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THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

PORTO RICO.

No case of plague in man has been reported in Porto Rico since September 12.

A plague-infected rat was found in Caguas, a town 18 miles south of San Juan. The diagnosis of plague in this rat was made September 28.

CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 14 two plague-infected ground squirrels were found in California, one in Alameda County and one in Contra Costa County.

MANILA.

A fatal case of plague was reported in Manila during the week ended August 17. This makes the fifth case of plague reported since June 14.

AZORES.

September 25 plague was reported present in the Azores at Terceira, 8 cases and 3 deaths having been officially notified.

ENGLAND.

In Liverpool rats have been systematically caught and examined during the past year. Most of this work has been carried on along the water front. Among approximately 3,000 rats examined 3 were found plague infected, 1 in April and 2 in August, 1912.

PERU.

During the year 1911 there were officially reported in Peru 879 cases of plague with 426 deaths. These cases were notified in the following eight departments: Libertad, Lima, Lambayeque; Piura, Arequipa, Ancash, Callao, and Cajamarca.

VIRULENT SMALLPOX.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

According to the last reports received, cases of virulent smallpox were still occurring in Pittsburgh. During the week ended September 14 there were reported 18 cases and 3 deaths, and during the week ended September 21, 14 cases and 7 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

At Buffalo, N. Y., the outbreak of poliomyelitis still continues. There were 5 cases and 2 deaths reported during the week ended September 7; the next week 18 cases and 6 deaths; and during the week ended September 21, 28 cases and 6 deaths.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

From June 1 to September 28, 1912, there were reported in New York City 184 cases of, and 26 deaths due to, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). The largest number of cases reported during any one week was 34 for the week ended September 14.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

At Los Angeles, Cal., only 4 cases were reported during the week ended September 21.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) have been reported in Vancouver, B. C. Poliomyelitis is a notifiable disease in Vancouver, and physicians have been requested with the notification to give as much information as possible regarding the previous history and local surroundings of the patients. Patients and those attending them are being isolated for a period of three weeks from the time of onset. Children of families in which cases occur are not allowed to attend school or mingle with other children.

CHOLERA.**SHANGHAI, CHINA.**

At Shanghai cholera is present among natives and has been present among foreigners. Vessels from Shanghai are reported to have arrived at Dalny (Port Arthur) with cases of cholera on board. Cases have also arrived at various Japanese ports on vessels from Shanghai and other localities in China.

JAPAN.

September 7, cholera was reported present in Moji and Miike, 7 cases at Moji and 4 at Miike. One case was also reported at Wakamatsu. September 26 cholera was reported at Tokyo.

ZANZIBAR.

During August cholera broke out in the native jail at Zanzibar, Zanzibar. Up to August 9 there were 16 cases with 6 deaths in the jail. The source of the infection was unknown. The jail was evacuated and the prisoners and prison staff were moved elsewhere. During the week ended August 14 there were in all 35 cases of cholera with 17 deaths in Zanzibar, and during the following week 22 cases with 21 deaths.

ITALY.

In Sardinia 11 cases of cholera were reported at Cagliari from August 28 to September 3.

FIFTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF SECTION VII.

By A. A. MOLL, A. B.

As specified in the program of the congress, the subject for consideration before Section VII was the hygiene of traffic and transportation, especially with a view to preventing the spread of communicable diseases. All the papers presented dealt with one or more of the many phases of this question.

The two topics that attracted most attention were the sanitation of railroads and the supervision of migration. The papers on these themes brought forth considerable discussion. Both the legal and sanitary problems involved received consideration, the former being specifically the subject of addresses by the Hon. Judson C. Clements, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Hon. J. D. M. Hamilton, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Judge Clements discussed "Interstate law in relation to the public health," and called attention to the fact that, although there may be some confusion in the popular mind as to the scope and limitations of State and Federal powers, the clause of the Constitution vesting in Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations is absolute, except as otherwise qualified in independent clauses of the same document. In view of the firmly established authority of Congress, fully sustained by the Supreme Court, it seems hardly to be a debatable question that Congress has ample power to legislate in the interests of the public health for the protection, through the proper agencies of the Government, of the highways, whether by land or water, under its jurisdiction. This was illustrated by references to existing legislation for the protection of life and limb, the regulation of mechanical appliances, the transportation of adulterated or deleterious foods and drugs, the suppression of the white-slave traffic, etc.

Mr. Hamilton, who coincided in these views, advocated the physical examination by Government inspectors of railroad employees, both before entrance and at regular intervals, as the best remedy for the prevention of accidents. He mentioned the fact that the Government already required in its maritime laws the examination and licensing of pilots and mates, and quoted statistics to the effect that 65 or 70 per cent of the accidents reported by railway authorities to the Interstate Commerce Commission had occurred through carelessness of the operators. The operation of the railroads of the country now demands the service of 2,000,000 men, in business such as the handling of mail, express, passengers, and freight, all bearing close relation to the Government and the public, it being estimated that 25 per cent of the railway employees of the Government are engaged in engine, train, and switch service.

These views gave rise to both adverse and favorable criticism, some of the representatives of the railroads questioning the advisability of conferring such powers on the Government and its authority to enforce them, mention being made of the fact that some of the railroads were already requiring such examinations.

Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary State Board of Health of Minnesota, favored some uniform action on the part of the States which would facilitate compliance by the railroads, and quoted as the best agency to secure such action the annual conference of the State health authorities with the United States Public Health Service. The fact was emphasized by him that the railroads themselves complained of the difficulty they experienced in trying to harmonize the requirements of the various States, a point already raised by Dr. A. H. Hume, chief surgeon, Ann Arbor Railroad Co. and Steamship Lines.

The subject of Dr. Bracken's formal address before the section was "Protection of railroad passengers," which he considered under two aspects—protection against disease and protection against discomfort. Dr. S. J. Crumbine, of the Kansas State Board of Health, discussed the necessity for a pure water supply on board trains and in railway stations, and referred to the results of examinations recently conducted in Kansas of the drinking water in use on trains, which showed that out of 78 samples examined, only 27 were sufficiently clean for drinking purposes. The discussion that followed these papers developed as the general consensus of opinion that the protection of the public not only required a provision of pure water, but also the proper cleansing and sterilization of all coolers, sanitary methods of cooling or icing the water, and sanitary drinking appliances.

Further sanitary questions especially related to railroad traffic were considered in formal addresses by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, who referred to the important part played by railroads and vessels in the dissemination of disease through the pollution of roadbeds and waterways and the necessity of the prevention of such pollution; by Dr. H. T. Cronk, who suggested a remedy for such pollution by means of a mechanical device invented by him; by Dr. T. D. Tuttle, who called attention to railroad construction camps as influential factors in the spread of disease, and to the economic benefits obtained by contractors who observed sanitary rules in their camps; and by Dr. E. R. Kelley, who reviewed the many discrepancies existing in the legal provisions applying to railroads in different States and what has been done in the Northwestern States toward securing uniform sanitary railroad regulations.

Dr. T. R. Crowder, amplifying previous studies of his in relation to the ventilation of sleeping cars, described further experiments, which seem to warrant the following conclusions: The ordinary defects of ventilation lie with the physical function of the air and not with the chemical, the good effects of efficient ventilation depending on the coolness, the relative humidity, the motion of the air, and the ceaseless variation of these qualities; normal expired air contains no volatile poison and is not capable of harming the human organism when rebreathed under ordinary conditions of ventilation; the increase of carbon dioxide and the decrease of oxygen have nothing to do with the ventilation problem under normal conditions, or with the subjective or objective effects of close air. Cold air entering in small jets, and direct radiation, with the irregular and constantly changing convection currents, fulfill the desired conditions of ventilation, and cars ventilated according to this method are found to be effectively

ventilated from the standpoint of air comfort and the feeling of bodily well-being. Comfort and air purity have little or no relation, but comfort and air temperature and motion are very closely related. When we speak of good or bad air, according to our sensations, we speak in a physical and not in a chemical sense.

