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DIPHTHERIA IN MANILA.

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A perusal of the morbidity and mortality reports for the city of Manila would indicate that diphtheria is increasing, as cases have been reported as follows:

Fiscal year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fiscal year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1900.....	1	1	1906.....	8	8
1901.....	0	0	1907.....	15	13
1902.....	4	4	1908.....	18	9
1903.....	2	2	1909.....	7	0
1904.....	4	4	1910.....	28	10
1905.....	7	7	1911.....	25	16

It will be seen that there is almost a steady increase in the number of cases and deaths reported.

Previous to the American occupation there are no records, but physicians state that they know of very few cases during Spanish times. It was undoubtedly present, however, and in addition to this original infection, it has been introduced from time to time by sailors arriving on the naval vessels or soldiers on the transports, and while these cases have always been isolated, yet there must have been a certain number of bacillus carriers disembarked at the same time, and, as in many other diseases, the bacillus carrier is more dangerous to the community than the person actually suffering with the disease. It is also very probable that the physicians of the city are making more accurate diagnoses, and it is unquestionably true that the Bureau of Health, without the grave epidemics of cholera and smallpox which it has had previously to combat, is now able to devote more time to other diseases, and therefore more cases of diphtheria are being located.

From the end of the fiscal year (June 30) 1911 to date (April 2, 1912) there have been reported in the city of Manila 39 cases with 12 deaths, which is a case fatality of 30.77 per cent. This fatality rate is altogether too high, considering that diphtheria antitoxin was used in all but 2 cases, which were reported only after death. But, for the reason that so many of the indigent sick never call for the services of a physician, many cases are only discovered and brought to the

hospital in an advanced stage of the disease, and it is not surprising that antitoxin does not have the effect that it would were they reported promptly and early. It is not unusual to see the patient for the first time when the membrane has practically disappeared and death is approaching from a complication. The character and severity of the symptoms do not differ from diphtheria found in the United States. The types in Manila have been mostly pharyngeal, with an occasional case where the membrane has been located in the larynx, and once where the membrane was found in the nose, complicating the pharyngeal type.

It is interesting to note that since instituting exact methods in the diagnosis and control of the disease there have been 25 diphtheria bacillus carriers found among the contacts. Bacillus carriers are always isolated in the communicable-disease hospital, as are cases of the disease itself, and are detained in the hospital until two successive negative cultures have been obtained. In no instance has a bacillus carrier developed the disease.

From the standpoint of public health, bacillus carriers may be considered as of three classes: In the first place, the person who is harboring bacilli after having had the disease; in the second place, the person who becomes a bacillus carrier by reason of being in contact with a known case of diphtheria; thirdly, the person who by reason of being a carrier has been the cause of a case of diphtheria.

The first class is easy to control, because the patient is not discharged from the hospital until bacteriological examination discloses that the bacilli have disappeared. The second is not difficult to control, because prompt bacteriological examination of the throat of the contact, immediately after finding a case of diphtheria and again five days thereafter, will determine whether the contact be a bacillus carrier. The individuals in the third class, however, are not discovered until they have infected others and are usually not known to be present until an actual case of diphtheria has developed.

From experience in Manila carriers have been found to harbor the bacilli as long as 18 days after being admitted to the communicable disease hospital, while the longest time that a case of diphtheria in San Lazaro Hospital has harbored the bacillus after clinical symptoms have disappeared has been 28 days.

In the belief that the amount of diphtheria was increasing, the bureau of health thought it better to draw up a more complete set of regulations to govern the actions of its medical officers in dealing with this condition. These regulations follow.

In addition to these regulations there was also issued a blank form to be filled in by the bureau of health medical officer reporting the case and by the bureau of health medical officer at the communicable-disease hospital having it in charge, the idea being that for each case there would be a complete scientific report which could be used at any future time for study or statistical purposes. The blank form used for the purpose also follows.

While every case of diphtheria is treated by the administration of antitoxin, contacts, even though bacillus carriers, are not given the serum unless they request it, for the reason that it does not affect the life of the bacillus, and as there is no toxin to overcome in the bacillus carrier, there is no effect from the antitoxin. In addition to this there

is the danger, though remote, of the sudden death which sometimes follows the administration of a serum; the possibility of the first dose sensitizing the individual to a second dose; and the short period of immunity produced. And where the carrier is isolated and kept under close observation the antitoxin can be administered at the first appearance of symptoms with as good results accruing to the patient as if a prophylactic dose had been given. Antiseptics, applied locally, are invariably used.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ACTIONS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS
OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH IN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA FOUND IN
THEIR DISTRICTS.**

1. If the condition is suspicious of being diphtheria, swabs shall be taken immediately from the throat and sent to the bureau of science for examination. If the bacteriological report is positive, the case shall immediately be sent to San Lazaro.

2. Immediately upon finding a case positive for diphtheria, swabbings shall be taken from the throat of all contacts and sent to the bureau of science for examination. If the report upon any contact comes back positive, that contact shall be sent to San Lazaro for isolation. Where the results of bacteriological examination of a contact are negative, another swabbing from the throat shall be taken five days afterwards.

3. Any contact desirous of receiving a prophylactic dose of antitoxin may be sent to San Lazaro, where the treatment will be given.

4. Persons are to be sent to San Lazaro only when they have diphtheria, when the bacilli have been found in the throats of apparently healthy persons (bacillus carriers), or when they desire to take a prophylactic dose of antitoxin.

5. In every case in which diphtheria is discovered in a child the school history of such child shall be carefully investigated, and, if necessary, cultures taken from the throats of the pupils who have been in the same room with the patient or other close contacts.

6. Inmates of houses in which a case of diphtheria has been found, even though they are not proven to be bacillus carriers, shall be inspected from time to time until the period of incubation has terminated, or for seven days from the time the house was disinfected.

7. Hereafter swabs for making cultures will be obtained from the bureau of health. Each swab will be furnished in a sealed, sterile test tube without any culture media. After swabbing the throat the swab must be immediately placed in the sterile test tube, the cotton plug inserted, and without delay sent to the bureau of science, where the necessary culture will be made.

In the event that tubes with culture media are used, care must be taken thoroughly to spread the material on the swab over the surface of the media. Do not break the surface of the media in any way. Do not allow the swab to touch anything but the throat of the patient and the surface of the culture media. The swab must be thoroughly sterilized before it is discarded.

8. Attention is called to the fact that domestic animals, especially the cat, have been found to harbor diphtheria bacilli in their throats, and, therefore, special investigation along this line is suggested.

9. Cases of diphtheria or bacillus carriers shall be held in San Lazaro until two negative bacteriological findings, on separate days, are reported from the bureau of science.

10. Immediately after the removal of a case of diphtheria or a bacillus carrier the room or rooms in which the person has lived shall be disinfected, together with all articles liable to be contaminated by the secretions from the patient's throat or nose.

11. For every case of diphtheria and for each bacillus carrier a blank bureau of health form shall be filled out with the information required thereon, and as soon as practicable it shall be transmitted to the chief, San Lazaro Hospital division, who will fill in his part and send it to the bureau of health. This form shall be in addition to the transfer slip which is now required for each case of dangerous communicable disease.

Diphtheria report.

Case of—

Diphtheria.
Diphtheria-bacillus carrier. } Cross out word not wanted.

Name..... Address.....
 Nationality..... Age..... School.....
 Is the case positive clinically?.....
 Location of membrane.....
 Date of onset..... Date found positive.....
 Date sent to hospital.....
 Where did patient probably contract infection?.....
 Have there been any other cases in house?.....
 How many inmates in house?..... How many contacts?.....
 Have you taken swabs from contacts?..... Results.....
 How many have received prophylactic inoculation?.....
 Have any contacts developed the disease?.....
 Have there been any other cases in the school?.....
 Have you taken swabs from schoolmates of patient?.....
 How many?..... Results.....
 Has disinfection of school been ordered?..... Has it been done?.....
 Are there any pet cats or dogs in the house?.....
 Has the possibility of their carrying infection been investigated?.....
 Results.....
 If a bacillus carrier, can the source of infection be traced?.....

.....
Medical Inspector.

(To be answered by chief San Lazaro Hospitals Division.)

Treatment.....
 Number of antitoxin units used, with dates.....
 Severity of case..... Result.....
 Date of finding second negative culture.....
 Date of discharge..... Number of days in hospital.....
 How many days after clinical symptoms disappeared did patient harbor bacilli?.....
 If bacillus carrier, have any symptoms of diphtheria developed?.....
 Has carrier ever had diphtheria?..... When?.....
 Has carrier ever had tonsillitis or sore throat.....
 How many contacts of case given prophylactic treatment?.....
 How many units per contact?.....
 Character of reaction from inoculation.....
 Is patient an asthmatic?.....

.....
Chief San Lazaro Hospitals Division.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY.

The First International Congress on Comparative Pathology will be held at the Faculty of Medicine at Paris from October 17 to 23, 1912. The congress, the object of which is exclusively scientific, will bring together men of science interested in pathology in the widest acceptation of the word. Those promoting the congress desire interested scientists in the United States to participate. Communications should be addressed to the secretary general of the congress at Paris.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

HOLLAND, MICH.

SPITTING.

RULE 6. Spitting or expectorating upon the floors of any public building, street car, or public conveyance, or upon any sidewalk, crossing, entrance, or other public place, is a menace to the public health, and the ordinance relating thereto shall be strictly enforced by the police department of the city of Holland.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND INSPECTION, SLAUGHTERING, HANDLING, CARE, AND SALE OF MEAT.

