

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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## THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

Reports received indicate that the outbreak of cholera in the northern part of Italy has about subsided, and that fewer cases are being reported in the rest of Italy. Otherwise there has been no material change in the cholera situation during the past week.

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## AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER AT CHARLES TOWN, W. VA.

By J. R. RIDLON, Assistant Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Upon request of the State board of health to the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, to send an officer for the purpose, the writer was detailed to conduct investigations of typhoid fever in Charles Town, W. Va., and vicinity, to determine the cause of the undue prevalence of the disease, the methods of transmission, and the measures necessary for its control. The investigation extended from August 19 to September 13, 1911.

It is a pleasure to make due acknowledgment of the help and courtesies afforded by the board of health, the mayor and city council, the local newspapers, the officials of the water company, and various other citizens of the city. Appreciation is expressed for the cooperation of the local physicians, without which assistance a complete investigation would have been impossible.

A temporary laboratory, supplied from the Hygienic Laboratory, was established in Charles Town at the office of Dr. C. L. Skinner, for whose courtesy appreciation is also expressed.

### POSSIBLE CAUSES.

A preliminary survey of the situation showed that the possible causes to be considered were much the same as in other localities at this season of the year, namely, (1) water supply; (2) milk supply; (3) ice supply; (4) uncooked fruits and vegetables; (5) other food supplies, including ice cream, shellfish, and bakery products; (6) infection by personal contact; (7) infection by flies; and (8) infection through faulty disposal of excreta.

## SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigation included (1) a sanitary survey of the source of the town water system; (2) a study of general sanitary conditions in the city, including the milk supply, the food supply, and the disposal of sewage; (3) a bacteriological examination of the town and other waters; (4) the making of Widal tests as an aid in diagnosis; and (5) an epidemiological study of 30 cases occurring since the 1st of June. For the latter a blank form was used and filled out with information furnished by the patient or other reliable person and covering all facts pertinent to the possible source of infection.

## EXTENT OF OCCURRENCE OF TYPHOID.

Among a population of 4,000 (estimated), including the cities of Charles Town and Ranson and the people within a radius of about 3 miles, there occurred during June, July, and August, 1911, 30 cases of typhoid fever with 2 deaths.

Ranson may be classed practically as a part of Charles Town, although under a separate city government. It is really an extension of the city and has the same public water supply. Many people living in Charles Town are employed in Ranson and vice versa. The population is estimated at between 500 to 600 and the houses are, for the most part, more widely scattered than in Charles Town. Ranson appears to have been remarkably free from typhoid, no cases having been reported in that community.

The above reports of cases and deaths are taken from personal reports by the physicians, as typhoid fever is not reported officially. The record of deaths is incomplete and unsatisfactory, so that no accurate comparison can be drawn between this year and previous ones. This condition should be remedied by the reporting of cases of typhoid fever to the health officer, as are certain other infectious diseases.

The above figures give a rate of occurrence equal to 1 case of typhoid to every 133 people, and a mortality rate of 50 deaths to 100,000 of population, which rate may be justly considered excessive, regarding typhoid fever as a preventable disease and not a necessary evil. The case mortality rate, being 6.6 per 100, is lower than the average, which is usually regarded as 10.

The general opinion of physicians and others is that there has probably been little, if any, more typhoid fever in Charles Town and vicinity during the present season than for preceding years.

The distribution of the cases between the city and surrounding country shows that in proportion to the population the incidence of the disease is about equal, 22 cases having occurred in the city in a population of 3,000 and 8 in the country in a population of about 1,000. The 30 cases occurred in the following months: 2 in June, 11 in July, and 17 in August. This closely follows the usual seasonal prevalence of the disease, the greater number of cases usually appearing in August and September except in epidemics of an explosive and widespread character, such as may be caused by water or milk borne infection, and frequently appear in the colder months. A tendency to the grouping of cases is shown by a study of their location. Seven occurred in one neighborhood on South George

Street, 2 occurred in a hotel and 2 in the immediate vicinity, 4 occurred on the same farm, 3 in one neighborhood in the southwestern part of the city, 2 near Conrad Spring, 2 in the same house on Washington Street, while only 8 were scattered or isolated cases. Of the 30 cases 12 occurred in 4 houses, distributed as follows: 5 in 1 house, 3 in another, 2 in another, and 2 in still another. These facts suggest that contact and flies were important factors in the spread of infection.

#### AGE.

The distribution according to age was, under 5 years, 2; 5 to 9 years, 7; 10 to 14 years, 6; 15 to 19 years, 6; 20 to 24 years, 0; 25 to 29 years, 3; 30 to 34 years, 1; 35 to 39 years, 2; 40 to 44 years, 0; 45 to 49 years, 3; total, 30.

The occurrence of 15 cases, or 50 per cent, among children under 15 years of age is a high percentage.

#### SEX.

The distribution of the cases was nearly equal according to sex, 16 being among males and 14 among females.

#### COLOR.

Twenty-two cases occurred among the white population and 8 among the colored. Of these 8 cases 4 were probably contact cases, occurring where little, if any, attention was given to sanitary surroundings.

#### WIDAL TESTS.

As an aid in diagnosis 11 Widal agglutination tests were made of which 5 were positive for *Bacillus typhosus*, 2 positive for *Bacillus paratyphosus A*, and 4 negative. Of the 4 negative ones 2 cases were not clinically typhoid, and 2 cases in which the test was made during the first week were clinically typhoid and are so classed.

It is interesting to note that paratyphoid infection was present along with the typhoid infection, 2 cases showing positive agglutination for *Bacillus paratyphosus A*, but not for *Bacillus typhosus*. It is regretted that the paratyphoid organism was not isolated.

It is extremely improbable that any errors of diagnosis were made in the 30 reported cases.

#### DISCUSSION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY.

##### MILK.

Of the 30 cases 22 gave a history of using raw milk within 30 days of onset of the disease. Eight of these used milk from their own cows. In one instance a boy, during the incubation period, was carrying milk to several customers, and in two instances milk was being supplied from a place where there was a typhoid patient.

The most probable source of infection for one case was from milk. Taking into account the age of the patients, 50 per cent being under

15 years, and the irregular source of supply in several instances, it is probable that milk was a more important factor in the spread of infection.

A number of patients gave a history of obtaining milk within 30 days from several sources, some of which they could not remember, and this irregularity of supply necessarily made the source of infection much more difficult to trace.

The fact that no license is required to sell milk and that no sanitary supervision is exercised over the sources of supply must be regarded as dangerous to the public health, not only in regard to the spread of typhoid fever, but of other infectious diseases as well.

Much of the milk used in the city comes from places where only a few cows are kept and the surplus beyond home consumption is sold. In but few cases could the sterilization of milk receptacles be called adequate, and pasteurized milk is not sold.

#### ICE CREAM.

Of the 30 patients, 19 used ice cream occasionally within 30 days at various places, mostly at home. No suspicion was attached to any common supply, and ice cream can be practically eliminated as a source of infection.

#### UNCOOKED FOODS.

At this season in Charles Town uncooked shellfish can be definitely eliminated.

The use of uncooked fruits and vegetables was quite general among the 30 patients, the supply being obtained from various sources, but no case could be definitely attributed to either of these causes. However, the exposure of these articles, in the markets and elsewhere, to contamination by flies and dust is to be regarded as a possible source.

#### ICE.

The general use of artificial ice made from distilled water makes it possible to practically eliminate this as a possible factor.

#### FLIES.

The most probable source of infection in 5 cases was from flies. These cases were located within 200 feet or less of other cases where the disinfection of stools was inefficient, where there were no screens, and where the abundant flies had free access to both dejecta of patients and the food. That flies under the proper conditions can be a prominent factor in the spread of infection is an undisputed fact, as is also the fact that their prevalence can be greatly limited by proper care of their breeding places, including stable manure, household refuse, and garbage.

#### CONTACT.

The most probable source of infection in 10 cases, or 33½ per cent, was from contact. These patients gave a history of living in the same house in intimate association with other patients, either in the febrile or incubation stage of the disease. This is a high percentage and shows that contact becomes a most important factor where the necessary precautions are not taken.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary conditions of the premises where the 30 cases occurred were as follows: Good in 6, fair in 7, and bad in 17 instances. This rating is based upon consideration of sewage, the presence of flies, the presence of screens, the disposal of garbage about the yard, etc.

Charles Town has no general sewerage system, but relies upon the use of privies, water-closets, and cesspools. Some of these cesspools are shallow and drain away slowly from the bottom, while others have a communication with a fissure in the limestone and drain rapidly.

Taking the community as a whole, the prevalence of the open privy, aggravated in certain instances by its contents being spread over the premises by fowls, by the surface soil pollution resulting from seepage, and by the ready access of flies, must be regarded as a menace to the public health. These conditions affect not only the occupants of the premises, but neighbors who live in better sanitary surroundings.

Another considerable source of soil pollution is furnished by the shallow cesspools, and underground water is polluted by deeper cesspools draining into streams of water in the crevices and caverns of limestone formation.

Concerning the disinfection and disposal of the excreta of typhoid patients in regard to the possible spread of infection, it was found that this was carried out in an efficient manner in 10 instances, fairly efficient in 12 instances, and not efficient in 8 instances. This was brought about by lack of care or disregard in following out physicians' instructions.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply has been obtained from three sources, a large covered spring within a mile of the city, a smaller spring near the Golloday house, and the mill race part of the time.

The water from the large spring flows through an iron pipe to the mixing tank. The water from the smaller spring flows in a stream about a quarter of a mile through swampy land to an intake in a terracotta pipe and thence to the mixing tank. This stream receives a certain amount of seepage in its passage through the swamp, and at times has received a stream of water flowing from the so-called mill race which runs near by. The mill race is a small stream rising several miles beyond and flows through farm land and near several houses from which it can receive drainage. From the mixing tank the water flows through three receiving tanks and is pumped to two standpipes, from which it is distributed.

The amount of water used is estimated at about 200,000 to 220,000 gallons daily, and it is used by a very considerable proportion of the citizens of the city either as a regular or occasional supply.

The amount furnished by the large spring is estimated at about one-quarter of the total supply and is entirely inadequate for the needs of the city.

A sanitary survey of the area drained by the small spring and by the mill race shows that both of these waters are subject to a gross amount of pollution, both from human and animal sources. A house with outbuildings is situated within 150 to 200 feet of the smaller

spring and on higher ground, so that at least part of the drainage is toward the spring. After a rain it is possible for an enormous amount of sewage pollution to be washed into these waters. This does not apply to the water of the large covered spring, which is of good sanitary quality and is only remotely subject to contamination from human excreta deposited from passing railroad trains.

The bacteriological examinations of the public water supply show that it is contaminated to a degree highly dangerous to the consumers when used for household purposes. Samples from various parts of the system show the presence of the colon bacillus in 0.1 cubic centimeter at repeated examinations. This applies to samples taken from the small spring (Golloday), from the mill race, from the terra cotta intake, from the receiving tanks and tap water, but not to samples taken from the large covered spring.

Taking the colon bacillus as an index of sewage pollution, its consistent presence in such small amounts as 0.1 cubic centimeter is to be regarded as indicating a high degree of pollution.

In all, 48 bacteriological examinations of water samples were made, taken from the public supply, wells, and springs. Fermentation tests were made in lactose bouillon incubated at 37° C. for 48 hours. Plates of standard agar, acid 1+ to phenolphthalein, and kept at room temperature for 48 hours were used in making the counts. There were no facilities for using gelatin. By this method much lower counts were obtained than had gelatin been used. The tube showing fermentation in the least amount from each sample was used for plating out on Endo's medium. From this medium typical red colonies of *B. coli* were fished and later fully identified at the Hygienic Laboratory.

*Results of examinations of the public supply.*

LARGE SPRING (COVERED).

Date.	Number of bacteria per c. c.	Fermentation in lactose bouillon.			B. coli in—		
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.
1911.							
Aug. 21. ....	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 26. ....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 31 <sup>1</sup> . ....	16,660	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 2 <sup>1</sup> . ....	1,660	+	—	—	+	+	—
Sept. 5. ....	430	+	—	—	—	—	—
Average. ....	3,790						

UPPER SPRING (GOLLODAY).

Aug. 21. ....	2,530	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 26. ....	12,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 2. ....	3,000	+	+	+	—	—	—
Sept. 5. ....	6,000	+	+	+	—	—	—
Average. ....	5,880						

<sup>1</sup> The presence of colon bacilli on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2 is accounted for by the fact that after heavy rains surface water flowed into the spring house through the overflow pipe. These examinations also raise considerably the average number of bacteria.

## Results of examinations of the public supply—Continued.

## MILL RACE.

Date.	Number of bacteria per c. c.	Fermentation in lactose bouillon.			B. coliin—		
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.
Aug. 26.....	14,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 28.....	12,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Average.....	13,000						

## TERRA COTTA INTAKE.

Aug. 21.....	306	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 26.....	10,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 5.....	4,930	+	+	+	+	+	+
Average.....	5,078						

## MIXING TANK ABOVE RECEIVING TANK.

Aug. 21.....	1,900	+	+	+	+	+	+
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## RECEIVING TANK NO. 3.

