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QUARANTINE REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO FRUIT VESSELS.

OCTOBER 8, 1912.

To Medical Officers in Command and Acting Assistant Surgeons in Charge, National Quarantine Stations.

SIRS: Bureau letter of August 9 is hereby modified in order to exempt fruit vessels, from other than infected or suspected ports, from fumigation oftener than every fourth arrival, provided the vessel is breasted off from any wharf where she may dock in the foreign port, all hawsers protected by rat guards of accepted design, and said precautions are certified on the consular bill of health; it being stipulated that the breasting off of the vessel from the wharf and the use of rat guards are to be continued as at present while the vessel is in the United States port.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Porto Rico: No case of plague has been reported in Porto Rico since September, 12. The outbreak may, therefore, be considered to be well under control in so far as the possibility of the disease affecting man to any great extent is concerned. The infection, without doubt, still persists in a very few localities to a limited extent among rats. These rodent foci, however, will be eradicated as rapidly as it is possible to discover them. It appears that the infection among rats was at no time extensive, for out of 17,000 rats caught and examined previous to September 21 only 62 were found plague infected.

California: During the week ended September 21, which is the last for which reports have been received, two plague-infected squirrels were found in Contra Costa County, Cal.

Russia: Plague continues present in the Astrakhan Government. There have been but few cases, however, at any one time, and the total from July 17 to September 17 was 53 cases. At Kherson a plague-infected rat was found on the steamship *Queensmore*, which had arrived from Odessa. The finding of plague-infected rats on vessels in this way is not an uncommon occurrence. It illustrates the manner in which the disease is spread from country to country and from continent to continent by vessels, in the absence of human cases and without there being anything to indicate the presence of the infection on the vessel.

Argentina: Several cases of plague occurred in a hospital in Buenos Aires. No cases are known to have occurred outside of the hospital, and there has so far apparently been no spread of the disease.

China: The last reports received from China, which were for the month of August, indicate that plague was still epidemic in Amoy and Hongkong during the month. The disease is undoubtedly still present, although it was apparently subsiding in Hongkong.

Philippine Islands: The last reports received from the Philippine Islands recorded that during the week ended August 24, 2 cases of plague occurred in Manila and 2 in Iloilo. The two cases of plague in Manila were of the septicemic type, and make a total of 7 cases reported in Manila since June 17. In Iloilo there had been a previous case, which, with the two above referred to, makes a total of 3 occurring during the present year. In Manila, although active measures have been taken to collect and examine rats from the sections of the city in which cases have occurred, no plague-infected rat has so far been found.

Morocco: In the latter part of September, 10 cases of plague were reported at Casablanca, in Morocco. Of these, 5 occurred in Europeans.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Buffalo and vicinity: The number of cases of poliomyelitis being reported in Buffalo is decreasing. For the three weeks ended October 5, the number of cases reported for each seven-day period were 28, 14, and 12, respectively. At Batavia, Genesee County, 21 cases had been reported during the month ending September 26. The disease is present in many localities in western New York, but it is impossible at this time to know just how many cases are occurring.

Los Angeles, Cal.: The outbreak at Los Angeles may be considered to be over. During the week ended September 28 there was only 1 case reported in the city.

Guatemala: A case of poliomyelitis was reported during the month of September in Dartmouth, Guatemala, a town situated on the railroad 28 miles from the coast. The case occurred in a native.

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever on vessel.—On October 6 the steamship *Chaucer*, from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by way of Barbados, arrived at the New Orleans quarantine station with a case of yellow fever aboard. The case was isolated and proper precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Mexico.—During the last few days of September cases of yellow fever were reported in Mexico as follows: 1 at Merida, 1 at Laguna del Carmen, and 1 at Frontera.

The disease has been present for some time in the State of Yucatan, where, during the months of August and September, there was a total of 71 cases, and in the State of Tabasco, where, from May to September, there were 60 cases. In the State of Campeche there were 2 cases during the month of September.

POLIOMYELITIS.

NOTES ON THE DISCUSSION AT THE FIFTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

By WADE H. FROST, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The joint sessions of sections 1 and 5 of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, September 26, was devoted to a discussion of poliomyelitis, in which a number of those who have been most prominent in the investigation of the subject took part.

Addresses were presented by Dr. Axel Holst, of Norway; Dr. Karl Landsteiner, of Vienna; Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Alfred Petterson, of the State Medical Institute of Sweden; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard Medical School; Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health; and Dr. A. Neustädter, of New York.

In addition to the comprehensive discussion of the facts previously known regarding the etiology and epidemiology of poliomyelitis, some very important observations and experiments were presented for the first time in this country.

Experiments demonstrating the presence of the virus of poliomyelitis in the buccal and intestinal secretions of persons in the acute stage of the disease, convalescents, persons suffering from clinically obscure infections of poliomyelitis, and apparently quite healthy persons in the immediate vicinity of poliomyelitis patients were announced by Dr. Petterson in his summary of the investigations of Kling, Wernstedt, and Petterson at the State Medical Institute of Sweden in 1911 and 1912. A full report of these investigations, translated into English, was, through the generosity of the Swedish Medical Institute, distributed to all those present at the meeting. The following notes on the experiments of the Swedish investigators are abstracted from this report:¹

Although the virus of poliomyelitis had already been demonstrated in the naso-pharyngeal mucosa and tonsils of monkeys and human beings infected with the disease prior to the work of Kling, Wernstedt, and Petterson, no one had been able to demonstrate the infectiousness of the secretions of the naso-pharynx or intestines.

In addition to the experiments previously reported,² in which they were able to demonstrate the infectiousness of the buccal, tracheal, and intestinal secretions of persons who had died of acute poliomyelitis, these authors now report further experiments showing the infectiousness of the buccal and intestinal secretions of living subjects.

To obtain the nasopharyngeal secretions, they washed out the mouth, nose, and pharynx of their subjects with physiological salt solution. To obtain the intestinal secretions, they washed out the rectum with salt solution introduced through a small tube passed up into the sigmoid flexure, the rectum having first been emptied of fecal matter by a large enema. The washings obtained by the above procedure were passed through a Heim filter, the pores of which were

¹ See also, for a summary of this report, Kling, C.; Wernstedt, W.; and Petterson, A.: *Zeitschrift f. Immunitätsforsch. u. exper. Therapie*, I Theil, Bd. xiv, Heft 3, Jena, August 28, 1912.

² Kling, C.; Wernstedt, W.; and Petterson, A.: *Zeitschr. f. Immunitätsforsch. u. exper. Therapie*, Bd. xii, Jena, 1912.

found sufficiently small to remove the bacteria present while allowing the virus of poliomyelitis to pass through. The greater part of each filtrate (50 to 100 c. c.) was injected into the peritoneal cavity of a monkey, a smaller portion (not over 2 c. c.) being usually injected into the sciatic nerve of the same animal. The inoculated monkeys were kept under close observation, and of such as died or were killed careful post-mortem examinations were made, including histologic examination of the cord. In some instances the clinical and histological diagnosis of poliomyelitis was confirmed by inoculation of the spinal cord into other monkeys.

Monkeys were inoculated with the buccal and intestinal secretions of 11 persons suffering from poliomyelitis in the acute stage, including both severe and mild cases. In all but one of these cases the authors were able to demonstrate the infectiousness of either the buccal or intestinal secretions. Positive results were obtained with 7 out of 12 (58.3 per cent) specimens of buccal secretions and with 9 out of 10 (90 per cent) intestinal washings.