SEC. 1. That within 30 days after the passage of this ordinance, the mayor shall appoint a chief food inspector, who shall have power, and whose duty it is declared to be, to inspect all meat, milk, and other articles sold or offered for sale in the city of Little Rock. And the mayor shall also appoint such other inspectors as may be necessary, by and with the consent of the city council. Said inspectors shall be required to pass either the United States Government examination for food inspector or such other examination as the board of health may require, same to be conducted by the board of health.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the inspectors shall be one year, except that the same shall expire with the appointing mayor. The chief food inspector shall receive a salary of \$100 per month, and the other inspectors shall receive \$85 per month, payable monthly, out of the inspection fund hereinafter provided for, upon voucher properly drawn. Said inspectors may be discontinued by the mayor at any time, for insufficiency of inspection fund or other cause. All vacancies are to be filled by appointment by the mayor. Said inspectors shall enter into bond to the city of Little Rock, to be approved by the mayor and board of health, in the sum of \$1,000 each, conditioned upon the faithful performance of duty.

SEC. 3. The board of health shall have general supervision over the inspections provided for in this ordinance, prescribing such regulations as will, in its judgment, most effectively carry out the objects of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. The board of health shall have power to provide a place or places for inspection of all cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and other animals, the locations of same to be subject to the approval of the city council, and, in the name of the city, to enter into a contract for the necessary premises where such inspection may be done: *Provided*, Said contract shall not be for a longer time than one year, and shall be approved by the board of public affairs: *Provided further*, That the city shall exercise such supervision over such place or places as may be necessary to secure sanitary conditions: *Provided further*, That all persons, for the purpose of purchasing meats, hides, offal, or other products of the animals inspected, shall have free access to said premises at all times.

SEC. 5. For such inspection said inspectors shall collect the following fees: For grown cattle and yearlings, 25 cents each; for calves, hogs, sheep, goats, and other small animals, 15 cents each; and shall pay all funds derived therefrom over to the city collector, who shall place the same to the credit of the inspection fund. The inspector shall keep a record of all animals inspected by him, giving description, marks of identifications, and owner, and file same at the end of each month with the city collector.

Sec. 6. Warrants may be drawn on said inspection fund by order of the board of health for incidental expenses involved in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 7. Said inspectors shall have power to enter any butcher shop, dairy, bakery, grocery store, fruit stand, cold-storage plant, hotel, restaurant, or any other premises for the purpose of inspection, and upon finding any article or articles which is in any way contaminated or unfit for consumption shall seize and destroy the same.

Sec. 8. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this ordinance the inspectors are empowered to make arrests and perform other duties of police officers, and shall wear police uniform and badges.

Sec. 9. Any person, firm, or corporation selling, offering for sale, or having in his, her, or its possession, with the intention of selling, as food, any uninspected meats, required by this ordinance or the order of the board of health to be inspected, or any person, firm, or corporation knowingly buying uninspected meats shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in police court shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each and every offense. Any person, firm, or corporation selling, offering for sale, or having in his, her, or its possession for the purpose of selling any contaminated article of food shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in police court shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

Sec. 10. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict. [Ordinance No. 1706, adopted July 25, 1911.]

Regulations of board of health provided for in foregoing ordinance.

Regulation No. 1.

Sec. 1. *Establishments.*—This term shall mean any slaughtering, meat canning, salt ing, rendering, or any place where inspection is conducted or where meats or other foodstuffs are sold or offered for sale.

Sec. 2. *Little Rock inspected and passed.*—This phrase or any authorized abbreviation thereof shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat, or meat-food products so marked have been inspected and passed for food under ordinance 1706 and these regulations.

Sec. 3. *Little Rock inspected and condemned.*—This phrase shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat, or meat-food product so marked are unfit for human food and must be destroyed, as provided in regulation 5, section 1 and section 2.

Sec. 4. *Carcass.*—This word shall apply to the carcass of an animal that has been killed under these regulations and shall include all parts that are to be used as food.

Sec. 5. *Primal parts of carcasses.*—This phrase shall mean the usual sections or cuts of the dressed carcass commonly known as sides, shoulders, hams, backs, bellies, quarters, tongues, livers, tails, etc., before they have been subdivided preliminary to use in the manufacture of meat food products.

Sec. 6. *Meat food products.*—A meat food product, within the meaning of these regulations, is considered to be any article of food intended for human use which is derived or prepared in whole or in part from any edible portion of the carcass of cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats, if the said edible portion so used is considerable and definite portion of the finished food.

Sec. 7. *Foodstuffs.*—This term shall mean any article or articles sold or offered for sale as human food.

Regulation No. 2.

Sec. 1. An ante mortem inspection and examination shall be made at place or places where slaughtering is done, of all cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats about to be slaughtered for sale in Little Rock. (This shall not be construed to prevent producers from butchering at home stock raised by them, provided that the places and manner of slaughter by producers shall be subject to inspection and regulation.)

Sec. 2. Any animal showing symptoms of being affected with any disease or condition which would cause its condemnation, if disease is of an incurable or contagious nature, shall be slaughtered at once. And, if post-mortem examination shall prove the diseased condition, such carcass shall be destroyed as provided in regulation 5, section 1. But the chief food and meat inspector shall have the discretion of permitting the owner to refrain from slaughtering such animal. Should the owner be dissatisfied with the ante mortem inspection, he shall have the right to call a competent veterinarian, who, together with the inspector, shall select a third veterinarian, and the majority opinion of these three shall control as to the disposition of such animal. The third veterinarian called in shall be paid by the owner if condemnation is upheld; otherwise by the city.

Regulation No. 3.

SEC. 1. A careful post-mortem inspection and examination shall be made, at the place or places established by the city for inspection of all carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats intended for use as food in the city of Little Rock, and the owner of such carcass shall present the same at such place or places at the time and during the hours when the inspector shall be making inspections thereat.

SEC. 2. Carcasses will not be inspected and marked as provided in regulation 3, section 3, unless the head, hide (attached to the nose), heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys are held by their natural attachments. The spleen may be detached from the stomach, but must be brought in with the carcass from which it was taken, attached by some artificial means, as a skewer.

SEC. 3. Upon all carcasses, parts of carcasses, free from disease and sound, wholesome, and fit for human food, there shall be placed by the inspector, or his assistants, the words "Little Rock inspected and passed," or an abbreviation thereof, and such other matter as may be required by the board of health.

SEC. 4. Should any lesion of disease be found at post-mortem examination the carcass, parts of carcass, or organ shall be marked by the inspector, or his assistants with the words "Little Rock inspected and condemned," or an authorized abbreviation thereof, and the same shall be destroyed for food purposes as provided in regulation 5, section 1. Carcasses, parts, or meats so marked shall not be washed or trimmed unless such washing and trimming is authorized by the inspector.

Regulation No. 4.

SEC. 1. Any animal rejected by milk and dairy inspector on account of reacting on tuberculin test, or for other disease, may be brought to place or places where inspection is conducted, and if lesions are slight, or its use as meat is not injurious to the public health, carcass may be passed for food and the same may be disposed of as meat by the owner.

Regulation No. 5.

SEC. 1. All carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned by the inspector, or his assistants, will remain the property of the owner, but will be saturated with such agent (chemical) as will prevent such condemned carcass or part of carcass from being used or sold as food; and said owner shall immediately remove such condemned carcass, parts, or organ, from within the city limits and at once destroy same. If the owner of a carcass shall be dissatisfied with the inspection he shall have the right to call a veterinarian, who, together with the inspector, shall select a third person, who is a veterinarian, and the three shall reexamine said carcass, and if a majority find that said carcass shall be condemned, then the owner shall bear the expense of the examination; but if such previous condemnation is held erroneous, then the city shall bear said expense.

SEC. 2. When any meat or other foodstuffs is condemned by the inspector, or his assistants, when condemned in a butcher shop, grocery, bakery, restaurant, lunch stand, or any other place where meat or other foodstuffs are sold, offered for sale, or stored, the same shall be removed from such place immediately upon the order of the inspector or his assistants, and shall, at his discretion, by him be saturated with such agent (chemical) as will prevent such condemned meat or other foodstuffs being sold for food.

Regulation No. 6.

SEC. 1. Ceilings, walls, pillars of establishments shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and when deemed necessary by the inspector, or his assistant, they shall be washed, scraped, painted, or otherwise treated as required. When floors or other parts of a building or tables, or other part of the equipment, are so old, or in such poor condition that they can not be readily made sanitary, they shall be removed and shall be replaced by suitable materials. All floors upon which meat or other foodstuffs are piled shall be so constructed that they can be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and all meats, or other foodstuffs, piled upon floors shall be suitably protected from trucks, etc. Walks and platforms and approaches leading into establishments shall be kept clean to prevent tracking dirt into the same.

SEC. 2. All trucks, trays, and other receptacles, all chutes, platforms, racks, tables, etc., and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other tools, and all utensils, machinery, and vehicles used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, or other processing shall be thoroughly cleaned before using.

SEC. 3. All wagons, vehicles, or other means of transporting meat shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and when in use shall be kept covered with clean tarpaulins, or sheets, so that dust, flies, and all foreign matter shall be excluded therefrom, and the meat or foodstuffs kept free from infection.