Aug. 21.....	1,170	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 26.....	9,400	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 31.....	24,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 2.....	2,460	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 5.....	4,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Average.....	8,206						

## TAP WATER.

Aug. 28.....	8,660	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 31.....	8,660	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 2.....	2,400	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 5.....	6,000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Average.....	6,430						

The histories of the 30 patients in regard to water supply was as follows:

Kind of water used.	Solely.	Prin- cipally.	Occa- sionally.
Raw tap water.....	8	6	6
Bottled tap water.....		1	2
Public wells, shallow.....		1	2
Spring water.....	1	2	4
Cistern water.....	1	7	1
Deep wells.....	1	2	1

In regard to the question as to what part the public water supply has played in the causation of typhoid in Charles Town during the present season, evidence is lacking that it has played any considerable part. This assertion is based upon the following facts:

1. The occurrence of typhoid has not been in the nature of an explosive outbreak, where large numbers of people were affected by

the same cause at about the same time, as is usually seen in water-borne epidemics.

2. No cause of typhoid has been reported on the watershed of the public supply during the present season.

3. The cases have shown a marked tendency to group themselves in certain localities, suggesting a local source of infection spread by contact and flies.

4. Of the eight patients giving a history of using raw tap water solely, the most probable source of infection in four instances was from contact with other patients. Of the six patients giving a history of using raw tap water principally, the most probable source of infection was from contact in four cases and from flies in one case.

5. No case has been reported as occurring in Ranson, which is remarkable in view of the number of people in that city using the public supply.

6. In proportion to population, typhoid has been as prevalent in the country as among the residents of Charles Town using the public supply.

The conclusion is justified that the public supply has played but little and, if any, a very transitory part in the causation of typhoid in Charles Town during the present season, but that it is to be considered as a supply dangerous to the public health from its evident pollution and from the possibility of a water-borne epidemic occurring at any time should a case of typhoid occur near the source of supply.

#### PUBLIC WELLS.

Bacteriological examination was made of the water from four public wells (shallow), namely, the Hull well, the Tomlinson well, Potato Hill well, and Depot well. These all show evidences of pollution, as was to be expected from the soil pollution in their vicinity. Samples of 0.1 cubic centimeter from each well have shown the presence of colon bacillus at some time.

These waters are not to be considered safe for household uses. However, evidence is lacking that typhoid fever has been caused by their use.

#### *Summary of examinations of well waters.*

Source of sample and date taken.	Number of bacteria per c. c.	Fermentation in lactose bouillon.			B. coli in—		
		10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.	10 c. c.	1 c. c.	0.1 c. c.
<b>Tomlinson well:</b>							
Aug. 26.....	11,000	+	—	—	+	—	—
Sept. 2.....	4,060	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sept. 5.....	2,060	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Depot well:</b>							
Aug. 22.....	310	+	+	—	—	—	—
Aug. 28.....	1,400	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Hull well:</b>							
Aug. 22.....	2,100	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aug. 26.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 31.....	785	+	+	+	—	—	—
Sept. 11.....	8,000	+	—	—	+	—	—
Potato Hill well: Aug. 31.....	14,500	+	+	+	+	+	+

<sup>1</sup> Not plated.



## SPRINGS.

The most probable source of infection in two instances was attributed to the use of water from the so-called Conrad Spring, no other origin being apparent. An examination of this water showed it to be polluted.

## SUMMARY.

There was an excessive rate of typhoid fever in Charles Town and vicinity during June, July, and August, 1911. An analysis of the histories of the cases points to several probable sources of infection. In 10 cases the most probable source of infection was from contact with other patients in the febrile stage of the disease.

In 5 cases the most probable source of infection was from flies, these cases being located in the vicinity of other patients where proper precautions were not always taken.

Although only one case was attributed to milk, it is probable, taking into account the age of the patients and the lack of supervision over the milk supply, that milk played a more important part as the cause of sickness.

Evidence is lacking that the public water supply has played more than a minor part in the causation of typhoid.

As is usual in any series of cases, in several instances no one cause can be decided upon as the most probable. This is due to the varied conditions under which people mingle in their business and social relations and to the varied sources of supply of water and food.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the prevention of typhoid fever in Charles Town:

1. Improvement of water supply.
2. Improvement of the method of sewage disposal.
3. Supervision over the milk supply and food supply, and attention given to the disposal of stable and household refuse.
4. More careful attention to disinfection in the cases of typhoid fever.

## WATER.

The supply should be free from sewage pollution, abundant, and of a chemical nature suitable for mechanical uses and free from objectionable tastes and odors.

The possible sources are mountain springs and streams, near-by springs, deep wells, and the present supply after proper purification by filtration.

Whatever course is adopted, it is advisable first to consult competent engineers and to have made careful bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water before use.

There are said to be no mountain springs or streams available on the Blue Ridge. If found available, their use would depend upon the rather heavy initial expense in piping and protection of the watershed.

It is extremely improbable that any near-by springs can be found which combine the necessary quantity with satisfactory sanitary qualities.

Deep wells in limestone, with its crevices and cavernous formation which afford little opportunity for self-purification of the water, can

not be regarded as the best kind of deep wells from a sanitary standpoint. The quantity obtained from one or a series of deep wells would probably be sufficient. In case wells are sunk their location would be very important, to avoid any possibility of contamination from the deep cesspools in the city. Every indication points to the best location as being in the northwest direction from the city, the general dip of the strata being from that direction. To avoid any possible pollution the wells would have to be located well beyond the city limits. Wells so placed would have to be of sufficient depth and carefully cased to exclude all water from near the surface. These points can be determined only by experimentation and by careful bacteriological examination of the water so obtained. On the whole, this seems to be the most feasible source of supply, but has its drawbacks in its uncertainty.

In case the present source of supply only shall be found available it will be necessary to use purification processes of the highest degree of efficiency. Mechanical filtration of such a small amount of water can not be used on the most economical basis.

The water containing, as it does, at least one colon bacillus in 0.1 cubic centimeter, contains at least 100 in 10 cubic centimeters. Granting an efficiency of 99 per cent in the removal of bacteria by filtration, the effluent would contain at least one colon bacillus in 10 cubic centimeters in a large percentage of samples and could not be regarded as of the best sanitary quality.

The following is offered for consideration in regard to the purification of the water:

1. The use of the mechanical or rapid filtration method, the amount, and the best coagulant to be determined by experimentation.
2. The use of hypochlorite of lime on the effluent after filtration.

It is advised that hypochlorite of lime be used on the water as a temporary expedient and that in the meantime repeated warnings be given to the people to boil all water used for drinking and household uses.

In regard to the shallow wells, it is advised that their use be discontinued as soon as a pure public supply shall have been obtained; that in the meantime all known sources of pollution in their vicinity be removed, and that their linings be overhauled and their platforms made tight.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

It is recommended that careful consideration be given by the citizens of the community to the establishment of a closed sewerage system over the whole city, with a proper sewage-disposal plant.

In the meantime soil pollution should be limited by the abandonment of all open privies and the substitution therefor of privies of a sanitary type provided with a galvanized iron or wooden tub on a raised platform, the contents to be disinfected with chloride of lime or carbolic acid, and emptied and buried at frequent intervals. This privy should be protected from flies by tight joints and by screening of windows or air vents.

Cesspools should be abandoned or made water-tight and frequently disinfected by a solution of chloride of lime, especially those which are known to have received the dejecta of typhoid patients.

The municipal authorities, through the board of health, should have control over the proper care of cesspools and privies.

## SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES.

The sale of milk should be under the supervision of the city authorities, those desiring to sell milk taking out a license and being subject to inspection. The sale of milk should be prohibited when coming from insanitary premises or from places where patients suffering from typhoid or other infectious diseases are under treatment if there is the least possibility of contamination.

The prevalence of flies should be limited by attention being given to their breeding places, which are chiefly in stable and household refuse. The disposal of these wastes should be under control of the city authorities. Proper screening of the receptacles for these wastes or disinfection and frequent removal should be required.

## TYPHOID PATIENTS.

These should be reported to the board of health and proper instructions given and carried out in regard to the disinfection of dejecta and the screening of rooms. In cases when necessary chloride of lime or other disinfectant should be distributed free of charge.

It is evident that in the carrying out of these provisions the board of health will consume a certain amount of time and money, and the city should take more fully into account the importance of its health organization and provide adequately for it.

For the prevention of typhoid these other precautions are to be considered as of nearly if not quite equal importance to the obtaining of a pure water supply, and their cost is relatively very much less. These precautions being neglected, even after a pure water supply is obtained, typhoid is reasonably certain to prevail as an endemic disease.

# UNITED STATES.

## MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

MEMPHIS, TENN.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CASES AND CONTACTS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the city of Memphis that no child shall attend any school in said city while said child is suffering from, or if said child has recently been brought in contact with yellow fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained that "suffering from" a disease shall mean possessing the symptoms of said disease, whether the child is actually ill at the time or not; "recently in contact" shall mean brought in touch with an environment or person infected with a disease within such a period of time prior to the attendance at school as to make said child a possible carrier of infection to others; "infectious," "communicable," or "contagious" diseases shall mean all diseases which are, according to recognized medical authorities, transmissible from one person to another.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance, the superintendent of the health department is authorized to make, personally or by means of duly appointed competent assistant physicians, inspections of all school children in the city of Memphis at all schools in said city, and for that purpose are empowered to visit as they shall see fit. The principals and teachers of said schools shall, upon request of said examining physicians, adjourn classes for a sufficient time to permit said examinations, and submit their pupils to it; provided that the classes shall be examined in such order upon the days when such examinations are held as shall least inconvenience the teachers or principals of said schools.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained that when the said examiners shall find any child who is suffering from, or who has been brought in contact with any of the diseases specified by this ordinance, they shall notify the teacher of said child and said child shall not be permitted to attend school until furnished with a certificate from the health department or a medical examiner to the effect that said child can again attend school without danger to the other pupils.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained that any teacher permitting a child who has been examined and whose attendance has been prohibited by the said examiners to attend school until furnished with said certificate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each day that said child is permitted to attend without said certificate.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained that this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the matter being one of public necessity and urgency and the public welfare requiring it. [Ordinance adopted April, 1910.]

### READING, PA.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, PLACARDING, QUARANTINE, DISINFECTION, FUNERALS.

RULE 10. In all cases of actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), hookworm, hydrophobia, (rabies) infantile paralysis (anterior poliomyelitis), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pellagra, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), tetanus, trachoma,

trichiniasis, tuberculosis in any form, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, or yellow fever, the medical attendant, if there be one, head of the family, or nurse, or either of them, shall report in writing to the board of health the name of the patient, together with the age, sex, color, nativity, and residence, and in case of smallpox or varioloid shall also state whether vaccinated and when, which shall be recorded by the secretary of the board in a book kept for that purpose. Such report shall be made within 6 hours after knowledge of such case or cases occurring between 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., or within 18 hours if knowledge of such case be received between 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.

The penalty for every violation of this rule shall be not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, to be recovered in accordance with section 7 of the act of assembly of April 22, 1873, establishing the board of health in the city of Reading.

**RULE 11.** Upon a return of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, erysipelas, German measles, glanders, leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, or yellow fever being made, the health commissioner shall cause to be fastened upon the front door or other conspicuous place of each house in which such sickness prevails a placard containing abstracts of such rules or regulations as shall be applicable to such case, to be maintained there during the existence of the disease and until the house has been properly cleansed, disinfected, and purified. In case such placard is removed without permission from the health commissioner, the person or persons so removing the same shall forfeit a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, to be recovered in accordance with section 13 of the act of assembly of April 22, 1873, establishing the board of health in the city of Reading.

**RULE 12.** Any person affected with a contagious or infectious disease shall be isolated as much as possible from the rest of the family and others, and shall occupy a room that has been divested of all unnecessary furniture, such as carpets, cushioned chairs, lounges, window curtains, clothing, etc. And a room occupied by a person affected with smallpox shall have the paper scraped off the walls, if papered, the walls whitewashed, the floor scrubbed and the room thoroughly fumigated and ventilated, and the clothing and bedding disinfected or destroyed, as the board of health shall direct, before permission shall be granted to remove the placard.

No person recovering from smallpox, or inmate of a house wherein smallpox exists, shall be permitted to appear upon the public streets of the city of Reading, nor shall any person enter into such house until he or she is provided with a certificate from the attending physician, indorsed by the president of the board of health, that all danger from contagion, by reason of such disease, has passed away.

On the death or removal of any person suffering from tuberculosis the premises so vacated shall be thoroughly disinfected. The physician in attendance or the head of the family shall promptly notify the board of health of any such removal.

**RULE 13.** No one shall enter or leave a house quarantined for anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, German measles, glanders, leprosy, measles, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, or yellow fever, except by permission from the health commissioner; provided, that the wage earner may be allowed to continue at work, provided that he at no time comes in contact with the patient, and further provided, that he is not engaged in the production, sale, or manufacture of fabrics, candy, food products, or cigars. If so employed, he shall have the privilege of leaving the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected, and shall thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of disinfection of the same.

Members of any household in which chicken pox, mumps, or whooping cough exist shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship, or education, and from visiting other private houses.

**RULE 14.** No article of bedding, bed clothing, wearing apparel, towels, or wash of any description shall be taken from houses quarantined for contagious or infectious diseases by the proprietor or employees of any laundry. Nor shall any article exposed to infection be removed from any quarantined house without previous disinfection.

**RULE 15.** No milk dealer shall deliver milk in bottles or jugs to any house in which a contagious or infectious disease exists, nor take from such houses any empty bottles. Milk shall be delivered to the inmates of such houses in their own receptacle, which shall in nowise be handled by the person delivering the milk.

