6		•
Smyrna	Nov. 16-Dec. 13		85	
Turkey in Europe:	D 7.00		_	
Constantinople	Dec. 7-20 Dec. 8-21		5	
Saloniki	Dec. 9-21		22	

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

#### Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to Jan. 9, 1914.

#### CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia-Herzegovina—			İ	
Brod		. 2		
Kostinica	do	1		
Novigrad	Oct. 26-Nov. 5	1		
SjekocacVranduk.	Nov. 6			•
Zenica	Nov. 20 Oct. 26–Nov. 19	1 9	2	•
Croatia-Slavonia— Pozenga—	000. 20-1101. 15	:		
Novska	Nov. 18-25	1		
Syrmien—	do	6	2	
Semlin	do	ĭ	ī	
Vi <b>trovi</b> ca— Dobrovic	do	2	2	
Hungary				Total Nov. 9-22: Cases, 77, deaths
Bacs-Bodrog-				
Cservenka	Nov. 9-29	18	7	
Dunasceb	do	1	1	
Kula	Nov. 16-22	1		
Sczond	Nov. 9-29	25	19	
Jasz-Nagy-Kun-Szol- nok				
	Nov. 9-15	. 2	2	
Pest Pilis—		_	i	
Soroksar Szaboles—	Nov. 9-22	2	1	
Nyiregyhaza	Nov. 9-15	1	1	-
	do		1	
Torontal— Felsoelemer	Nov. 9-29	15	_	İ
Okeresztur	Nov. 9-29 Nov. 9-15	15		
Tiszasentmiklos	Nov. 16-22	1	1	
Torokbecae	Nov. 9-22	2	3	
Torontaludvor	Nov. 23-29.	7	2	
Ung—			_	i i
Jasza	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Ceylon: Colombo	Nov. 9-22	5	7	
China:	NOV. 9-22	3		
Hongkong	Nov. 9-15	1		
Outch East Indies:	110110 10111111	•		
Java— Batavia and Tanjong	Nov. 9-22	24	19	
Priok.	1101.0 22	24	13	•
ndia:		- 1		
Bombay	Nov. 10-29	6	4	
Calcutta	Nov. 9-15		35	
Madras	Nov. 16-22	2	2	N
Philippine Islands		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Nov. 19, present in Dagupan Pasig, and Santa Cruz. Nov
		i		22, present in Cebu.
Manila	Nov. 9-22	29	18	22, present in cesu.
tussia:				
Bessarabia—				
Ismail		6	1	
Ekaterinislav		1		
Kherson	do	6	9	
Tsurida—	do	, 1		
Dneiper district traits Settlements:	av	1	2	
Singapore	Nov. 2-8	5	4	
urkey in Asia:	4.0	<b>'</b> i	*	
Trebizond	Nov. 9-15	3	3	Among troops from s. s. Guld- jemal. Jan. 8, present.
urkey in Europe:		1		jonai. wan. o, present.
Constantinople	Nov. 25-Dec. 14	92	32	Total Aug. 2-Dec. 14: Cases 166,

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

#### Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to Jan. 9, 1914—Continued.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil: Bahia Equador	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	2	2	Nov. 1–30: 27 cases and 5 deaths in Guayaquil, Milagro, and Na- ranjito.
Southern Nigeria: Lagos	Oct. 20	2		Including 1 European.
Trinidad: Brighton				Total Nov. 7-Dec. 12, 6 cases, with 1 death, including previous reports.
	PLA	GUE.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Brazil:				
BahiaRio de Janeiro British East Africa:	Nov. 23-Dec. 6 Nov. 16-22	6 1	2	
Kisumu	Sept. 12-Oct. 13 Sept. 12-Nov. 15do	2 31 3	10 3	
China: Hongkong	Nov 2-15	4	4	
Shanghai Ecuador	Oct. 1-7	1		Nov. 1-30: 197 cases, with 85 deaths, in Babahoyo, Guaya-quil, Milagro, and Yaguachi.
India: Bombav	Nov. 9-29	8	8	1,
Calcutta	Nov. 2-9	45	3 48	
Bombay	Nov. 2-9 Nov. 9-29 Nov. 16-22 Oct. 26-31	3 7	1 7	•
Russia: Ural, territory				Total Oct. 20-Nov. 10: Cases, 212; deaths, 170; and 2 fatal cases from Issum-Tube.
Djakisabevsk district— Djumarta Djantayu	Nov. 9–10 Nov. 8–10	5 2	1 2	110m 155um-1 006.
Kizilu Fourteenth village.	Nov. 8	1 6	1	
Sarbas Kaziljar district	Nov. 8-10 Nov. 5-10	13 39	7 24	In Assaukurt, Baitchurek, Bis- kuduk, and Djamankuduk.
Lbistchensky district— Issum-Tube	Oct. 20-Nov. 10	138	127	Rutus, and Djamankutus.
Kaimikov	Nov. 4-10	6	6	
Turkey in Asia: Beirut	Dec. 10-14	2	1	
,	SMALI	LPOX.		
A1			1	, , ,
Algeria: Departments— Algiers	Sept. 1-30	1 37		:
Arabia: Aden Brazil:	Nov. 25-Dec. 1		1	
Bahia Para	Nov. 23-Dec. 6 Dec. 1-6	6	6	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15 Nov. 9-22	35	18	
Ontario— Ottawa Toronto Quebec—	Dec. 7-20 Dec. 7-13	6		
Montreal	Dec. 7-27	10		
Hankow	Nov. 2-22 Nov. 9-15	2	·····i	

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

### Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1913, to Jan. 9, 1914—Continued.

### SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java-	f.	1	!	
Batavia	Nov. 9-22	20	1	
Surabaya	Oct. 28-Nov. 8	3		
Egypt:		1	-	
Alexandria	Nov. 26-Dec. 2	2	1	
France:		ļ		
Marseille	Nov. 1-30		31	
Nice	do	1		
Paris	Nov. 23-29	4		
St. Etienne	Nov. 16-30	8	3	
Germany				Dec. 7-13: Case, 1.
Gibraltar	Dec. 1-7	1		
India:		l _	1	
Bombay	Nov. 23-29	2		
Calcutta	Nov. 2-8	<u>-</u> -	1	
_ Madras	Nov. 2-29	5	2	m + 1 7
Japan				Total, Jan. 1-Oct. 31: Cases, 105
S.F		1		deaths, 39.
Mexico:	TD 0	1		
Acapulco	Dec. 6		1	
Aguascalientes	Dec. 1-14 Nov. 17-23		4	
Monterey	Nov. 17-23 Nov. 2-8		3	
	Dec. 6-20	1 2	1	
Veracruz	Dec. 0-20	2	1	
Norway: Trondhjem	Nov. 1-30	5		
	NOV. 1-30	9		
Portugal: Lisbon	Nov. 16-29	5		
Russia:	1404. 10-25	J		
Odessa	do	1	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 23-29	4	l il	
Warsaw	Oct. 5-11	ī	2	
Servia:	000. 0 11	•		
Belgrade	Nov. 7-29	3	1	
Spain:	2000 2011	"	- 1	
Almeria	Nov. 1-30		2	
Barcelona	Nov. 30-Dec. 6		4	
Madrid	Nov. 1-30		3i	
Seville	do		î	
Valencia	Dec. 1-6	2		
Switzerland:	200.2 000.000	_		
Basel	Nov. 23-Dec. 13	21		
Furkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Nov. 23-29	20	3	
Furkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Nov. 30-Dec. 13		3	
Saloniki	Dec. 1-7		7	

## SANITARY LEGISLATION.

# STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Sanitary Districts—Organization of. (Act Mar. 12, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Special tax sanitary districts may be formed by the county board of health in any county, without regard to township lines, under the following conditions: Upon a petition of a majority of the freeholders within the proposed special sanitary district, in whose names real estate in such district is listed in the tax lists of the current fiscal year, indorsed by the county board of health, the board of county commissioners, after thirty days' notice at the courthouse door and three public places in the proposed district, shall hold an election to ascertain the will of the people within the proposed special sanitary district, whether there shall be levied in such district a special annual tax of not more than the amount specified in the petition on the one hundred dollars valuation of property and on the poll to conduct the health work of the district as is hereinafter provided, in case such special tax is voted. The board of county commissioners shall appoint a registrar and two poll holders, and shall designate a polling place and order a new registration for such district, and the election shall be held in the district under the law governing general elections, as near as may be, and the registrar and poll holders shall canvass the vote cast and declare the result, and shall duly certify the returns to the board of county commissioners, and the same shall be recorded in the records of said board of commissioners. The expense of holding said election shall be paid out of the general funds of the county. At such election those who are in favor of the levy and collection of the tax shall vote a ticket on which shall be printed or written the words "For special tax," and those who are opposed shall vote a ticket on which shall be printed or written the words "Against special tax." In case a majority of the qualified voters at the election is in favor of the tax, the same shall be annually levied and collected in the manner prescribed for the levy and collection of other taxes.

All moneys levied under the provisions of this section shall, upon collection. be placed to the credit of the health committee or board in such district, which committee shall be appointed by the county board of health, and such health committee shall have the authority to carry on the health work in the district as hereinafter provided. Upon the written request of a majority of the health committee of any special-tax district, the county board of health may enlarge the boundaries of any special-tax district established under this section, so as to include any contiguous territory, and an election in such new territory may be ordered and held in the same manner as prescribed in this section for elections in special-tax districts; and in case a majority of the qualified voters in such new territory shall vote at such election in favor of a special tax of the same rate as that voted and levied in the special-tax district to which said territory is contiguous, then the new territory shall be added to and become a part of the said special-tax district; and in case a majority of the qualified voters shall vote against said tax, the district shall not be enlarged. Upon petition of two-thirds of the qualified voters residing in any special-tax district established under this section, indorsed and approved by the county board of health, the board of county commissioners shall order another election in said district for submitting the question of revoking said tax and abolishing said district, to be held under the provisions prescribed in this section for holding other elections: Provided, That no election for revoking a special tax in any special-tax district shall be ordered and held in said district within less

than two years from the date of the election at which the tax was voted and the district established, nor at any time within less than two years after the date of the last election on said question in said district; and no petition revoking such tax shall be approved by the county board of health oftener than once in two years, and if at such election the majority of the qualified voters in said district shall vote "Against special tax," said tax shall be deemed revoked and shall not be levied, and said district shall be discontinued: Provided further, That the provisions for ordering a new election to revoke a special tax in any special-tax district shall not apply to elections in such districts for increasing or restoring the special-tax levy in such district, which elections may be ordered and held at any time in accordance with the provisions of this section for establishing new special-tax districts.