Experiments designed to show the persistence of the virus in the secretions of convalescents showed that in eight of the nine cases examined either the intestinal or the buccal secretions or both were still infectious more than four weeks after the onset of illness.

The secretions were found infectious in one case in the seventh month, in one case in the sixth month, in four cases in the fourth month, and in two in the fifth week after the onset of symptoms.

It would appear from these results that the virus of poliomyelitis quite commonly persists in the secretions of infected persons for more than a month after the beginning of illness, long after all acute symptoms have subsided. No observations were recorded on secretions obtained after an interval of more than seven months.

The authors still further report having demonstrated the presence of the virus in the mouth secretions of three persons who had not, so far as known, been in contact with any recognized case of poliomyelitis, but who had themselves suffered from rather slight illness, with no symptoms which could be considered at all characteristic of poliomyelitis. The authors point out that these persons are not hereby proven to have suffered abortive attacks of poliomyelitis but may have been carriers of the virus, suffering from some unrelated infection.

Finally, most important of all from the epidemiologic point of view is the report of these authors that they have demonstrated the virus of poliomyelitis in the buccal and intestinal discharges of persons who gave no history of recent illness but had been closely associated with other persons in their respective families suffering from typical poliomyelitis. Virus carriers were found in six families, namely: In each of two families, three; in one family, two; and in three, one each. The authors conclude that such carriers are most likely very common during epidemics of poliomyelitis, probably greatly exceeding the number of persons with clinically recognizable infections.

The interpretation of the results reported by Kling, Wernstedt, and Pettersson is, to some extent, dependent upon the acceptance of a type of experimental poliomyelitis (in monkeys) not recognized heretofore, namely, a type in which the clinical manifestations are sometimes characteristic, sometimes quite indefinite, and in which the infiltrated lesions of the spinal cord previously considered typical

of this infection were absent or slight, the chief histologic lesions found being degenerative changes of the motor neurons of the cord, neurophagia, changes in the glia cells, and sometimes hemorrhages into the substance of the cord. They bring forth, however, strong arguments to prove that such changes warrant their diagnoses of poliomyelitis.

These results, added to the previous observations of several investigators, that monkeys may be infected with poliomyelitis by placing the virus upon the uninjured nasal mucosa, or, under certain conditions, by feeding, together with numerous other observations upon experimental poliomyelitis, would appear to justify the conclusion that the infection is, in nature, disseminated by transfer of secretions directly from person to person, the lines of contact between recognized cases being obscured by the intervention of unrecognized abortive cases and apparently healthy carriers.

Doubtless this conclusion would be almost universally accepted but for the more recent observations of Dr. M. J. Rosenau, suggesting the agency of the stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) in the transmission of this disease.

As a result of the most careful and masterly epidemiological investigations of poliomyelitis conducted by the Massachusetts State Board of Health from 1907 to 1912, summarized by Dr. Mark W. Richardson in a paper presented at this meeting, it had been suspected that the *Stomoxys calcitrans* probably played an important part in the spread of poliomyelitis. Acting on this suggestion, Dr. Rosenau, collaborating with the Massachusetts State Board of Health, undertook some experiments which, though as yet incomplete, were formally reported at this meeting.

Dr. Rosenau announced that 6 out of 12 monkeys, exposed daily for several weeks to the bites of large numbers of *Stomoxys*, which were daily allowed during this time to bite several monkeys inoculated intracerebrally with poliomyelitis, had developed symptoms of this disease. Of these 6 monkeys, 2 had become paralyzed and died; 3 were sick, paretic, at the time of the report; and 1, after a short illness, had recovered.

Sections of the cord of one of the monkeys which had died showed lesions characteristic of poliomyelitis, while the cord of the other one showed degenerative changes which, however, in the absence of characteristic infiltration, were not considered sufficiently typical to warrant a diagnosis. Sufficient time had not as yet elapsed to determine the results of inoculation of the cord of the paralyzed monkeys into other monkeys and, pending the results of those inoculations, Dr. Rosenau reserved a final expression of opinion as to the diagnosis of the disease produced in these six monkeys.

This preliminary experiment, though not yet completed, is sufficiently striking in its results to direct the attention of all students of poliomyelitis to a further careful study of the *Stomoxys* as a carrier of this infection. Doubtless the concentrated experimental and epidemiologic study of the question from this point of view will soon throw upon it sufficient light to dispel the apparent discrepancies. In the meantime the question remains open as to whether the disease is directly contagious, whether a biting fly is a necessary factor in its transmission, or whether it may be conveyed in more than one way.

Whether the conclusion shall be finally justified that the disease is directly contagious, the work reported from the Swedish Medical Institute establishes one highly important fact, namely, that the infection of poliomyelitis is more common, probably much more common, during an epidemic than the occurrence of clinically recognizable cases; that the virus may be and apparently often is harbored in the human body without the production of clinical effects. Granting this, the epidemiologic observations made in Massachusetts, the only place in this country where such observations have been systematically continued over a period of several years, appear to be quite in harmony with the idea that the *Stomoxys* is an important or even necessary factor in the transmission of poliomyelitis.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.

SEC. 44. No meat, fish, bird, fowl, fruit, vegetable, or anything for human food, not being then healthy, fresh, sound or wholesome, fit, safe, and proper for human food, and no animal or fish that has died by disease or accident, and no carcass of any calf of dressed weight of less than 70 pounds, or which at the time of its death was less than 4 weeks old, or pig which at the time of its death was less than 5 weeks old, or lamb which at the time of its death was less than 8 weeks old, and no meat therefrom shall be brought within the limits of the city of Yonkers, or offered or held for sale, or used as food anywhere in said city; and it shall be the duty of every person knowing of the violation of any of the said requirements to forthwith report the same and the particulars relating thereto to the health officer.

SEC. 45. No animal shall be killed for human food while in a diseased condition or while overheated or feverish; and it shall be the duty of all present who shall know of the killing of any such animal for such purposes forthwith to report the facts to the health officer, with the name of the persons so offending and the time and place when and where the offense was committed.

SEC. 46. Every owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, or place where meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, or milk, designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep up such rooms, stall, and place and its appurtenances in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and every person having charge or being interested or engaged, whether as principal or agent, in the care or in respect to the custody or sale of any meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruit, vegetables, or milk, designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same, in a cleanly condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

SEC. 47. No person shall kill, dress, or prepare any animal for human food, in any market or place where food is kept for sale; or permit to escape therein or within 100 feet thereof any poisonous, noxious, nauseous, or offensive substance.

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

HOLLAND, MICH.

NUISANCES.

RULE 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall deposit or permit to remain in or on their premises any filthy or stagnant water, any foul slops, foul drains or garbage, decaying or decayed animal or vegetable matter, decaying or decayed fruit, or any offensive thing that may give rise to poisonous, foul, or offensive gases or vapors; nor shall they deposit the same in any street, alley, public space, private premises, nor in any stream within the city limits.

RULE 2. The carcass of any animal or fowl that has died within the city limits shall be removed by the owner thereof within 24 hours, and buried at a depth sufficient to prevent any stench; provided, that the carcass of a horse, cow, mule, dog, or of any other of the larger animals shall not be buried within the city limits, and that the carcass of a fowl or small animal shall not be buried within 50 feet of any well.