**RULE 16.** No milk for the market shall in anywise be handled or delivered by any inmate of a house in which a contagious or infectious disease exists.

**RULE 17.** Whenever a report or notice of the existence of a contagious or infectious disease reaches the office of the board of health, the health commissioner shall at once visit the house wherein such disease has appeared, or put himself in communication with the reporting physician, as he may deem necessary; he shall see that the family

receives the printed circular of the board giving the necessary instructions regarding the danger of contagion and the proper method of disinfection. The secretary shall notify in writing the principal, teacher, or superintendent of any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school in which any inmate of such a house may be a pupil, and see that proper steps be taken to prevent children from attending school during the prevalence of such disease in such house.

**RULE 18.** No principal, teacher, or superintendent of any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school, and no parent or guardian of any child attending any such school, shall knowingly permit any child sick with anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, German measles, leprosy, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, or any child residing in any house in which any of these diseases shall exist, or any child sick with whooping cough or erysipelas, to attend any such school until this board shall have given its permit therefor.

The period of exclusion from school is as follows:

In cases of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, and leprosy, 30 days from removal of quarantine and disinfection for patients and other inmates of the house alike.

In scarlet fever, 30 days from removal of quarantine and disinfection for patients; for other inmates, 10 days from removal of quarantine; in case of complete isolation, till removal of quarantine. Immunes, so proven by a physician's certificate, may remove from the premises after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing and take up a residence occupied exclusively by adults, when they may be admitted 10 days thereafter.

In diphtheria, 21 days from onset of last case for patients and other inmates alike. Fourteen days from onset where antitoxin has been used on all inmates and two negative cultures obtained on two successive days from diseased area of last person afflicted.

In measles, German measles, chicken pox, and mumps, 21 days from onset for patients and other inmates. Inmates exposed but not infected may remove from premises under same conditions as immunes from scarlet fever and be admitted 10 days thereafter.

In whooping cough and erysipelas, 30 days from removal of quarantine for patients only.

**RULE 19.** No one shall be permitted to attend the funeral of a person who has died of bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, tetanus, typhus fever, or yellow fever except the inmates of the house in which the person has died, the necessary pallbearers, who shall be adults, the funeral director, and the officiating minister. Services at the house in connection with such a funeral shall be limited to 15 minutes' duration. The corpse in such a case shall be washed with an approved disinfectant and inclosed in a sheet saturated with the same. All orifices must be disinfected and closed with absorbent cotton, and the body wrapped in a layer of raw cotton not less than 1 inch thick. Such body shall be placed within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within 6 hours after the undertaker being first called upon to take charge of the same, provided, said call is made between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m.; otherwise such body shall be so placed in such coffin or casket within 12 hours; the coffin or casket then to be closed tightly and not again opened.

Every person dying of smallpox shall be removed or buried from the place of death within 24 hours after such death; and every person dying of any of the other diseases mentioned in this rule shall be removed and buried from the place of death within 36 hours after such death.

**RULE 20.** In case of the prevalence or of reasonable ground to apprehend the prevalence of malignant diseases in this city, the board shall direct specially the cleansing of houses, cellars, yards, or such other places as they consider requisite or prudent for the preservation of the health of the city or the mitigation of the disease, and shall remove persons from filthy and noxious habitations, or from noxious and peculiarly exposed places to other habitations, whenever two-thirds of all the members shall determine that the faithful care of the health of the city or any neighborhood thereof requires such a measure.

**RULE 21.** For the purpose of preventing mischief arising from rumors of malignant diseases existing in this city, no person shall publish any account of any malignant disease in this city, or any cases of such disease, without first obtaining permission from this board.

**RULE 22.** No physician shall intentionally, in his reports to the board, exaggerate the number of cases of contagious disease under his care, or otherwise render false or evasive reports calculated to mislead and deceive this board. [Regulations, board of health, adopted May 15, 1911.]

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, PLACARDING, HOSPITALIZATION, DISINFECT-  
TION, BURIAL.

SECTION 1. Article 18 of chapter 11 of the revised code of the city of St. Louis, 1907, relating to contagious, infectious, and pestilential diseases is hereby amended by striking out and repealing all of sections 792 to 809 thereof, and the following sections, to be known by the same and additional numbers, are hereby enacted in lieu of the sections stricken out, such new sections to be as follows, to wit:

SEC. 792. *Malignant, infectious, and contagious diseases defined.*—Smallpox, chicken pox, scarlet fever, measles, German measles, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis by whatever name known, typhus fever, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, yellow fever, cholera, leprosy, and bubonic plague are hereby declared malignant, infectious, or contagious diseases.

SEC. 793. *Blanks for reports to be furnished.*—The health commissioner shall furnish the proper blank forms, on which reports, as required by this ordinance, shall be made.

SEC. 793A. *Physicians to report malignant, infectious, and contagious diseases.*—Every physician in the city of St. Louis who shall prescribe for or attend any person in said city having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease shall, within 24 hours after first discovering the existence of such disease, make a report thereon in writing to the health commissioner upon a blank form to be furnished by the health commissioner, which report shall give the name, age, and nativity, residence (street and number), date of attack, color, and sex of the person having such disease, together with the character of the disease.

SEC. 794. *Notice of existence of contagious disease to be given.*—The keeper or keepers, clerk or clerks, of any hotel or boarding house, owner or owners, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, of any building or other premises knowing or being apprised or informed that a person in their hotel, boarding house, building, or other premises has a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, shall within 24 hours report the fact to the health commissioner at his office, stating the name, age, and nativity, residence (street and number), color, and sex of the person having such disease.

SEC. 794A. Whenever any case of malignant, infectious, or contagious disease is reported in any building or premises in the city of St. Louis, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or occupant of such building or premises, or the family of such person having such malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, to furnish the health commissioner, or his representative, such information as the health commissioner may require for his guidance, when such information is requested.

SEC. 795. *Premises—When placarded.*—The health commissioner shall have the power to cause to be placed on the outside of any building or other premises, or door of any room, occupied by a person having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, except tuberculosis, a printed placard giving notice of such disease. No person shall remove, deface, or in any manner whatsoever knowingly obstruct from public view such placard placed by order of the health commissioner; and every person having control of a house or premises upon which a placard is placed by the health commissioner, shall be held responsible for the removal, defacement, or obstruction of the same.

SEC. 795A. *When house not placarded, duplicate report required.*—Whenever any physician shall report any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease for which the health department places placards notifying the public of such contagion and such house or premises is not placarded within 36 hours, it shall be the duty of such physician to forward to the health commissioner a duplicate report, together with the information that such house or premises is not placarded.

SEC. 796. It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease to notify the health commissioner in writing if such patient so afflicted passes out of his professional care previous to the termination of the disease, and no physician shall terminate any such malignant, infectious, or contagious diseases excepting after a careful personal examination.

SEC. 797. *Report when disease is terminated.*—Upon the termination of a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease the physician last attending the person having had the disease shall immediately report the fact of the termination of the disease to the health commissioner at his office, so that the building or premises occupied by such person may be disinfected or fumigated, under rules and regulations as prescribed by the health commissioner.

SEC. 798. *Household effects—Removal of, when prohibited.*—No person shall remove or aid in removing from any building or other premises in which a person having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease shall have been reported any household

goods, bedding, clothing, or any other article or articles until the same shall have been fumigated under the direction of the health commissioner.

SEC. 799. *Bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases.*—Whenever any person shall have died from a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease the body of such person shall not be removed from the building or other premises where the death occurred to any other building, church, or premises except by special written permission of the health commissioner, and when the health commissioner shall be informed that the funeral of any person who shall have died from any such disease is to be conducted in such a manner as to endanger others through unnecessary exposure to contagion, the health commissioner shall prescribe such rules and regulations, with the approval of the board of health, as will enable the funeral to be conducted in such a manner as to avoid such unnecessary exposure.

SEC. 800. *Reports to public library.*—It is hereby made the duty of the health commissioner, whenever any building or premises is reported as having a case of malignant, infectious, or contagious disease therein, to immediately notify the public library board of the existence thereof.

SEC. 800A. *Books to be surrendered.*—It is hereby made the duty of every person who has the care, custody, or control of any book, periodical, pamphlet, or other reading matter belonging to any public library to promptly report and surrender the same to the health commissioner when the same shall be in a building or other premises in which there is a person who has a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease.

SEC. 800B. *Books, etc., of a public library in an infected house.*—Whenever any notice of any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease is reported in any building or premises in the city of St. Louis the health commissioner shall demand and take possession of all books, periodicals, pamphlets, or other forms of reading matter, belonging to any public library, and shall remove the same to the office of the health department, where they shall be fumigated, after which they shall be returned to the library to which they belong.

SEC. 801. *Contagious diseases—Persons afflicted to be removed to hospital.*—Whenever the health commissioner shall become apprised or informed that any person residing in any building or other premises in the city of St. Louis has a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, which in his opinion may endanger the lives of the citizens of the city of St. Louis, it shall be his duty to make or cause to be made an examination of said building or other premises and said person by a physician or physicians of the health department; and if said person shall have any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease the health commissioner, if he deem it necessary, shall cause said person to be removed from the said building or other premises to a hospital provided by the city for the treatment of such disease; and if force be found necessary to make such examination of said building or other premises or such person or to remove any person having any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, the health commissioner shall have the power and authority to use force if he should deem the same necessary or judicious; provided that the health commissioner shall permit one or more members of the family of such sick person or persons to accompany the sick person or persons to the hospital, there to remain as a nurse or nurses until such sick person or persons are discharged from the hospital.

SEC. 802. *Parents and guardians.*—No parent or guardian, or person having the care, custody, or control of any minor having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, knowing such minor to have such disease, shall permit such minor to attend any public, private, or parochial school in the city of St. Louis, or to mingle with any person or persons in a public place or public conveyance, until such minor shall be declared free from contagion by the health commissioner.

SEC. 803. *Teachers.*—Every principal, superintendent, or teacher of any public, private, or parochial school in the city of St. Louis, knowing or having official or authentic information of the existence of any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease in the building or premises in which any teacher or pupils attending said school may live, shall immediately cause the removal of said teacher or pupils, and said teacher or pupils shall not be permitted to return to said school except upon proper certificate from the health commissioner, certifying that said building or premises have been properly fumigated or disinfected or that there is no longer danger of contagion of disease.

SEC. 804. *Premises, etc., to be disinfected—When.*—Whenever any building or other premises or one or more city blocks or squares of ground shall be infected with any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, the health commissioner shall have the power, by and with the approval of the board of health, to cause the said building or other premises, city block or blocks, or squares of ground to be vacated by the residents or inhabitants thereof for the purposes of disinfecting or fumigating the same; or if this is not deemed expedient or judicious by the board of health or by the health commissioner, he shall have the power and authority, by and with the approval of the board



of health, to close up the street or streets in front of and surrounding the said building or premises, city block or blocks, or squares of ground and to prohibit the residents and inhabitants thereof or other person or persons, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the health commissioner and approved by the board of health, from passing in or out, to and from, said building or other premises, city block or blocks, or squares of ground until said building or other premises, or one or more city blocks or squares of ground, shall have been fumigated and disinfected and said infection shall have ceased or the health commissioner or board of health shall order the restriction removed.

SEC. 805. No person shall, within the city, without a permit from the health commissioner, carry or remove from one place to another any person sick of any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual sick of any such disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 806. *Sprinkling of clothing.*—The sprinkling of any clothing, in the course of laundering, by blowing water from the mouth upon such clothing is prohibited.

SEC. 807. Whenever any person, residing in any building or other premises conducting therein any grocery, bakery, dairy, confectionery, fruit store, restaurant, cigar store, dry goods or clothing store, or any business where any article or articles for food or any dry goods or clothing is sold, has any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, or when any member of such person's family residing in such building or premises has any such disease, then the sale of any food products, tobacco, dry goods, or clothing in any such business of such person in the said building or other premises is prohibited until the disease is terminated or the person has been removed from said building or other premises and the building or other premises has been fumigated or disinfected under the direction of the health commissioner.

SEC. 808. *Duty of police department to give notice.*—It shall be the duty of the police department whenever or wherever they, in their judgment, consider or believe any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease to exist to notify the health commissioner of such fact, and also to assist the health commissioner or his officers or employees, whenever called upon so to do, while in the discharge of their duties, by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 809. *Penalty.*—Any person who violates, neglects, or refuses to comply with or resists any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who interferes with, hinders, or obstructs the health commissioner or his officers or employees in the exercise of their authority, or duties, as prescribed by this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. [Ordinance adopted July 26, 1910.]

#### ST. PAUL, MINN.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—DISPOSAL OF ARTICLES USED BY PERSONS AFFECTED WITH.

SEC. 1. No person shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of, within the city of St. Paul, any bedding, clothing, or other article or thing which has been used by or come in contact with any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, unless the same has been sterilized or disinfected under the supervision and direction of the commissioner of health of said city.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each article or thing so disposed of. [Ordinance adopted Apr. 18, 1911.]

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—NOTIFICATION OF.

SEC. 1. Every physician, midwife, nurse, or other person attending any child at birth, or within seven days thereafter, shall report to the commissioner of health of the city of St. Paul, or to one of his assistants, every case of sore eyes developed by said child within said time, while so attending the same, and said report shall be made within 24 hours after the first appearance of said case of sore eyes.

SEC. 2. Anyone failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 or by imprisonment for not less than 5 days nor more than 30 days. [Ordinance adopted Apr. 15, 1911.]