- SEC. 2. Qualifications and elections of health committeemen.—The county board of health of each county shall immediately after the formation of a special-tax sanitary district, and on the first Monday in July of the odd years of the calendar thereafter, appoint in each sanitary district three intelligent men of good business qualifications, who are known to be in favor of public education, who shall serve for two years from the date of their appointment as health or sanitary committeemen in their respective district and until their successors are elected and qualified. If a vacancy shall occur at any time, by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the county board of health to fill such vacancy. Such board shall have the power to pay out of the special-tax fund to each member of the committee thus appointed \$1 per day for not more than six days per annum.
- SEC. 3. To elect chairman and secretary.—The sanitary committee, as soon as practicable after their election and qualification, not to exceed 20 days, shall meet and elect from their number a chairman and secretary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose. The name and address of the chairman and secretary shall be reported to the county health officer and to the State health officer.
- SEC. 4. The special-tax sanitary committee shall have the immediate care and responsibility of the health interest of this district. They shall make such rules and regulations, pay such fees and salary, purchase supplies and impose such penalties as in their judgment may be necessary to protect and advance the public health: Provided, That no rules or regulations they may promulgate shall conflict with the rules and regulations of the boards of health of the State and county of which the district is a part. The committee shall have authority to employ a registered physician of the State as health officer, and if he should persistently neglect the performance of his full duties for a period of 90 days he may be dismissed by the committee and his successor employed to fill the unexpired term. If the committee is satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with they shall give an order approved by the chairman and secretary of the committee on the treasurer of the county payable to the health officer for the full monthly amounts due for services in accordance with the contract, but monthly statements of the work done by the health officer shall be made to the committee; and he shall supply reports promptly of such information as he can on blanks supplied by and returnable to the State board of health. Orders for all funds to the credit of the special-tax sanitary district before it shall be a valid voucher on the county treasurer must be first approved by the chairman and secretary of the committee for the sanitary district.
- SEC. 5. The authority and duties of the special-tax sanitary committee shall be the same as those given by the Public Laws of the State to the county board of health in so far as they are applicable to the district.
- SEC. 6. The duties and powers of the health officer elected for the special-tax sanitary district shall be the same as those prescribed by the Public Laws of the State for the county health officer, in so far as they are applicable to the sanitary district, and such additional duties as may be imposed on him by the special-tax sanitary committee.

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

#### ALPENA, MICH.

Board of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties—Health Officers. (Ord. 187, May 5, 1913.)

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the common council in the month of May, 1913, a board of health consisting of three members whose terms of office shall be for one, two, and three years, respectively, as designated at the time of such appointments, and in the month of May in each year thereafter one member to fill the vacancy on said board shall be appointed, whose term shall be for three years, provided, however, that they, and each of them, shall be subject to removal by the common council at pleasure.

- SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the common council in the month of April of each year a legally qualified physician who shall be medical health officer of the city, and an ex officio member of the board of health, its superintendent and sanitary adviser, but shall have no vote on said board.
- SEC. 3. The board of health shall meet immediately after having qualified to organize, and the mayor shall be ex officio president of the board with a vote. The city recorder shall be secretary of the health board with a vote. He shall keep a record of their proceedings on file in his office. Said board shall meet at least once in every month in the city hall to transact such business as shall properly come before said board, and to certify to accounts as hereinafter provided.
- SEC. 4. The members of the board of health shall receive such compensation for their services as may be allowed by the common council. Each member before entering upon the duties of his office shall take, and file with the city recorder, the constitutional oath of office.
- SEC. 5. There shall be appointed by the board of health in the month of May each year an assistant sanitary officer, who shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the common council, and who shall be under the orders of said board of health.
- SEC. 6. Said assistant sanitary officer shall possess all the powers of a policeman or patrolman in the city of Alpena and such other power and authority as is hereinafter conferred.
- SEC. 7. The board of health shall have and possess all the powers, rights, and authority and duties given by and under the statutes of the State of Michigan to boards of health and such other powers as are hereinafter set forth.
- SEC. 8. The said board of health, or the assistant sanitary officer, shall investigate all nuisances of every description in the city which are or may be injurious to public health, and shall abate or cause the same to be abated at once, and in event of refusal or neglect of any person or persons to abate any nuisances on property in the city of Alpena owned, occupied, or controlled by them a complaint shall be made against such offender or offenders by the assistant sanitary officer. The said board of health shall exercise a general supervision over the health of the city of Alpena and from time to time shall make such recommendations to the common council as they shall deem proper. Said board of health shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings,

actions, and expenditures in books provided for that purpose, which shall at all times be open for inspection to any member or committee of the common council.

SEC. 9. The meat and milk inspector and the members of the police force of the city of Alpena shall cooperate with said board of health and said assistant sanitary officer in all matters pertaining to the abatement of nuisances and the preservation of the public health.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of said board of health and said assistant sanitary officer to investigate and examine the premises and property in the city of Alpena, and the shops, factories, stores, and workrooms where employees are employed, and said board or said assistant sanitary officer shall make complaint of any violation of the laws of this State and shall require of any person or persons owning, occupying, or maintaining such premises, property, shops, factories, stores, and workrooms the installation of sufficient and proper drainage, sewage, space, and ventilation to insure the health of the community and employees therein or thereon engaged.

SEC. 19. The said board of health shall annually on the first day of March make a full and detailed report to the common council of the city of Alpena of the doings and actions of said board during the preceding year, and in said report shall state the number of deaths caused by contagious or infectious diseases and the places of burial, and the number of cases of contagious or infectious diseases, specifying the names thereof.

# Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases of—Quarantine. (Ord. 187, May 5, 1913.)

Sec. 10. Every physician or person acting as such, who shall have a patient sick of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease, shall forthwith report the same in writing to the health officer or person acting as such, together with the name and the street and house number where such patient is sick. The board of health shall immediately take charge of such case, if the patient be poor and he or she or the parents or person liable for his or her support be unable to pay for the services of a physician, then the city physician shall treat such patient and the board of county poor commissioners shall be notified of such indigent person. But if such patient, his parents, or those liable for his or her support be able to secure and pay for the services of a physician and necessaries, or shall have his or her family physician in attendance, such physician may continue in charge of such case under the supervision and direction of the city physician and board of health, and charge his services and necessaries to such patient, parents, or those liable for his or her support.