The symposium on emigration and immigration was participated in by representatives of various countries directly concerned with these problems. Dr. M. Serrati, of the Royal Italian Navy, described in detail the sanitary service on ships carrying Italian emigrants and showed how such service, if efficiently conducted by the Government, as now done in Italy and Spain, furnished the best safeguard to all the interests which are affected by any impediment in international intercourse. Dr. P. H. Bryce, chief officer of the immigration service of Canada, advocated the scientific distribution of immigrants as the best solution of the urbanizing tendency of the times. Dr. G. W. Stoner, of the United States Public Health Service, presented a historical sketch of the immigration laws enacted in this country and gave details of the operation of existing laws; while Dr. M. V. Safford, of Boston, dwelt on the influence of immigration on the growth and ethnical character of the population of the United States and our ignorance as yet of the part that recent immigration is going to play in the future of the country.

Three joint sessions were held by Section VII, two with Section VI, and one with Section V. Health administration was discussed in the two sessions with Section VI, the various speakers describing the sanitary organization which their respective countries possessed. The relation of traffic to the spread of communicable diseases was considered in the joint session with Section V, especially in so far as tuberculosis, cholera, plague, and typhoid fever are concerned. The known facts relative to the transmission of these diseases were thoroughly reviewed. The ultimate results of the discussion were that in the last analysis the most important factors in preventing the dissemination of disease in general were the establishment of an efficient health organization and the education of the practicing physician and the public. This would cause the prompt notification of cases of the preventable diseases by physicians and would facilitate the carrying out of the measures necessary for their control.

In all 9 sessions were held by the section and over 60 papers considered, each series of papers relative to one given subject being followed, as customary, by a general discussion of the statements made.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

ORANGE, N. J.

PLUMBING WORK—BY WHOM TO BE DONE, CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS.

13. No person except a master plumber who has complied with all requirements of the sanitary and plumbing code of this board and all supplements and amendments thereto, or a person who, under such master plumber's direction, is employed or commissioned to do plumbing work, shall perform any plumbing work within the city of Orange, under penalty of a fine of \$50 for each and every offense.

19. Section 103 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"103. All horizontal drains within buildings shall be of extra heavy cast iron, with calked leaden joints or galvanized wrought-iron screwed joints, and shall be so located as to be readily accessible for inspection. Such drains shall be securely hung on the cellar wall or properly suspended from the cellar ceiling unless this is impracticable, in which case it must be laid in a trench, cut at a uniform grade. The drain shall have a fall of at least one-quarter inch to the foot, and more if possible. When a pipe passes under a wall of a building there shall be a relieving arch to prevent the pipe being broken by settling of the foundation. Said drains shall be provided with openings for cleaning purposes, the same to be closed by screw plugs."

20. Section 104 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"104. The use of a trap in the house drain is left optional with the board of health. When such a trap is used it must be placed on the house drain at an accessible point near the house wall. This trap must be furnished with a handhole for convenience of cleaning, the cover of which must be properly fitted and made gas and air tight. Every trap so used shall have an inlet for fresh air, not less than 4 inches in diameter, entering on the house side of the trap and leading to the outer air, opening at some place shown on the approved plan not less than 10 feet from the nearest window."

21. Section 106 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"106. All drain, soil, waste, vent, and supply pipes shall be as direct as possible, protected from frost, and readily accessible for inspection and convenience in repairing.

"Main vent pipes shall be reconnected to main soil or waste pipes by a Y branch below the lowest fixture, and in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust. This does not apply where there are fixtures on one floor only and no fixtures on floors above or below. One sink or basin may be connected to the main vent just above the lowest intersection, so as to flush out same."

22. Section 120 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"120. Every fixture shall be separately and independently ventilated, with the exception of the last fixture entering a direct line which runs through the roof or intersects a main vent. Such a fixture will not require back venting, provided it is within 5 feet of said stack. The back venting of siphon-jet water-closets may be omitted in alterations and additions to old plumbing only and when they are placed within 5 feet of a line of soil pipe 4 inches or more in diameter which passes directly through the roof. Urinal platforms, if connected to drain pipes, must also be properly trapped, and a supply of water so arranged as always to maintain the seal of said traps. In no case shall the waste from a bathtub or other fixture be connected with a water-close trap."

23. Section 124 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"124. All water-closets must be supplied with water from separate tanks or cisterns, the water of which is used for no other purpose; provided, however, that flushometers of approved type without the use of a tank may be installed in instances where a special permit shall be granted by the board of health. A group of closets on the same floor may be supplied from one tank. Pan closets and hollow plunger closets are prohibited."

24. Section 126 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"126. Water-closets, when placed in the yard, must be so arranged as to be conveniently and adequately flushed, and their water-supply pipes and traps must be protected from freezing. The compartment of such water-closets must be ventilated by means of slatted openings in the doors and roof. No antifreezing closets shall hereafter be installed except by special permit of this board. Where a water-closet is to be placed outside of a building the tank must be placed inside the building, so as not to be liable to freezing, and the flush pipe extended thence to the water-closet."

25. Section 127 of the ordinance to which this ordinance is a supplement is hereby amended to read as follows:

"127. Each fixture shall be separately trapped, except as provided in section 115 of this code. Traps must be placed as near the fixtures as practicable, and in no case shall a trap be more than 2 feet from the fixture. Each and every trap shall be ventilated, except as provided below, either by a special vent pipe of suitable size extending at least 2 feet above the highest part of the roof of the house, or into a special pipe erected for ventilating purposes only, in which case the diameter of the special vent pipe must be 3 inches when the vent pipes from seven or more fixtures are connected thereto. Antisiphon traps approved by this board may be used on bathtub waste pipes and the vent pipe omitted, but the use of these traps on all other fixtures is prohibited except where their use is necessary or advisable, in which case a special permit from the board of health must be obtained. No vent pipe shall be attached to any porcelain vent horn provided upon water-closets, and the use of rubber connection or connections of like material shall not be used on any sewer-connected pipes."

26. Any person failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of this ordinance for which no specific penalty is provided shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for each and every offense, and each and every day that such noncompliance with or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall continue shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

27. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. [Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the Sanitary and Plumbing Code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

SANDUSKY, OHIO.

PLUMBING.

SEC. 1. (a) No person shall hereafter follow, engage in, or work at the trade or occupation of plumbing in the city, either as a master plumber or journeyman, until he shall have first procured a license therefor in accordance with the provisions hereof.

(b) Any person desiring to follow, engage in, or work at the trade or occupation of plumbing in the city, either as master plumber or journeyman plumber, shall make application to the inspector of plumbing and shall, at such time and place as said inspector may designate, undergo such examination as to his qualifications and competency to do such work as the said inspector of plumbing may designate.

(c) Said inspector of plumbing shall examine applicants for a master plumber's license as to their practical and theoretical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage, and ventilation, and also as to their ability to lay out plumbing work. All applicants for a journeyman plumber's license shall be by said inspector examined as to their practical knowledge of and mechanical competency in the performance of plumbing work. All applicants, whether for a master's or journeyman's license, shall be examined as to their knowledge of the ordinances of the city and orders and regulations of the board of health regulating such work. If satisfied of the competency of the applicants from such examinations, the said inspector shall so certify to the city auditor, and said city auditor shall upon payment by the applicant into the city treasury of the license fee and the execution and delivery of the bond if a license fee and bond are required, in accordance with section 2 hereof, issue to such applicant a license in accordance with such certificate authorizing him to follow, engage in, or work at the

trade or occupation of plumbing in the city in the capacity specified in such license. Any applicant who fails to pass the examination shall be ineligible to reexamination for a period of three months.

SEC. 2. (a) The fee for the license as master plumber shall be \$25, and no fee shall be charged for the license as journeyman plumber. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year, and shall be renewed annually upon the payment of a fee of \$1 and furnishing of the required bond for each renewal of a master plumber's license, and upon satisfying the plumbing inspector that all requirements as to examinations for a master or journeyman plumber's license shall have been complied with.

(b) All applicants for a master plumber's license shall furnish, after they have successfully passed the examination hereinbefore provided for, and before the issuance of the license herein provided for, a bond to the approval of the board of health in the penal sum of \$500 conditioned to reimburse the city of Sandusky for all actual damages caused by any act of omission or commission of said plumber to any property which the city may own or for which it may be responsible, and to hold said city of Sandusky free and harmless from all claims for damages on account of the negligence or misfeasance of the plumber and from all costs and expenses growing out of the defense of such claims, said bond to be in force from the date of its acceptance and the issuance of license by said city auditor to the end of the year covering said license, and must be renewed annually on the reissuance of the license.