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making and maintenance of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay 5,262 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended October 28, 1911.

During the same period 7,070 acres of land in San Joaquin County and 8,710 acres in Stanislaus County were covered with poison for the purpose of eradicating plague foci.

Record of Plague Infection.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>Cities—</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 27, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties—</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	Oct. 9, 1911.....	114 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Sept. 23, 1911.....	364 squirrels.
Merced.....	None.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	Do.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
<b>Washington:</b>				
<b>City—</b>				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	None.....	25 rats.

Rats Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
<b>California:</b>					
<b>Cities—</b>					
Berkeley.....	Oct. 28, 1911.....		1 140	83	
Oakland.....	do.....	46	2 739	564	
San Francisco.....	do.....	13	3 1,599	1,152	
<b>Counties—</b>					
Santa Clara.....	do.....		4 69	35	
<b>Washington:</b>					
<b>Cities—</b>					
Seattle.....	do.....		1,199	1,037	

1 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 90; *Mus musculus*, 50.

2 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 641; *Mus musculus*, 97; *Mus alexandrinus*, 1.

3 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 949; *Mus musculus*, 373; *Mus rattus*, 171; *Mus alexandrinus*, 106.

4 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 34; *Mus alexandrinus*, 35.

## Squirrels Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Shot or trapped.	Found dead.	Examined.	Found infected.
<b>California:</b>					
<b>Counties—</b>					
Alameda.....	Oct. 28, 1911		76	76	
Kern.....	do.....	42	1	43	
Merced.....	do.....	187		187	
San Benito.....	do.....	56		56	
San Joaquin.....	do.....	71		71	
Stanislaus.....	do.....	116		116	
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>472</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>549</b>	

## Other Animals Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>Cities—</b>				
Berkeley.....	Oct. 28, 1911	1 gopher.....	1	
San Francisco.....	do.....	do.....		
<b>Counties—</b>				
Alameda.....	do.....	2 rabbits.....	2	
Kern.....	do.....	1 gopher.....	1	
San Joaquin.....	do.....	20 rabbits.....	20	
Merced.....	do.....	1 rabbit.....	1	
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>25</b>	

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following tables the States indicated by an asterisk are those from which reports of smallpox are received only from certain city, and in some cases county, boards of health. In these States, therefore, the recorded cases and deaths should not be taken as showing the general prevalence of the disease. In the States not marked by an asterisk the reports are received monthly from the State boards of health and include all cases reported throughout the State.

## Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 17, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Fresno.....	Sept. 1-30.....	6		
Los Angeles.....	do.....	1		
Sacramento.....	do.....	2		
San Bernardino.....	do.....	6		
San Francisco.....	do.....	3		
San Joaquin.....	do.....	1		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>19</b>		
Connecticut.....	Oct. 1-31.....			No cases.
Maryland.....	do.....			Do.
<b>Michigan:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Berrien.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Wayne.....	do.....	3		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>4</b>		
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Bayfield.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Douglas.....	do.....	28		
Winnebago.....	do.....	1		
Wood.....	do.....	2		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>32</b>		

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

[For reports received from Dec. 31, 1910, to June 30, 1911, see Public Health Reports for June 30, 1911. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>*Alabama:</b>				
Mobile.....	June 18-24.....	3		
Montgomery.....	June 25-Aug. 30.....	6		
Total for State.....		9		
<b>Arizona:</b>				
County—				
Cochise.....	July 1-31.....	7		Aug. 1-31, no cases.
<b>California:</b>				
County—				
Alameda.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Fresno.....	do.....	4		
Los Angeles.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	11		
Sacramento.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
San Bernardino.....	do.....	2		
Santa Cruz.....	May 1-31.....	2		
San Diego.....	May 1-July 31.....	1		
San Francisco.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	5		
San Joaquin.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Siskiyou.....	do.....	2		
Tulare.....	do.....	1		
Ventura.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2		
Total for State.....		33	2	
<b>Colorado:</b>				
County—				
Archuleta.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Boulder.....	June 1-July 31.....	3		
Chaffee.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Clear Creek.....	June 1-July 31.....	8		
Conejos.....	do.....	4		
Costilla.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Delta.....	do.....	7		
Denver.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	50		
El Paso.....	do.....	3		
Fremont.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31.....	3		
Huerfano.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	7		
Jefferson.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Kiowa.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....	8		
Lake.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	10		
La Plata.....	June 1-July 31.....	7		
Larimer.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	10		
Las Animas.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Lincoln.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Logan.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1		
Mesa.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Morgan.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Montrose.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Otero.....	do.....	1		
Phillips.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	2		
Pueblo.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	9		
San Miguel.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Summit.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4		
Washington.....	June 1-July 31.....	11		
Weld.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	2		
Total for State.....		166		
<b>Connecticut, entire State.....</b>				
Middlesex County.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2		May 1-31, no cases.
<b>District of Columbia.....</b>				
July 2-8.....		5		
<b>Florida:</b>				
County—				
Alachua.....	Aug. 20-26.....	3		
Bradford.....	July 17-Sept. 30.....	8		
Citrus.....	July 9-22.....	2		
Columbia.....	July 2-8.....	1		
De Soto.....	June 16-Aug. 26.....	7		
Duval.....	June 16-Sept. 23.....	44	1	
Escambia.....	June 16-Aug. 26.....	7		
Gadsden.....	July 9-Sept. 23.....	72		
Hillsboro.....	June 16-Aug. 26.....	3		

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Florida—Continued.</b>				
<b>Counties—Continued.</b>				
Jackson.....	July 2-Sept. 30....	57		
Jefferson.....	Sept. 16-23.....	20		
Leon.....	June 16-July 8....	11		
Levy.....	July 9-16.....	1		
Madison.....	Sept. 10-16.....	2		
Manatee.....	June 16-July 8....	8		
Marion.....	July 9-Sept. 16....	2		
Orange.....	June 16-July 16....	2		
Pasco.....	July 9-16.....	20		
Polk.....	June 16-July 16....	5		
Santa Rosa.....	July 9-16.....	6		
Sumter.....	Aug. 1-6.....	1		
Volusia.....	July 9-16.....	1		
Washington.....	Aug. 1-26.....	8		
Total for State.....		291	1	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Adams.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Allen.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Bartholomew.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Benton.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Blackford.....	do.....	4		
Boone.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Cass.....	do.....	1		
Clarke.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Clinton.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Delaware.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	14		
Franklin.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Henry.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	3		
Howard.....	do.....	43		
Jay.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Lake.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Laporte.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Madison.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	21		
Marion.....	do.....	4		
Orange.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2		
Parke.....	June 1-July 31....	4		
Posey.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Rush.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Shelby.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Tippecanoe.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Tipton.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	7		
Vanderburg.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	1	1	
Vigo.....	July 1-Sept. 30....	25		
Wabash.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Wayne.....	June 1-July 31....	13		
Total for State.....		178	1	
<b>Iowa:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Adams.....	June 1-July 31....	19		
Appanoose.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Blackhawk.....	do.....	4		
Carroll.....	do.....	1		
Davis.....	do.....	3		
Decatur.....	June 1-July 31....	2		
Fremont.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	11		
Henry.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Johnson.....	July 1-31.....	13		
Lee.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Linn.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	9		
Madison.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Marshall.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	9		
Mills.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Polk.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	14		
Pottawattamie.....	do.....	42		
Scott.....	do.....	7		
Sioux.....	June 1-July 31....	8		
Taylor.....	do.....	9		
Wapello.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	5		
Wright.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Woodbury.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		164	1	

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Counties—				
Allen.....	May 1-31.....	7		
Anderson.....	June 1-30.....	15		
Atchison.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Barton.....	do.....	8		
Brown.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5		
Clark.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	3		
Clay.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cloud.....	do.....	1		
Crawford.....	May 1-July 31.....	19		
Dickinson.....	May 1-31.....	13		
Doniphan.....	do.....	15		
Douglas.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	5		
Elk.....	May 1-31.....	15		
Ellsworth.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Franklin.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Graham.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Harvey.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	33		
Haskell.....	May 1-31.....	19		
Jefferson.....	May 1-July 31.....	9		
Jewell.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	7		
Johnson.....	May 1-June 30.....	5		
Kearny.....	June 1-July 31.....	2		
Labette.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	14		
Lane.....	June 1-30.....	11		
Leavenworth.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Lyon.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	3		
Marion.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Marshall.....	do.....	3		
Miami.....	do.....	3		
Mitchell.....	do.....	6		
Montgomery.....	do.....	5		
Norton.....	June 30.....	9		
Osage.....	May 1-31.....	1	3	
Pottawatomie.....	do.....	2		
Reno.....	do.....	3		
Republic.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	5		
Rice.....	June 30.....	13		
Riley.....	May 1-June 30.....	9		
Rooks.....	May 1-July 31.....	13		
Saline.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	8		
Sedgwick.....	May 1-July 31.....	12		
Shawnee.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	73	17	
Sherman.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Smith.....	May 1-31.....	18		
Thomas.....	do.....	2		
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Wyandotte.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	26		
Total for State.....		439	20	
<b>*Kentucky:</b>				
Covington.....	July 2-22.....	10		
Louisville.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		14		
<b>*Louisiana:</b>				
Parishes—				
Ascension.....	Mar. 1-31.....	21		
Morehouse.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Orleans—				
New Orleans.....	June 25-Oct. 7.....	5		
St. Tammany.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Tangipahoa.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Total for State.....		54		
<b>Maine, entire State.....</b>				
Counties—				
Androscoggin.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Somerset.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Total for State.....		6		
				July 1-31, no cases.

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Maryland:</b>				
Counties—				
Frederick.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Prince Georges.....	do.....	1		
Washington.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		5		
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
County—				
Bristol.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		July 1-31, no cases.
Middlesex.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Counties—				
Antrim.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Calhoun.....	June 1-July 31.....	12		
Cheboygan.....	July 1-31.....	10		
Grand Traverse.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	7		
Gratiot.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	3		
Isabella.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Mackinac.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	8		
Marquette.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Millford.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Montcalm.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	8		
Muskegon.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Oakland.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Ottawa.....	do.....	1		
Saginaw.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
St. Clair.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	23		
Shiawassee.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Tuscola.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Washtenaw.....	June 1-July 31.....	6		
Wayne.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	9		
Total for State.....		98		
<b>Minnesota:</b>				
Counties—				
Ramsey.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
	May 1-31.....		1	
Brown.....	June 20-26.....	2		
Carver.....	June 1-5.....	1		
Dodge.....	July 4-Sept. 25.....	5		
Faribault.....	June 6-17.....	2		
Fillmore.....	June 6-12.....	1		
Goodhue.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Hennepin.....	June 1-Oct. 2.....	45		
Houston.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Lac qui Parle.....	June 1-19.....	4		
Mille Lacs.....	June 1-5.....	1		
Ottertail.....	June 1-Sept. 18.....	8		
Ramsey.....	June 1-Oct. 2.....	59		
Redwood.....	Aug. 15-21.....	1		
Rock.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
St. Louis.....	June 21-Sept. 18.....	13		
Wadena.....	July 11-Aug. 7.....	3		
Yellow Medicine.....	June 1-26.....	35		
Total for State.....		183	2	
<b>*Missouri:</b>				
Kansas City.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	22	1	
St. Louis.....	June 18-Sept. 2.....	2		
Total for State.....		24	1	
<b>Montana:</b>				
Counties—				
Beaverhead.....	July 1-31.....	1		June 1-30, no cases.
Cascade.....	do.....	1		
Jefferson.....	do.....	4		
Park.....	do.....	1		
Powell.....	do.....	2		
Silver Bow.....	do.....	3		
Teton.....	do.....	3		
Yellowstone.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		16		

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received From July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>*Nebraska:</b>				
Lincoln.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 30.....	201		July 1-31. no cases.
Omaha.....	June 19-Aug. 19.....	4		
South Omaha.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		206		
New Hampshire.....	June 9-Sept. 30.....	45		
<b>New Jersey:</b>				
Counties—				
Cumberland.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		No cases in June and August.
Middlesex.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
<b>New York:</b>				
Counties—				
Albany.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Cattaraugus.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	9		
Erie.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	19		
Clinton.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Franklin.....	do.....	1		
Jefferson.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Monroe.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Onondaga.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	10		
Otsego.....	June 1-30.....	1		
St. Lawrence.....	do.....	4		
Schoharie.....	July 1-31.....	11		
Steuben.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	9		
Tioga.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Ulster.....	do.....	5		
Wayne.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Wyoming.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		81		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Counties—				
Alamance.....	June 1-July 31.....	2		
Anson.....	Sept. 1-30.....	16		
Avery.....	June 1-July 31.....	56		
Bertie.....	do.....	2		
Catawba.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	3		
Chatham.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	2		
Craven.....	do.....	3		
Cumberland.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	9		
Currituck.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Duplin.....	do.....	3		
Durham.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	5		
Edgecombe.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Forsyth.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Granville.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	29		
Guilford.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Harnett.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	3		
Haywood.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	4		
Henderson.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Hoke.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Johnston.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Lincoln.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
McDowell.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Mecklenburg.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	10		
Mitchell.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
New Hanover.....	June 1-July 31.....	7		
Pasquotank.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Randolph.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Robeson.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	16		
Rockingham.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Rowan.....	June 1-July 31.....	2		
Sampson.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Vance.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	20		
Warren.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	11		
Watauga.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Wayne.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Wilmington.....	do.....	3		
Yancey.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		235		



## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Billings.....	June 1-July 31.....	8		
Cass.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	5		
Cavallar.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4		
Grand Forks.....	do.....	2		
Lamoure.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	7		
McKenzie.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Morton.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Mountrail.....	do.....	6		
Nelson.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4		
Ward.....	June 1-30.....	1		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>39</b>		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Ashtabula.....	June 1-July 31.....	3		
Brown.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Clark.....	July 1-31.....	19		
Clermont.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Defiance.....	do.....	1		
Franklin.....	July 1-31.....	44		
Geauga.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Hamilton.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	19		
Licking.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Lorain.....	do.....	5		
Lucas.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	6		
Pickaway.....	July 1-31.....	3		
Ross.....	Aug. 1-31.....	9		
Sandusky.....	June 1-30.....	4		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>123</b>		
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Bryan.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Caddo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Carter.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Cleveland.....	May 1-June 30.....	49		
Comanche.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	9		
Craig.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Custer.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Dewey.....	do.....	6		
Ellis.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Garvin.....	May 1-31.....	19		
Haskell.....	May 1-July 31.....	9		
Hughes.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	9		
Jefferson.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Johnson.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Kay.....	do.....	6		
Kingfisher.....	do.....	1		
Kiowa.....	do.....	1		
Le Flore.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Le Flore.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Logan.....	May 1-31.....	18		
McClain.....	do.....	1		
McIntosh.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Nowata.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Okluskee.....	May 1-June 30.....	10		
Oklahoma.....	May 1-30.....	1		
Pittsburgh.....	June 1-31.....	5		
Pontotoc.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Pottawatomie.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Pushmataha.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Roger Mills.....	May 1-June 30.....	1		
Rogers.....	July 1-31.....	16		
Seminole.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Sequoyah.....	Aug. 1-31.....	11		
Tulsa.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	1		
Wagoner.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Washington.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Washita.....	May 1-June 30.....	1		
Woodward.....	May 1-31.....	1		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>225</b>		

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Counties—				
Baker.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Benton.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cass.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Douglas.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Grant.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Josephine.....	do.....	1		
Linn.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	2		
Morrow.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Multnomah.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	15		
Union.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Wasco.....	do.....	8		
Washington.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	7		
Yamhill.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		43		
Pennsylvania.....	May 1-June 30....	79		
<b>*Rhode Island:</b>				
Providence.....	June 15-July 14...	3		
<b>*South Carolina:</b>				
Port Royal.....	July 22.....	1		
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
Counties—				
Aurora.....	June 1-July 31....	3		
Beadle.....	May 1-31.....	13		
Brookings.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9		
Brown.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	10		
Brule.....	Apr. 1-May 21.....	6		
Charles Mix.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Codington.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	8		
Davison.....	May 1-July 31.....	7		
Day.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Dewey.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	5		
Fall River.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	18		
Grant.....	do.....	4		
Hamilton.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Hanson.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Hughes.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Hutchinson.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30....	4		
Jerauld.....	May 1-June 30....	6		
Kingsbury.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	8		
Lawrence.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	7		
Lincoln.....	do.....	1		
Lyman.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	16	1	
McCook.....	do.....	11		
Miner.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	5		
Minnehaha.....	do.....	15		
Pennington.....	do.....	48		
Roberts.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Sanborn.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Spink.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	9		
Tripp.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30....	12		
Turner.....	July 1-31.....	5		
Total for State.....		239	1	
<b>*Tennessee:</b>				
Counties—				
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	June 18-July 22....	9		
Shelby.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	10		
Total for State.....		19		
<b>Texas:</b>				
	May 1-31.....	12		
	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Counties—				
Brazoria.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30....	5		
Bell.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Cameron.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	34		
Childress.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Collin.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Dallas.....	do.....	13		
Denton.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	5		
Eastland.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5		
El Paso.....	May 1-July 31.....	11		

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>				
<b>Counties—Continued.</b>				
Floyd.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Galveston.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Hale.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Hall.....	May 1-June 30.....	4		
Harris.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	6		
Hidalgo.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Hunt.....	June 1-July 31.....	5		
Marion.....	May 1-31.....	1		
McLennan.....	do.....	1		
Navarro.....	do.....	32		
Nueces.....	do.....	5		
Tarrant.....	May 1-June 30.....	9		
Titus.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Victoria.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Wayne.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Wharton.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Wichita.....	May 1-31.....	6		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Utah:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Beaver.....	May 1-July 31.....	18		
Boxelder.....	do.....	31		
Cache.....	May 1-June 30.....	14		
Carbon.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	118	2	
Emery.....	do.....	93	1	
Garfield.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	20		
Juab.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	6		
Plute.....	May 1-31.....	9		
Rich.....	July 1-31.....	16		
Salt Lake.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	41		
Sanpete.....	do.....	65		
Sevier.....	do.....	50		
Tooele.....	May 1-June 30.....	33		
Uinta.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	18		
Utah.....	May 1-July 31.....	18	1	
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Weber.....	do.....	11		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>562</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Virginia:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Augusta.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	4		
Brunswick.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	49		
Campbell.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	2		
Chesterfield.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Dinwiddie.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	19		
Essex.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Fairfax.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 31.....	6		
Fauquier.....	Apr. 1-May 30.....	6		
Grayson.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Greenville.....	July 1-31.....	4		
Halifax.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Hanover.....	Mar. 1-July 31.....	3		
Henrico.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 31.....	17		
Henry.....	do.....	77		
Isle of Wight.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Lancaster.....	do.....	1		
Lee.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 31.....	107		
Loudoun.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Mecklenburg.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	18		
Nansemond.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 30.....	27		
Norfolk.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	26		
Northampton.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Page.....	do.....	8		
Pittsylvania.....	Mar. 1-July 31.....	46		
Prince William.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Princess Anne.....	do.....	1		
Roanoke.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Southampton.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 30.....	12		
Spottsylvania.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Surry.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Sussex.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	7		
Wise.....	do.....	15		
<b>Total for State.....</b>		<b>468</b>		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Washington:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Adams.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Benton.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Chehalis.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	5		
Chelan.....	do.....	3		
Clallam.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Columbia.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Cowlitz.....	May 1-July 31.....	4		
Garfield.....	do.....	5		
King.....	May 1-June 30.....	78		
Kitsap.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Kittitas.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Lewis.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Mason.....	May 1-June 30.....	33		
Okanogan.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Pierce.....	May 1-July 31.....	11		
San Juan.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Skagit.....	May 1-July 31.....	5		
Skamania.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Spokane.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	15		
Thurston.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Whatcom.....	do.....	5		
Whitman.....	do.....	17		
Yakima.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	90		
Total for State.....		306		
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Ashland.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Barron.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	4		
Douglas.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	22		
Iowa.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Milwaukee.....	do.....	1		
Pierce.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	10		
Vilas.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Wood.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	11		
Total for State.....		58		
Grand total for the United States.....		4,619	34	
				July 1-31, no cases.

PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports Received from July 25 to Nov. 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Alameda— Oakland.....	Aug. 9.....	1		
Contra Costa.....	July 25-26.....	1	1	Infection received at Pinole Canyon, Contra Costa County, Cal. 1 mile nw. of Lafayette.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18.....	1		2 miles ne. of Ripon.



MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 28, 1911—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small pox.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>														
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	16	2						3			1	7	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	15	4	14	1	1					1			1
Terra Haute, Ind.	58,157	12	4			2								
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	36	5			7					7			4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	22	4	4		1					3	2		
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	21									2	2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	21	1	10		10					2	2		2
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150		8	1										1
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	12										1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	18	1	1	1						1	2		2
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	10	2											
Butte, Mont.	39,165	15	1	1			3					2		4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		4	1			4				2			2
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	8	1				3					1		1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	4	3											
Danville, Ill.	27,871	4	5				3							1
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	4	7	1									1	
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	5	2		2									
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11	3		1						2			3
Everett, Mass.	33,484		7								1	1		
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115		2								4			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	13	2			1					1	1		1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	10				2						1		
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	11	5		1						1	2		
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	5	7								1			1
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	19	3				3				1			
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19	9		1		5				1	1		1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	13	6		4						2			
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		24											7
Newport, R. I.	27,149	7	2				2				3	3		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	13	1		10						2			1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	8	1											2
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	15	5		4						1			
Orange, N. J.	29,630	5	4	1	2		4							
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	10									3			
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	6	3								1	1		1
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	9	1				1				1	1		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	12	10	1								2		2
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	10	9	1			5				5	2		16
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	22	1				1		2			5		11
Salem, Mass.	43,697	12									3	1		
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17									2	1		2
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,828		5			2								
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	5	3	1							1	1		
Superior, Wis.	40,384	5	6	1					5					
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	11				3						2		
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	5	1			1					2			1
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	11	1									1		
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	7		1										1
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	15										3		
York, Pa.	44,750		1						6					1
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	6	14											3
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191		2											1
Bennington, Vt.		4	1		2			1						
Braddock, Pa.	19,957	6	2	1			1							
Butler, Pa.	20,782	9	2	1							1			1
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327						1							3
Camden, S. C.		1												
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	4	1				3							1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3					1					1		
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687						1							
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	4										2		

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

*Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 28, 1911—Continued.*

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
Columbus, Ind.		5	7	2								1		
Concord, N. H.	21,497	7	4									1		
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	6	6			1					1	2	11	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		4									2			
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	4	3											
Greensboro, N. C.	15,895	5	1										4	1
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	3				1								
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	5	11											
Hyde Park, Mass.	15,507	2				1								
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	3												
Kokomo, Ind.	17,012	2	2											
La Fayette, Ind.	12,081	1	1											
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240	4	6										1	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	4		4		1	1							
Marlboro, Mass.	14,479	2	6	1										
Massillon, Ohio	13,879	2				1								
Medford, Mass.	23,150	5	7		1							1		
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	1											1	
Moline, Ill.	24,199	8	1										2	1
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	6	2				2					1		
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	4	4											
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	1			1		1	1						
Newburyport, Mass.	19,940	5												
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5	2				1				1	1	2	
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	8										1	1	1
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	10									3			
Palmer, Mass.		3												
Peekskill, N. Y.		3	2											
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	5					1							
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,209	3					1							
Pottstown, Pa.		3												
Sandusky, Ohio.	19,989	1			1							1	2	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		5												1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	10	2	1								1	2	2
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	3	1								1			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	4					1				1		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	2											1	

**STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES OF THE UNITED STATES (untabulated).**

FLORIDA.—Reports from the state board of health show as follows:  
 Week ended October 14, 1911. Diphtheria present in 4 localities with 5 cases, malaria in 4 localities with 18 cases, tuberculosis in 6 localities with 13 cases, typhoid fever in 9 localities with 12 cases.

Week ended October 21, 1911. Diphtheria present in 2 localities with 5 cases, malaria in 3 localities with 16 cases, smallpox in 1 county with 2 cases, tuberculosis in 6 localities with 8 cases, typhoid fever in 6 localities with 10 cases.

Week ended October 28, 1911. Diphtheria present in 6 localities with 13 cases, malaria in 8 localities with 23 cases, tuberculosis in 9 localities with 9 cases, typhoid fever in 5 localities with 10 cases.

Week ended November 4, 1911. Diphtheria present in 3 localities with 4 cases, malaria in 3 localities with 23 cases, tuberculosis in 5 localities with 7 cases, typhoid fever in 3 localities with 9 cases.

MARYLAND.—Month of August, 1911. Population, 1,295,346. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,089, including diphtheria 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 85, typhoid fever 47. Cases reported: Diphtheria 26, measles 32, scarlet fever 13, typhoid fever 347.

The cases of typhoid fever were distributed as follows: Potomac River watershed 105, Patapsco River watershed 38, Patuxent River watershed 5, Susquehanna River watershed 2, Choptank River watershed 8, Herring Run watershed 2, Baltimore River water system 12 cases.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Week ended September 2, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,565,623. Total number of deaths from all causes 695, including diphtheria 4, tuberculosis 50, typhoid fever 5. Cases reported: Diphtheria 73, measles 37, scarlet fever 50, tuberculosis 132, typhoid fever 99.

Week ended September 9, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 685, including diphtheria 2, measles 5, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 49, typhoid fever 6. Cases reported: Diphtheria 65, measles 33, scarlet fever 56, tuberculosis 125, typhoid fever 93.

Week ended September 16, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,554,436. Total number of deaths from all causes 751, including diphtheria 4, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 65, typhoid fever 12. Cases reported: Diphtheria 108, measles 39, scarlet fever 71, tuberculosis 115, typhoid fever 104.

Week ended September 23, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,565,623. Total number of deaths from all causes 699, including diphtheria 10, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 50, typhoid fever 11. Cases reported: Diphtheria 127, measles 28, scarlet fever 60, tuberculosis 136, typhoid fever 100.

Week ended September 30, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 722, including diphtheria 14, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 64, typhoid fever 11. Cases reported: Diphtheria 132, measles 36, scarlet fever 84, tuberculosis 124, typhoid fever 101.

MICHIGAN.—Month of September, 1911. Population, 2,810,173. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,855, including diphtheria 38, measles 3, scarlet fever 10, tuberculosis 176, typhoid fever 54. Cases reported: Diphtheria 382 in 79 localities, measles 28, scarlet fever 193 in 54 localities, smallpox 9 in 8 localities, tuberculosis 100, typhoid fever 310.