SEC. 4. All slaughtering of animals within 1 mile of the city limits must be done at the places designated by the board of health, and plans and locations of places intended to be built in the future must be approved by the board of health before any slaughtering is done thereat.

SEC. 5. Managers or owners of establishments must require employees to be cleanly. The aprons, frocks, smocks, or other outer clothing worn by employees who handle meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs shall be of a material that is readily cleansed and made sanitary, and only clean garments shall be worn. Persons who handle meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs shall be required to keep their hands clean and they shall be required to pay attention to the cleanliness of their boots and shoes.

SEC. 6. Persons affected with tuberculosis or any other communicable disease shall not be employed in any of the departments of any establishment where carcasses are dressed, meat is handled, meat food products or other foodstuffs are prepared or offered for sale, and any employee of such establishment who may be suspected of being so affected shall be reported by the chief food and meat inspector to the board of health.

SEC. 7. All water-closets, toilet rooms, and dressing rooms shall be entirely separated from compartments in which carcasses are dressed, meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs are cured, stored, packed, handled, prepared, or offered for sale. Where such rooms open into compartments in which meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs are handled or offered for sale, they must, when this is deemed necessary by the inspector, be provided with properly ventilated vestibules with doors which can be kept closed. They shall be conveniently located, sufficient in number, ample in size, and be kept in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 8. Rooms or compartments in which meat, meat food products, or other foodstuffs are prepared, stored, packed, handled, or offered for sale shall be free from odors from toilets, catch basins, casing departments, tank rooms, hide cellars, etc., and shall be kept free from flies and other vermin by screening or other suitable methods. All rooms or compartments shall be provided with cuspidors of such shape as not to be readily overturned or upset and of such construction and material as to be readily disinfected, and employees who expectorate shall be required to use them.

SEC. 9. The feeding of hogs or other animals intended to be slaughtered for food to be sold in the city of Little Rock on the refuse or offal of slaughterhouses shall not be permitted.

SEC. 10. All yards, fences, pens, chutes, alleys, etc., belonging to the premises where inspection is conducted or where meats or other foodstuffs are offered for sale, whether they are used or not, shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 11. Butchers or others who dress or handle diseased carcasses or parts shall cleanse their hands and tools of all grease and then immerse them in a prescribed disinfectant and rinse them in clear water before dressing or handling healthy carcasses. Facilities for such cleansing and disinfection, approved by the board of health or chief food and meat inspector, shall be provided by the owner of establishments where slaughtering is conducted.

SEC. 12. Due care must be taken to prevent meat or other foodstuffs from falling on floor, and in the event of having so fallen, they must be condemned, or the soiled portion removed and condemned.

SEC. 13. Carcasses shall not be inflated with air from the mouth, and no inflation of carcasses except by mechanical means shall be allowed. All inflation of carcasses must be done in the presence of the inspector, otherwise he shall not be permitted to mark same as "inspected and passed." Carcasses shall not be dressed with skewers, knives, etc., that have been held in the mouth. Spitting on whetstones or steels shall not be allowed.

SEC. 14. Only good, clean, and wholesome water shall be used in the preparation of carcasses, parts, meats, or other foodstuffs. Whenever there is any doubt regarding the sanitary condition of the water used the inspector shall take sample of same and submit it to the city bacteriologist.

SEC. 15. Wagon yards, or other similar places, where carcasses are held during the day or night, shall provide a closed room in which carcasses, or parts of carcasses, must be placed so as to protect same from dust, flies, or other foreign matter, said room or rooms to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

MANKATO, MINN.**FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.**

SEC. 1. Within the corporate limits of the city of Mankato, all fruits, berries, cherries, dates, figs, and candies exposed for sale in any store, shop, or building shall be protected from flies, and all fruits, berries, and candies exposed for sale outside of a building, or in any wagon or cart, shall be protected from both flies and dust.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the municipal court of said city be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25, and in default of payment of the same be imprisoned in the city prison or county jail of Blue Earth County for a term not exceeding 10 days.

[Ordinance adopted Aug. 28, 1911.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS AND WHOOPING COUGH MADE NOTIFIABLE.**

Resolved, That from and after this date, pertussis (whooping cough) and cerebrospinal meningitis be included in the list of communicable diseases to be reported to the board of health of the city of New Orleans, under the provisions of section 27 of ordinance 6022, A. S., as amended by ordinance 3029, C. S., and 532, N. C. S., and by resolutions of the board of health of the city of New Orleans, dated August 12, 1901, and May 14, 1907, and April 13, 1909, and March 14, 1911, and January 9, 1912.

[Resolution, board of health, adopted Jan. 25, 1912.]

OIL CITY, PA.**SAMPLES OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND PREPARED FOODS.**

RULE 22. It shall be unlawful to pass out, distribute, or peddle in any manner, patent or proprietary medicine, washing or soap powders, soaps, tobaccos, yeast, patent or prepared foods, or any other package or substance. The free distribution of the above-mentioned articles in the manner indicated is hereby declared dangerous and detrimental to public health and is therefore prohibited.

[Regulation board of health adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.**BOARD OF HEALTH—OFFICERS AND DUTIES.**

SEC. 1. That the chairman of the township committee for the time being shall act as chairman of the board of health, and the township assessor for the time being shall be the secretary thereof.

SEC. 2. That the chairman shall perform such duties as usually appertain to such office, and the secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, and of all complaints relating to sanitary matters, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the board in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 41. That any member of the board of health, the agents or officers thereof, may make inspections and examinations required by any law of this State, or by any code, ordinance, regulation, or order of this board, upon exhibiting his badge accompanied by a certificate of authority under the seal of the board; and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct such inspection, examination, or execution under a penalty of \$25 for each and every offense, and until an inspector shall be appointed by this board, all powers herein conferred upon an officer or inspector shall be, and the same are hereby, given to each member of the board.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS FOUND.

During the week ended May 11, 1912, positive diagnosis of plague was made in 18 ground squirrels collected in Alameda County, Cal. The squirrels were found as follows: April 22, 2 squirrels; April 26, 4 squirrels; April 29, 1 squirrel; April 30, 10 squirrels; May 1, 1 squirrel.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making and maintenance of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay, 8,286 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended May 11, 1912.

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.
California:				
Cities—				
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.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	May 1, 1912....	206 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911....	None.....	Sept. 23, 1911....	364 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	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.
Washington:				
City—				
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.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	May 11, 1912	18	1 155	108	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	29	* 755	598	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	9	* 1,609	1,339	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	1,067	1,014	.....

* Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 126; *Mus musculus*, 29.

* Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 621; *Mus rattus*, 4; *Mus musculus*, 128; *Mus alexandrinus*, 2.

* Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 884; *Mus musculus*, 270; *Mus rattus*, 222; *Mus alexandrinus*, 233.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

During the week ended May 11, 1912, 367 ground squirrels collected in Alameda County and 1,645 collected in Contra Costa County, Cal., were examined for plague infection. Eighteen collected in Alameda County were found to be plague infected.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1912.**

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	7	7
El Paso, Tex.....	1	2	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	.....	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	1
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	2
Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	.....	Superior, Wis.....	.....	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	4	1			

ERYSIPELAS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1912.**

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	Newcastle, Pa.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	25	6
Chicago, Ill.....	5	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	16	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	4	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....
Newark, N. J.....	.....	1			

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended June 1, 1912, pellagra was reported as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Lexington, Ky., 1 case; Montgomery, Ala., 1 death; Richmond, Va., 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.		1	New Orleans, La.		4
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Newton, Mass.		1
Aurora, Ill.		2	New York, N. Y.		92
Baltimore, Md.		11	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		2
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1		Oklahoma City, Okla.		1
Berkeley, Cal.		1	Omaha, Nebr.		4
Binghamton, N. Y.	7	1	Passaic, N. J.		3
Boston, Mass.		18	Pawtucket, R. I.		1
Bridgeport, Conn.		6	Peoria, Ill.		2
Cambridge, Mass.		5	Philadelphia, Pa.	24	30
Chicago, Ill.	26	69	Pittsburgh, Pa.	17	20
Cincinnati, Ohio		3	Pittsfield, Mass.		2
Cleveland, Ohio.	14	5	Providence, R. I.		3
Cumberland, Md.		1	Reading, Pa.		2
Dayton, Ohio.		1	Richmond, Va.		3
Elizabeth, N. J.		1	Rockford, Ill.		1
El Paso, Tex.		1	Saginaw, Mich.		1
Evansville, Ind.		1	Salem, Mass.		1
Everett, Mass.		2	San Antonio, Tex.		1
Fall River, Mass.		5	San Francisco, Cal.	8	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		1
Haverhill, Mass.	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	6	
Houston, Tex.		1	Seattle, Wash.		5
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	2	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.		2	South Omaha, Nebr.		5
Lawrence, Mass.		1	Spokane, Wash.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	5	Springfield, Ill.		1
Lynn, Mass.		4	Springfield, Mass.		3
McKeesport, Pa.	1	1	Superior, Wis.		3
Malden, Mass.		2	Toledo, Ohio.		4
Manchester, N. H.	2	2	Waltham, Mass.		1
Moline, Ill.		2	Washington, D. C.		7
Montclair, N. J.		1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1	
Nashville, Tenn.		5	Williamsport, Pa.		1
Newark, N. J.		4	Wilmington, Del.		1
New Bedford, Mass.		4	Yonkers, N. Y.		1
Newburyport, Mass.		1			

POLIOMYELITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.		1
Hartford, Conn.		2	Seattle, Wash.		1
Lowell, Mass.	1		Springfield, Mass.	2	
New York, N. Y.	4	1			

RABIES.