RULE 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall keep or maintain any slaughterhouse, slaughter yard, or slaughter pen, within the city limits; nor shall any person engage in rendering tallow, lard, or any animal tissue, as a business, except such rendering shall be so conducted as not to give rise to offensive odors.

RULE 4. The keeping and maintaining of hogs or hog pens, within the city limits, is hereby expressly forbidden; nor shall it be lawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have and maintain any stable, yard, or structure where cattle are kept within 50 feet from any dwelling house, occupied building, well, or spring, nor any structure, yard, or enclosure for the confining of chickens, geese, or other fowl, or stable where horses, mules, or other animals are kept within 25 feet from any dwelling house or occupied building except that of the owner of said fowls or animals or within 50 feet of any well or spring.

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

QUINCY, ILL.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS.

SECTION 1. That it shall be and it is hereby declared a nuisance for any person or persons, firm or corporation to erect, construct, or maintain any privy, privy vault or cesspool or reservoir, into which any privy, privy vault, cesspool, reservoir, water-closet, stable, or sink is drained or discharged, within 50 feet of any street or alley, or within 50 feet of any dwelling house, shop, store, factory, or building in which one or more persons live or work; or to fail or neglect to thoroughly clean out and thereafter fill with dirt or other suitable material any privy, privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir, situated within 50 feet of any street, or alley, or within 50 feet of any dwelling house, shop, store, factory, or building in which one or more persons live or work: *Provided*, That the premises upon which such privy, privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir is located abuts upon or is contiguous to any street, alley, or public ground or public place in which there is located a public sewer.

SEC. 2. That it shall be, and it is hereby, declared a nuisance for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to connect or to permit any privy, privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir to remain connected with any sewer in the city of Quincy.

SEC. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100 for each and every day such nuisance shall continue after written notice shall have been given by the mayor or board of health of said city to abate, remove, or remedy the same; and any person so convicted as aforesaid may be imprisoned until such fine is paid, not exceeding 90 days.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days from and after its publication:

[Ordinance No. 570, adopted Sept. 14, 1911.]

REVERE, MASS.

BEVERAGES AND CONFECTIONS—CLEANSING OF DISHES IN WHICH SERVED.

No person shall keep or maintain any store, booth, stand, or other place for the sale or dispensing of tonics, mineral waters, soda water, ice water, plain water, ice cream, or other beverages and confections to be drunk or eaten on the premises, unless said store, booth, stand, or place shall be provided with running water or other proper facilities for washing and cleansing all tumblers, glasses, and other receptacles used in serving and dispensing said articles. And no person shall so sell or dispense any of said articles in any tumbler, glass, or other receptacle which has not been properly washed or cleansed before such serving and dispensing.

[Regulation, Board of Health, adopted July 27, 1911.]

NORWOOD, OHIO.

MANURE—CARE OF.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any owner of a cow or cows, horse or horses, mule or mules, to cast, throw, or leave exposed the manure from the stable or shed used for housing such cow or cows, horse or horses, mule or mules. Such owner shall provide a suitable covered box or other covered receptacle and place all manure therein, and it shall be kept on such part of the premises as may be designated by the health officer. Such covered box or covered receptacle shall be emptied and the manure taken from the premises at least once a week.

[Ordinance adopted July 19, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS, NURSES, AND MIDWIVES—REGISTRATION OF.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of all physicians and surgeons now in Yonkers and all physicians and surgeons who may at any time begin or engage in the practice of medi-

cine or surgery in this city to register his or her name and residence, also the name of the institution which authorized him or her to practice, and the date of such qualification, in a book provided for that purpose in the office of the health bureau.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful and all persons are hereby forbidden to practice the calling of a professional midwife or nurse without first registering in his or her handwriting in a book of registry provided for that purpose at the office of the health bureau, his or her name and place of residence, and such persons shall also submit to the health bureau proper credentials as to his or her ability and identity. For the purpose of this rule, a certificate from a hospital or other incorporated institution whereat such midwife or nurse has been qualified to practice his or her profession, or from a legally qualified physician, may be deemed sufficient. Such registration and right to practice nursing or midwifery may be revoked at the pleasure of the commissioner of public safety.

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

YONKERS, N. Y.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—REGISTRATION OF.

Sec. 42. Every clergyman, magistrate, and other person who may perform a marriage ceremony shall report to the health bureau within ten days the full names of the parties married, the residence, age, color, birthplace, names of father and mother, number of marriage of each, the occupation of the husband, and the name and official position of the person solemnizing the marriage; and every physician, midwife, and other person who may professionally assist at any birth shall make and keep a registry of such birth and therein enter the date of the birth, giving year, month, sex, color, place of birth, the mother's maiden name, birthplace, and age, the father's name, age, occupation, and birthplace, the number of the mother's children, the number of those children then living, and the name of the medical attendant or person making the statement, so far as the foregoing facts can be ascertained, and shall report the same to the health bureau within ten days of the date of birth.

Sec. 43. Every physician, midwife, or person in attendance upon the mother at the time of a stillbirth, or if no such person was in attendance then a coroner of this county or the health officer, shall within three days thereafter furnish to the health bureau a certificate of such stillbirth, which certificate shall show the precise place of birth, date, sex of child, color, names and birthplace of the parents, residence and age of the mother, period of uterogestation, cause of dead birth, and name of physician, midwife, or person attending at such birth.

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

TOWN OF HARRISON, N. J.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—REPORTING OF DEATHS DUE TO.

SECTION 1. Definition of terms: That the terms "Board of health" and "said board of health" shall be held to mean the board of health of the town of Harrison.

Sec. 2. That the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include any disease of any infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature with which any person may be sick or affected or attacked and died, more especially, however, referring to cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus (typhoid) fevers, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, and also including any new disease of an infectious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this board dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. Every physician practicing in the town of Harrison shall report in writing, giving the name, age, and address of any person who shall have died of any of the diseases mentioned in section 2, within six hours after he shall have been informed of said death, and such report shall be independent of the regular certificate of death required by law.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50 for each offense.

[Ordinance, Board of Health, adopted July 25, 1912.]

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLINGS—CUBIC AIR SPACE.

SECTION 1. No room in any tenement house or dwelling shall be so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than 400 cubic feet of air to each adult, and 200 cubic feet of air to each child under 12 years of age, occupying such room.

Sec. 2. Any owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or occupant or persons in charge of any premises in the town who fails to comply with or violates or offends against any of the

provisions of section 1 of this supplement shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense the sum of \$25.

[Ordinance, Board of Health, adopted June 27, 1912.]

MOBILE, ALA.

STABLES—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

SECTION 1. That every stable, shed, or lot where two or more horses, mules, or cows are kept in the city of Mobile shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once in each day; and when such animal or animals are kept in a stable, shed, or other building such building shall have sufficient light to make cleaning practicable and sufficient ventilation to keep the air of such building pure at all times, and no person or corporation shall maintain or use any stable for two or more such animals in violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That every stable, shed, or other building where two or more horses, cows, or mules are kept shall have, either within or immediately adjoining, a water-tight covered room or box, bin, or barrel for receiving and holding manure and litter accumulating between the times of removal from the premises. The fitness of said room, box, bin, or barrel shall be passed upon by the city health officer.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That all stall floors in stables shall drain into gutters, the said gutters to be connected through catch basins with the sanitary sewerage system of the city in accordance with section 671 of the Code of Ordinances of the city of Mobile of 1907.