MINNESOTA.—Month of July, 1911. Population, 2,075,708. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,529, including diphtheria 22, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 191, typhoid fever 17.

NEW JERSEY.—Month ended October 10, 1911. Population, 2,537,167. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,924, including diphtheria 40, measles 5, scarlet fever 10, tuberculosis 321, typhoid fever 36.



# FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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## ALGERIA.

### Plague at Philippeville.

According to information received from the governor general of Algeria 5 cases of plague were reported at Philippeville November 1. The cases occurred in a shop on the quay. Measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### Status of Cholera.

According to information received from Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) Grew at Vienna, 27 cases of cholera with 15 deaths were reported in Hungary from October 1 to 7. Of these, 15 cases occurred in the town of Torokbecse, the remainder being scattered. In view of the appearance of cholera along the River Theiss the use of the river water has been prohibited.

## CHINA.

### Amoy—Dengue Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reported, October 11, that dengue fever was prevalent among natives and foreigners in Amoy.

## ECUADOR.

### Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following information was received from the director of public health of Ecuador:

October 1-15, 1911:

*Plague.*—At Guayaquil 41 cases with 13 deaths were reported.

*Yellow fever.*—At Bucay 1 case with 1 death, at Chobo 1 case, and at Guayaquil 5 cases with 3 deaths were reported.

## FRANCE.

### Marseille—Cholera.

Consul General Gaulin reports the occurrence of 117 deaths from cholera at Marseille during the month of September, 1911.

## GIBRALTAR.

### Restrictions Against Genoa Modified.

The following notice, dated October 14, was received from the secretary of the board of health of Gibraltar:

With reference to the board of health notice of August 12 last, it has been decided by the board that arrivals from Genoa shall be admitted to pratique after medical inspection, provided there is good health on board, but no soiled linen can be brought ashore without previous disinfection, and no rags can be landed.

## HAWAII.

## Record of Plague Infection.

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910. The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

A case of human plague was reported at Kapulena, Hawaii, October 28, 1911.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, April 20, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, October 16 and 23:

## Honolulu—Plague-Prevention Work.

	Week ended Oct. 14.	Week ended Oct. 21.
<b>Total Rats and mongoose taken</b> .....	619	692
Rats trapped.....	504	645
Mongoose trapped.....	21	16
Rats found dead.....		11
Rats shot from trees.....		31
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	2	29
Examined bacteriologically.....	540	587
<b>Classification of rats trapped:</b>		
Mus alexandrinus.....	56	110
Mus musculus.....	236	207
Mus norvegicus.....	50	31
Mus rattus.....	254	267
<b>Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:</b>		
Mus alexandrinus.....	2	17
Mus musculus.....		6
Mus rattus.....		6
<b>Classification of rats shot from trees:</b>		
Mus alexandrinus.....		16
Mus rattus.....		15
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720	1,720

<sup>1</sup> Mus norvegicus.

## INDIA.

## Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports October 12: During the week ended September 23, 1911, 12 deaths from cholera and 4 from plague were reported in Calcutta; in all Bengal, 17 cases of plague with 13 deaths; in all India, 9,452 cases of plague with 6,667 deaths.

## ITALY.

## [Genoa—Status of Cholera.

Passed Asst. Surg. King reports October 30: The official cholera bulletin for the week ended October 21, 1911, shows 3 cases with 2 deaths at Genoa and 1 death in the Province of Genoa. The other infected provinces of northern Italy show a marked diminution of cases of cholera with the exception of the Province of Venice.

## Palermo—Epidemic Smallpox.

Consul de Soto reports the presence of smallpox in epidemic form at Palermo. During the week ended October 14, 273 cases with 74 deaths were reported.

## JAPAN.

## Dysentery and Typhoid Fever in Kanagawa Ken.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports, October 16: Information received from the health authorities of Kanagawa Ken show 234 cases of dysentery and 433 cases of typhoid fever present October 10.

## MEXICO.

## Yellow Fever at Merida.

During the week ended November 4, 2 cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths were officially reported at Merida. The cases were reported October 30 and 31 and the deaths October 30 and 31 and November 1. The total number of cases from August 1, when the first case was reported, to November 4 was 43 with 20 deaths.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## Status of Cholera.

Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Fox at Manila reports, September 27 and October 6: During the week ended September 23, 3 cases of cholera with 3 deaths were reported in the Province of Union, and during the week ended September 30, 1 case of cholera was reported in the same Province.

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

## Cholera at Adana.

Information of the presence of cholera at Adana was received November 15 from the American consul at Mersina.

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 17, 1911.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary: Torokbecse .....	Oct. 1-7 .....	27	15	Sept. 27, present.
Ceylon: Colombo .....	Sept. 24-30 .....	1	1	
France: Marseille .....	Sept. 1-30 .....		117	
India: Calcutta .....	Sept. 10-23 .....		23	
Madras .....	Oct. 1-14 .....	20	15	Madras presidency, Aug. 1-31: Cases, 8,630; deaths, 6,478. Sept. 1-30: Cases, 3,328; deaths, 1,891.
Java: Batavia .....	Sept. 24-30 .....	16	7	
Philippine Islands: Provinces— Union .....	Sept. 17-30 .....	4	3	
Servia: Belgrade .....	Oct. 15-21 .....	2		
Novo Selo .....	Oct. 15-18 .....	9	2	
Suvo Selo .....	Oct. 16 .....	1	1	
Smederevo .....	Oct. 20 .....	1	3	
Urovtzi .....	Oct. 15-20 .....	8	4	
Straits Settlements: Singapore .....	Sept. 17-30 .....	18	23	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 17, 1911.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Turkey in Asia:					
Adana.....	Nov. 15.....	.....	.....	Present.	
Bagdad, vilayet.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 14.....	185	122		
Basra.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 20.....	70	53		
Damascus.....	Oct. 14-20.....	7	6		
Haifa.....	Oct. 3-22.....	41	31		
Kharput.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 7.....	55	45		
Medina.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 16.....	39	34		
Mekka.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 1.....	14	15		
Trebizond.....	Oct. 16.....	1	.....		
Tripoli.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 18.....	45	33		
Zongouldak.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 15.....	13	15		
Turkey in Europe:					
Constantinople.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 23.....	427	270		
Saloniki.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 18.....	385	224		

## YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	Oct. 1-15.....	1	1	
Chobo.....	do.....	1	.....	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	5	3	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	2	4	

## PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Philippeville.....	Nov. 1.....	5	.....	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 7.....	3	2	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	do.....	4	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Oct. 1-15.....	41	13	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 12-23.....	3	2	
Ismailia.....	Oct. 12.....	1	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 1-7.....	13	10	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 10-23.....	.....	10	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	139	125	
Java:				
Paserocean Residency.....	Sept. 24-30.....	22	8	
Morocco:				
Doukala, district.....	.....	.....	.....	Present to Oct. 17.
Cherouba.....	Sept. 29.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mauritius:				
Trujillo.....	Aug. 24-31.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Trujillo.....	Oct. 23.....	.....	.....	3 cases in the lazaretto, and present in vicinity.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 24-30.....	1	.....	

## SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Sept. 6-11.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 1-7.....	2	.....	
Canada:				
Ottawa.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	6	.....	
Quebec.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	13	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 24-30.....	.....	1	
Chile:				
Talcahuano.....	Oct. 8-14.....	5	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Sept. 24-30.....	1	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	do.....	.....	1	

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 17, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Paris.....	Oct. 15-21.....	2		
Germany.....				Total, Oct. 8-28, cases, 5.
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 1-7.....	5	3	
Madras.....	Oct. 1-14.....	4	3	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	4	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Oct. 8-14.....	273	74	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Sept. 24-30.....	3		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Oct. 9-15.....		2	
Cananea.....	Oct. 28.....			Present, 45 cases.
Juarez.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 4.....	2		
Magdalena.....	Oct. 23.....			Present.
Mazatlan.....	Oct. 1-31.....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	Oct. 1-7.....	2	2	
Peru:				
Trujillo.....	Oct. 23.....			Present in vicinity.
Russia:				
Liban.....	Oct. 15-22.....	1		
Moscow.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 14.....	6	1	
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Sept. 24-30.....	1		
Singapore.....	Sept. 17-30.....	4	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 15-21.....	8	2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Aug. 1-31.....	10	5	

## Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

[For reports received from Dec. 31, 1910, to June 30, 1911, see Public Health Reports for June 30, 1911. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeida.....	June 16-30.....	21	17	Among the civil and the military population. Aug. 5, present among troops.
Austria-Hungary.....				Total Austria-Hungary, May 24-Sept. 17, 73 cases, 30 deaths.
Arbe Salle Sampiero.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 17.....	6	3	District of Zara.
Budafolk.....	Sept. 9-16.....	1		
Budapest.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 30.....	15	4	
Capodistria.....	July 23-Sept. 10.....	9	5	
Cattaro.....	July 6-20.....	4	1	
Cittanuova.....	Aug. 21-27.....	1	1	
Czarp.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 9.....	1		
Draga.....	Sept. 7.....	3		
Fiume.....	Aug. 9-17.....	1		
Krimeja.....	Sept. 7.....	2		
Krizovljan.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	2	1	
Muggia.....	Aug. 7-13.....	3		
Nagykeszi.....	Sept. 9-16.....	1	1	
Prellenkirchen.....	Sept. 18-24.....	3	1	
Suly.....	Sept. 2-9.....	2		
Susac-Draga.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 7.....	2		
Trieste.....	June 4-Aug. 26.....	42	16	July 8, the second case from s. s. Oceania. Case July 21, from s. s. Bandiera Moro.
Ujpest.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 30.....	34	5	
Vienna.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 17.....	5	2	
Vukovar.....	Sept. 8-9.....	2	2	
Waltendorf.....	May 31.....	1		Second case. Near Gratz.
Bulgaria:				
Kalondjik.....	June 18-20.....	1	1	Vicinity of Choumen. From the ship Cyrille, bound from the coast of Asia Minor.
Sosopolis.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 7.....	20		
Varna.....	July 4-Aug. 5.....	2	2	From Asia Minor via Constanti-nople.