(c) All moneys derived from the licensing of applicants shall go to the credit of the general fund; provided that the securing of a license and the compliance with all of the provisions of this order and regulation shall in no wise exempt persons so licensed from the requirement of securing a permit for any plumbing work to be done as required and provided in the order and regulation of the board of health.

(d) That sections 1 and 2 of an order and regulation, "Providing for the construction, alteration, and inspection of plumbing and sewerage placed in or in connection with any building in the city of Sandusky, Ohio," passed October 14, 1902, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Regulation, Board of Health, adopted Aug. 1, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, INTERMENTS, AND DISINTERMENTS—PERMITS AND REGISTRATION.

SEC. 38. That no person shall disinter or remove from one burial place to another the body of any person without a permit so to do from this board, and all human bodies buried in graves shall have at least 4 feet of earth on top of the coffin in which is said body. Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 39. That any physician, midwife, nurse, clergyman, magistrate, or any other person, who shall officiate at any death, birth, or marriage and who shall neglect to make return thereof to the proper officer, according to law, shall for each and every failure to make such return or report be liable to a penalty of \$25.

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

YONKERS, N. Y.

INTERMENT AND DISINTERMENT OF BODIES.

SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful and all persons are hereby forbidden to inter the body of any deceased person within the city of Yonkers, or to remove such body therefrom, until a physician, registered in the office of the health bureau, shall have given a certificate setting forth the date and cause of death, or until a coroner shall have given a permit to make the interment; and before such interment or removal said certificate or permit shall be delivered to the health officer, who shall thereupon grant a permit for the removal or interment required; provided, however, that if the health officer shall not be satisfied with a physician's certificate in any particular case, he may also require a coroner's permit to be first obtained, and within 48 hours after the delivery to him of the aforesaid certificate or coroner's permit he shall file the same in the office of the health bureau.

Provided also that the health bureau may at its discretion issue permits for interments within the city of Yonkers of the bodies of persons previously interred in any cemetery or burial ground in said city or elsewhere, and also permits for the removal of the bodies of persons previously interred in any cemetery or burial ground in said

city; and provided also that the burial or transit permits duly issued by the board of health of other cities and burial permits granted pursuant to the rules and regulations adopted by the board of supervisors of Westchester County shall have the same effect within the city of Yonkers as permits granted by the health officer of said city; and provided also that the aforesaid provisions of this section shall not apply to interments authorized by the health officer pursuant to the succeeding sections.

SEC. 30. The aforesaid permit for interment shall be delivered to the keeper of the cemetery wherein the interment is proposed to be made before he shall allow such interment; and it shall be the duty of such keeper to indorse thereon, over his signature, the date and place of interment in each instance respectively, and on the first day of each and every month to deliver to the health bureau a report in writing, showing all the interments made or allowed by him during the preceding month, specifying in each case the name of the deceased, the number of the permit, the date and place of interment, and the name and residence of the attending undertaker and at the same time he shall file with the health bureau all of the said permits which may have been received by him during such period.

SEC. 31. The physician last in attendance during the final illness of any person who shall have died in the city of Yonkers, shall, within 24 hours after the death of such person, make, sign, and deliver to the family or nearest friend of the deceased, or to the attending undertaker, a certificate specifying the full name of the deceased, duration of his attendance, duration of the disease, cause of death and date of death, giving year, month, and day.

Such certificate shall be the certificate required as specified in section 29, Article IV, to obtain a permit for interment from the health bureau whenever the death shall have occurred within the city of Yonkers.

SEC. 32. In every case of interment of the body of any person within the city of Yonkers, the attending undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall, before interment, and within a reasonable time after the death of such person, obtain the permit for interment granted in accordance with section 29, Title IV, of this sanitary code, and deliver the same to the keeper of the cemetery where the interment is to be made. If no person regularly doing business as an undertaker shall be in attendance, the person who shall place the body of the deceased in the coffin or other receptacle shall be deemed to be the attending undertaker for the purpose of this sanitary code.

SEC. 33. Except the health officer shall otherwise require or permit, no interment of any dead human body shall be made by any person in any place in the city of Yonkers except in legally incorporated cemeteries, and every such body shall be buried to a depth of at least 6 feet below the surface of the ground and no more than two bodies to be interred in one grave. No vaults shall be constructed or used for the reception of such dead bodies, except upon a permit from the health officer. The receiving vaults in each of the existing cemeteries in said city now constructed may continue to be used for the temporary reception of such dead bodies as heretofore, subject, however, to any regulations concerning the same which may be made by the commissioner of public safety.

SEC. 34. No person shall inter the remains of the stillborn or dispose of the same in any other manner without a permit therefor having been obtained from the health officer, such permit to be granted upon the presentation of a certificate of death as required in section 29, Title IV, of this sanitary code.

SEC. 35. No person having the care or charge of the dead body of any human being shall retain, or allow to be retained, unburied such body for a longer period than four days after the death of such person without a permit from the health officer, which permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may be retained unburied.

SEC. 36. The health officer is hereby empowered and authorized, with the agents and servants of the health bureau, to enter into any house, dwelling, or building within the city of Yonkers, and take and convey therefrom at any time of day or night, and inter in such place as they shall deem proper the body of any person who shall have died of smallpox or of yellow fever, or of typhus fever, or of Asiatic cholera or other pestilential disease; and the health officer shall have power, in such cases as he shall judge proper, to prescribe the time, manner, and place in which the interment of any person who shall have died of any of the aforesaid diseases may be had, conducted, and done, and also who may attend and be present at the same; and when they shall so prescribe it shall be unlawful to conduct or make or have such funeral or interment in any other manner; and no person shall attend any such interment except such as shall be permitted by the health officer. The having, or conducting, or attending in any other manner than shall be so prescribed, or by any person not permitted as aforesaid, shall be deemed a violation of this section.

SEC. 37. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or epidemic

cerebrospinal fever, but the funeral in such cases shall be private. And it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral of any person who has died of any of the above diseases, or of any contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or at any service connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary or to whom there is danger of contagion thereby. The dead body of any person who has died of any of the above-named diseases shall not be placed, carried, or permitted to be removed in any wagon, carriage, or vehicle except such as is used as a hearse exclusively, unless under a written permit from the health officer; nor shall any such body be removed, except for immediate burial, unless inclosed in a hermetically sealed casket.

SEC. 38. It shall be unlawful to permit more than two carriages at any such funeral. The carriage or carriages used to convey any person or persons from any infected house to the cemetery or elsewhere shall be upholstered in leather, including all parts of the inside of said carriage, except the floor and other parts composed of solid wood. The undertaker or other person or persons furnishing carriages to persons residing in or entering infected houses shall immediately fumigate, or cause to be fumigated and then washed with a disinfecting solution, every such carriage before using it for other purposes, under the direct supervision of an employee of the health bureau; and thereafter only such carriages shall be used to convey persons suffering from contagious diseases to the Yonkers City Hospital. Any violation of this section will subject the offender to \$100 fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 39. No disinterments will be permitted in the city of Yonkers between May 1 and November 1, except in cases of bodies inclosed in metallic or metallic lined air-tight coffins, and no bodies disinterred in places outside said city between May 1 and November 1 shall be transported through the streets of said city, unless and except the same be inclosed in hermetically sealed air-tight coffins.

SEC. 40. There shall be a record kept in the office of the health bureau of all permits granted both for interment and removal of dead bodies of human beings, which record shall be numbered consecutively from 1 upward, specifying in each case the number and date of permit, name of deceased, and reported cause of death.

SEC. 41. Every coroner holding any inquest within the city of Yonkers upon a dead body shall, within 48 hours after the holding of any and every inquest, report in writing to the health bureau the material facts elicited at such inquest, and shall file with said bureau a certificate setting forth the name, age, sex, and color of such deceased person, and date and cause of death, as far as the same can be ascertained.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

PLAGUE.