SEC. 4. That the floors of all stables must be constructed of concrete at least 4 inches thick, with a smoothly troweled wearing surface at least three-fourths of an inch thick, composed of Portland cement and sand, in the proportion of one part to one and a half parts, respectively: *Provided*, That in lieu of a cement wearing surface vitrified paving brick with grouted cement joints may be substituted. The floors of stalls or portions of the floor on which animals stand may be of concrete, as specified above, or may be constructed of creosoted wooden blocks laid on a concrete foundation or of planking laid on such foundation.

SEC. 5. That a three-quarter inch hose bib equipped with hose shall be placed so that the drainage system may be readily flushed, and that all stable floors must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed as often as may be necessary and at least twice each week.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That every person, firm, association, or corporation upon whose or its premises, within the city of Mobile, is kept one or more horses, mules, or cows shall register at the office of the Board of Health the name of the owner, the location where such animal or animals are kept, and the number of the animals kept at any given location.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That any violation of this ordinance by any person, firm, association, or corporation shall be punished by the recorder by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100 for the first offense, and not less than \$5 per day for each succeeding day that the offense continues after notice has been given by the health officer.

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after the date of its adoption: *Provided, however*, That compliance with sections 3 and 4 may be delayed until the 1st day of November, 1912; and thereafter the entire ordinance, without exception, shall be in full force and effect.

[Ordinance adopted Nov. 14, 1911.]

YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow Fever on Steamship at New Orleans Quarantine, La.

Passed Asst. Surg. Corput reports October 6 the arrival of the steamship *Chaucer* from Rio de Janeiro and Santos via Barbados with a case of yellow fever on board.

The *Chaucer* sailed from Santos September 5, from Rio de Janeiro September 10, and from Barbados September 25.

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 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. 28, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909.....	Oct. 17, 1909; wood rat.	Sept. 10, 1912.....	260 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Sept. 20, 1912.....	1,118 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 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. 31, 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.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Sept 21, 1912..	9	1 175	76	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	31	2 617	461	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	16	1,492	1,089	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....		952	897	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 105; *Mus musculus*, 70.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 529; *Mus musculus*, 86; *Mus rattus*, 2.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 894; *Mus alexandrinus*, 150; *Mus rattus*, 225; *Mus musculus*, 232.

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 21, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of two plague-infected ground squirrels found in Contra Costa County September 20, 1912.

[SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 21, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 43 squirrels from Alameda County, 392 from Contra Costa County, and 92 from Stanislaus County. Two squirrels from Contra Costa County were found infected.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 21, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....		1	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....		7	New York, N. Y.....	9	4
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Passaic, N. J.....		1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1	Richmond, Va.....		2
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	1	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Washington, D. C.....		2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1			

ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 21, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	1
Erie, Pa.....	1		Providence, R. I.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
New Orleans, La.....		1	Toledo, Ohio.....		1
New York, N. Y.....	3	2	Yonkers, N. Y.....		1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1				

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended September 21, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health officers as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 death; Richmond, Va., 1 death; Springfield, Mass., 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 21, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.		1	Lowell, Mass.		1
Baltimore, Md.	9	9	Malden, Mass.		1
Binghampton, N. Y.	2		Montclair, N. J.		1
Boston, Mass.		24	Medford, Mass.		1
Bridgeport, Conn.		2	Nashville, Tenn.		1
Brockton, Mass.		1	New Bedford, Mass.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.		3	Newburyport, Mass.		1
Butler, Pa.	1		New York, N. Y.		53
Butte, Mont.		2	Norristown, N. J.		1
Cambridge, Mass.		6	North Adams, Mass.		1
Chelsea, Mass.		1	Oakland, Cal.		2
Chicago, Ill.		29	Omaha, Nebr.		2
Chicopee, Mass.		1	Fassaic, N. J.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.		2	Feoria, Ill.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	7	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	17	26
Cumberland, Ohio.	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	15	19
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	1	Providence, R. I.		6
Elmira, N. Y.	1	1	Richmond, Va.		2
Erie, Pa.		2	Saginaw, Mich.		3
Evansville, Ind.		1	Salem, Mass.		2
Fall River, Mass.		3	Schenectady, N. Y.		3
Grand Rapids, Mich.		1	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Hartford, Conn.		1	Springfield, Mass.		1
Homestead, Pa.		1	Taunton, Mass.		1
Houston, Tex.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2		Washington, D. C.		5
Kansas City, Mo.	1	5	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		2
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Yonkers, N. Y.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	8			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 21, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.	28	6	New York, N. Y.	11	
Chicago, Ill.	10	1	Oakland, Cal.	3	
Cleveland, Ohio.	10	1	Omaha, Nebr.	4	
Columbus, Ohio.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	2	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1		Providence, R. I.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	4		San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Newark, N. J.	1	1			

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

One case of poliomyelitis was reported at Los Angeles, Cal., during the week ended September 28, 1912. Three cases of the disease remained in the municipal hospital at the close of the week.

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND VICINITY.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Frost reports October 7:

During the past three weeks cases of poliomyelitis and deaths therefrom have been reported in Buffalo as follows, omitting cases reported as suspicious and not confirmed:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Week ending—		
Sept. 21	28	5
Sept. 28	14	1
Oct. 5	12	1

In Batavia, Genesee County, 21 cases with two deaths are reported as having occurred from August 26 to September 26.

The reports received from various other localities, while indicating an unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis throughout western New York, are not sufficiently complete to warrant a numerical estimate. The State department of health is, however, taking active measures to obtain full records of all cases.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 21, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.....		2
Lynn, Mass.....		1			

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Sept. 21, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	2	
Duluth, Minn.....	4		Peoria, Ill.....	1	
New Orleans, La.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	14	7
Newport, Ky.....	1		Racine, Wis.....	1	

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. 11, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Gunnison.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Lincoln.....	.....do.....	1		
Total for State.....		3		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 11, 1912—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Bond.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2		
Bureau.....	do.....	2		
Cook.....	do.....	6		
Henderson.....	do.....	2		
Henry.....	do.....	4		
Lake.....	do.....	1		
La Salle.....	do.....	16		
Madison.....	do.....	2		
Peoria.....	do.....	3		
Saline.....	do.....	5		
Stephenson.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		45		
Montana:				
Counties—				
Beaverhead.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Custer.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
New York:				
Counties—				
Clinton.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Eric.....	do.....	1		
Niagara.....	do.....	17		
Saratoga.....	do.....	1		
Steuben.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		22		
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5		
Cache.....	do.....	6		
Carbon.....	do.....	1	1	
Emery.....	do.....	2		
Salt Lake.....	do.....	33		
Summit.....	do.....	13		
Utah.....	do.....	9		
Weber.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		72	1	
Vermont:				
County—				
Caledonia.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4		
Grand total.....		150	1	

YELLOW FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 11, 1912.