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 20, 1911.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 21-July 29....	16	11	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 28-July 1.....		4	Aug. 5, present.
Hankow.....	July 22.....			Present.
Holhow.....	June 2.....			Do.
Manchuria—				
Dalny.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 2....	35	19	Sept. 5, present.
Kinchow.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 2....	10		
Nanking.....	July 22-Aug. 19....			Present.
Swatow.....	July 22-Aug. 26....			Do.
Dutch East Indies.....				June 10-July 9: Cases, 442; deaths, 362.
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 14-Sept. 2....	223	203	
Beloe.....	June 15-28.....			Present.
Surabaya.....	Apr. 10-May 6.....	44	22	
France:				
Marseille.....	June 26-Aug. 31....		76	Number of cases occurring from Sept. 1 to 20 not reported.
Do.....	Sept. 21-28.....	20		
Greece:				
Laurium.....	July 5-8.....	3	1	Case July 5, from a German vessel via Naples.
Piræus, quarantine station.....	July 30-Aug. 8....	3		Case July 30, from s. s. Margarita.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 7-July 8.....	2	2	
Bombay.....	June 25-Sept. 23....	4	5	
Calcutta.....	May 7-Sept. 9.....		482	
Madras.....	June 4-Sept. 30....	27	16	Madras Presidency, May 1-July 31: Cases, 17,559; deaths, 9,514.
Moulmine.....	May 7-June 17....	4	4	
Negapatam.....	June 11-July 15....		35	
Rangoon.....	May 1-June 30....	31	26	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-Sept. 17....	87	57	And vicinity.
Italy.....				Total for Italy, June 8-Oct. 7: Cases, 14,821; deaths, 5,486.
Provinces—				
Alessandria.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 16....	114	33	
Aquila.....	do.....	109	49	
Avellino.....	July 12-Sept. 16....	208	74	
Bari.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16....	271	55	
Benevento.....	July 22-Sept. 16....	96	24	
Bergamo.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16....	43	8	
Bologna.....	do.....	26	5	
Cagliari.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2....	114	39	
Caltanissetta.....	July 17-Sept. 16....	190	37	
Campobasso.....	do.....	707	268	
Caserta.....	June 18-Sept. 16....	1,776	679	
Catania.....	July 22-Oct. 7.....	813	352	
Catania, city.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 7....	28	7	
Catanzaro.....	July 26-Sept. 16....	135	62	
Chieti.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 16....	108	45	
Casoria.....	Sept. 3-9.....	125	37	
Cosenza.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 16....	103	52	
Ferrara.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2....	26	14	
Florence.....	Sept. 3-9.....	4	1	
Foggia.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 16....	179	88	
Forlì.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16....	36	16	
Genoa.....	July 21-Oct. 7.....	386	121	
Genoa, city.....	July 13-Oct. 7....	266	130	
Girgenti.....	July 22-Sept. 16....	126	49	
Lecce.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16....	88	28	
Leghorn.....	July 13-Sept. 16....	767	380	
Lucca.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 16....	10	3	
Massa.....	Aug. 13-Sept. 16....	66	39	
Messina.....	July 17-Sept. 16....	128	40	
Milan.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 9....	19	6	
Naples.....				The Province outside of Naples, June 10-Oct. 7, 1,341 cases, 565 deaths.
Naples, city.....	June 11-Oct. 7....	949	270	
Padua.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16....	7	3	
Palermo.....	June 18-Oct. 7.....	450	217	
Palermo, city.....	June 15-Oct. 7....	1,428	449	
Pesaro.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 16....	100	41	
Pisa.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 2....		8	
Potenza.....	July 31-Sept. 9....	55	13	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Italy—Continued.</b>				
<b>Provinces—Continued.</b>				
Reggio di Calabria.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	5	2	
Reggio Emilio.....	Sept. 3-9.....	1		
Rome.....	June 27-Oct. 7.....	280	126	
Rome, city.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 7.....	16	10	
Rovigo.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16.....	47	10	
Salerno.....	June 17-Sept. 16.....	1,339	343	
Sassari.....	Sept. 16.....	1		
Syracuse.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	84	18	
Teramo.....	Sept. 3-9.....	5	5	
Trapani.....	July 17-Sept. 16.....	197	105	
Venice.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 23.....	204	66	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kobe.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 16.....	4	2	
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 11.....	1		On s. s. Kasuga Maru.
Nishomayo.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	2		
Osaka.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 16.....	6		Do.
<b>Java:</b>				
Batavia.....	Sept. 3-16.....	27	10	
Malta.....	Nov. 1.....	2		
Montenegro.....	Aug. 14-17.....	4		Among troops.
Cettinje.....	July 29.....	2		
<b>Persia:</b>				
Adaban.....	July 29-Sept. 4.....	19	8	
Ahwaz.....	Aug. 13-Sept. 2.....	128	115	
Mohammerah.....	July 28-Sept. 9.....	211	177	Case July 28, from the cruiser Persepolis.
Philippine Islands.....				First quarter, 1911: Manila, no cases. Provinces, 199 cases and 160 deaths. Second quarter: Manila, no cases, no deaths. Provinces, no cases, no deaths.
Leguna.....	Aug. 6-12.....	1		
Manila.....	July 23-29.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Rizal.....	do.....	1		
Union.....	July 23-Sept. 16.....	21	18	
Roumania.....				Total to Sept. 21: Cases, 18; deaths, 13.
Braila.....	Sept. 11.....	6	4	Sept. 13: 3 cases and 2 deaths in a village in vicinity.
Russia.....				New outbreak Apr. 21-Oct. 7: Cases, 2,003; deaths, 1,018, including 7 cases and 2 deaths, p. 1044, vol. 1.
Astrakhan, government....	July 12-Sept. 30.....	459	192	
Baku, government.....	Sept. 3-13.....	7	2	
Baku, city.....	July 8-26.....	5	1	
Bessarabia, government....	Sept. 3-13.....	2		
Dagestan, province.....	Aug. 13-19.....	27		
Don Territory.....	Sept. 3-30.....	10	3	
Jaroslav, government.....	Aug. 20-26.....	8	3	
Kazan, government.....	Sept. 3-30.....	10	7	
Kosmodemiansk.....	July 2.....	1		
Kherson, government.....	May 3-July 22.....	2		
Odessa.....	Aug. 6-12.....	2	1	
Khurban, territory.....	Aug. 13-26.....	1	2	
Moscow, government.....	Aug. 13-19.....	1		
Moscow.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1	1	
Nizhni Novgorod, government.	Aug. 20-Sept. 2.....	1		
Novoryssk.....	July 28-Sept. 13.....	11	3	6 cases, July 28-Aug. 6 on British S. S. Wakefield in Black Sea.
Poltava, government.....	June 24.....	1		
Perm, government.....	Sept. 3-13.....	1	1	
Rostov on Don.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 30.....	49	18	Aug. 6-12, 1 case from a Turkish ship from Trebizond.
Samara, government.....	June 29-Sept. 13.....	747	407	Including Nikolayevsk.
Saratov, government.....	July 18-Sept. 30.....	186	83	
Nikolayevsk.....	June 29-July 3.....	15	1	
Tsantzyn.....	July 12-15.....	1	1	
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	June 20-26.....	2		
Simbirsk, government.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 30.....	92	54	
Taurida, government—				
Stavropol.....	July 23-Aug. 19.....	7	1	
Tambov, government.....	June 26-Sept. 13.....	19	9	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Russia—Continued.</b>				
Tver and Kursk, government.	Aug. 6-12. ....	1	1	
Ufa, government.	Sept. 13-30. ....			9 cases.
Vilna, government—				
Disna. ....	June 13. ....	1		On the Duna.
Vitebsk, government. ....	Sept. 3-13. ....	1		
Lepel district. ....	June 19. ....	1		
Voronesh, government. ....	Apr. 28-Aug. 12. ....	5	4	
Yeketerinislav, government	July 8-19. ....	2	1	
<b>Servia:</b>				
Belgrade. ....	Sept. 7-14. ....	2	1	
Drazevze. ....	Oct. 2. ....	1	1	
Grditze. ....	Oct. 3. ....	1		
Kagujevatz. ....	Oct. 10. ....	1	1	
Krushevatz. ....	Oct. 14. ....	1		
Rachka. ....	Aug. 23-Sept. 8. ....	8	2	Case Aug. 23 from Beoca, Studenitz district.
Semendria. ....	Oct. 4-13. ....	12	3	
Stubline. ....	Oct. 4-10. ....	4	4	
Urovzli. ....	Oct. 4-13. ....	9	7	
Yabutchye. ....	Oct. 12. ....	1	1	
Ravta. ....	Aug. 30-Sept. 2. ....			Present.
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok. ....	Apr. 16-Sept. 4. ....	939	1,000	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Tarragona. ....	Aug. 30. ....			In vicinity.
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Began Dotah. ....	June 16-20. ....	11		
Jenderata. ....	July 1-8. ....	20	13	
Penang. ....	May 7-Aug. 12. ....	8	11	
Perak. ....	May 16-June 21. ....			Present among Malays and Chinese.
Singapore. ....	May 7-Sept. 9. ....	90	100	
<b>Tripoli:</b>				
Tripoli. ....	Oct. 13. ....	4		
<b>Tunis Regency:</b>				
Bizerta. ....	Sept. 17-20. ....	25	9	
Tunis. ....	Aug. 1-7. ....		6	
Do. ....	Sept. 20-26. ....	153	69	Total Sept. 17-26: Cases, 726; deaths, 491.
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Alatsham. ....	June 19. ....	2		
Amara. ....	June 21. ....			Present.
Bagdad Vilayet. ....	May 29-Oct. 13. ....	354	251	New outbreak.
Basra. ....	July 17-Sept. 23. ....	291	204	Aug. 9, 1 case, s. s. Budrie.
Beirut. ....	Aug. 21. ....			Present among pilgrims.
Damascus. ....	Aug. 14-Sept. 15. ....	22	17	
Erzeroun Vilayet. ....	Sept. 13-30. ....			Present in Erzingham and Unieh.
Ezra's Tomb. ....	June 17. ....	6		70 miles from Basra.
Foglieri. ....	July 26. ....	2	1	In the Gulf of Smyrna.
Kamaran. ....	May 28-July 11. ....	8	5	Among troops.
Kerassunde. ....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7. ....	22	16	
Kharput. ....	Aug. 20-Sept. 9. ....	27	22	And vicinity.
Medina. ....	Sept. 15-22. ....	53	39	
Mekka. ....	Sept. 1-24. ....	352	314	And district.
Samsun. ....	May 29-July 30. ....	225	204	Including 24 cases and 14 deaths, p. 1911, vol. 2.
Smyrna. ....	Apr. 26-Sept. 24. ....	974	497	And vicinity.
Zongouldak. ....	July 1-Sept. 24. ....	82	57	
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Constantinople. ....	May 21-Oct. 23. ....	2,614	1,483	Do.
Dardanelles. ....	Oct. 1-8. ....		2	
Kavak. ....	June 5-11. ....	1		Aug. 8, present.
Medua. ....	Aug. 24-Sept. 1. ....	5	1	
Soloniki. ....	Aug. 11-Sept. 24. ....	164	89	Among troops.
Valona. ....	Aug. 27-Sept. 7. ....	28	8	
<b>At sea:</b>				
Do. ....	June 23. ....	1	1	On s. s. Goeben, bound from Southampton for Suez. Case developed 1 day after leaving Naples.
Do. ....	July 25. ....			2 cases from s. s. Zar Nicolaus from Algiers.



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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Manaos.....	June 4-Oct. 14.....		24	
Para.....	June 21-Sept. 9.....	5	1	
Pernambuco.....	June 15-Sept. 30.....		9	Sept. 4, present.
<b>Bissagos Islands:</b>				
Bulama.....	May 27.....			Present.
<b>British Gold Coast:</b>				
Accra.....	May 23-27.....	3		Among natives.
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Babahoyo.....	July 16-Aug. 15.....	2	2	
Bucay.....	Sept. 1-14.....	1		
Calaroma.....	July 16-31.....	1	1	
Changue.....	Sept. 16-30.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	35	12	
Milagro.....	June 1-Aug. 15.....	17	13	
Naranjito.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	5	1	
Yaguachi.....	June 16-July 15.....	1	1	
<b>Gambia:</b>				
Bathurst.....	May 23-27.....	5	2	Among Europeans.
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Honolulu.....	Oct. 21-28.....	2		1 case arrived convalescent on s. s. Hongkong Maru from Manzanillo, Mexico. 1 case occurred in quarantine employee detailed as guard on the s. s. Hongkong Maru.
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Merida.....				Total Aug. 1-Nov. 4: Cases, 43; deaths, 20.
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas.....	July 1-Sept. 23.....	26	1	
La Pastora.....	Aug. 5.....			Present.
Malquetia.....	July 22.....	2		
San Juan.....	Aug. 5.....	1		

## PLAGUE.

<b>Arabia:</b>				
Maskat.....	May 21-June 15.....	4	2	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Para.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	5	4	Sept. 16, 2 cases.
Pernambuco.....	June 15-Sept. 15.....		9	Sept. 4, present.
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 16-Sept. 23.....	15	3	Oct. 9, 1 case.
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Kismayu.....	Apr. 24-Sept. 16.....	60	45	
Nairobi.....	May 27-Sept. 16.....	39	22	
Port Florence.....	Apr. 26.....	1	1	
<b>Canal Zone:</b>				
Panama.....	Oct. 17.....	1	1	Arrived from Guayaquil and detained at quarantine.
<b>Chile:</b>				
Arica.....	June 12-July 28.....	4	3	
Iquique.....	May 14-Sept. 23.....	41	26	
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	May 21-July 17.....		20	To May 28: Cases, 61; July 8-present in the district.
Kulangsu.....	June 17-July 22.....		5	
Canton.....	May 18-Sept. 9.....			Present, and in neighboring cantons.
Hongkong.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	209	156	Jan. 1-Aug. 15: Cases, 259; deaths, 240.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 10-26.....	31	19	May 14-27, 3 cases.
Swatow.....	May 21-July 22.....			May 21-June 2, epidemic in Chaochow-fu. Hwei-lai, Kit-yang, and in Chao-Yang, Jan. 1-June 30, 6,000 deaths.
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....	65	23	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	May 31-Sept. 12.....	42	18	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-May 31.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	May 27-Sept. 22.....	39	16	On s. s. Yeddo, bound for Calcutta from New York, via Naples and Torreveja, Spain.

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Egypt—Continued.</b>				
<b>Provinces—</b>				
Assiout.....	May 31—Oct. 13....	8	6	
Behera.....	May 23—Oct. 13....	3	3	
Beni Souef.....	May 23—Aug. 10....	4	1	
Dakahlieh.....	May 29—June 11....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	May 28—Oct. 15....	9	6	
Galloubeh.....	June 1—Oct. 4.....	5	1	
Girgeh.....	Apr. 19—July 7....	5	4	
Kena.....	May 30—June 12....	5	5	
Menouf.....	May 31—Oct. 13....	2		
Minieh.....	June 1—July 27....	29	11	
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Kapulena.....	Oct. 28.....	1	1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bahrein Island.....	May 15—July 16....		1,925	In Persian]Gulf.
Bombay.....	May 21—Sept. 23....	645	563	
Calcutta.....	May 7—Sept. 9.....		618	
Karachi.....	May 28—Sept. 30....	218	214	
Rangoon.....	May 1—July 31....	9,843	7,108	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 7—Aug. 26....	20,507	14,170	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	2,467	1,777	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	2,622	2,360	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	15,084	17,521	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	60,877	53,359	
Burma.....	.....do.....	1,731	1,607	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	Aug. 6—26.....	2	12	
Central Provinces.....	May 7—Aug. 26....	603	351	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	5,197	3,639	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	431	347	
Central India.....	.....do.....	223	149	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	May 20—Aug. 26....	1,690	1,452	
Kashmir.....	May 7—July 1.....	624	425	
North West Province.....	.....do.....	110	79	
Grand total.....		115,168	97,248	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 15—Sept. 17....	342	110	And vicinity.
<b>Japan:</b>				
Formosa.....	May 21—July 1....	115	106	In Kagi Province from Jan. 1—June 15: Cases, 355, including report, p. 1047, vol. 1.
<b>Java:</b>				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31—July 22....	60	21	
Madjoen.....	June 1—Aug. 26....	2		
Paseroean Residency.....	May 14—Sept. 16....	661	259	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 30—May 18....	21	4	
Mauritius.....	Mar. 1—July 10....	10	6	
<b>Morocco:</b>				
Mazagan.....	July 13.....			Present among the Doukala, 5 hours distant.
<b>New Zealand:</b>				
Auckland.....	May 1—8.....	5		Total since Mar. 21: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
<b>Paraguay:</b>				
Asuncion.....	Aug. 1—9.....		8	Present.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Buchir.....	May 14—June 25....	94	80	
Lingah.....	May 18—28.....	7		From Debal, on opposite Arabian coast.
<b>Peru:</b>				
<b>Departments—</b>				
Ancachs.....	Apr. 30—June 17....	9	2	
Arequipa.....	Apr. 23—June 17....	20	4	
Cajamarca.....	.....do.....			Aug. 10, present.
Callao.....	.....do.....	5	2	Sept. 24, 1 case.
Chiclayo.....	Apr. 30—July 22....	14	5	
Lambayeque.....	Apr. 23—June 3....	24	12	
Libertad.....	Apr. 23—July 22....	17	7	Aug. 21, present in Moche.
Lima.....	.....do.....	47	17	
Pacasmayo.....	Apr. 30—June 3....	3	2	
<b>Philippine Islands</b>				
Mariveles quarantine station.....	May 25—26.....	1	1	First quarter, 1911: Manila, no cases; Provinces, no cases. From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Russia:</b>				
Odessa.....	June 18-Aug. 8....	8	2	
<b>Astrakhan Government—</b>				
Ujaly.....	July 3.....			Present.
Saratschin.....	June 18-24.....	3	3	
<b>Kirghis Steppe—</b>				
Akbulak.....	July 13-Aug. 2....	5	2	Pneumonic.
Kjubekudik.....	July 15.....	5	4	Do.
Narvna.....	June 24.....	4	4	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 4....	72	81	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 21-Sept. 2....	6	6	
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adalia.....	July 7-Aug. 30....	4		
Basra.....	May 21-31.....	4	2	
Beirut.....	Aug. 21.....			Present among pilgrims, and present in the Lebanon district.
Brusa.....	Aug. 2-15.....	2		
Smyrna.....	Sept. 17-22.....	2	1	
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Baruta.....	Sept. 3-9.....			
Caracas.....	May 29-Oct. 7....	14		
Santa Rosalia.....	Aug. 5.....	1		
<b>Zanzibar:</b>				
Zanzibar.....	Sept. 7-21.....	3	3	