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.	Sept. 10, 1912.....	260 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Sept. 11, 1912.....	1,116 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	6 squirrels.
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.
Louisiana:				
City—				
New Orleans.....	do.....	July 27, 1912.....	None.....	1 rat.
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	do.....	25 rats.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

Place.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Sept. 14, 1912	8	1 114	35	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	32	2 513	207	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	18	2 1,523	992	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....		1,032	973	.....

¹ Identified *Mus norvegicus*, 83; *Mus musculus*, 31.

² Identified *Mus norvegicus*, 447; *Mus musculus*, 66.

³ Identified *Mus norvegicus*, 1,005; *Mus musculus*, 184; *Mus alexandrinus*, 158; *Mus rattus*, 176.

EXAMINATION OF RATS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

During the week ended September 25, 1912, there were examined at New Orleans, La., for plague infection, 604 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 14, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of two plague-infected squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, as follows: Alameda County, September 10, one squirrel; Contra Costa County, September 11, one squirrel.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 14, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 89 squirrels from Alameda County, 346 from Contra Costa County, and 58 from Stanislaus County. Two plague-infected squirrels were found.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1		Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....		1	Newton, Mass.....	1	
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	1	3
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Rockford, Ill.....		3
Los Angeles, Cal.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....		2
Milwaukee, Wis.....		1			

ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Los Angeles, Cal.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	6	5
Butler, Pa.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	1
Erie, Pa.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Evansville, Ind.....		1			

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended September 14, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health officers as follows: Columbus, Ga., 1 death; Lynchburg, Va., 2 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....		1	Lowell, Mass.....		3
Baltimore, Md.....		6	Lynchburg, Va.....		1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2		Lynn, Mass.....		1
Boston, Mass.....		15	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....		2	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Brockton, Mass.....		2	Newark, N. J.....		3
Buffalo, N. Y.....		6	New Orleans, La.....		6
Butte, Mont.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		38
Cambridge, Mass.....		1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....		36	Norristown, Pa.....	2	
Chicopee, Mass.....		1	Northampton, Mass.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		4	Oakland, Cal.....		6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	5	Omaha, Nebr.....		3
Clinton, Mass.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	14	16
Columbus, Ind.....		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	8
Erie, Pa.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	10	
Fall River, Mass.....		6	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		1
Galesburg, Ill.....		1	Schenectady, N. Y.....		2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....		3	South Omaha, Nebr.....		1
Houston, Tex.....		1	Spokane, Wash.....		2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	2	Springfield, Mass.....		1
Kansas City, Mo.....		1	Toledo, Ohio.....		2
La Crosse, Wis.....		2	Washington, D. C.....		2
La Fayette, Ind.....		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....		1
Lawrence, Mass.....		4	Yonkers, N. Y.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....		3			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	34	1
Baltimore, Md.....	4		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	3	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	17	6	Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Omaha, Nebr.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	8		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	2	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	4		San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
El Paso, Tex.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	1
Erie, Pa.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....	3	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	1	Washington, D. C.....	1	1
New Castle, Pa.....	3				

INDIANA.

During the month of July there were reported in Indiana 5 cases of and 3 deaths due to poliomyelitis. The cases were reported 1 each in the following counties: Allen, Delaware, Laporte, Sullivan, and Vanderburg. The 3 deaths were in cases previously reported and occurred 1 in each of the following counties: Hamilton, Henry, and Vigo.

During the month of August, 1912, there were reported 26 cases with 6 deaths in 16 counties, occurring as follows:

Cases: Allen 1, Cass 1, Daviess 7, Elkhart 5, Madison 1, Marion 1, Marshall 1, Monroe 1, Noble 1, Parke 1, Porter 1, Scott 1, St. Joseph 1, Wabash 2, Wayne 1.

Deaths: Elkhart County, 2; Monroe County, 1; Noble County, 1; Wabash County, 2; Wayne County, 1; Ripley County, 1.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....		1	New Orleans, La.....		1
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Oakland, Cal.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....		2	Philadelphia, Pa.....		2
Houston, Tex.....		1	Yonkers, N. Y.....		1
Newark, N. J.....		1			

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Sept. 14, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Peoria, Ill.....	2	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18	3
Montgomery, Ala.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	5	
Newport, Ky.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	1	
New York, N. Y.....	1		Toledo, Ohio.....	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1		Wilksburg, Pa.....	2	

STATE REPORTS.

This table is compiled from reports made to the Bureau of the United States Public Health Service by the health authorities of certain States and shows the number of cases of smallpox notified to the authorities in these States.

The following States report monthly: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Florida, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia report by weeks.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 4, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Counties—				
Cass.....	Aug. 1-31	1		
Franklin.....	do.	1		
Green.....	do.	7		
Howard.....	do.	1		
Vanderburg.....	do.	1		
Total for State.....		11		
North Carolina:				
Counties—				
Bertie.....	Aug. 1-31	8		
Buncombe.....	do.	1		
Catawba.....	do.	2		
Craven.....	do.	7		
Granville.....	do.	1		
Guilford.....	do.	5		
Harvard.....	do.	2		
Lee.....	do.	1		
Lenoir.....	do.	2		
Lincoln.....	do.	2		
Madison.....	do.	11		
New Hanover.....	do.	3		
Robeson.....	do.	7		
Rowan.....	do.	1		
Scotland.....	do.	3		
Union.....	do.	2		
Wake.....	do.	1		
Warren.....	do.	6		
Total for State.....		65		
Pennsylvania.....				
Do.....	July 1-31	8	1	
	Aug. 1-31	103		
South Dakota:				
Counties—				
Brown.....	Aug. 1-31	5		
Walworth.....	do.	2		
Total for State.....		7		
Texas.....				
Counties—				
Dallas.....	Aug. 1-31	36	4	Not previously reported.
Hood.....	do.	27	2	
Total for State, August.....		63	6	
Grand total.....		257	13	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 14, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States cen- sus, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	184	15	1	2	.....	.....	25	20	44	6	.....
Boston, Mass.	670,585	203	18	1	23	1	6	76	24	22	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	588	67	6	16	1	88	6	150	55	52	7
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	147	35	2	3	.....	12	35	14	9	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,251	140	13	57	4	60	.....	414	149	130	18
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	411	37	1	7	.....	27	1	85	47	45	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	158	44	3	44	2	13	.....	17	14	6	2
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	217	17	1	.....	.....	20	1	40	22	25	.....
<i>Cities having from 500,000 to 600,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	137	13	1	8	2	5	.....	10	12	12	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	109	4	.....	10	.....	3	.....	25	20	7	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	153	16	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	6	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	117	8	.....	5	.....	4	.....	11	6	10	1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	109	19	.....	6	.....	9	.....	25	11	8	.....
New Orleans, La.	339,075	132	9	.....	3	.....	1	.....	19	11	10	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	105	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28	7	10	1
Washington, D. C.	331,069	97	2	.....	9	.....	4	.....	23	5	20	7
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	81	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	2
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	8	6	2
Providence, R. I.	224,326	89	9	2	.....	.....	5	2	8	6	16	.....
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	37	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	31	12	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	39	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	3	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	13	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	44	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	7	4	3	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	39	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	5	13	2
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	52	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	38	6	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	6	1
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	54	8	.....	2	.....	.....	5	2	4	.....	.....
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	14	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	9	1	.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.	94,538	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	66,525	20	6	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	22	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	21	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....
Houston, Tex.	78,800	35	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	17	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	16	1	.....	1	.....	5	8	2	1	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	26	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	6	1	2	1	.....
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	22	2	.....	8	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Reading, Pa.	96,071	37	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6	1	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 14, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States cen- sus, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>												
Concord, N. H.....	21,497	10										7
Columbus, Ga.....	20,554	6										
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	6	1				1		1		2	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....		7										
Galesburg, Ill.....	22,089	10										1
Harrison, N. J.....	14,498	3										
Homestead, Pa.....	18,710	7										
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	5	3		1				1			2
La Fayette, Ind.....	20,081	5										
Logansport, Ind.....		1										
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	2										
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,479	4										
Massillon, Ohio.....	23,870	5										1
Medford, Mass.....	23,150	3					2		2			2
Melrose, Mass.....	15,715	2								1		
Moline, Ill.....	24,199	6										
Morristown, N. J.....	12,507	3										
Nanticoke, Pa.....	18,857	4										
Newburyport, Mass.....	19,240	3								1		
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	11					1			2		
Northampton, Mass.....	19,431								1			
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	22,012	7					1					2
Palmer, Mass.....		4										
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,550	5							2			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		4										
South Bethlehem, Pa.....		8	1									
Steelton, Pa.....	14,246	4	2		1							1
Warren, Pa.....	11,080	1			1				1			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	18,924	2			1		1		3			
Woburn, Mass.....	15,308	7							1	1		1

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

PENNSYLVANIA.—Month of July, 1912. *Mortality.*—Total number of deaths 9,007, including: Typhoid fever 99; scarlet fever 31; diphtheria 74; measles 71; whooping cough 75; smallpox 1; influenza 10; malaria, 1; tuberculosis of the lungs 642; tuberculosis of other organs 106; cancer 441; diabetes 50; meningitis 47; acute anterior poliomyelitis 8; pneumonia 348; diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 1,368; diarrhea and enteritis, over 2 years, 150; Bright's disease and nephritis 450; early infancy 632; suicide 113; accidents in mines 96; railway injuries 119; other forms of violence 714; all other diseases 3,361.