During the week ended June 1, 1912, 1 case of rabies was reported at San Francisco, Cal.

TETANUS.

During the week ended June 1, 1912, tetanus was reported as follows: Baltimore, Md., 2 deaths; Dayton, Ohio, 1 death; Milwaukee, Wis., 1 case.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following table 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 to the State authorities.

REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 21, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
Counties—				
Litchfield.....	May 1-30.....	4		
New Haven.....	do.....	39		
New London.....	do.....	1		
Windham.....	do.....	28		
Total for State.....		72		
Florida:				
Counties—				
Franklin.....	May 27-June 2....	4		
Putnam.....	do.....	4		
Volusia.....	do.....	4		
Total for State.....		12		
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Appanoose.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Butler.....	do.....	5		
Carroll.....	do.....	1		
Cerro Gordo.....	do.....	2		
Clay.....	do.....	1		
Davis.....	do.....	2		
Hancock.....	do.....	1		
Kossuth.....	do.....	1		
Polk.....	do.....	3		
Pottawattamie.....	do.....	11		
Sac.....	do.....	8		
Wayne.....	do.....	3		
Worth.....	do.....	4		
Total for State.....		44		
*Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 2-8.....	4		
Maryland.....				
	May 1-31.....			No case.
Massachusetts:				
Counties—				
Essex.....	do.....	7		
Franklin.....	do.....	3		
Kent.....	do.....	1		
Suffolk.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		13		
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Allegan.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Cass.....	do.....	1		
Chippewa.....	do.....	3		
Hillsdale.....	do.....	2		
Jackson.....	do.....	1		
Montcalm.....	do.....	1		
Saginaw.....	do.....	1		
St. Clair.....	do.....	1		
St. Joseph.....	do.....	1		
Wayne.....	do.....	8		
Total for State.....		22		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received during week ended June 21, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 2-8.....	1		
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Bottineau.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cass.....	do.....	1		
Grand Forks.....	do.....	2		
McIntosh.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		6		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Athens.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Columbiana.....	do.....	1		
Cuyahoga.....	do.....	1		
Franklin.....	do.....	9		
Hamilton.....	do.....	1		
Hancock.....	do.....	4		
Lucas.....	do.....	2		
Hocking.....	do.....	2		
Miami.....	do.....	1		
Montgomery.....	do.....	9		
Total for State.....		33		
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	May 1-31.....	6		
*Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	June 2-8.....	1		
Virginia:				
Counties—				
Albermarle.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Brunswick.....	do.....	2		
Buchanan.....	do.....	2		
Dinwiddie.....	do.....	1		
Goochland.....	do.....	1		
Henrico.....	do.....	5		
Mecklenburg.....	do.....	4		
Norfolk.....	do.....	22		
Northampton.....	do.....	1		
Russell.....	do.....	3		
Southampton.....	do.....	3		
Scott.....	do.....	1		
Smyth.....	do.....	9		
Total for State.....		60		
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	35		
Grand total for the United States.		309		

These cases are in addition to those previously noted.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1912.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>															
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	171	9	17	7	26	26	12	2						
Boston, Mass.	670,585	209	34	2	149	4	17	1		80	15	16			
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	576	104	11	254	3	219	7	5	68	68	15			
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	119	17	1	111		29	4		24	16	4		1	
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,275	242	15	1,396	22	305	21		368	136	41	4		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	407	60	5	27		62	3		111	49	25	1		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	134	12	1	201	5	40	1		31	6	8	4		
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	201	25	1	18		42			36	22	4			
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>															
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	104	5	12	11	34	16	5	2						
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	87	4	7	5	31	9	3	2						
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	7	1	143	5	13	9	13	2						
Newark, N. J.	347,469	96	10	25	1	26	10	3							
New Orleans, La.	339,075	126	1	14		22	13	2							
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	136	5	9	4	18	16	2							
Washington, D. C.	331,069	123	1	117	5	32	23	2	1						
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>															
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	59			1	6									
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	17	3	15	3	13	1								
Providence, R. I.	224,326	76	7	2	2	7	1	1		3	7	1	1		
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	38	5	16	4	6	6	5	1						
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>															
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	31	1	5	1	3	4								
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	26	1	50	1	7	2	1							
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	34	1	64		3	3	1							
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	35	1	3	2	6	7	1	1						
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	36		5	1	4	5								
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	29	1	42	2	2	1	2							
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	42		1	3	5	6								
Omaha, Nebr.	124,086	37		24	1	3	5	1							
Richmond, Va.	127,628	46		26		3	5	1							
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	2		85	1	3	7	5	1						
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	58	5	37	1	2	4	3							
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	9	1												
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>															
Altoona, Pa.	52,127		1	5	1		1						1		
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	17		8		2				2		1			
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	7				9				9		3			
Camden, N. J.	94,538	3				4				4		4		1	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	25	2			11		1		4		4			
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	18	2	5		6				1		1			
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	15						1		2		1			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	12	2	9	2					4		2			
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	16	2	11		1				8		3			
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	31	5	40		9				3					
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	6	1							5					
Houston, Tex.	78,800	37										1			2
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	18		9	3					1		1			
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	1		2	1					2	3				
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	19	1	9		2				1	3				
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	20	1	5	1					1	3				
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	22	1	11								1			
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	16	1	2	2					6	2	1			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	13	1	1						3	1	1		1	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	14	1	16		1						1			
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622											1			
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	12													
Reading, Pa.	96,071	21	4	20		1				2	1	9			

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended June 1, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		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>														
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	12	2		3		4						1	1
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	63	4				3		1				1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	17			60	2	8				6	2		
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	14					2					1		
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	11	1						2				1	2
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	26			14		5				3		1	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	29	3				2				12	5	1	9
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	20	3		3						5		3	
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	19											3	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	14	2	1	4		5				1		1	
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	6	1		1							1		
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434		1		3		1				1	1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	15			1						1		1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	5	1		18		1				1			
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	14			13		1				3	2	1	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	4			5								1	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	7											1	
East Orange, N. J.	34,371				26									
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	8	1		70						2		2	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	40		1			2		6	2		7		
Everett, Mass.	33,484	8			10		2				3		2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	7					1				4	1	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	10	1		11		3				5	1	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	19									4	2	3	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	7	3						8			3		
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7	3											
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227				9								1	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	8	2		4						3			
Lima, Ohio	30,508	5			3		1						1	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	11			11	1	2					2	2	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	15	1		29		1				2	2		
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	5												
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19			2				1			1	5	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919		1		17		1				1			
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		2		1									
Newport, Ky.	30,309	6					1	1			2	2		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	8			62						1	1		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	10	1	1	1				1		2	1	1	1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7					1						1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	10			3							1		
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	4												
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	10	3		2						2	1	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	8					1		1			1	1	
Racine, Wis.	38,002	11	2				1							
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	9			7		2				2		2	
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	19	1				6					1	24	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	12			2				1			2		1
San Diego, Cal.	39,578				3	1					5	5		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	8												
Superior, Wis.	40,384	12	2				4							
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	8			1		1				1	3		
Waltham, Mass.	27,834		3	1	17							1		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1		10		2							
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	15	4		72		1					1	2	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	9			8		1				1	1	1	
York, Pa.	44,750		3		21		1				4			
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	5												6
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	2			41						1	1		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	10	1	1								1		
Bennington, Vt.					17								1	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	5												
Braddock, Pa.	17,759	5			1						1			
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	3									1			

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended June 1, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Smallpox.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
Camden, S. C.		2										1		
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	3			9									
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3					1				2			
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	12												
Columbus, Ind.		2					1					1		
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	11			29								4	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		4									1	1	2	1
Galesburg, Ill.	20,089	3	4											
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	2	2		2						1		2	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	6										2		
Logansport, Ind.	19,050	6	1		1						1	3	1	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	2											1	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,577	2									1			
Massillon, Ohio.	13,879	1	2				1							
Medford, Mass.	23,156	8			40		1					1		
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	1			18									
Moline, Ill.	24,199	7					1					2		
Montclair, N. J.	21,550	8			5						5	2	1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	3			12									
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,509	5	1											
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	3	1				1				1		2	
North Adams, Mass.	22,012	3			1									
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	7	1		4						1	1		
Palmer, Mass.		6												
Rutland, Vt.	13,546												1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		5										1		
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	5			2						1	1		
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	2	2		18									
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,294	3			1		1							
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	3									1			

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

NORTH DAKOTA.—Month of April, 1912. Population, 577,056. Total number of deaths from all causes 359. Cases reported: Diphtheria 11, measles 8, scarlet fever 43, smallpox 15, tuberculosis 8, typhoid fever 13.

OREGON.—Month of January, 1912. Population, 672,765. Total number of deaths from all causes 399, including diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 59, typhoid fever 3. Cases reported: Diphtheria 41, measles 11, scarlet fever 59, smallpox 141, tuberculosis 14, typhoid fever 13.

Month of February, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 450, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 30, typhoid fever 5. Cases reported: Diphtheria 42, measles 15, scarlet fever 76, smallpox 86, tuberculosis 23, typhoid fever 16.

Month of March, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 490, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 67, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria 11, measles 35, scarlet fever 62, smallpox 61, tuberculosis 23, typhoid fever 11.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Health Conditions.