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Algeria:</b>				
<b>Departments—</b>				
Algiers.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 31....	5	2	July 1-31, 5 deaths.
Constantine.....	Mar. 1-May 31....	74		
<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	Apr. 11-Aug. 22....	206	7	And vicinity.
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-July 31....		124	
Rosario.....	Apr. 1-June 30....		125	
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Bohemia.....	May 28-June 17....	5		
Galicja.....	May 28-July 15....	3		
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Ceara.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Para.....	June 25-Sept. 16....	9	2	
Pernambuco.....	June 1-Sept. 15....		758	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 28-Sept. 23....	27	2	
Sao Paulo.....	May 15-21.....		1	
<b>Canada:</b>				
<b>British Columbia—</b>				
Vancouver.....	July 9-Sept. 23....	8		
Victoria.....	May 1-31.....	10		
<b>Manitoba—</b>				
Fort Alexander.....	July 8.....	19		Among Indians.
Lac de Bonnet.....	.....do.....	1		
Point du Bois.....	.....do.....			Epidemic.
Selkirk.....	.....do.....	1		From Mapleton.
Winnipeg.....	July 23-29.....	1		
<b>New Brunswick—</b>				
Newcastle.....	July 15-Aug. 5....			Present in vicinity.
<b>Ontario—</b>				
Ottawa.....	June 11-Oct. 21....	29		
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>				
Halifax.....	May 23-Sept. 30....	6		
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>				
Charlottetown.....	June 14-20.....	1		
<b>Quebec—</b>				
Montreal.....	July 9-Sept. 30....	7		
Quebec.....	June 18-Oct. 28....	25		
<b>Yukon</b> .....	Sept. 17.....	66	1	On the Porcupine.
Dawson.....	June 4-July 11....	15		
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 21-Sept. 16....	40	4	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Chile:</b>				
Caldera.....	June 24.....	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	June 1-July 31.....	3	1	
Talcahuano.....	June 27-Oct 7.....	130	27	
Valparaiso.....	June 24-Sept. 30.....	367	.....	
<b>China:</b>				
Chunking.....	May 28-Aug. 19.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	May 21-Sept. 23.....	35	28	
Nanking.....	May 28-Oct. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	May 24-July 16.....	2	8	Deaths among natives.
Swatow.....	May 28-July 22.....	.....	.....	Present in the district.
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Cartagena.....	May 22-July 9.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	64	32	
Cairo.....	May 22-Sept. 23.....	12	4	
Port Said.....	May 29-Aug. 19.....	14	13	
<b>France:</b>				
Havre.....	July 16-22.....	1	1	
Marseille.....	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Paris.....	June 18-Oct. 7.....	10	.....	
<b>Germany</b>				Total for Germany, June 4-Oct. 7: Cases, 28.
Bremen.....	July 9-15.....	1	.....	
Hamburg.....	Aug. 6-19.....	.....	.....	3 cases on s. s. Prinz Regent.
Gibraltar.....	June 4-Oct. 8.....	3	.....	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Birmingham.....	July 2-15.....	1	1	
Dundee.....	June 11-Aug. 12.....	10	3	
Liverpool.....	June 18-Oct. 7.....	8	.....	
London.....	June 4-24.....	13	.....	
Plymouth.....	July 2-8.....	.....	1	
Sheffield.....	June 18-24.....	.....	1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 21-Sept. 23.....	116	95	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 24.....	.....	6	
Madras.....	May 21-Sept. 30.....	152	63	
Rangoon.....	May 1-July 31.....	333	161	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 15-Sept. 17.....	132	53	And vicinity.
<b>Italy:</b>				
Catania.....	July 19-Aug. 12.....	.....	4	
Genoa.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	3	.....	
Naples.....	June 11-Sept. 30.....	86	10	
Palermo.....	June 4-Sept. 30.....	621	341	
Rome.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Yokohama.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....	
<b>Java:</b>				
Batavia.....	July 2-23.....	38	9	
<b>Malta:</b>				
Valetta.....	June 6-Oct. 14.....	2	.....	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Aguascalientes.....	Aug. 28-Oct. 8.....	.....	4	
Cananea, mines.....	Sept. 12-22.....	30	.....	
Chihuahua.....	June 28-Oct. 9.....	23	12	
Frontera.....	June 19-24.....	1	.....	
Guadalajara.....	June 18-Aug. 19.....	.....	3	
Inuris.....	Sept. 22.....	10	.....	
Juarez.....	July 9-Oct. 24.....	24	6	
Mazatlan.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9.....	13	4	
Mexico.....	May 21-Sept. 16.....	.....	159	July 23-Sept. 30, 65 cases.
Porfirio Diaz.....	July 23-Oct. 28.....	10	10	
San Juan Bautista.....	June 17-July 15.....	.....	.....	Present and in vicinity. Aug. 26, increasing.
San Luis Potosi.....	June 4-Sept. 30.....	19	18	
Tampico.....	June 11-Oct. 10.....	.....	9	
Tapachula.....	July 8-Sept. 23.....	.....	19	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Salaverry.....	Aug. 1-7.....	.....	.....	Present.
<b>Philippine Islands</b>				First quarter, 1911, Manila: Cases, 93; deaths, 0. Second quarter: Cases, 142; deaths, 0.
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon.....	June 4-Oct. 15.....	108	.....	May 7-20, deaths, 3.
<b>Porto Rico:</b>				
Ponce.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	1	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Nov. 10, 1911.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marquez.....	do.....		1	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Libau.....	June 5-Oct. 15.....	15	1	July 16, 1 death.
Moscow.....	May 28-Sept. 23.....	165	84	
Odessa.....	May 27-Sept. 16.....	8		
Reval.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Riga.....	May 27-Sept. 30.....	19		Apr. 1-May 31, deaths 14.
St. Petersburg.....	May 21-Sept. 30.....	168	32	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 2-Aug. 26.....	145	66	
Windau.....	June 25-July 1.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 4.....	100	128	
Siberia:				
Omsk.....	May 29-Oct. 3.....	4		
Vladivostok.....	May 14-Aug. 28.....	18	15	
South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	May 21-27.....	1		
South Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 15.....			1 case, from Colombo on str. Mooltan.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 6-17.....		4	
Madrid.....	June 1-Sept. 30.....		3	
Malaga.....	do.....		35	
Seville.....	do.....		8	
Valencia.....	June 4-Oct. 14.....	61	12	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 30-Sept. 16.....	7	3	
Singapore.....	May 7-Sept. 2.....	151	43	
Switzerland:				
Aargau, canton.....	Sept. 24-30.....	4		
Ticino, canton.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 27-Oct. 14.....	134	37	
Kharput.....	May 21-June 10.....	34	3	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-Oct. 22.....		18	
Saloniki.....	Sept. 1-30.....		5	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	41	12	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	May 15-Sept. 22.....	25	15	
At sea.....	May 15.....	1		On s. s. Narrung; vessel quarantined at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.





## MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Talchuanu.....	Sept. 30	28,000	6	2									2	1
Do.....	Oct. 7		3										2	1
Tapachula.....	Sept. 7		35											
Do.....	Sept. 15		55	2									1	
Do.....	Sept. 23		27											
Do.....	Sept. 30		29					2						
Tarragona.....	Oct. 14		7							2				
Tientsin.....	Sept. 30	465,000	14											
Do.....	Oct. 7		19	2					1					
Toronto.....	Oct. 21	392,000	120	4						2			1	
Trieste.....	Oct. 14	233,925	95											
Turin.....	Oct. 8	401,555	111	8						2				
Do.....	Oct. 15		116	21						3			2	
Valencia.....	Oct. 14	240,000	69	9			1			2			1	
Valletta.....	do.....	213,395	86	3									1	4
Victoria.....	Oct. 21	31,620	13	3						1			1	
Vladivostok.....	June 20	84,578	11	1				1			1			
Do.....	June 28	84,578	10					4						
Do.....	July 5		16	1				1						
Do.....	July 14		18	1							1			
Do.....	July 21		26	2										
Do.....	July 28		17	6				1		1				
Do.....	Aug. 4		20	1									1	
Do.....	Aug. 14		25	1				1						
Do.....	Aug. 21		27	1				1						
Do.....	Aug. 28		4	2				1						
Do.....	Sept. 4		16						1					
Vienna.....	Oct. 7	2,064,583	539	85						1	3	1	1	2
West Hartlepool.....	Oct. 21	63,932	13											
Windsor.....	Oct. 28	17,819	4	1										
Winnipeg.....	Oct. 21	151,958	29							3			1	
Zanzibar.....	Sept. 21	75,000	27		1			1						

## MORTALITY—FOREIGN AND INSULAR—COUNTRIES AND CITIES (Untabulated).

ALGERIA—*Algiers*.—Month of September, 1911. Population, 172,397. Total number of deaths from all causes 327, including cholera 1, diphtheria 1, measles 1, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 47, typhoid fever 16, typhus fever 1.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of July, 1911. Population, 1,331,404. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,133, including diphtheria 33, measles 4, scarlet fever 4, small pox 35, tuberculosis 203, typhoid fever 24.

BRAZIL—*Santos*.—Four weeks ended September 2, 1911. Population, 85,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 91, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, typhoid fever 1, typhus fever 1.

FORMOSA.—Two weeks ended August 19, 1911. Population, 3,290,186. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The reported deaths include diphtheria 1, typhoid fever 11.



FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of August, 1911. Population, 550,619. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,134, including cholera 70, measles 3, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 117, typhoid fever 36.

*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1911. Population, 122,154. Total number of deaths from all causes 204, including tuberculosis 22.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended September 23, 1911.

*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 17 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 16,157,797.

*Ireland*.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 20.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,149,495. The lowest rate was recorded at Newry, viz, 4.4, and the highest at Newtownards, viz, 28.6 per 1,000.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,710,291. The lowest rate was recorded at Paisley, viz, 13, and the highest at Perth, viz, 20.3 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 547, including diphtheria 5, measles 5, scarlet fever 5, typhoid fever 3.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1911. Population 256,673. Total number of deaths from all causes 204, including diphtheria 2, tuberculosis 28, typhoid fever 1.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of August, 1911. Population 50,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 160, including tuberculosis 14, typhoid fever 2.

MALTA.—Five weeks ended September 23, 1911. Population 213,395. Total number of deaths from all causes 585, including measles 13, tuberculosis 18, typhoid fever 7.

RUSSIA—*Libau*.—Month ended August 13, 1911. Population 60,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2.

SOUTH AFRICA—*Johannesburg*.—Two weeks ended July 29, 1911. Population 220,304. Total number of deaths from all causes 177, including measles 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 21, typhoid fever 4.

Month of August, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 349, including measles 3, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 58, typhoid fever 7.

Four weeks ended September 23, 1911. Population 237,220. Total number of deaths from all causes 227, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 27, typhoid fever 1.

TAHITI.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1911. Population 4,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 3. No contagious diseases.

**TURKEY—*Saloniki*.**—Four weeks ended September 1, 1911. Population 200,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 170, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 31, typhoid fever 3.

**URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.**—Month of July, 1911. Population 308,710. Total number of deaths from all causes 503, including diphtheria 3, measles 1, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 69, typhoid fever 2.

Month of August, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 509, including diphtheria 3, smallpox 5, tuberculosis 71, typhoid fever 1.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

*Surgeon General,*

*United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*