Louisiana:				
New Orleans Quarantine Station.....				Oct. 6, one case on s. s. Chaucer from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, via Barbados.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 21, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	161	12	1	2	5	51	16	67	3		
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	215	25	1	18	9	75	17	13	3		
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	594	95	9	13	46	5	140	68	35	6	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	144	48	3	3	1	10	1	14	9	14	2
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,162	194	10	42	2	77	4	468	122	204	22
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	430	38	3	10	1	31	1	91	44	30	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	172	54	5	39	2	26	.....	15	14	3	2
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	176	19	2	4	.....	22	.....	39	18	27	3
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	132	11	.....	40	.....	4	.....	15	9	5	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	14	14	.....	5	.....	6	.....	30	15	5	1
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	142	22	3	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	89	10	.....	1	.....	5	.....	41	12	6	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	13	13	.....	3	.....	17	1	25	4	3	2
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	94	16	.....	7	.....	7	.....	37	9	8	.....
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	139	9	.....	1	.....	3	.....	31	20	2	2
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	95	4	.....	8	.....	2	.....	14	8	14	2
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	81	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	13	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	8	3
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	60	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	11	5	11	.....
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	37	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	8	4	.....
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	23	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	2	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,548	49	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	9	9	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	48	24	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	3	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295	40	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	6	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	12	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	38	2	.....	3	.....	23	.....	3	4	5	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	36	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	13	1
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	40	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	124,096	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	5	.....
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	52	3	1	.....	.....	12	.....	10	3	5	2
Spokane, Wash.....	104,462	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	42	16	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	8	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	41	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	1	5	1
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	56,878	9	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.....	94,538	.....	24	2	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	78,466	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.....	73,409	15	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....
Erie, Pa.....	66,525	24	6	.....	5	.....	4	1	4	1	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	69,647	18	10	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186	17	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3	4	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	98,915	39	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Houston, Tex.....	78,800	19	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482	22	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	82,331	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	85,892	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	89,336	21	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	32	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	96,652	34	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	7	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	64,205	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3
Passaic, N. J.....	54,773	20	3	1	8	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 21, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>												
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622										3	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	17	10	2			2			1		
Reading, Pa.	96,071	26	3		1		5		10	1		
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	13	1				1				2	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	18									1	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	13	1								1	
Springfield, Ill.	51,678											
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	24	3						7	4		1
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	40	2				1		8	5	3	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	21	2						6	1		
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	14	13	1			2		8		1	
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	10	2				1		1		1	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807		1									
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10	1						2	1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	23								1	1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	5	1						1		2	
Butte, Mont.	39,165	18					1			5		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	10	2		1				2		2	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	9	2	1	1				1	1	1	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	14	1				12	1		2		2
East Orange, N. J.	34,371						1		3		1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	13							1		3	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	5	4				1		5		2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	9					1		2	1	2	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	6							4		1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	21	1							1	5	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	10										
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7							2			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		6		1		3		1		1	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	2	1				3		4		2	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	7			1					1	3	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	13			2					1		
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	20	4								1	2
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		4						1		8	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	3	2				3		1	1		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	9										
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	9							3	1	1	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7	1						2	1	17	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	18	4		1				2		1	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	5							2			
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	9	2				4	1	1	1		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	10					1					
Racine, Wis.	38,002	12	2	1			2					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	9							2		4	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	17	1							1		
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	5	1				2		4	4		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	9										
Supertor, Wis.	40,384	3	6							1		
Taunton, Mass.	34,250	23					1			1		
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	6					1		2			
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		2									
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	11	15								1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	7	1								2	1
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	9	1							1		
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	10	5							1	5	
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	4			1				1			
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	5										
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191		1						1			

1 Five from out of town.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 21, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>												
Butler, Pa.....	20,728		3						1			
Cambridge, Ohio.....	11,327	2										1
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	1							3			
Columbus, Ga.....	20,554	8										
Columbus, Ind.....			1									
Concord, N. H.....	21,497	12										
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	15	1				3	1		2		2
Dunkirk, N. Y.....		4										
Harrison, N. J.....	14,498	3	1						1			
Homestead, Pa.....	18,710	8	1				2					
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	5							1			
La Fayette, Ind.....	20,081	2										2
Lebanon, Pa.....	19,240											1
Logansport, Ind.....		1										
Marquette, Wis.....	14,610	5	2						2			
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,579	1	2						2			
Massillon, Ohio.....	23,870	3	1									
Medford, Mass.....	23,150	6							1			
Melrose, Mass.....	16,715	2										1
Moline, Ill.....	24,199	3		1								
Montclair, N. J.....	21,150	7			1							
Morristown, N. J.....	12,507	4					1		2			
Nanticoke, Pa.....	18,857	4										
Newburyport, Mass.....	19,240	4							1	1		1
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	13					1				4	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,431	6							1		2	
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	22,012	2					1				1	
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,250	5			1				1	1		
Rutland, Vt.....	13,546						1					
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		7							2			
South Bethlehem, Pa.....		11										6
Steelton, Pa.....	14,246	8	2		4				1			
Warren, Ohio.....	11,080	2										
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	18,924	1			2		1		2			
Woburn, Mass.....	15,308	5							1	1		1

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

IOWA.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 2,224,771. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,482, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 114.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Week ended August 3, 1912. Population of reporting towns, 2,578,786. Total number of deaths from all causes 705, including diphtheria 3, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 69, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 59, measles 101, scarlet fever 52, tuberculosis 129, typhoid fever 38.

Week ended August 10, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 702, including diphtheria 5, measles 2, tuberculosis 58, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 85, measles 80, scarlet fever 42, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 133, typhoid fever 51.

Week ended August 17, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 730, including diphtheria 6, tuberculosis 62, typhoid fever 5.

Cases reported: Diphtheria 63, measles 71, scarlet fever 28, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 142, typhoid fever 88.

Week ended August 24, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 729, including diphtheria 8, measles 2, tuberculosis 65, typhoid fever 5. Cases reported: Diphtheria 50, measles 62, scarlet fever 42, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 146, typhoid fever 94.

Week ended August 31, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 719, including diphtheria 1, measles 3, tuberculosis 57, typhoid fever 9. Cases reported: Diphtheria 66, measles 49, scarlet fever 32, tuberculosis 126, typhoid fever 61.

NEW JERSEY.—Ten days ended September 10, 1912. Population, 2,537,167. Total number of deaths from all causes 3,050, including diphtheria 24, measles 17, scarlet fever 9, tuberculosis 304, typhoid fever 51.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires—Plague.

The American consul general at Buenos Aires reports October 7: Several cases of plague have recently occurred in a hospital. Three of the cases ended fatally. No other cases are known to be present in Buenos Aires and there has been no spread of the disease.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney—Examination of Rats.

According to information issued by the department of health of New South Wales 1,434 rats were examined at Sydney during the month of August, 1912, for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

The last case of human plague was notified May 29, 1909.

The last plague-infected rodent was found April 25, 1910.

CHINA.

Amoy—Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Strick reports the occurrence of 15 deaths from plague at Amoy during the week ended August 24, 1912.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended August 17, 1912, there were reported at Hongkong 4 cases of plague with 4 deaths and during the week ended August 24, 1912, 2 cases with 2 deaths.

During the two weeks ended August 24 there were examined for plague infection 2,360 rats. Two plague-infected rats were found.

CUBA.

Habana—Inspection of Vessels Clearing for the United States.