The following statement was received from Consul Hanna at Georgetown:

Filariasis.—A recent examination of several hundred school children showed that 75 per cent of the number were suffering from filariasis. It is estimated that the proportion of persons affected with the disease in the colony is about 80 per cent.

Leprosy.—The average daily number of patients present in the leper asylum during the year ended March 31, 1911, was 424.

Malaria.—Malarial fever is prevalent throughout the colony. The number of cases treated in public hospitals during the year ended March 31, 1911, was reported as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Malarial fever.....	44	9
(a) Intermittent.....	1,943	78
(b) Remittent.....	56	3
(c) Pernicious remittent.....	10	4
(d) Cachexia.....	9	2
Total.....	2,062	96

Malaria is very common on the sugar plantations. The number of cases admitted to the estates hospitals for the five years 1906–1911, in an average population of 58,778, was as follows: 1906–7, 33,748; 1907–8, 26,930; 1908–9, 28,181; 1909–10, 27,301; 1910–11, 21,063.

Quinine is distributed by the post offices of the colony at cost price. The sale is steadily increasing, as the following figures show: Sale in 1906–7, 326 ounces (December to March); sale in 1907–8, 1,211 ounces; sale in 1908–9, 2,076 ounces; sale in 1909–10, 3,000 ounces; sale in 1910–11, 3,120 ounces.

GEORGETOWN.

The population of Georgetown, the capital of the colony, in 1891 was 54,891 and in 1911 it was 57,577. The total number of deaths from 1891 to 1911 was 53,464. Taking 56,234 as the average population for the 20 years, the average annual death rate was 47.54 per thousand. The report of the registrar general shows that the number of deaths in 1910 was 3,028. The death rate in 1910 was 52.59 per thousand, giving the city 57,577 population, in accordance with the census of 1911. The average annual number of deaths for the five preceding years was 2,716.

During the year 1909 there were 232 deaths from tuberculosis and 235 from malarial and other fevers; in 1910, 266 deaths from tuberculosis and 249 from malarial and other fevers.

CHILE.**History of Yellow Fever Outbreak at Tocopilla.**

The port of Tocopilla was officially declared to be infected with yellow fever April 25. The first case appeared January 28 in a passenger on the steamship *Condor* from Guayaquil. The patient exhibited symptoms taken to be those of typhus fever before disembarking at Tocopilla and was sent to the lazaretto. On February 12 cases of yellow fever appeared among the patients in the lazaretto. The disease spread to the entire city. To April 30, 570 cases of yellow fever, with 179 deaths, were reported at Tocopilla. *Stegomyia* were found to be present and measures for mosquito destruction were instituted.

On May 7 yellow fever was reported present at five localities in the vicinity of Tocopilla.

CHINA.**Typhus Fever.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Ransom at Shanghai reported 1 case of typhus fever at Hankow April 27.

At Tientsin Consul General Knabenshue reported a death from typhus fever for the week ended May 4.

Hongkong—Plague—Smallpox—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended May 4, 144 cases of plague with 122 deaths and 6 cases of smallpox with 4 deaths were reported at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,514 rats were examined for plague infection. Of this number 33 rats were found to be plague-infected.

HAWAII.**Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.**

During the week ended May 19, 760 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,292 at Honokaa. At Honolulu during the same period 310 rats and mongoose were examined. No plague-infected rodent was found.

The last case of human plague at Honokaa was found March 18, 1912. A plague-infected rat was found between Honokaa and Kapulena April 24, 1912.

ITALY.**Typhus Fever.**

At Catania Consul Garrels reports the occurrence of 4 deaths from typhus fever during the week ended May 24.

At Palermo Consul de Soto reports 2 cases of typhus fever with 1 death for the week ended May 11.

Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports:

*Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo week ended May 25.***NAPLES.**

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 19	Prinzess Irene	New York	1,083	150	1,480
22	Canopic	Boston	915	170	1,120
22	Ancona	Philadelphia	1,690	255	2,480
22	Saxonia	New York			
24	Sant' Anna	do.	759	155	1,050
25	Principe di Piemonte	do.	598	60	850
25	San Guglielmo	do.			
	Total		5,045	790	6,980

MESSINA.

May 20	Saxonia	New York			
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PALERMO.

May 18	Carolina	New York			
20	Prinzess Irene	do.	261	200	150
23	Columbia	do.			
23	Canopic	Boston	70	100	50
23	Ancona	New York	235	250	125
24	Athinal	do.			
25	Sant' Anna	do.	500	580	350
25	Principe di Piemonte	do.	367	245	150
	Total		1,523	1,375	825

MEXICO.**Mexico City—Typhus Fever.**

Consul Shanklin reports the occurrence of 47 cases of typhus fever with 6 deaths during the week ended April 27.

Yellow Fever at San Juan Bautista.

The American consul at Frontera reports June 16 the occurrence of 2 new cases of yellow fever at San Juan Bautista.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**Manila—Quarantine Measures against Cholera and Plague.**

The chief quarantine officer reports, May 6:

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The Philippines have now been free from cases of cholera for the longest period for a number of years. Its possible recurrence, however, has not been lost sight of, and constant vigilance is exercised to prevent the introduction of the disease from without. An effort is now on foot to have the stools of all steerage passengers arriving at Manila examined to demonstrate if possible the presence or absence of cholera carriers. It is hoped to commence this work during the following weeks.

ANTIPLAGUE QUARANTINE.

During the week ended May 4, 664 passengers from 12 vessels were in quarantine at the Mariveles quarantine station completing seven days' detention after arrival at this port. Rigid inspections are made daily. All arrivals are bathed and their effects disinfected. During the week 268 persons entered quarantine and 396 were released.

Reports from Hongkong show that there were recorded 317 deaths from plague in Hongkong during April. Those occurring in Hongkong proper were classed as 3 septicemic and 262 bubonic, while those in Kowloon (across the strait) were 8 pneumonic, 11 septicemic, and 33 bubonic. The diagnosis in each case is said to have been verified by autopsy. The menace to the Philippines at this time is very great.

PORTO RICO.**San Juan—Plague.**

Twelve cases of bubonic plague with 5 deaths have occurred in San Juan. All the cases occurred in Porto Ricans. The first suspected case was reported June 14. There appear to be two foci of the disease. The source is probably infected rats, although this has not as yet been determined. Active measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

As a rigid maritime quarantine has been maintained at San Juan against all vessels arriving from ports known to be plague infected, it is possible that the infection was introduced from some foreign port in which plague exists but has not been recognized, or, if recognized, has not been reported.

RUSSIA.**Typhus Fever.**

At Moscow Consul General Snodgrass reports the occurrence of 13 cases of typhus fever with 5 deaths during the week ended May 4.

At St. Petersburg Consul Conner reports the occurrence of 1 case of typhus fever with 1 death during the week ended May 11.

TRIPOLI.**Tripoli—Typhus Fever.**

Consul Wood reports that during the three weeks ended May 19, 5 cases of typhus fever with 2 deaths were reported at Tripoli.

WEST INDIES.**Trinidad—Plague.**

Three deaths from plague were reported, June 13, at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

ZANZIBAR.**Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.**

Consul Waddell reports as follows relative to the examination of rats for plague infection: February 15 to 29, 1912, 1,161; month of March, 1912, 3,521; month of April, 1912, 3,151. No plague-infected rats were found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 21, 1912.

[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.
Dutch East Indies: Sumatra— Siantar.....	Apr. 1-27.....			Present.
India: Bassein.....	Apr. 21-27.....	9	8	
Bombay.....	May 5-11.....	8	18	
Madras.....	do.....	2		Madras Presidency, Mar. 1-31: Cases 2,153, deaths 1,344.
Moulmine.....	Apr. 21-27.....	8	8	
Turkey in Asia.....				Mar. 18-May 7: 53 cases and 31 deaths along the line of rail- way construction.
Antioch.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 16...	11	6	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil: Mannos.....	May 12-25.....		4	
Chile.....				May 7: Present in Iberia, Pere- grina, Prosperidad, Santa Ana, and Santa Fe. Including previous report. Case Jan. 28 from s. s. Condor, from Guayaquil.
Tocopilla.....	Jan. 28-Apr. 30...	570	179	
Mexico: San Juan Bautista.....	June 16.....	2		
Venezuela: Caracas.....	May 1-15.....	1		
Macuto.....	May 18-30.....		1	

PLAGUE.

German East Africa.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 10 ¹			65 cases of pneumonic and 3 cases of bubonic in Gasseni and Us- seri Demassi.
India: Bombay.....	May 5-11.....	98	90	
Karachi.....	do.....	87	65	
Java: Paseroean Residency.....	Apr. 28-May 4.....	5	4	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 5-11.....	4	3	
Peru: Salaverry.....	May 23-29.....	1	1	
Porto Rico: San Juan.....	June 14-20.....	12	5	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Apr. 21-27.....	1	1	
West Indies: Trinidad— Port of Spain.....	June 13.....		3	

SMALLPOX.

Canada: Canada.....	May 26-June 1....	5		
Montreal.....	June 2-8.....	1		
Quebec.....	do.....	3		
Windsor.....	do.....	2		
Egypt: Cairo.....	May 1-6.....	1	1	
Germany.....				Total May 19-25: Cases, 6.
India: Bombay.....	May 5-11.....	57	36	
Karachi.....	do.....	2	2	
Madras.....	do.....	4	2	
Java: Batavia.....	May 1-6.....	2		

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, May 30, 1912.