SEC. 11. All persons having smallpox, cholera, or any infectious or contagious disease are hereby required to be kept closely confined within the abode or in the city pesthouse or hospital, and no person having such communicable disease, or who shall have been confined with such disease, shall leave his or her place of abode or go about the city on any street thereof, until in the opinion of the board of health or the health officer it can be done without danger of communicating the disease to others.

SEC. 12. No person sick with smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and no article which has been infected or is liable to propagate or convey any such disease, shall come or be brought into the city of Alpena without the special permit of the board of health or the health officer of this city, and then only under the supervision of the health officer or assistant sanitary officer.

SEC. 13. Every physician having a patient afflicted with smallpox, cholera, varioloid, or other infectious disease immediately after each and every visit to the same shall not visit any other patient, except those similarly afflicted, until he has changed his clothing and otherwise disinfected himself, and every undertaker having in charge the body of any person who has died of any such disease, immediately after interment

thereof, and every person nursing or taking care of any person sick with any such disease, before going upon the streets, shall change his or her clothing and otherwise disinfect himself or herself.

SEC. 14. It is hereby made the duty of every physician and householder in the city of Alpena to report to the health officer or board of health every case of pulmonary tuberculosis or any other tubercular affliction in this city within three days after the same shall have become known to such physician or householder; and it is hereby made the duty of every owner or occupant of dwelling houses in which persons afflicted with tuberculosis have been kept, to notify the health officer of such occupancy, and therefor, cause such house to be properly cleaned and disinfected before being again occupied by other persons. It shall be the duty of the health officer to make a record of such cases and to cause such houses or buildings to be properly cleaned and disinfected when such consumptive has been taken therefrom, and before other persons are permitted to occupy the same.

SEC. 15. No owner, driver, conductor, captain, or person in charge of any stage-coach, railway car, boat, or other public conveyance shall enter the city having on board any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease without permission from or under the supervision of the health officer or board of health.

SEC. 16. Every keeper of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house in the city who shall have in his house at any time any sick traveler or stranger shall report the fact and name of the person in writing within two hours after he came to board or was taken sick in such place to the city physician or some member of the board of health.

SEC. 17. Each member of the board of health shall upon discovering any person who, in his opinion, is infected with a contagious or infectious disease promptly notify the city physician. Said city physician, if satisfied that such person is so infected, shall at once give notice to at least a majority of the board. Said board shall immediately upon receiving such notice, take steps to prevent the spread of such disease, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. They shall, so far as practicable, remove all infected persons to the city pesthouse or hospital.

SEC. 20. Any physician, or person acting as such, or any other person in the city of Alpena, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, together with the costs of prosecution, and by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 60 days, or by either or both such fine and imprisonment, within the discretion of the court.

Sec. 21. This ordinance hereby repeals ordinance No. 162, new series, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in any way contravening the provisions of this ordinance.

### ASHEVILLE, N. C.

# Tuberculosis—Control of—Regulation of Sanatoria. (Reg. Joint Bd. of H., Feb. 7, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That section 510 of Bourne's Asheville Code, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 2. That no person, firm, or corporation shall keep, run, or operate any hospital, sanitarium, sanatorium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or other institution at which any person or persons suffering with tuberculosis are received, lodged, kept, roomed, or boarded in the city of Asheville without having first received a license to conduct such business from the joint health board, and that every person, firm, or corporation wishing to conduct such business shall make application in writing to the joint health board for a license, setting forth specifically the location of the property in which such business is proposed to be conducted, together with the name and resident address of the proprietor or owner of such proposed business, also the names and

street addresses of all property owners and any other persons residing within 200 feet of the proposed location; and that the application shall contain an agreement that all of the premises in or on which said business is to be conducted may be inspected by the board of health, the health officer, or any other officer of the health department at any and all times, and that such applicant will comply with and obey all the rules and regulations of said board of health or said joint health board; that said joint health board may either grant or refuse a license to any person, firm, or corporation in its discretion; and that such license shall be immediately revoked, without any further action by said joint health board, upon such licensee or any other person acting as agent for such licensee being convicted for violating any of the provisions of this or of any other section of this ordinance; that every such license granted shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year in which it is granted; and that the renewal of such license shall be applied for in the same manner as prescribed for the original license, and that no such license shall be transferred without an order of the joint health board.

- SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons operating or in charge of any hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or other institution at which persons are received, lodged, kept, or boarded to take any person or persons suffering from tuberculosis, when such hotel, boarding house, or other institution advertises or otherwise holds out that it does not take persons suffering from tuberculosis.
- SEC. 4. That the board of health shall keep a list of all persons who secure a license under the provisions of this ordinance in the office of the health department of said city, which shall at all times, during office hours, be open to public inspection.
- SEC. 5. That every person operating or in charge of any hotel, boarding house, or rooming house that has not been licensed to receive tubercular persons shall report to the health department or health officer of said city any person at such hotel, boarding house, or rooming house as aforesaid suspected of suffering with tuberculosis; and said health officer may make necessary examination of any and all persons lodging, rooming, or boarding at any hotel or rooming house not licensed as herein provided suspected to be suffering with tuberculosis and ascertain whether or not such person is suffering with tuberculosis, and should said health officer find any such person suffering with tuberculosis such person must immediately be removed.
- SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person suffering with tuberculosis to gain admittance by any false statements or representations to room, lodge, or board at any hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or other institution in said city not licensed to take tuberculous persons.
- SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person suffering from tuberculosis to teach in any school, work at any soda fountain, in any barber shop, in any meat market, baker shop, grocery store, fruit stand, or at any other place in said city where foodstuffs are handled or sold.
- SEC. 8. That it shall be unlawful for any tuberculous person to expectorate upon the floor, steps or other walkways, or porch of any sanitarium, sanatorium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house or other public hall, bank, public building, public office, courthouse, street car, sidewalk, street, drive, walk, lawn, or other place within said city; that said person shall expectorate in tissue or other paper, in a handkerchief or other cloth, or in a proper sputum cup, which shall be destroyed by burning before depositing in or at any other place.
- SEC. 9. For the purpose of this ordnance no person shall be considered suffering with tuberculosis whose sputum for three successive examinations, not less than four days apart, shall be free from tubercle bacilli; and that tuberculous patients who have been reported to the board of health as cured, arrested, or closed shall submit their sputum for examination to the health department laboratory, and such person shall submit with the said sputum a written certificate to the effect that the said sputum is of their own expectoration.