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

Week ended Sept. 21, 1912.

Bills of health issued.....	25
Vessels inspected and passed.....	21
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 003
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	562
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	13
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service.....	1
Vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations.....	10
Bills of health issued recommending fumigation of vessel on arrival at United States port.....	3

During the week under report 500 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

GREAT BRITAIN.**Liverpool—Typhus Fever.**

Consul Washington reports the occurrence of 2 cases of typhus fever with 1 death during the week ended August 24, 1912, and 1 case with 1 death during the week ended September 14, 1912.

GUATEMALA.**Poliomyelitis.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Ames, at Puerto Barrios, reports September 29, 1912, the presence of a case of poliomyelitis in hospital at Dartmouth, a locality situated 28 miles inland and on the railway. The case occurred in a native.

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

During the week ended September 7, 1912, 752 rats and mongooses were examined at Hilo and 1,918 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 190 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 Oloo, Hawaii, September 9, 1912.

INDIA**Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.**

Dr. A. S. Allan, surgeon to the American consulate general, reports: During the week ended July 27, 1912, 49 deaths from cholera and 7 from plague were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal, 7 cases of plague, with 7 deaths; in all India, 417 cases of plague, with 302 deaths.

Madras—Cholera Epidemic.

Consul Olivares reports August 29: Cholera has been officially declared epidemic in Madras. During a period of 11 days ended August 28, 1912, 103 cases, with 72 deaths, were reported. On August 28 there were reported 11 cases, with 8 deaths. The native Hindoo and Eurasian districts of the city are those most seriously infected. The disease shows a tendency to attack all classes equally, but the greater number of cases has been among Hindoos.

ITALY.**Cholera in Sardinia.**

From September 4 to 10, 1912, there were reported at Cagliari, island of Sardinia, 13 cases of cholera with 3 deaths.

Examination of Emigrants.

Passed Asst. Surg. Robinson, at Naples, reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended Sept. 21.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 18	Duca di Genova.....	Philadelphia.....	1,012	180	1,450
19	Ivernia.....	New York.....			

PALERMO.

Sept. 17	Martha Washington.....	New York.....			
19	Duca di Genova.....	Philadelphia.....	215	180	100

JAPAN.**Cholera.**

Cholera was reported October 3 at Osaka and October 4 at Yokohama.

MEXICO.**Typhus Fever.**

At Aguascalientes Consul Schmutz reported the occurrence of 4 deaths from typhus fever during the four weeks ended September 22, 1912.

At Mexico City Consul General Shanklin reported the occurrence of 117 cases with 19 deaths during the period from July 6 to August 3, 1912.

Yellow Fever.

During the week ended September 28, 1912, a fatal case of yellow fever was reported at Merida. On September 27 a case of yellow fever was reported at Laguna del Carmen and one at Frontera.

The total number of cases reported in the State of Yucatan from August 1, 1911, to September 28, 1912, was 71 with 33 deaths; in the State of Tabasco from May 4 to September 28, 1912, 60 cases with 25 deaths; in the State of Campeche from September 6 to 28, 1912, 2 cases with 1 death.

Yellow Fever on Vessel

The steamship *Puebla* arrived at Vera Cruz from Progreso, September 7, 1912, and sailed from that port September 10, arriving at Laguna September 12. On September 14 a case of yellow fever developed on board in the person of a Spaniard. The case ended fatally September 17.

The *Puebla* sailed from Laguna September 18 and arrived at New Orleans, La., September 29, with all well on board. The vessel was fumigated throughout.

MOROCCO.**Plague at Casablanca.¹**

Information was received September 29 from the foreign office at Paris through the American Embassy of the occurrence of 10 cases of plague with 1 death at Casablanca. Five of the cases reported were among Europeans. The death from plague occurred in a native.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**Plague.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Heiser, director of health and chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports:

During the week ended August 24, 1912, two fatal cases of plague were reported in the city of Manila. One of these cases occurred in the person of a Filipino schoolboy, aged 8, who lived at No. 352 Calle Echague, but, six days before his illness began, he resided at No. 15 Calle Villalobos, which is on the same street and only a few doors from where two of the cases of plague previously reported occurred. It is also of interest to note that the three cases from this street were all in schoolboys. The other case occurred in the person of a Chinese barber who resided at No. 417 Calle Poblete, which is within a block of the place at which the original case was found in June. For a period of a week, all rat-catching efforts have been concentrated in these blocks and the territory surrounding the two apparently infected centers, but, so far, no plague rats have been encountered.

Both cases of plague were of the septicæmic type. There has now been a total of 7 cases and 7 deaths from plague in Manila since the beginning of the outbreak on June 17, 1912.

Plague in Iloilo.

During the week, two suspicious deaths were reported from Iloilo, and an examination of material taken from these cases resulted in a positive laboratory diagnosis of plague. There have now been a total of three cases of plague in Iloilo, the first having occurred July 5, 1912.

Passed Asst. Surg. Carroll Fox, assistant director of health, was sent to Iloilo to institute the necessary quarantine measures and to aid the local authorities in the suppression of the disease.

All cases reported for the week, whether in Manila or Iloilo, were in permanent residents and in persons who apparently had no connection with shipping.

PORTO RICO.**Plague Situation.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

Rats examined Sept. 14 to 21, 1912.

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,662	.....	.....
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	179	.....	.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	49	.....	.....
Santurce.....	342	.....	.....

¹ Public Health Reports, Sept. 20, 1912, p. 1580.

A summary of the plague situation to September 21, 1912, including human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 16,891; rats found infected, 62; human cases, 56; deaths, 36.

Inspections made Sept. 14 to 21, 1912, inclusive.

Buildings inspected:	
Mayaguez.....	299
Ponce.....	99
San Juan.....	321
	719
Cars inspected.....	159
Packages of freight fumigated.....	1, 113
Packages of freight repacked.....	173
Packages inspected and passed.....	14, 389
Oxcarts and wagons carrying outgoing overland freight inspected.....	263
Packages inspected.....	6, 605
Packages repacked.....	403
Total packages inspected.....	7, 008
Rats found in freight and express packages inspected.....	4

RUSSIA.

Astrakhan-Plague.

In the Astrakhan Government from September 12 to 17, 1912, there were reported 3 new cases of plague with 1 death. From July 17 to September 17 the total number of cases reported was 53 with 39 deaths.

On September 17 a plague-infected rat was found at Kherson on the steamship *Queensmore* from Odessa.

Moscow - Typhus Fever.

Consul General Snodgrass reports the occurrence of 81 cases of typhus fever with 18 deaths during the period from July 1 to August 3, 1912.

VENEZUELA.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart at La Guaira reports: From September 4 to 20 there were reported at Maiquetia 4 cases of yellow fever with 1 death.

Caracas—Summary of Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following is an official summary of plague and yellow fever at Caracas during the years 1910, 1911, and 1912:

Plague.

	Cases.		
	1910	1911	1912 (all fatal).
January.....	2		1
February.....			1
March.....	1	12	1
April.....		10	1
May.....	1	9	
June.....	1	6	2
July.....	5	3	3
August.....	4	6	1
September.....	1		
October.....	20	9	
November.....	4	1	
December.....			
Totals.....	39	56	10

Yellow Fever.