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

Reports Received during week ended June 21, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Mazatlan	May 22-28		2	
Veracruz	May 21-June 1	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 19-25	4		
Russia:				
Libau	May 21-26	1		
Odessa	May 12-18	1		
Riga	May 12-25	7		Mar. 1-31: 4 deaths.
Warsaw	Apr. 1-13	18	6	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	Apr. 22-28	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona	May 19-June 1		4	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Apr. 21-27	1	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	May 22-28		16	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Mar. 1-31	1		No case in January or February.

Reports Received From Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

(For reports received from July 1, 1911, to Dec. 29, 1911, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for Dec. 29, 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	Jan. 21	2	1	
Ras-el-Ketib	Dec. 27-Jan. 1			Total cases, 22; deaths, 12; mainly in the military hospital.
Austria-Hungary:				
Coastland				
Capodistria	Dec. 14-24	2	2	
Croatia and Slavonia				Total Oct. 22-Dec. 16: Cases, 36.
Sriem	Oct. 22-Dec. 16	36		
Hungary				Total Nov. 19-Dec. 23: Cases, 37. Free Dec. 28.
Bacs-Bodog	Dec. 10-16	9	5	
Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok	Dec. 3-23	11	7	
Torontal	Nov. 19-Dec. 16	17	2	
Bahrein Island	Nov. 27-Dec. 30		260	In the Persian Gulf.
Bulgaria:				
Burgas	Nov. 22-23	2	2	Aug. 30-Sept. 6; 2 fatal cases from s. s. Episticia from Asia Minor, p. 1635, Vol. XXVI.
Varna	Nov. 6	1		
China:				
Amoy	June 3			Present.
Hongkong	Jan. 14-20	1	1	July 2-15, 1911: Cases, 5; deaths, 4, p. 1300, Vol. XXVI.
Dutch East Indies				Total year 1911: Cases, 3,624; deaths, 2,919, including report, p. 2092, Vol. 1.
Batavia	Nov. 12-Dec. 23	21	8	Free Dec. 31.
Celebes, island	Mar. 10	5	2	
India				Year 1911: Deaths, 323,237.
Bassein	Jan. 14-Apr. 20	148	109	
Bombay	Apr. 7-May 4	31	22	
Calcutta	Nov. 5-Apr. 20		1,356	
Madras	Nov. 26-May 4	559	453	Madras Presidency Nov. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 10,436; deaths, 6,545. Jan. 1-Apr. 30: Cases, 22,878; deaths, 14,430.
Moulmine	Feb. 18-Apr. 20	33	30	
Negapatam	Jan. 14-Feb. 24		79	
Pondicherry	Feb. 22-28	4	4	
Rangoon	Oct. 1-Mar. 31	143	124	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Nov. 20-Apr. 29	1,821	1,279	And vicinity.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy.....				Total June 8-Dec. 31: Cases, 15,985; deaths, 6,022.
Caltanisseta.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 31...	9	7	
Girgenti.....	.....do.....	105	57	
Messina.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2.....	3	2	
Syracuse.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23.....	15	9	
Malta.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 10.....	6	6	Dec. 23 declared free from cholera.
Montenegro.....	Nov. 4-11.....	9	5	
Persia:				
Adaban.....	Nov. 4.....	1	1	
Kermansbah.....	Dec. 18-26.....		37	
Philippine Islands.....				Third quarter, 1911: Manila, 1, fatal case; Provinces, 27 cases and 22 deaths. Fourth quarter, 1911: Manila, no case and no death; Provinces, 22 cases, 20 deaths.
Province—				
Union.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 4.....	5	5	
Roumania.....				Total Sept. 9-Dec. 13: Cases, 192; deaths, 42, including report, p. 2094, vol. 1. Free Dec. 19.
Districts—				
Braila.....	Sept. 11-Dec. 13.....	84	11	Including cases previously reported.
Convolori.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 28.....	21	1	
Doliju.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 13.....	19	4	
Jalonitza.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 28.....	4	4	
Konstanza.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 28.....	8		
Prahova.....	Nov. 6-23.....	1	1	
Talomita.....	.....do.....	2		
Tulcea.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 13.....	15	1	
Servia.....				Total year 1911: Cases, 95; deaths, 51, including report, p. 2095, vol. 1.
Belgrade district.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 16.....	6	4	Declared free Dec. 31.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 5-Apr. 20.....		1,775	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 3.....	4	4	
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 24.....			Cases, 2,000; deaths, from 1,000 to 1,200.
Tunis Regency.....				Total Nov. 25-Jan. 4: Cases, 462; deaths, 323. No cases since Jan. 10.
Beja district.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 21.....	71	20	
Bizerta district.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 5.....	9	15	
Turkey in Asia.....				Provinces in Asia and Europe, Apr. 16-Dec. 30, 1911: Deaths, 6,111, excluding Constantinople. Mainly among troops. Jan. 6-Feb. 27: Cases, 101; deaths, 126.
Acre.....	Jan. 21.....		33	In vicinity.
Adana.....	Dec. 2-Apr. 15.....	81	35	
Aleppo.....	Jan. 26-May 13.....	171	77	May 18, 2 cases; 1 death.
Amara.....	Oct. 15.....	1	1	
Basra.....	Oct. 22-28.....	14	10	
Erzeroum, vilayet.....	Sept. 11-16.....	50	28	
Erzeroum.....	.....do.....	11	8	
Kalfa.....	Dec. 8.....			Present.
Kerbelah.....	Oct. 20-28.....	10	10	
Kharput.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 30.....	47	47	
Jiddah.....	Dec. 2-24.....	323	310	
Mekka.....	Dec. 4-24.....	906	879	Sept. 1-Dec. 24: Cases, 1,648; deaths, 1,565.
Mersina.....	Dec. 1-7.....	2	1	
Osmania.....	Dec. 1-6.....	2	4	
Sinope.....	Dec. 7.....	2	1	
Tor.....	Dec. 14-26.....	29		
Trebizond and vicinity.....	Sept. 18-23.....	64	34	
Tripoli.....	Jan. 4.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 24-Feb. 3.....	8	2	
Durazzo.....	Dec. 7-13.....	2		
Janina.....	Jan. 14-22.....	17	8	
Loros.....	Jan. 22.....	12	7	
Saloniki, vilayet.....	Nov. 6-19.....	4	3	In Serres.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Mar. 23-25.....		1	
Ceara.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....		5	
Manaos.....	Nov. 19-May 4.....		68	
Para.....	Mar. 3-9.....	2	2	Dec. 9-16: 1 fatal case.
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15.....		29	Apr. 2: Epidemic.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 30.....	4	3	
Canal Zone:				
Culebra Island quarantine.....				In January 1 case from a vessel from Guayaquil. Mar. 2-4, 1 fatal case from s. s. Chile from Guayaquil.
Chile:				
Tocopilla.....	Apr. 11.....	90	25	And vicinity. Apr. 20: Still present.
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 29.....	7	2	
Duran.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 15.....	14	6	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 30.....	173	77	
Huigra.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1		
Milagro.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	19	10	
Naranjal.....	Mar. 16-31.....	1		
Naranjito.....	do.....	9	6	
Yaguachi.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	3		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	May 14-18.....	1		Convalescent on s. s. Gladiator from Cabdello, detained at Port Sanitary Hospital.
Mexico:				
Espita.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	1		
Kambul, hacienda.....	Feb. 21-27.....		7	
Marcanu.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	1		
Merida.....				Total Aug. 1, 1911-May 25, 1912: Cases, 67; deaths, 31.
Puerto Mexico (Coatzacoalcos).....	Feb. 28-May 25.....		2	
Salina Cruz.....	Feb. 4-7.....			7 cases in the lazaretto from s. s. Tkalis from Guayaquil.
San Juan Bautista.....	May 11-June 9.....	6	1	
Temax.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6.....	1		
Portuguese Guinea:				
Bolama.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1	1	In an engineer on a vessel.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 16-May 10.....	31		Dec. 1-30, 10 deaths, and Jan. 15-Mar. 31, 12 deaths, including previous reports. May 4-10, 1 death.
El Valle.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....			Present.
Guarenas.....	do.....			Do.
La Guaira.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 1.....	2	2	
Macuto.....	Mar. 16-19.....	1	1	Do.
Malquetia.....	Feb. 24-Apr. 30.....	4	4	A suburb of La Guaira.
Sabana Grande.....	Dec. 12.....			Epidemic.
West Indies:				
Barbados— Bridgetown.....	Apr. 27.....	1	1	From steamship Francis, from Para.
St. Vincent.....	Feb. 19.....	1		
At sea.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1	On a vessel en route from Manaos to Para.