- SEC. 10. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every offense.
- SEC. 11. That all ordinances and clauses of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.
- SEC. 12. That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect after the 1st day of June, 1913.

### ATLANTA, GA.

### Factories—Sanitary Regulation of. (Ord. Oct. 22, 1913.)

- SECTION 1. That the owner, manager, or agent of any factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishment in the city of Atlanta shall supply separate toilets and separate wash rooms for the females apart from toilets and wash rooms used by men and boys in such places. Furthermore, at least one toilet shall be installed for every twenty people, or fraction of said number, of either sex, while working in said factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishment; and furthermore said toilets shall be placed in separate parts of the building for the use of the different sexes, and shall be cleaned at least once a day, and kept free of foul odor or accumulations of filth of any kind therein.
- SEC. 2. The owner, manager, or agent of any factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishment in the city of Atlanta shall hereafter keep same heated in cold and inclement weather to a degree whereby the comfort of the employees working therein is secured, and to a degree which permits the full and free employment of the strength of the said employees while at labor without being weakened or benumbed by cold.
- SEC. 3. That the owners, their managers, and agents of any factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishments employing females in the city of Atlanta shall keep same in a clean and sanitary condition, which is hereby defined to be a situation or condition wherein the premises are free from injurious or offensive effluvia arising from drains or privies or materials or products of the said plant; and a condition or situation wherein light and ventilation is furnished to the said employees therein to the extent that no strain may be had upon the eyes of the employees in pursuing their labor; and also plenty of fresh air supplied to said employees while at work; and furthermore a condition or situation wherein the said plant is free from gases, vapors, dust, or other like substances which injuriously or offensively affect either the cleanliness of the place or the purity of the air supplied said premises.
- SEC. 4. Any owner, manager, or agent in charge of any factory, workshop, or manufacturing establishment in the city of Atlanta, violating any of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and on conviction thereof in the recorder's court shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, or imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or sentenced to work on the public works of the city of Atlanta for not exceeding 30 days, any one, two, or all of said sentences to be imposed in the discretion of the recorder.
- SEC. 5. It is the purpose of this ordinance to secure the health and safety of employees of factories and like establishments. The enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance, so far as the city of Atlanta is concerned, is hereby lodged in the discretion of the board of health of said city, and, before any case is made for a violation of the provisions thereof, by any of the sanitary inspectors or other employees of the department of health or sanitation, such inspectors or employees shall first submit the facts in the case to said board of health, and advise with them as to the propriety of their making a case for said violation, or of taking up the matter with the owner or manager of such place with the view of securing the enforcement of the terms of this ordinance.

Furthermore, said board of health is hereby directed and authorized, either by itself or by the agents working under said board, to visit factories, workshops, and manufacturing establishments of the city of Atlanta and inspect the conditions thereof, and ascertain if the owners or managers thereof are violating the provisions of this.

ordinance, and if said board, after hearing the facts of the case, and after conferring with, or attempting to confer with the owners or managers, is unable to secure the enforcement of the terms of this ordinance without prosecution, they shall thereupon order cases to be made against all persons violating the provisions of this ordinance and prosecute same with all vigor.

SEC. 6. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

### AUGUSTA, GA.

### Meat—Chilling Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 25, 1913.)

From the 1st of April to the 1st of December, each year, no dressed carcass or any part thereof of any slaughtered cattle, sheep, goat, or swine to be used for human food shall be brought into the city of Augusta, Ga., until the same has been properly chilled. All parties having the charge or control of slaughtering of said meats shall see that this ordinance is rigidly enforced.

### Meat—Care and Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 29, 1913.)

All groceries or other places where salt or other unwrapped meat is sold or offered for sale, shall provide a box or room, and said box is to be provided with hinged cover of wood, or screened top, and if separate room is provided it shall be made fly tight, also said box. These boxes and rooms shall be made acceptable to the chief food inspector or his assistants. All such boxes and rooms must be kept in proper repair. It shall be the further duty of all persons selling, or offering for sale, salt meats to keep the same properly salted as per instructions of chief food inspector or his assistants.

# Milk—Permit Required for Sale of—Bottling and Labeling. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 29, 1913.)

Any dairyman selling milk not produced by his own herd, but secured from another dairy, must first secure a permit from the chief food inspector, giving the name and location of the dairy from which he intends to obtain said milk.

All milk sold by any dairy which is produced elsewhere must be bottled on the premises where it is produced, and must bear a label furnished by this department giving the location from which it is obtained. Said labels to be furnished by the board of health at cost.

### Sewers and Drains-Cleaning of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 24, 1913.)

Any person or corporation who has built, or shall in future build, any drain or sewer in a lot or street in this city, or shall in any wise use or control such drain or sewer, shall cleanse the same whenever it shall be in an unhealthy condition. The sanitary inspector shall notify the owner, or person controlling such uncleanly sewer, to clean out in such time as the president of the board may direct; and for every failure to comply with such notice a fine of not exceeding \$25 shall be imposed for each day said nuisance shall continue thereafter.