	1911		1912	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	25	16	12	2
February	24	12	9	4
March	15	5	3	3
April	10	5		
May	6	6	4	4
June	7	7	1	1
July	9	8	8	2
August	17	4	4	3
September	8	6		
October	13	11		
November	17	8		
December	21	19		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 11, 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:				
Amoy	Aug. 11-24	3	3	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia	Aug. 18-24	2	1	
India:				
Bombay	Aug. 24-31	11	9	
Karachi	do	53	41	
Do	Sept. 1-7	19	18	
Maulmain	July 28-17	2	2	
Madras	Aug. 24-31	49	43	
Do	Sept. 1-7	26	20	Madras Presidency, July 1-15 not received. July 16-31: Cases 5,281, deaths 2,901. Aug. 1-31: Cases 21,306, deaths 10,620.
Rangoon	July 1-31	31	22	
Italy:				
Cagliari	Sept. 4-10	13	3	
Japan:				
Formosa	Aug. 25-31	8	5	
Miike	To Sept. 7	4		Including 2 cases previously reported.
Moji	Sept. 1-2		2	
Osaka	Oct. 3			Present.
Yokohama	Oct. 4			Do.
Siam:				
Bangkok	July 31-Aug. 27		19	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Merida	Sept. 16-22	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Jan. 1-31	12	4	Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases 41, deaths 21, including previous reports. Year 1911: Cases 178, deaths 107.
Do	Feb. 1-29	9	4	
Do	Mar. 1-31	3	3	
Do	Apr. 1-30			
Do	May 1-31	4	4	
Do	June 1-30	1	1	
Do	July 1-31	8	2	
Do	Aug. 1-31	4	3	
Do	Sept. 20	3		
Maiquetia	Sept. 20			

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 11, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Oct. 7.....		3	Outbreak occurred in cancer section, clinical hospital.
China:				
Amoy.....	July 28-Aug. 24.....		75	
Hongkong.....	Aug. 18-24.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency..	July 14-20.....	28	28	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 7.....	3	1	
Charkieh.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2.....	1	1	
Galioubeh.....	Aug. 2-Sept. 15.....	2	2	
Garbieh.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 18.....	15	3	
Minieh.....	July 3-Sept. 9.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 24-31.....	21	20	
Rangoon.....	July 1-31.....	144	138	
Mauritius.....	June 24-Aug. 1.....	11	3	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 29.....	10	1	Of these 5 cases were among Europeans.
Peru.....				Year 1911: Cases 879, deaths 426.
Callao.....				July 6, 1 fatal case.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	Aug. 18-24.....	2	2	
Manila.....	Aug. 11-24.....	3	3	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....		1	Sept. 1-21, 4 cases.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 19-24.....	2		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 7.....	17	3	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 2.....	2	1	
Port Said.....	do.....		1	
Germany.....				
Hamburg.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 24-31.....	4	5	
Madras.....	do.....	3	2	
Do.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1		
Rangoon.....	July 1-31.....	4	1	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	Sept. 10-20.....		1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Sept. 8-14.....	6		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1		
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 18-31.....	2	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Sept. 7-14.....		3	
Seville.....	Aug. 1-31.....		25	

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 4, 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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 4, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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, 15 to 20 deaths daily Aug. 3, decreasing. The seaport of the island of Hainan.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 4-11.....	1		
Swatow.....	July 20-Aug. 5.....		41	July 20-25, 3 cases, 1 death among Europeans. Among Europeans June 1-22, sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Aug. 17....	4	4	
Rembang, Province....	May 31-June 6....	1	2	
Surabaya.....	Mar. 28-June 18....	14	8	
Sumatra—				
Padangsche, Upperland Section Agam.	May 26-June 22....	37	35	
Tapanoei, Province....	July 11.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-July 20....	35	26	
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 24....	1,835	1,436	
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. 24....	107	72	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-Sept. 3....	27	5	
Japan:				
Kobe.....				
				Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru.
Formosa.....				Total June 16-Aug. 3: 57 cases, 29 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 cas: on s. s. Oturu Maru from Shanghai.
Miike.....	Sept. 1-7.....	2		
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Moji.....	Sept. 1-7.....	7		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. Seim Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Oturu Maru from Shanghai.
Tokyo.....	Sept. 26.....			Present.
Wakamatsu.....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27....	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13....		998	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-Aug. 10....	56	49	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept 1-7.....	2	2	
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	
Dorach Bache.....	do.....	4	5	
Oula Kichla.....	May 28-July 6....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 24....	10	3	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 4, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
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	.....
Kills.....	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. 5-21.....	57	38	Outbreak in the native prison. Only 1 case in the city. Including Aug. 5-21, 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	.....
Manaos.....	June 2-Aug. 24....	6	31	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15...	.....	12	
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.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	45	29	Report for July not received.
Milagro.....	May 16-June 30...	10	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	9	5	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30...	2	1	
Mexico:				
Comalcalco.....	Sept. 28.....	1	.....
Espita.....	Apr. 25-30.....	1	.....
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30..	9	2	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Valkyrien.
Laguna del Carmen.....	Sept. 14-17.....	1	1	On s. s. Puebla. From Veracruz and other Mexican ports.
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.
Canal Zone:				
Panama.....	July 14.....	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile from Guayaquil.
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 Oct. 4, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers	July 12.....		1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruiseau	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.....	8	3	
Brazil:				
Nictheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-Aug. 31...	22	12	
China.....				May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Cayung, and Puning.
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1....	46	40	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:				
Havana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency..	May 12-July 13....	143	139	
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	do.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	23	10	Report for July not received.
Egypt.....				Total, June 1-July 2: Cases 748, deaths 389, including report; p. 1059, Pt. I.
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		
Beni Souef.....	May 30-July 23....	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. 24....	330	260	
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 Oct. 4, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Apr. 21-Aug. 3....	2,542	1,988	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	297	225	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	602	592	
Bihar and Orissa.....	.....do.....	5,412	4,712	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	7,436	6,933	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	15,922	13,107	
Burma.....	.....do.....	708	670	
Central Provinces.....	.....do.....	284	238	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	475	333	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	219	176	
Central India.....	Apr. 21—May 25....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	Apr. 21—June 29...	570	474	
Kashmir.....	Apr. 21—Aug. 3....	290	172	Total for India, Apr. 21-Aug. 3 Cases, 35,103; deaths, 30,847
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 Shiras, 4 fatal cases.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5.....	1	1	
Manila.....	June 14—Aug. 10...	4	4	
Mariveles 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.
Santuroe.....	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 12...		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 23—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—Aug. 16...	5	4	
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	2		On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Miike, Japan, to Hongkong.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 4, 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-Aug. 15.....		216	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 27.....	16	6	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-July 31.....	11	2	
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-Sept. 21.....	22		
Quebec.....	July 25-Aug. 24.....	3		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Aug. 24.....	73	14	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-Aug. 31.....		7	
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6.....	4		
Paris.....	June 2-Aug. 3.....	7	1	
Germany:				
Total, June 2-Aug. 10, 31 cases.				
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-Aug. 3.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1		
London.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 7.....	2		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13.....	1		
Honduras:				
Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.				
La Pimienta.....	July 29.....			Present.
Portorillas.....	July 31.....			Do.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			Do.
Zacapa.....	do.....			Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 24.....	209	167	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 3.....		24	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-Aug. 10.....	3	3	
Madras.....	May 19-Aug. 24.....	19	11	
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 Oct. 4, 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-Sept. 7	9	3	
Rome	Mar. 31-Apr. 6	1	1	
Turin	June 3-9			
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	1	2	
Frontera	July 7-11	1		
Guadalajara	June 9-Aug. 31	7	4	
Guaymas	July 14-20			Present in small towns in vicinity.
Jalapa	Sept. 1-7	1		
Juarez	June 16-22		1	
Mazatlan	June 19-July 16		4	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths, 29.
Minatitlan	July 29	2		Aug. 21, still present.
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-Aug. 31	5	3	
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-Sept. 7	50		
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		
Spain:				
Almeria	June 1-Aug. 31		20	
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. 31	145		
Dardanelles	June 23-Aug. 24		13	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	May 27-Sept. 13		170	
Union of South Africa:				
Durban	Apr. 28-July 27	21	4	
Johannesburg	July 22-Aug. 17	51		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-31	1		
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	June 6	1		