Month of August, 1912. *Morbidity.*—Total number of cases of communicable diseases reported, 6,056, including anterior poliomyelitis 46; anthrax 3; cerebrospinal meningitis 9; chickenpox 88; diphtheria 970; epidemic dysentery 5; erysipelas 56; German measles 8; glanders 1; malarial fever 23; measles 1,092; mumps 95; pneumonia 177; puerperal fever 1; scarlet fever 449; smallpox 103; tetanus 7; trachoma 2; tuberculosis 1,094; typhoid fever 1,165; whooping cough 662. Population, 7,665,111.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Vancouver—Poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is reported present in Vancouver, British Columbia. The disease has been made notifiable.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended August 3, 1912, there were reported at Hongkong 15 cases of plague with 13 deaths, and during the week ended August 10, 1912, there were reported 4 cases with 4 deaths.

During the two weeks under report there were examined 2,262 rats, of which 8 were found plague-infected.

CUBA.

Habana—Inspection of Vessels Clearing for United States.

Acting Asst. Surg. Wilson reports as follows regarding the inspection of vessels clearing for ports in the United States:

Week ended September 14, 1912.

Bills of health issued.....	24
Vessels inspected and passed.....	18
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	820
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	615
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	12
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under the supervision of United States Public Health Service.....	2
Vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States quarantine regulations.....	10
Bills of health issued with recommendation to fumigate vessel on arrival at the United States port.....	2

During the week ended September 14, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 537 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement was received from the sanitary department:

Month of August, 1912.

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Tuberculosis.....	138	143	1,082
Leprosy.....	4	2	343
Malaria.....	104	16	152
Typhoid fever.....	113	32	77
Diphtheria.....	90	13	35
Scarlet fever.....	14	.....	1
Measles.....	36	1	14
Varicella.....	10	.....	4
Glanders.....	1	.....	1
Tetanus in new born.....	17	17	.....
Filariasis.....	.....	.....	2
Dengue.....	12	.....	6

ECUADOR.**Plague and Yellow Fever.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker, at Guayaquil, reports as follows relative to sanitary conditions in Guayaquil and vicinity:

Plague, August, 1912

	Previously existing.	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Guayaquil:					
Aug. 1 to 15.....		6	1	3	2
Aug. 15 to 31.....	2	13	5	5	5

Yellow fever, August, 1912.

	Previously existing.	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Guayaquil:					
Aug. 1 to 15.....	2	1	2	1	
Aug. 15 to 31.....		2	1	1	
Naranjito:					
Aug. 1 to 15.....		1			1
Aug. 15 to 31.....	1	2	2	1	

Typhoid Fever in Guayaquil.

This disease prevails in epidemic form in Guayaquil principally in the unsewered quarters of the town. It is estimated that there are from 200 to 300 cases of typhoid fever present. The type of the disease is as severe as that seen in temperate climates and is very unlike the sporadic cases usually seen in the Tropics.

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

During the week ended August 31, 1912, 842 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,762 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 143 rats were examined. No plague infection was found.

The last case of human plague occurred at Pepeekeo, Hawaii, September 13, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9, 1912.

Further relative to Plague-infected Rat found at Olaa.

The finding of a plague-infected rat at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9, was noted in the Public Health Reports of September 20, 1912, page 1579. The rat was found at the plantation stables. Olaa is situated 9 miles from Hilo. Plague has not been present in Olaa district since 1909, in which year both human and rat plague occurred.

INDIA.**Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.**

Dr. A. S. Allan, surgeon to the American consulate general, reports: During the week ended August 3, 1912, there were reported at Calcutta 41 deaths from cholera and 8 from plague; in all Bengal, 8 cases of plague with 8 deaths; in all India, 428 cases with 327 deaths

ITALY.

Examination of Immigrants.

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo week ended Sept. 7, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 4	San Guglielmo.....	New York.....	559	110	750
4	Pannonia.....	do.....			
4	Italia.....	do.....			
6	König Albert.....	do.....	939	135	1,180
7	Trowspool.....	Newport News.....			
	Total.....		1,498	245	1,930

MESSINA.

Sept. 2	San Guglielmo.....	New York.....	219	67	238
6	Italia.....	do.....			

PALERMO.

Sept. 3	San Guglielmo.....	New York.....	485	600	300
4	Laura.....	do.....			
7	König Albert.....	do.....	385	250	200
7	Athinal.....	do.....			
	Total.....		870	850	500

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo, week ended Sept. 14, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 8	Duca d'Aosta.....	New York.....	1,002	130	1,480
10	Canopic.....	Boston.....	717	175	1,060
10	Stampalia.....	New York.....	1,344	250	1,470
11	Moltke.....	do.....	934	160	1,320
12	Canada.....	do.....	773	145	1,100
12	Calabria.....	do.....	338	40	380
14	Mendoza.....	do.....	900	130	1,550
	Total.....		6,008	1,030	8,350

PALERMO.

Sept. 9	Duca d'Aosta.....	New York.....	305	300	500
11	Stampal'a.....	do.....	554	500	900
13	Canada.....	do.....	931	650	800
13	Calabria.....	do.....	417	500	100
13	Mendoza.....	do.....	487	450	200
	Total.....		2,694	2,400	2,500

Cholera in Sardinia.

Cholera was reported at Cagliari, island of Sardinia, from August 28 to September 3, as follows: August 28, 3 cases; August 30, 3 cases; August 31, 1 case; September 1, 2 cases; September 2, 1 case; September 3, 1 case.

JAPAN.**Cholera.**

On September 7 there were reported at Miike 4 cases of cholera, at Moji 7 cases, and at Wakamatsu 1 case. Cholera was reported present at Tokyo September 26.

MEXICO.**Frontera—Yellow Fever.**

At Frontera a new case of yellow fever was reported September 27, 1912, and another on September 30.

NEW ZEALAND.**Auckland—Examination of Rats.**

According to information issued by the department of health of New Zealand, there were examined at Auckland during the four weeks ended August 17, 1912, for plague infection, 538 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

The last case of human plague at Auckland was notified May 8, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found May 31, 1911.

PERU.**Plague in 1911.**

Official statistics of plague in Peru in 1911 show 879 cases with 426 deaths and 26 cases remaining at the beginning of 1912. The departments infected were as follows: Libertad, Lima, Lambayeque, Piura, Arequipa, Ancash, Callao, and Cajamarca. The greatest number of infected localities was reported in the department of Lambayeque. Twenty-seven cases were reported at Callao.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**Plague at Manila.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Heiser, director of health and chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports the occurrence at Manila of a fatal case of plague during the week ended August 17, 1912.

VENEZUELA.**Plague and Yellow Fever.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart, at La Guaira, reports: Two fatal cases of yellow fever occurred at Maiquetia August 25, two cases with one death August 26, and September 4 one case.

A case of yellow fever has been reported from Maracaibo.

Summary of plague and yellow fever.

MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Caracas:			
Plague.....	July 1-15.....	2	.....
	July 16-31.....	1	.....
Yellow fever.....	July 1-15.....	16	.....
	July 16-31.....	2	.....