### Carpets and Rugs-Cleaning of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 27, 1913.)

Be it hereby ordained by the board of health, that any person who shall beat, brush, shake, or otherwise clean carpets, rugs, or hangings, or renovate old mattresses in any yard, street, alley, or public place in the city of Augusta shall be fined not exceeding \$50.

### BALTIMORE, MD.

### Births and Deaths-Transcripts of Records of. (Ord. Mar. 27, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That the commissioner of health shall have authority to issue a transcript of birth or death upon the request in writing of a responsible person, for which he shall charge the sum of 50 cents for each and every one furnished. Whenever, however, the person making application for a transcript of birth shall set forth in said written application that the said transcript is wanted solely for the purpose of meeting some requirement of the Maryland State law or of some Baltimore city ordinance regulating the work and employment of minors, then said certificate or transcript of birth shall be furnished without charge. Whenever a search of the records is made without result, a similar charge shall be made for a certificate stating such facts, except when such applicant shall fail to furnish the full data, when a special charge of not more than \$1 shall be made. But no charge shall be made, even in a failure of search, if the application be for a transcript of birth and said transcript is sought in connection with any law or ordinance regulating the employment of minors.

SEC. 2. That the health commissioner shall account to the city comptroller monthly for all moneys received by his department from the above charges.

#### BERKELEY, CAL.

## Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine. (Ord. 282 N. S., Oct. 17, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Whenever any case of smallpox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria shall exist in the city of Berkeley, the physician attending such case, or, if there be no attending physician, the person in charge of the premises where such disease exists, shall (on obtaining knowledge of the existence of such disease) report the existence of such disease, together with the name of the person affected and the place where such disease exists, to the health officer of the city of Berkeley.

- SEC. 2. On receiving information that any case of smallpox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria exists in the city of Berkeley, the health officer shall investigate such case, and if, in the judgment of the health officer, any such disease exists, he shall post or cause to be posted on the premises where such disease exists a conspicuous notice directing public attention to the existence of such disease, naming it, that said premises are quarantined, and prohibiting all persons from entering or departing from said premises until said notice is removed by said health officer or by his authority. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with the posting of said notice, or to mutilate or remove any notice so posted upon any building or premises.
- SEC. 3. The health officer is authorized to fix and determine the period of quarantine for any building or premises in which any case of disease referred to in this ordinance shall exist, and to employ such other measures as he may deem necessary to prevent the spread of said disease not in conflict with the orders, rules, and regulations of the State board of health. At the expiration of said quarantine period, said health officer shall cause said building and premises to be thoroughly fumigated.
- SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, excepting such as are authorized to do so, to enter or depart from any building or premises under quarantine, as is in this ordinance provided, after said notice has been posted, until the quarantine period has expired, said notice has been removed, and said building or premises have been fumigated, as is provided by section 2 of this ordinance.
- SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to send away, deliver, remove, or receive from any building, structure, or premises in the city of Berkeley, where any disease referred to in this ordinance shall exist, any clothes, carpets, furniture, or other personal property during the period for which said building, structure, or premises may be quarantined by reason of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease.

- SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person coming from any building, structure, or premises outside of the city of Berkeley, in which smallpox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria shall have been pronounced to exist by any health officer, board of health, or health authority, to enter the limits of the city of Berkeley.
- SEC. 7. Whenever the health officer shall deem it necessary in order to enforce quarantine on any building, structure, or premises, as in this ordinance provided, he may, with the approval of the commissioner of public health and safety, request the chief of police to employ men immediately as special police officers for the purpose of enforcing such quarantine, and, upon the receipt of said request so approved, the said chief of police shall appoint such officers and make a report of such appointments so made by him to the council at its next regular meeting for its approval and ratification. Said special officers shall receive the sum of \$3 for each day so employed.
- SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to abet, aid or assist, counsel or advise any other person to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance.
- SEC. 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$300 or by imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- SEC. 10. Ordinance No. 160-A and ordinance No. 235-A and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

### Rabies-Control of-Muzzling of Dogs. (Ord. 269 N. S., Aug. 29, 1913.)

- SECTION 1. Every person owning or having control of any dog in the city of Berkeley shall keep such dog within a sufficient inclosure, or securely chain such dog on the premises of the person owning or having control of such dog in the city of Berkeley, except as hereinafter provided.
- SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having control of any dog in the city of Berkeley to allow such dog upon any of the public streets, squares, parks, or other public places of the city of Berkeley unless such dog shall either be in charge of some competent person leading or controlling such dog by a line, rope, or chain, which said line, rope, or chain shall not be longer than 4 feet, or shall be muzzled with a wire muzzle of a design approved by the council of the city of Berkeley.
- SEC. 3. Every dog running at large in violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be immediately impounded in the public pound by any peace officer, or by the poundmaster, subject to redemption or sale, as provided by ordinance No. 13 N. S.
- SEC. 4. If any dog shall bite any person or animal within the city of Berkeley, the owner or person having control of such dog shall, upon request of any peace officer, deliver such dog to such peace officer to be held for 10 days for the purpose of determining whether or not such dog is afflicted with rabies, and the owner of such dog shall pay all the expenses of the keeping thereof during the time such dog shall be so held.
- SEC. 5. Every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

### BERLIN, N. H.

### Garbage—Care and Disposal of. (Ord. May 22, 1913.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all persons residing within the garbage district of the city of Berlin to place all garbage or other refuse matter in suitable receptacles of galvanized iron, with tight covers, which shall have been approved by the board of health, and place the same near the sidewalk or street, on those days designated by the board of health as collection days.