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Yellow fever.		
Leghorn.....	Sept. 7	104,000	29									2	1			
Do.....	Sept. 14		31										1			
Leipzig.....	Aug. 31	605,755	128									1	24			
Do.....	Sept. 7	605,755	116									1	16			
Do.....	Sept. 14		137			2							28			
Libau.....	Sept. 15	87,000										6				
Liverpool.....	Sept. 21	752,055	218									2	16			
London.....	Sept. 14	7,340,079	1,411			11						5				
Lubec.....	Sept. 9	100,000	26										3			
Lyon.....	Aug. 19	523,796	156	13		2							29	1		
Do.....	Aug. 26		142	13		3							17	2		
Do.....	Sept. 8		130	10		1						1	23			
Madras.....	Aug. 24	518,661	472		45							1				
Do.....	Aug. 31		486		43							2				
Do.....	Sept. 7		410		20								1			
Magdeburg.....	Aug. 31	289,166	123			2						1	8			
Manchester.....	Sept. 7	714,427	151										15	21		
Do.....	Sept. 14		153			1							2			
Mannheim.....	Aug. 24	202,651	36										2			
Do.....	Sept. 7	202,926	29										4		1	
Do.....	Aug. 21	202,651	39			2							10			
Messina.....	Sept. 7	127,000	35			2							3			
Do.....	Sept. 14		39			1							3			
Monterey.....	Sept. 22	100,000	34										2	1	5	
Moscow.....	Aug. 31	1,625,487	914			8						13	57	2	3	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 14	289,193	60			1							4			
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Sept. 7	1,258	8	1		1							1			
Do.....	Sept. 14		5			1							2			
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 24	354,365	55										4			
Do.....	Aug. 31		71			1							10			
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 1	179,257	38			1							8			
Moscow.....	Aug. 24	1,625,487	919			14						14	11	7		
Odesa.....	Sept. 7	600,000	186										25	4		
Palermo.....	Sept. 14	340,000	137										9	1		
Paris.....	do.....	2,888,110	681	1		5						1	163	5		
Patras.....	Sept. 15	40,000	16										6	3		
Do.....	Sept. 22				2								1			
Penang.....	Aug. 3	102,167	50										7	1		
Porfirio Diaz.....	Sept. 7	16,000	3										1	1		
Do.....	Sept. 14		4	1												
Port of Spain.....	Aug. 17	60,000	45										7	2		
Do.....	Aug. 24		34										6			
Do.....	Aug. 31		45										9	3		
Do.....	Sept. 7		32										9	2		
Do.....	Sept. 14		37										5	1		
Port Said.....	Aug. 26	53,713	36			1							2	1		
Prague.....	Sept. 7	225,817	48			1							2	1		
Quebec.....	Sept. 28	78,200				1							9			
Rangoon.....	Aug. 24	293,316	230				29						8			
Do.....	Aug. 31		235				30						9			
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 14	443,290	93			1								2		
Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 21	58,544	17										2	1		
St. Johns, N. F.....	Sept. 28	33,000				1										
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 24	1,990,500	906			7						8	108	16		
Do.....	Aug. 31		905			6						8	1	135	29	
Seoul.....	July 20	69,469											1			
Do.....	July 31													3		
Shanghai.....	Sept. 1	500,000	357										27			
Sheffield.....	Sept. 7	455,000	121										16			
Do.....	Sept. 14		111			1							14			
Singapore.....	Aug. 17	303,328	237		2	1							30	1		
Do.....	Aug. 24		226		1								29	3		
Southampton.....	Sept. 21	120,896	25			1							2	1		
Stettin.....	Sept. 7	240,000	65			1							6			
Do.....	Sept. 14		77			1							5			
do.....	do.....					2						1	5			
Stoke-on-Trent.....	do.....	237,153	69			2							4	1		
Stockholm.....	Sept. 7	346,599	75										12			
Tampico.....	Sept. 20	23,452	41													
Tientsin.....	Aug. 31	465,000	32										1	1		

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—											
				Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Yellow fever.	
Trieste.....	Sept. 9	235,999	99							1			3		
Do.....	Sept. 14		80							1			5		
Turin.....	Sept. 15	430,770	139									12	4		
Valencia.....	Sept. 14	235,000	64									9	1		
Vancouver.....	Sept. 21	110,000											2		
Veracruz.....	Sept. 22	32,000	20										2		
Vienna.....	Sept. 7	2,061,335	431			1				1		68	1		
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 28	166,552	37			2						3	1		
Yokohama.....	Sept. 9	444,039											2		

MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES
(Untabulated).

BRITISH BURMA—Rangoon.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 293,316. Total number of deaths from all causes, 1,013, including cholera 22, plague 138, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 45, typhoid fever 3.

FRANCE—Marseille.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 550,619. Total number of deaths from all causes 720, including diphtheria 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 115, typhoid fever 24.

Roubaix.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 122,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 169, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 37.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended August 31, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.2 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 14.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,154,150. The lowest rate was recorded at Drogheda, viz, 4.2, and the highest at Galway, viz, 35.4 per 1,000.

ITALY—Genoa.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1912. Population, 283,266. Total number of deaths from all causes 160, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 16, typhoid fever 8.

Two weeks ended September 15, 1912. Population, 283,266. Total number of deaths from all causes 160, including scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 17, typhoid fever 44.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Two weeks ended August 17, 1912. Population, 3,341,217. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include cholera 7, diphtheria 1, typhoid fever 12.

SOUTH AFRICA—*Johannesburg*.—Four weeks ended August 17, 1912. Population, 237,220. Total number of deaths from all causes 300, including diphtheria 5, measles 10, tuberculosis 48, typhoid fever 2.

SPAIN—*Almeria*.—Month of August, 1912. Population 53,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 131, including diphtheria 1, smallpox 14, tuberculosis 8, typhoid fever 2.

Cádiz.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 67,306. Total number of deaths from all causes 148, including diphtheria 2, measles 4, smallpox 1.

Madrid.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 591,598. Total number of deaths from all causes 968, including diphtheria 18, measles 23, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 137, typhoid fever 16.

Seville.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 158,235. Total number of deaths from all causes 385, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 25, tuberculosis 49.

Turks Island.—Four weeks ended September 14, 1912. Population, 1,675. Total number of deaths from all causes 4. No contagious diseases.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service.

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