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

Caracas:			
Plague.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1	.....
	Aug. 17-31.....		.....
Yellow fever.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1	.....
	Aug. 17-31.....	2 ¹	.....
Maiquetia:			
Yellow fever.....	Aug. 1-16.....	1	1
	Aug. 17-31.....	4	2

¹ Four cases imported.² From Maiquetia.**ZANZIBAR.****Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.**

Consul Weddell reports that during the two weeks ended August 14, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 1,930 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Cholera outbreak in August, 1912.

Referring to the outbreak of cholera at Zanzibar which was noted in the Public Health Reports of August 16, 1912, page 1351, the following notice has been received:

Sixteen suspected cases of cholera, with six deaths, have occurred in Zanzibar native jail, to which the infection is absolutely confined.

The disease, of which the source is uncertain, first appeared in the jail on August 5. Three deaths took place on August 7, one on August 8, and two August 9.

Every sanitary precaution was adopted immediately on the first appearance of the disease, including the following measures:

(1) Isolation of the sick at the infectious diseases hospital at Gulioni.

(2) Segregation of all contacts by the total evacuation of the jail and the transfer of the prisoners and prison staff to Prison Island.

Careful and systematic examination of the main water supply of the town is being carried out. So far no contamination has been discovered.

D. S. SKELTON,
Captain, Medical Officer of Health.

ZANZIBAR, August 9, 1912.

Consul Weddell reported the occurrence of 35 cases of cholera, with 17 deaths, at Zanzibar during the week ended August 14, 1912.

Quarantine against Zanzibar.

According to information received from American Chargé d'Affaires Wheeler at Rome, all vessels arriving at Italian ports from Zanzibar were made subject, by ordinance of August 15, 1912, to the quarantine measures instituted by ordinance of 1907 against cholera.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 4, 1912.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hoihow				July 5, 15 to 20 deaths daily Aug. 3, decreasing. Aug. 19 no longer epidemic.
Swatow	July 29-Aug. 5		40	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia	Aug. 11-17	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 18-24	26	18	
Madras	do.	72	45	
Italy:				
Cagliari	Aug. 28-31	7		
	Sept. 1-3	4		
Japan:				
Kobe				Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru.
Miike	Sept. 1-7	2		
Moji	To Sept. 7	7		
Tokyo	Sept. 26			Present.
Wakamatsu	Sept. 7	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Aug. 4-10	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Sept. 1-7	2	2	
Zanzibar	Aug. 15-21	22	21	Of these, 10 cases at Mwera, 4 at Bububu, 1 at Mtoni, 5 among prisoners. 2 at N-gambo district.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Ceara	July 1-31		1	
Pernambuco	June 1-30		3	
	July 1-15		1	
Canal Zone:				
Panama	July 14	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile from Guayaquil.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Aug. 1-31	3	2	Report for July not received.
Naranjito	do.	3	1	Do.
Mexico:				
Comalcalcos	Sept. 28	1		60 miles from Frontera.
Frontera	Sept. 27-30	2		
Laguna del Carmen	Sept. 14-17	1	1	On s. s. Puebla from Veracruz and other Mexican ports.
Venezuela:				
Caracas	July 1-Aug. 31	2		Not previously reported.
Maiquetia	June 17	1	1	Revised report.
Do.	Aug. 1-16	1	1	
Do.	Aug. 17-31	4	2	
Do.	Sept. 4	1		
Maracaibo	Aug. 12-Sept. 7			Present; endemic.

PLAGUE.

Azores:				
Terceira	Sept. 11-25	8	3	Including 3 cases and 2 deaths previously reported.
Chile:				
Iquique	Aug. 24-31	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency ..	June 30-July 6	24	24	
	July 7-13	26	26	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Aug. 1-31	19	8	Report for July not received.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 4, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 18-24	20	14	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	June 30-Aug. 3	664	450	
Madras Presidency	do	187	137	
Bengal	do	38	39	
Bihar and Orissa	do	66	54	
United Provinces	do	50	33	
Punjab	do	127	79	
Burma	do	364	352	
Central Provinces	do	1		
Mysore State	do	321	210	
Hyderabad State	do	1		
Kashmir	do	1	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Aug. 1-16	1		
				Total June 30-Aug. 3: Cases, 1,820; deaths, 1,356.

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
■ Pernambuco	June 1-30		35	
	July 1-31		40	
	Aug. 1-15		28	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa	July 1-31	4	2	
Canada:				
Montreal	Sept. 15-21	4		
Chile:				
Coquimbo	Aug. 18-24	12	1	
France:				
Marseille	Aug. 1-31		6	
Great Britain:				
London	Sept. 1-7	1		
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 18-24	1	1	
Madras	do	1	1	
Italy:				
Palermo	Sept. 1-7	2		
Java:				
Batavia	Aug. 11-17	3	1	
Mexico:				
Jalapa	Sept. 1-7	1		
Mexico	July 28-Aug. 17	64	21	
Puerto Mexico	Aug. 1-31		1	
Salina Cruz	Sept. 8-14		1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Sept. 1-7	3		
Spain:				
Almeria	Aug. 1-31		14	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Aug. 25-31	10		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Sept. 2-13		17	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg	July 22-Aug. 17	51		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 27, 1912.