SEC. 2. Both wet and dry garbage may be placed in the same receptacles when of the above description.

- SEC. 3. All receptacles shall be kept in good condition at all times, and shall be cleaned when deemed necessary by the board of health.
- Sizo. 4. All wet garbage shall be thoroughly drained of water and wrapped in paper before being placed in receptacles.
- SEC. 5. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent those persons who desire to sell, give, or otherwise dispose of their wet garbage to private individuals or collectors, provided receptacles satisfactory to the board of health are maintained and kept in satisfactory condition at all times. Such persons shall also provide suitable receptacles with covers, for the disposal of dry refuse.
- SEC. 6. All teams or other vehicles used by private collectors shall be covered and shall be kept in a cleanly condition at all times.
- SEC. 7. The street department shall have charge of the collection and disposal of garbage and other refuse material, under such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the other sections of this ordinance as said board may from time to time make relating to this subject, including the designation of certain days for the collection of such garbage and refuse, to be known as collection days.
- SEC. 8. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or of the rules and regulations made by the board of health in pursuance hereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$10 for each offense.

#### BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

### Beef-Inspection of. (Ord. Nov. 10, 1913.)

- SECTION I. That no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale within the city of Binghamton any beef unless the same shall have been previously inspected nd approved by the United States Government inspector or by the meat inspector of the city of Binghamton; and all meat approved by the city inspection shall be marked or stamped by him with an official stamp containing the words "Inspected by the Binghamton meat inspector" together with the date of such inspection.
- SEC. II. No carcass shall be marked with the official stamp of the meat inspector of the city of Binghamton, unless the same shall be accompanied by the lungs, heart, and liver by their natural attachments, and unless the same shall be found sound, wholesome and fit for use as human food.
- SEC. III. No trimmed or tub meat shall be brought within the city of Binghamton nor sold or offered for sale unless the same has been taken from a carcass that has been inspected and approved either by the United States Government inspector or by the meat inspector of the city of Binghamton.
- SEC. IV. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections I, II, and III of this ordnance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 and not more than \$100 for each offense.
- SEC. V. The commissioner of public health of the city of Binghamton shall designate a place for the inspection of said meat and shall enact rules governing the same.

#### BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

### Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. June 10, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person shall sell or deliver or have in possession for sale or delivery, in the town of Bloomfield, any milk or cream without first obtaining from the board of health a license for such sale or delivery.

The term "person" when used in this ordinance shall mean individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

SEC. 2. No license, as required in the section preceding, shall be issued by the board of health until there shall be paid for the issuing thereof and for the proper in-

spection and supervision of the sale of the milk, the sum of \$2. Such license shall continue for the term of one year from the date of granting the same: *Provided*, That if any person so licensed, or any of their employees, servants, or agents, shall violate any ordinance or rule of the hoard of health relating to the sale, distribution, or inspection of milk, such license may be revoked at the discretion of the beard of health.

SEC. 3. No person shall sell or deliver, or have in possession for sale or delivery, in the town of Bloomfield adulterated milk or cream.

The term "adulterated" shall mean:

- (a) Milk containing more than 88 per cent of water or fluids.
- (b) Milk containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.
- (c) Milk containing less than 3 per cent of fats.
- (d) Milk drawn from animals within 15 days before or 5 days after parturition.
- (s) Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unwholesome food.
- (f) Milk drawn from animals kept or stabled under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or which may be diseased.
  - (g) Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
- (h) Milk that has been diluted with water or any other fluid or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

The term "cream" shall mean the fatty portions of unadulterated milk which rise to the surface when the milk is left at rest, or which are separated by other means. The term "adulterated cream" shall mean cream to which any foreign substance

whatever has been added, or which has been separated from adulterated milk.

- SEC. 4. All milk and cream sold or delivered, or offered for sale or delivery, in the town of Bloomfield shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board of health, its health officer, or its duly authorized agent or agents, and specimens of such milk and cream shall be furnished immediately upon demand to the board of health, its health officer, or its duly authorized agent or agents.
- SEC. 5. No milk shall be produced, kept, or sold or offered for sale in the town of Bloomfield unless it has been strained, mixed, and cooled immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Said milk shall not be strained, mixed, or cooled in any room which is not provided with tight walls and floors of such construction as will allow easy and thorough cleaning, or which is not kept constantly clean, or which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals, or in any room which is used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the storage room for milk is separated from other parts of the building and provision made for the exclusion of outside dust and flies to the satisfaction of the board.
- SEC. 6. Everything about farms, stables, dairy, milk wagons, and milk depots of dealers doing business in the town of Bloomfield must at all times be open to inspection of the board of health, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents, and must be kept absolutely clean and in the best sanitary condition. Stables shall always be in a clean condition. They shall have tight, dry floors with well-drained drops. They shall be kept free from any accumulation of dirt, cobwebs, rubbish, or materials not needed for stable work. The walls and ceilings shall be whitewashed at least once every six months.

The long hairs on the udders, quarters, and tail as far as the brush should be clipped and that cut to clear the ground. Stables should have 500 cubic feet of air space, 4 square feet of window light for each cow, and be properly ventilated.

Cattle shall be groomed and always kept in a clean condition. Udders shall be carefully wiped with a damp cloth before each milking. No manure, garbage, nor other putrescible matter shall be allowed within 100 feet of any cow stable, milk house, or cooling room; and the drainage from said buildings shall be such that no tiquid waste can collect within said distance of any cow stable, milk house, or cooling room.