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Philippeville.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 11.....	8	2	Including 5 cases, p. 2096, Vol. XXVI.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Mar. 5-25.....	2	1	
Azores:				
Fayal.....	Jan. 10.....			Still present.
Teceira.....	do.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 1-30.....		2	
Para.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 20.....	24	15	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 29.....		9	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 10.....	7	3	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British East Africa:				
Kismayu.....	Oct. 15-25.....	2		1 case pneumonia.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Nov. 12-May 4....	29	13	
Pisagua.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 13.....		1	
Chaochowfu.....	Mar. 10-Apr. 13....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 9-May 4.....	517	447	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				Total Mar. 1-Dec. 30: Cases, 1,617; deaths, 1,324. Dec. 31-Mar. 2: Cases, 99; deaths, 95.
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 2.....	25	24	
Madiven.....	.....do.....	53	49	
Paseroean Residency, Ma- lang District.....	Nov. 12-Apr. 20....	157	109	
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 17-27.....	2		
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 29....	124	52	Dec. 16-Jan. 31: Reports not available because of revolution. Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1911: Cases, 1,656; deaths, 1,041, including cases previously reported. Jan. 1-May 16: Cases, 458; deaths, 243.
Egypt.....				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 22-May 10....	3	2	
Cairo.....	Apr. 22-May 14....	4	3	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 1-May 14.....	84	54	Sept. 11-16: Cases, 50; deaths, 28.
Assouan.....	.....do.....	42	31	
Behera.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15....	5	3	Sept. 11-16: Cases, 11; deaths, 8.
Beni Souef.....	Feb. 16-May 14....	40	12	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 1-May 16....	26	10	
Galloubeh.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 23....	5	3	Oct. 5-Dec. 26: Case, 1.
Garbieh.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 24....	24	8	
Carchieh.....	Apr. 21-27.....	3	7	
Girgeh.....	Mar. 28-May 13....	5	3	
Kena.....	Jan. 1-May 14....	122	98	Nov. 20-Dec. 13: Cases, 3; deaths, 3.
Menouf.....	Feb. 2-Apr. 23....	9	2	
Minieh.....	Jan. 1-May 15....	82	17	Dec. 13: Case, 1.
German East Africa:				
Dar-es-Salaam.....	Nov. 13-15.....	1	1	From the interior via Bergamogo.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Apr. 27-30.....	1	1	In the Royal Southern Hospital, from s. s. Italian Prince, which arrived at Liverpool Apr. 19, laden with fruit and grain from Mediterranean ports.
Hawaii:				
Honakaa.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 18....	4	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-May 4.....	1,189	983	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11-Apr. 20....		913	
Karachi.....	Nov. 26-May 4.....	1,059	922	Total year 1911: Cases, 3,273; deaths, 3,046.
Madras.....	Jan. 1-6.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31....	231	221	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29-Apr. 20....	60,836	44,849	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	10,450	8,094	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	41,919	35,690	
Babar and Orissa.....	Apr. 1-20.....	6,758	5,984	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-Apr. 20....	108,195	97,121	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	21,693	16,416	
Burma.....	.....do.....	1,637	1,499	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 24....	2	2	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 29-Apr. 20....	29,564	23,436	
Coorg.....	Oct. 29-Mar. 23....	88	52	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-Apr. 20....	8,809	6,819	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	27,569	24,861	
Central India.....	.....do.....	9,769	7,943	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	.....do.....	2,046	1,641	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Kashmir.....	Feb. 3-Apr. 20....	331	164	Total for India, Oct. 29-Apr. 20: Cases, 329,670; deaths, 274,560. Total year 1911: Cases, 828,535; deaths, 691,849.
North West Province.....	Oct. 29-Apr. 20....	4	3	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 13-Apr. 29..	73	22	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Mar. 7-Apr. 20....	92	74	From s. s. Panama Maru, from Hongkong. On the s. s. Tacoma Maru, from Hongkong and Shanghai.
Kobe.....	May 8.....	1	1	
Nagasaki.....	Apr. 20.....	1	1	
Mauritius.	Nov. 3-Mar. 28....	109	66	
Persia:				
Bushire.....	Feb. 4-Apr. 13....	322	219	
Mohammerah.....	Apr. 3.....	1	1	
Reshire.....	Feb. 6.....	2	2	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Callao.....	Oct. 1-21.....	1	1	City, in November, 1 case; in Jan- uary, 3 cases with 2 deaths; Mar. 1-26, 12 cases.
Chilayo.....	do.....	12	4	
Chosca.....	do.....	1	1	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	3	3	
Libertad.....	do.....	8	8	Apr. 10, 22 cases in the lazarette at Trujillo. Apr. 22 still pres- ent.
Lima.....	do.....	13	6	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu quarantine station.....	Dec. 4.....	1	1	On s. s. Montrose from Shanghai. Apr. 6, a fatal case of pneumonic form in a member of the crew on s. s. Zafiro, arrived Apr. 4 from Hongkong.
Manila.....				
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan, government.....	Sept. 21-Jan. 7....	201	180	Including 73 cases and 63 deaths reported on p. 2098, Vol. I. Present.
Senegal.	May 29.....			
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 4-Mar. 23....		5	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Total: Jan. 14-Apr. 19, cases 27, deaths 22.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Apr. 13....	31	27	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....				Feb. 13, a fatal case in a stoker on s. s. Nicomedia from Bushire. Apr. 10-12, 3 cases from s. s. Adalia from Newcastle.
Jiddah.....	Jan. 13-May 6....	21	13	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 22....	6	2	
West Indies:				
Grenada.....	May 2-7.....	1	1	
Trinidad.....	Apr. 2-May 1....	6	4	
At sea.				
Do.....	Mar. 1-11.....	1	1	On s. s. Macedonia from Bombay to Aden.
Do.....	Apr. 1.....	1	1	Pneumonic on s. s. Loongsang en route from Hongkong to Manila.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30....		2	
Oran.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	1	
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Nov. 28-Apr. 22....	23	11	And vicinity.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Jan. 1-31.....		2	Oct. 1-31, 6 deaths, No deaths in November or December, 1911.
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 29....		41	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Thursday Island.....	Jan. 2.....	1		From s. s. Taiyuan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	Jan. 14-May 11....	5		
Budapest.....	Jan. 4-10.....	25		
Galicia.....	Dec. 24-May 11....	39	1	
Kraain.....	Jan. 14-20.....	7		
Trieste.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 6.....	2		From s. s. Baron Call from Beirut.
Tyrol.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 9.....	3		
Upper Austria.....	Apr. 28-May 11....	1		
Vienna.....	Mar. 25-30.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Para.....	Mar. 24-May 4.....	10	5	Case Mar. 30 from Alagoas.
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 15.....		838	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 20....	32	1	
Santos.....	Dec. 12-23.....		1	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5		
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 26-May 25....	6		
Nelson.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1		
Vancouver.....	Apr. 14-20.....	1		
Victoria.....	Feb. 4-10.....	1		
Vinal Haven.....	May 17.....	7		5 miles from Eastport, Me.
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 14-Apr. 20....	4		
New Brunswick—				
Summerstown.....	Apr. 12.....			Epidemic; 10 miles from Cornwall.
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	2		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Apr. 14-27.....	16		
Kingston.....	Dec. 19-23.....	1		
Ottawa.....	Dec. 10-May 25....	106	1	
Niagara Falls.....	May 8-31.....	2		
Sarnia.....	Oct. 17-Mar. 23....	43		
Toronto.....	Jan. 6-May 25.....	8	1	
Windsor.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 16....	8		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 17-May 25....	34		
Quebec.....	Dec. 10-June 1....	300	2	
Yukon—				
Dawson.....	Apr. 1-6.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 12-Apr. 13....	4		And vicinity.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Dec. 10-Mar. 16....	4	2	
La Serena.....	Nov. 21-30.....	14		
Santiago.....	Nov. 1-30.....	685	343	
Talcahuano.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23....	14	3	
Valparaiso.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 13....	70		
China:				
Canton.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 30....	40	6	
Chaochowfu.....	Mar. 30.....			Present.
Chenghai.....	Jan. 29-Apr. 13....			Do.
Chungking.....	Nov. 18-Apr. 27....			Do.
Dalny.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 6.....	11	2	
Hankow.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-May 4.....	745	547	
Kityang.....	Jan. 21-May 18....			Do.
Nanking.....	Dec. 10-May 11....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 18....	1	6	Deaths among natives.
Swatow.....	Mar. 2.....			Present.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 19....	2		Case Dec. 19 from German s. s. Frankenwald, from Spain and Canary Islands; case Jan. 19 from s. s. Mexico.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 12-Apr. 20....	63	19	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 10-Apr. 29....	16	2	
Fort Said.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 4.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Havre.....	Mar. 10-16.....		4	
Marseille.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....		7	Nov. 1-30, 1 death.
Paris.....	Dec. 3-May 18.....	133	2	
Germany.....				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 21-May 18.....	8		Total, Dec. 31-May 18; cases, 187.
Kehl.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Gibraltar.....				
	Feb. 27-Mar. 3.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bradford.....	Apr. 23-May 4.....	1		
Bristol.....	Jan. 29-May 18.....	4		
Liverpool.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 17.....	2	1	Case Apr. 13, an American from the s. s. Arabic.
London.....	Jan. 14-Apr. 20.....	10	1	
Southampton.....	Mar. 3-9.....	1		
West Hartlepool.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 9.....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-May 4.....	1,192	580	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 20.....		49	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-6.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 27.....	211	83	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31.....	442	121	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 13-Apr. 29.....	57	11	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 15.....	47	2	
Leghorn.....	Dec. 16-May 11.....	113	1	
Messina.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 31.....		6	
Naples.....	Dec. 3-May 18.....	109	1	
Palermo.....	Nov. 26-May 18.....	2,667	910	
Rome.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	31	3	
Turin.....	Jan. 15-May 12.....	3		
Japan:				
Arima-Mura.....	Nov. 12-18.....	6	1	11 miles east from Kobe.
Formosa.....	Mar. 3-Apr. 20.....	4		
Kanagawa, ken.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1		
Kobe.....	Jan. 22-May 7.....	3	2	Jan. 20, 1 case from s. s. Suveric from Hongkong; Jan. 28, 1 case from Shingo Maru. Fatal case May 7 from s. s. Manchuria from Shanghai.
Korea, province.....				
	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....			Total, exclusive of Seoul, 843 cases.
Seoul.....	..... do.....	8		
Nagasaki.....	Feb. 12-18.....	1		
Nogahama.....	Mar. 17-23.....	1		On s. s. Tenyo Maru from Hongkong.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 22.....	1		From s. s. Hydra from New York via Suez.
Malta.....				
	Dec. 24-Jan. 6.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 3.....		7	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 11.....	92	36	
Coahuila, State.....	Oct. 1-30.....		16	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 14-May 11.....	9	5	
Juarez.....	Dec. 19-June.....	22	6	
Magdalena.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 12.....	91	50	Mar. 12, 10 cases present.
Manzanillo.....	Feb. 18-24.....	1		
Mazatlan.....	Dec. 11-May 21.....		17	
Mexico.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 27.....	316	154	
Monterey.....	Dec. 11-24.....		2	
Porfirio Diaz.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 23.....		35	
Salina Cruz.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 9.....	4	2	Mar. 23, present in vicinity.
San Antonio.....	Jan. 1-21.....	12	9	
San Carlos.....	..... do.....			Present.
Sandoval.....	Dec. 16.....			Do.
San Ignacio.....	Jan. 8.....	3		
San Juan Bautista.....	May 25.....	2		
Saric.....	Jan. 21-27.....		6	
Santa Ana.....	Jan. 8.....	4		
San Luis Potosi.....	Nov. 12-Mar. 23.....	8	8	
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 10.....		16	
Tapachula.....	Nov. 1-May 4.....		19	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 14, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	Third quarter, 1911: Manila, 9 cases; no deaths. Fourth quarter; 1911: 38 cases.
Manila (on arriving vessel).....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1 to 6, present on the steamers Serantes and Sotolongo; Apr. 2-9, 8 cases among the crew of the United States Army transport Warren, from ports in China and Japan.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 9-May 18....	70	.....
Russia:				
Batum.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31....	2	.....
Libau.....	Dec. 17-May 12....	4	.....
Moscow.....	Nov. 19-May 4....	84	10	
Odessa.....	Nov. 26-May 11....	39	1	
Reval.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Riga.....	Dec. 24-May 11....	71	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 19-May 11....	239	61	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 5-Mar. 30....	437	207	
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 5-Apr. 20....	.....	2,281	
Siberia:				
Omsk.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	.....
South Africa:				
Durban.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 6....	5	.....
Johannesburg.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 10....	36	.....
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Barcelona.....	Feb. 6-May 18....	.....	5	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30....	.....	31	
Madrid.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31....	.....	16	
Malaga.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	45	
Seville.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 30....	.....	12	
Valencia.....	Dec. 3-May 11....	435	18	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Feb. 11-17.....	1	.....
Singapore.....	Nov. 19-Apr. 20....	39	15	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Apr. 7-13.....	1	.....
Oberwalden.....	Jan. 14-20.....	.....	1	
St. Gall.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 6....	.....	1	
Zurich.....	Dec. 3-23.....	.....	6	
Teneriffe:				
Santa Cruz.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 13....	.....	54	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 3-May 11....	1,560	107	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 4-May 12....	.....	216	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31....	25	4	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 30....	15	2	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 28-Dec. 15....	3	2	