[For reports received from Dec. 30, 1911, to June 28, 1912, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1912. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Csongrad, district	July 17-22.....	1	1	
Mindszent.				
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 16-Aug. 10...	9	57	June 1-20, present in vicinity.
Dalny.....				Aug. 23-29, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru and 1 case on s. s. Kobe Maru from Shanghai.
Hoihow.....	July 5.....			Present. The seaport of the island of Hainan.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 4-11.....	1		
Swatow.....	July 20-25.....	3	1	Among Europeans June 1-22, sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Aug. 3...	3	3	
Rembang, Province...	May 31-June 6.....	1	2	
Surabaya.....	Mar. 28-June 18...	14	8	
Sumatra—				
Padangsche, Upper-land Section Agam.	May 26-June 22...	37	35	
Tapanoeli, Province...	July 11.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-July 20.....	35	26	
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 17.....	1,809	1,418	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 3.....		438	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-24.....	86	22	Report of deaths incomplete, nearly all cases fatal.
Madras.....	May 19-Aug. 17.....	35	27	Madras Presidency, May 1-June 30: Cases, 15,858; deaths, 9,104.
Maulmain.....	May 5-July 27.....	20	20	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	68	48	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	624	505	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-27.....	16	5	
Japan:				
Formosa.....				Total June 16-Aug. 3: 57 cases, 29 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Moji.....				Aug. 21-29, 2 cases on s. s. Yokohama Maru, and 4 cases on s. s. Mexico Maru from Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....				Aug. 10-13, 2 cases among the personnel of vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet.
				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Penza, 4 cases on s. s. Seiun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27...	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13.....		998	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-July 27.....	55	49	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept 6.....			Present.
Damascus.....	July 18-23.....	7	4	Present in vicinity
Do.....	July 31-Aug. 3.....	4	3	
Provinces—				
Adana—				
Adana.....	May 14-Aug. 1.....	17	12	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-June 13.....	12	6	
Ayas.....	June 11-24.....	12	4	
Bor.....	May 28-June 15...	6	4	
Djihan.....	do.....	11	1	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 27, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Adana—Continued.				
Dorach Bache.....	May 28-June 15...	4	5	
Oula Kichla.....	May 28-July 6.....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15.....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 24.....	10	3	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-Aug. 1.....	304	266	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-Aug. 1.....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Aug. 1.....	7	4	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Aug. 6.....	22	22	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Aug. 1.....	1	.....
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22.....	39	31	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-29.....	4	3	
Keudige.....	do.....	4	.....
Killis.....	June 16-Aug. 1.....	34	19	
Kiriqui.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Aug. 21.....	192	88	
Sarenda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Mersina.....	June 9-July 28.....	40	33	
Zanzibar.....	Aug. 5-14.....	35	17	Outbreak in the native prison. Only 1 case in the city.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	6	31	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-May 31.....	.....	8	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17.....	502	195	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....	.....	1	From up Magdalena River.
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1	.....
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-June 30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	45	27	
Milagro.....	May 16-June 30.....	10	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	4	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Espita.....	Apr. 25-30.....	1	.....
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7.....	7	2	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Valky- rien.
Merida.....	July 14-25.....	2	1	From Motul, 29 miles distant.
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Aug. 31.....	30	8	Total May 4-Sept. 7: Cases, 52; deaths 23, including previous reports.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....	.....	42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1-31.....	.....	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	7	July 22, 3 cases from El Valle; 1 case from Villa de Cura, about 29 miles distant; and to July 31, 2 other cases. Caracas, Aug. 31, 1 case.
Cua.....	July 20.....	.....	.....	Present.
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1	.....
La Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Maiquetia.....	June 17-Aug. 31.....	6	4	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 27, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers	July 12		1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruisseau	July 9-13		5	4 miles from Algiers. Pneumonic.
Arabia:				
Aden	July 1		1	From s. s. India.
Oman—				
Maskat	June 1-22	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste	July 14-25	2		In isolation hospital from steamship Amphitrite from Mersina via Port Said and Alexandria.
Azores:				
Terceira	Sept. 11-25	3	2	
Brazil:				
Nitheroy	Mar. 25	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro	June 23-29	1		
Chile:				
Iquique	May 26-Aug. 10	21	12	
China				
Amoy	May 20-June 1	46	40	May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Ca-yung, and Puning. Present May 18-June 29 in Amoy and vicinity.
Do	June 2-July 27		192	
Ampo	May 18-June 29			Present.
Canton	July 1-10			May 18, present. 45 cases daily. Mainly among children.
Chefu	June 2-8			2 deaths on s. s. Cheongshing between Tientsin and Taku.
Eng Chhun	July 6			Present. 100 miles inland from Amoy, and prevalent in the surrounding county.
Hongkong	May 12-Aug. 17	1,385	1,137	
Packhoi	May 1-29		35	
Tientsin	June 2-8	1	1	From s. s. Cheongshing from Hongkong.
Wenchang	June 4			On the island of Hainan, 10 to 20 cases daily.
Cuba:				
Habana	July 4-27	3	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency	May 12-June 29	93	89	
Provinces—				
Kediri	Mar. 31-Apr. 6	2	2	
Madiven	do	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 1-31	4	2	
Egypt				
Alexandria	May 27-Aug. 26	17	4	
Port Said	May 29-Aug. 26	8	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout	May 25-Aug. 27	16	7	
Behera	July 31-Aug. 11	2	2	
Beni Souef	May 30-July 28	13	10	
Charkieh	Apr. 28-Aug. 27	11	4	
Dakahlia	Aug. 8	1	1	
Fayoum	Apr. 28-Aug. 1	50	26	
Galioubeh	Apr. 23-Aug. 1	2		
Girgeh	May 26-Aug. 6	52	42	
Minieh	May 27-July 30	39	11	
Germany:				
Hamburg				Sept. 2-5, 2 cases on s. s. Bellailsa from Rosario via Cape Verde Islands.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	July 26	1		
Hawaii:				
Pepeekeo	Sept. 13	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	May 19-Aug. 17	310	246	
Calcutta	Apr. 21-Aug. 3		456	
Karachi	Apr. 1-Aug. 17	61	61	
Rangoon	Apr. 1-June 30	157	142	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 27, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Apr. 21-June 29...	1,878	1,538	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	110	88	
Bengal.....do.....	.....do.....	564	553	
Bihar and Orissa.....	.....do.....	5,346	4,658	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	7,386	6,900	
Punjab.....do.....	.....do.....	15,865	13,028	
Burma.....do.....	.....do.....	344	318	
Central Provinces.....	Apr. 21-May 25.....	283	238	
Mysore State.....	Apr. 21-June 29.....	154	123	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	218	176	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25.....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere	Apr. 21-June 29...	570	474	
Merwara.....	.....do.....			
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	289	170	Total for India, Apr. 21-June 29: Cases, 33,283; deaths, 28,491.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	57	41	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-Aug. 17.....	97	69	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-June 23.....	23	4	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12.....	1		
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 15.....	130	116	Total Feb. 4-June 15: Cases, 1,045; deaths, 719, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I. June 1-7, on the route to Shiraz, 4 fatal cases.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5.....	1	1	
Manila.....	June 14-Aug. 10.....	4	4	
Marivales quarantine station.	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
Porto Rico:				
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		Total June 14-Sept. 14: Cases, 57; deaths, 36.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19.....	2	2	On the schooner Guillermit from San Juan.
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11.....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5.....	13	3	
Russian Empire:				
Districts—				
Libistchensky—				
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2.....	2	2	
Karabas.....	.....do.....	5	2	
Do.....	June 3-16.....	8	10	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16.....	5	5	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20-June 16.....	13	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13.....		2	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kwala Lampour.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 20.....	17	11	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	May 28-July 6.....	3	3	
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases, 11; deaths, 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2-11.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-July 22.....	4	4	
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	3		On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Milke, Japan, to Hongkong.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 27, 1912.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-July 31.....	33		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	51		
Oran.....	May 1-July 31.....	23		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.....	Apr. 19.....	1		From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Townsville.....	May 24.....			1 case on s. s. Yawata Maru from Japan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-July 27.....	21		
Galicia.....	May 12-Aug. 10.....	22		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3.....	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-May 31.....		93	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 27.....	16	6	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	July 14-20.....	1		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	July 7-13.....	1		
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-Aug. 17.....	18		
Quebec.....	July 28-Aug. 24.....	3		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Aug. 3.....	61	13	Mar. 1-May 1, 30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7.....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8.....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-July 27.....			Present.
Dalny.....	June 23-July 13.....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-July 20.....	28	13	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 28-July 28.....	6	16	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 12-July 14.....	41	13	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-July 24, still epidemic.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 14-July 8.....	9	4	
Port Said.....	May 14-27.....	2	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6.....	4		
Paris.....	June 2-Aug. 3.....	7	1	
Germany:				
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-Aug. 3.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1		
London.....	Aug. 24-31.....	1		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13.....	1		
Honduras:				
La Pimienta.....	July 29.....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
Portorillas.....	July 31.....			Do.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			Do.
Zacapa.....	do.....			Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 17.....	208	166	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 3.....		24	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-Aug. 10.....	3	3	
Madras.....	May 19-Aug. 17.....	18	10	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-July 6.....		117	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	203	77	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	10	5	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 27, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Leghorn	June 9-July 6	9		
Messina	July 1-31		1	
Naples	June 2-Aug. 10	23	2	
Palermo	May 26-Aug. 17	6	2	
Rome	Mar. 31-Apr. 6	1	1	
Turin	June 3-9	1		
Venice	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	40	9	
Japan:				
Kobe	June 3-23	3		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	June 9-Sept. 8		13	
Chihuahua	Mar. 4-Aug. 4	112	52	
Durango	June 1-Aug. 31		2	
Frontera	July 7-11	1		
Guadalajara	June 9-Aug. 31	7	4	
Guaymas	July 14-20			Present in small towns in vicinity.
Juarez	June 16-22		1	
Mazatlan	June 19-July 16		4	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths, 29. Aug. 21, still present.
Minatitlan	July 29	2		
Mexico	May 19-July 27	348	158	
Piedras Negras	Sept. 1-7		1	32 miles from Veracruz on the Veracruz & Pacific R. R.
Puerto Mexico	July 11-29	5	2	
Salina Cruz	June 29-Aug. 31	23	5	
San Geronimo	Aug. 1			Present.
San Luis Potosi	Apr. 7-July 13	6	10	
Tehuantepec	Aug. 1-21			Do.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns	July 14-Aug. 7	7		
Peru:				
Callao	May 19-June 29			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 27-Aug. 31	47		
Russia:				
Batoum	July 1-31	1		
Libau	May 14-Aug. 4	1	1	
Do.	June 22-28	2		
Moscow	May 19-June 22	19	3	
Odessa	May 19-Aug. 31	17	5	
Reval	June 1-30		1	
Riga	June 9-29	8		May 1-31, 2 deaths.
St. Petersburg	May 27-Aug. 17	80	24	
Warsaw	Apr. 21-June 22	42	19	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 21-July 13		72	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	May 17-June 28	2		
South Africa:				
Durban	Apr. 28-July 27	21	4	
Spain:				
Almeria	June 1-July 31		6	
Barcelona	July 1-Aug. 9		3	
Cadiz	May 1-July 31		5	
Madrid	July 1-Aug. 31		7	
Malaga	July 1-31		3	
Seville	June 1-July 31		15	
Valencia	June 2-Aug. 31	94	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	July 14-20	2	2	
Singapore	June 23-July 20	4	1	
	May 5-Aug. 3	14	8	
Switzerland:				
Berne	May 5-11	2		
Geneva	do	1		
Lucerne	May 12-18	1		
Neuchatel	do	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	May 26-Aug. 24	135		
Dardanelles	June 23-Aug. 24		13	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	May 27-Sept. 1		153	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-31	1		
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	June 6	1		