Every dairy shall be supplied with good water, free from all contamination by stable or household drainage. Utensils used for the collection and transportation of milk shall, before being used, be thoroughly washed with pure water and soap or soda and then sterilized by boiling or scalding. All cans, measures, or other utensils made of metal must be kept clean and free from rust; otherwise they will be condemned. The filling of bottles on the wagon is prohibited.

No horses shall be kept in a cow stable.

Bottles used in delivering milk must be sterilized before use by live steam or boiling for at least three minutes.

When the public sewer is laid in any street, avenue, or highway for the purpose of carrying off sewage, any building or buildings erected along the line of any such sewers and used for such purposes as are hereinafter in this section described shall be connected therewith. All buildings used as a wash room for bottles or cans and all sinks, closets, and fixtures within any building or buildings shall drain to a proper cesspool by a pipe properly laid with a trap between building and cesspool. Said cesspool must not be within 200 feet of any well or spring and at least 100 feet from said building.

- SEC. 7. No milk shall hereafter be sold or offered for sale or exchange in the town of Bloomfield which shall be produced in dairies having a rating below 60 per cent, as based on the score card adopted by the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey.
- SEC. 8. Milk kept for sale in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment in the town of Bloomfield, shall be kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator, properly drained and cared for, and shall at no time be allowed to become foul or malodorous through the lack of proper cleaning. Said store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment or milk used in the manufacture of ice cream, shall at all times when business is being carried on, be open to inspection by any member of the board of health, its health officer or duly authorized agent or agents.

Milk must be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F. Milk for delivery to the consumer on the wagon shall not be above 60° F.

- SEC. 9. Milk which is to be delivered or sold or offered for sale in said town shall immediately, upon being drawn from the cow, be removed from the stable to a room separate and apart from the said stable, and immediately cooled to a temperature not higher than 50° F. The above-mentioned room shall be properly ventilated and lighted, and shall be used for no other purpose than that indicated above and shall at all times be kept in a clean condition, and shall not be connected with any stable, barn, or dwelling.
  - SEC. 10. No person shall bottle or sell milk unless authorized by the board of health.
- SEC. 11. No person shall use in any way a milk bottle for any other substance than milk.
- SEC. 12. Milk shall not be dipped from dairymen or stock cans for delivery to the consumer.
- SEC. 13. No person shall sell milk in bulk in less than 10 quarts. Cans to be filled at the dairy.
- SEC. 14. No milk vender shall sell milk tickets in the town of Bloomfield to be taken in exchange for milk or cream as delivered.
- SEC. 15. Any person engaged in the sale of milk within the town of Bloomfield, shall, when so requested by the board of health, its health officer or duly authorized agent or agents of said town, furnish the said board, its health officer or duly authorized agent or agents, a true statement in writing, upon blanks to be supplied by said board of health, setting forth the locality from which said milk was procured, and also a full and complete list of the names of persons from whom milk was purchased, and the names and addresses of all persons and customers to whom such person may sell or deliver milk within said town.

Any person engaged in the sale of milk in the town of Bloomfield shall notify the board of health in writing, immediately upon changing the source of supply of the milk so sold by him within said town, of such change, and said notice shall also state the name or names of the person supplying said milk, and the locality from which said milk is procured.

SEC. 16. No person shall sell or deliver or have in his possession for sale in the town of Bloomfield any milk which is shown by analysis of samples to contain more than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 17. Pasteurized milk is milk heated to 140° F. and maintained at that temperature for 20 minutes. All milk heated to 140° F. shall be labelled "Pasteurized."

SEC. 18. Skimmed milk must be sold only from vessels marked "Skimmed milk."

Sec. 19. If at any time any person having any connection with a dairy from which milk is delivered or sold, or offered for sale in the said town of Bloomfield, or any resident member of the family of any person so situated, shall be stricken with cholera, smallpox (including varioloid), diphtheria, membranous croup, yellow, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease that may be hereafter declared by this board to be dangerous to the public health, notice shall be given to said board immediately by the owner or owners of the dairy, and no milk produced from the dairy of any person so infected shall thereafter be sold or exposed for sale or delivered in the town of Bloomfield until special permission therefor has been granted by said board.

SEC. 20. No person shall remove milk bottles from a building wherein a disease dangerous to the public health exists or has existed until he has first obtained permission in writing from the board of health, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents.

SEC. 21. In case of sickness or contagious disease breaking out in the herd, the owner must immediately report the same to the board of health, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents, and no milk shall be sold or delivered until the same shall be properly investigated and precautions taken to prevent anything detrimental to the health of the consumers. All cows suffering from tuberculosis or any other communicable bovine disease must be immediately disposed of and the stables disinfected in the presence of the health officer or duly authorized agent or agents of the said board. The cattle shall be at all times free from disease, determined from physical examination, and annual tuberculin test must be made by a veterinarian authorized under the laws of the State of New Jersey to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, or dentistry in the State of New Jersey. The tests to be made during the months of September and October of each year.

SEC. 22. Any person selling or delivering milk in the town of Bloomfield by means of a wagon or other vehicle must have the name of such person and the number of license plainly lettered on a tin shield attached to each side of said wagon or vehicle, the same to be furnished by the board of health.

SEC. 23. The refusal of the owner or person in charge of any dairy at any time to allow a full and free examination and inspection of such dairy and the milk and cream produced thereat, and its handling and treatment and the taking of samples thereof by the board of health, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents shall be a good cause for the revocation of the license issued to any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association to sell the product or any part of the product of such dairy.

SEC. 24. No vehicle used for handling or distributing milk or cream shall be used for hauling manure, garbage, slops, or anything else of an objectionable nature that might tend to contaminate milk or cream.

Sec. 25. Whenever any person, persons, or corporation shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, such person, persons, or corporation shall, upon conviction, pay a penalty of \$25.

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