Oct. 1-Jan. 31: Deaths, 19.

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

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.
Aberdeen	May 25	163,084	68								1			1
Aguaocalientes	June 2	40,000	90	4							2	4	9	
Do	June 9		83	2				1	4		1	3	4	
Aix la Chapelle	May 18	157,760	43	6										1
Aleppo	May 25	200,000				4								
Amsterdam	do	582,871	120	21						1			4	1
Do	June 1		123	17								1	5	1
Antwerp	May 18	316,604	63	9									3	1
Do	May 25		68	5									5	1
Barcelona	May 19-28	591,272	289	26				3		2		3		
Do	June 1		136	12				1						1
Barranquilla	May 25	50,000	24	3						9				
Do	June 1		15							5				
Batavia	May 4	217,630							1					
Beirut	May 18	80,000	20	2										
Belfast	May 25	391,051	128	32							1			8
Bergen	do	87,749	21	5								1		
Berlin	May 18	1,071,484	584	92						1	4	14	8	3
Birmingham	May 25	842,512	191										4	1
Do	June 1		213								2		5	5
Bombay	May 11	979,445	797	57	90	18		36					7	
Bradford	do	289,618	88	2						1	1	2	2	
Do	May 18		79	7						1		1	4	
Do	May 25		73	13						4	1	1	1	
Bremen	do	246,850	73	11							1	1	3	1
Bristol	May 25	359,400	114	10						1		4	10	3
Do	June 1		93	7							1	4	9	2
Brussels	May 25	649,846	211	29						1	2	4	7	
Cairo	May 6	689,439	482	13	1			1	3			5	6	
Catania	May 31	207,000	91	2					2		1	1		
Chemnitz	May 25	296,820	78	4								3		2
Christiania	May 19	245,000	92	13				1					1	
Do	June 1		66	9									2	
Coburg	May 25	24,220	11	3								2		
Colombo	May 4	227,026	119	14						4				
Constantinople	May 26	1,300,000	224	25				16		1	3		8	
Copenhagen	May 11	465,000	164	33							2			2
Do	May 18		148	25									1	
Dresden	do	557,800	162	21								3		4
Dublin	do	406,536	149	26						1	2	2	8	2
Do	May 25		154	29							1	1	9	2
Edinburgh	do	321,200	99	13								1	2	3
Erfurt	May 18	207,004	29	3								1		
Glasgow	May 31	785,600	257							2	1	3	5	
Ghent	May 25	166,235	35	2								1	1	
Gothenburg	May 18	170,100	40	7										1
Halifax	June 1	46,000	23	3										
Do	June 8		13										2	
Hamburg	May 18	953,079	234	42							4	8	8	2
Do	May 25		248	39							1	8		
Hankow	May 4	850,000								1				
Havre	May 25	136,159	53	12						2		1		
Hongkong	May 4	336,488			122			4		1				
Hull	May 25	282,987	74									2		1
Iquique	May 4	40,000		4	2					2				
Karachi	May 11	157,290	132		65			2					5	
Kharpur	do	21,000								1				
Do	May 18	21,000	1							1				
Kobe	May 19	425,023	136									1		
Konigsberg	May 18	252,200	79	13										3
Do	May 25		85	6								2		2
Leeds	do	445,568	120	12						1		2	5	
Do	June 1		102	12								3	1	
Leipzig	May 18	665,755	176	28							1	2		2
Do	May 25	605,755	140	19								1		
Leith	do	81,000	15	1										
Liege	do	166,911	33	4							2	1	3	
Libau	May 25	84,000								2	1			
London	May 25	7,340,119	1,593							2	5	10	46	55

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

ARGENTINA—Rosario.—Month of March, 1912. Population, 192,268. Total number of deaths from all causes 355, including diphtheria 8, measles 1, tuberculosis 28, typhoid fever 27.

CANADA—Sherbrooke.—Month of May, 1912. Population, 11,765. Total number of deaths from all causes 26, including tuberculosis 6, typhoid fever 1.

DANISH WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three months ended March 31, 1912. Population, 11,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 84, including tuberculosis 3. Cases reported: Tuberculosis 9, typhoid fever 1.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1912. Population, 148,778. Total number of deaths from all causes 143, including scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 20. Cases reported: Diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended May 18, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,816.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rate was recorded at Dundalk, viz, 4 and the highest at Tralee, viz, 37 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Falkirk, viz, 6.1 and the highest at Leith, viz, 22.5 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 661, including diphtheria 3, measles 32, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 2.

HAWAII—Honolulu.—Five weeks ended June 1, 1912. Population, 39,306. Total number of deaths from all causes 79, including tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported include: Diphtheria 1, measles 1, tuberculosis 20, typhoid fever 5. Three cases of leprosy were reported.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of April, 1912. Population, 242,403. Total number of deaths from all causes 381, including diphtheria 3, measles 14, tuberculosis 49, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 28, measles 259, scarlet fever 16, tuberculosis 20, typhoid fever 8.

Genoa.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1912. Population, 256,673. Total number of deaths from all causes 138, including diphtheria 6, measles 1, tuberculosis 20, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria 14, measles 5, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 24, typhoid fever 6.

PORTO RICO.—Five weeks ended June 1, 1912.

Ponce.—Nineteen deaths from tuberculosis were reported. Cases reported were: Tuberculosis 25, typhoid fever 1, hookworm disease 303. There was 1 death from hookworm disease.

San Juan.—Six deaths from tuberculosis were reported. Cases reported were: Diphtheria 2, tuberculosis 56, typhoid fever 11, hookworm disease 2.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of March, 1912. Population 269,001. Total number of deaths from all causes 779, including diphtheria 4, measles 2, scarlet fever 9, smallpox 4, typhoid fever 7. Cases reported: Diphtheria 45, measles 92, scarlet fever 51, smallpox 13, typhoid fever 14, typhus fever 2.

SPAIN—*Seville*.—Month of January, 1912. Population, 158,235. Total number of deaths from all causes 425, including diphtheria 6, tuberculosis 65.

VENEZUELA—*La Guaira*.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1912. Population, 10,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 18, including tuberculosis 3. Cases reported: Tuberculosis 3.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

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