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Yellow fever.			
Aberdeen.....	Aug. 24	163,084	67			1				2							
Do.....	Aug. 31		70							1							
Do.....	Sept. 7		73							2							
Aguascalientes.....	Sept. 15	40,000	58			1				1		1			1		
Do.....	Sept. 22		52		1					1		4					
Do.....	Aug. 24		40									7				1	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Aug. 24	158,031	48									5			1		
Algiers.....	Sept. 9	180,000	48									16		1			
Athens.....	Aug. 31	250,010	70			1						6					
Do.....	Sept. 7		48			1						16					
Baracoa.....	Sept. 14	27,000	7											1			
Barcelona.....	Sept. 7	591,272	171							1				3			
Batavia.....	Aug. 17	217,630	8		1					1							
Beirut.....	Sept. 7	80,000	18		2												
Belfast.....	do.....	391,974	82							4		11					
Do.....	Sept. 14		95			1				1		17					
Bombay.....	Aug. 24	979,445	808		18		14				1	66					
Bordeaux.....	Sept. 14	253,000	83									10					
Breslau.....	Aug. 24	529,617	177			1				1		30					
Bremen.....	Aug. 31	246,850	66			1						9			2		
Brunswick.....	Aug. 24	145,000															
Do.....	Aug. 31						6				1		4			3	
Do.....	Sept. 16			169			1				1		25				
Brussels.....	Sept. 13	745,380	68			1						8					
Catania.....	Sept. 7	207,000	68									9					
Christiania.....	Sept. 7	248,000	55							1		8					
Cologne.....	Aug. 31	531,835	152			1						16					
Constantinople.....	Sept. 6	1,300,000	194							1	11	24		6			
Do.....	Sept. 13		130			1				1	6	18		4			
Do.....	Sept. 7		92									8					
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 24	468,000	17								1	2		1			
Coquimbo.....	do.....	14,000	17									2					
Dalny.....	do.....	47,187	18									2					
Dresden.....	Aug. 31	559,300	117									22			1		
Dublin.....	Sept. 7	406,536	129			2						23					
Dundee.....	Sept. 14	163,300	46			1						7					
Edinburgh.....	Sept. 7	321,200	81			1						4					
Erfurt.....	Aug. 24	127,160										3					
Do.....	Aug. 31					2											
Georgetown, Guiana.....	Sept. 7	57,577	51									5		1			
Ghent.....	Sept. 14	166,235	49			2						1					
Hongkong.....	Aug. 3	336,488						13									
Do.....	Aug. 10							4									
Do.....	Aug. 17							4									
Hull.....	Sept. 7	282,988	69			2											
Iquique.....	Aug. 31	40,000										6		1			
Kobe.....	Sept. 2	425,023	199									1		1			
Liverpool.....	Sept. 7		233			2						19		1			
Do.....	Sept. 14	752,055	201			2				2		20					
London.....	Sept. 7	7,340,079	1,464			10				6		15			1		
Mexico.....	Aug. 3	719,052	376			2				1	12	5			4		
Do.....	Aug. 10		382							1	4	15			4		
Do.....	Aug. 17		374			1				2	5	10			4		
Monterey.....	Sept. 15	190,000	26									3					
Montreal.....	Sept. 21	466,197	178			2						15		2			
Moscow.....	Aug. 10	1,621,322	1,084			11	1			6		72		6			
Do.....	Aug. 17		912			7				8		63		1	6		
Munich.....	do.....	610,000	137														
Nagoya.....	do.....	430,820	154											3			
Do.....	Aug. 24		151			1								2			
Do.....	Aug. 3		160											1			
Nantes.....	Sept. 8	170,535				2								9			
Do.....	Sept. 15		50			1						8		1			
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 7	269,193	66			1				1		6		1			
Nuremberg.....	July 6	344,797	82											13			
Do.....	July 13		104									15					
Do.....	Aug. 3	354,365	88			1						9					
Do.....	Aug. 17		82			2								13			
Ottawa.....	Sept. 7	90,000	34									1		14			
Do.....	Sept. 14		34											3			
Para.....	Sept. 7	185,000	43			2						5					
Palermo.....	do.....	340,000	131							3		10		1	4		
Paris.....	do.....	2,888,110	633			2				1		150		7			

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Yellow fever.
Patras.....	Sept. 7	40,000	10								1	2		
Penang.....	Aug. 17	102,167	59								11	2		
Rangoon.....	Aug. 3	293,316	237		1		38							
Do.....	Aug. 10		249				37							
Do.....	Aug. 17		240		1		40							
Saigon.....	Aug. 5	250,000	57		53		4							
Do.....	Aug. 12		42		31		9				2			
Salina Cruz.....	Sept. 14	6,000	7							1	1			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sept. 21	12,500	5			1					1			
Singapore.....	Aug. 10	303,328	232								33	1		
Smyrna.....	July 6	200,000	114								12	2		
Do.....	July 13		123								7	2		
Do.....	July 20		136								11	2		
Do.....	July 27		143								6	1		
Do.....	Aug. 3		154								10	1		
Do.....	Aug. 10		163								7	2		
Do.....	Aug. 17		174								11	1		
Do.....	Aug. 24		186								10	1		
Do.....	Aug. 31		196								11			
Stettin.....	do	240,000	68							1	5			1
Stockholm.....	do	346,599	72							1	12			
Stoke.....	Sept. 7	237,153	55			1				1	3			
Tarragona.....	do	25,150	6											
Toronto.....	Sept. 14	392,000	139			2					7	4		
Trieste.....	Aug. 31	235,999	97								1	1		
Toronto.....	Sept. 21	392,000	105								5	1		
Tripoli.....	Sept. 8	50,000	26								3			
Turin.....	do	430,770	145								15	13		
Valencia.....	Sept. 7	235,000	72								6	1		
Vancouver.....	do	110,000									2	2		
Do.....	Sept. 14										2	1		
Veracruz.....	do	32,000	41								2			
Vienna.....	Aug. 24	2,081,335	519			3				1	97			
Do.....	Aug. 31		503			5				1	95			1
West Hartlepool.....	Sept. 11	63,932	14											3
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 21	166,533	44								4			1
Yokohama.....	Aug. 26	444,039												3
Do.....	Sept. 2													1

MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES (Untabulated).

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 1,381,318. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,790, including diphtheria 17, measles 7, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 185, typhoid fever 51.

AUSTRALIA—*Newcastle*.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 56,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 60. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 60,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 127, including tuberculosis 17, typhoid fever 7, yellow fever 1.

Pernambuco.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 225,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 634, including smallpox 35, tuberculosis 118, typhoid fever 1, yellow fever 3.

Two weeks ended July 15, 1912. Total number of deaths not reported. The deaths include tuberculosis 62, yellow fever 1, smallpox 19.

Two weeks ended July 31, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 281. The deaths include tuberculosis 53, smallpox 21.

Two weeks ended August 15, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 281, including measles 1, smallpox, 28, tuberculosis 49.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended August 24, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,881.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,154,150. The lowest rate was recorded at Drogheda and Lisburn, viz, 4.2, and the highest at Kilkenny, viz, 34.7 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Partick, viz, 3.8, and the highest at Dundee, viz, 18.9 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 493, including diphtheria 5, measles 4.

ITALY—*Florence.*—Month of July, 1912. Population, 239,295. Total number of deaths from all causes 378, including diphtheria 2, measles 10, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 49, typhoid fever 7.

MEXICO—*Puerto Mexico.*—Month of August, 1912. Population, 5,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 31, including smallpox 1, tuberculosis 2.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health Service.

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