

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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## THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

*Porto Rico.*—It is five weeks since a human case of plague has occurred in Porto Rico. October 15 the finding of a plague-infected rat at Arecibo was reported. Arecibo is a seaport on the north coast, 40 miles west of San Juan. Its population is approximately 10,000. As noted in last week's Public Health Reports, the finding of occasional plague-infected rats in localities not previously known to be infected is to be expected. The control of the focus in San Juan has been accomplished. This was undoubtedly the principal and largest focus in the island. The lesser known foci have also been eradicated. The work still remains of cleaning up the occasional small foci that a systematic and thorough campaign will bring to light from time to time.

Although approximately 1,800 rats collected from all parts of the island are examined each week, the last previous infected rat was one found at Caguas September 27.

*California.*—A plague-infected ground squirrel was found in Contra Costa County, Cal., September 23.

*Philippine Islands.*—Two cases of plague were reported in Iloilo during the week ended August 31. These make a total of 5 cases reported in Iloilo since June.

## YELLOW FEVER.

In the State of Tabasco in Mexico a case of yellow fever was reported October 11 at Frontera and on October 12 two cases at San Juan Bautista and one case at Conduacan. In the State of Yucatan a case was reported September 30 at Carmen. In Frontera there were 9 cases during September and in San Juan Bautista 30 cases from June 23 to August 31. In Mexico cases have also been reported at Comalcalco, Espita, and Merida.

## CHOLERA.

Cholera is spreading in southern Japan. Cases have been reported at Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Kyoto, and Kobe. On September 20 a total of 231 cases was reported for all Japan. On September 23, 330 cases were reported in Fukuoka-Ken.

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

*Buffalo.*—During the week ended October 12 only 10 cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Buffalo. This brings the total number of cases reported during the present outbreak up to 326. Of this number, however, only 288 have been satisfactorily verified as being genuine cases of poliomyelitis. Among these cases there have been 35 deaths, making a case fatality rate of 12 per hundred. Cases have also been reported from the following counties in western New York: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming, and Allegany.

## SANITATION OF TRAINS AND VESSELS.

### OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TO NOTE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF TRAINS, VESSELS, STATIONS, AND WHARVES.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service has issued instructions to commissioned medical officers to make note when traveling of the sanitary conditions of trains, vessels, stations, and wharves and to report the results of their observations. The purpose of this action is to enable the Surgeon General to ascertain existing sanitary conditions of common carriers engaged in interstate traffic. The circular of instruction follows:

### INSPECTION OF SANITARY FEATURES IN OPERATION OF RAILROAD TRAINS IN INTER- STATE COMMERCE.

1912.

Department Circular No. 49.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,  
Washington, October 5, 1912.

*To commissioned medical officers, Public Health Service:*

Hereafter, all commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service, when traveling under official orders on trains and vessels engaged in interstate traffic, will make such observations as may be practicable of the sanitary conditions of the trains and vessels on which they travel and the stations and wharves at which they stop. The results of these observations will be noted in a report to be submitted to the Bureau upon completion of the travel authorized. This letter does not authorize officers to conduct formal inspections or to give instructions or offer advice to employees of common carriers. The making of the observations mentioned is desired solely for the information of the Bureau and for the compilation of facts relative to the sanitary conditions prevailing in interstate traffic.

RUPERT BLUE, *Surgeon General.*

Approved:

FRANFLIN MACVEAGH,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## THE OCCURRENCE OF PLAGUE IN HABANA AND THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR ITS CONTROL AND ERADICATION:

By R. H. VON EZDORF, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The existence of plague in Habana was first confirmed on July 6, in the case of a Spaniard who had taken sick on June 30. Since that date, two more cases developed, one confirmed July 9, and the other on July 22. The last two cases resulted in death. There were therefore three cases with two deaths known to have occurred between July 6 and September 1, 1912. An investigation made by the Cuban sanitary authorities showed that there had occurred one if not two very suspicious cases, also resulting in death, prior to the first case officially confirmed. All the cases were in persons of one neighborhood, the first, however, three blocks distant from the last two.

The Cuban health authorities had suspected the possible existence of plague prior to the occurrence of human cases. The official report of the presence of plague in Porto Rico was received by them on June 20, and on the same day an anonymous communication was received from a resident to the effect that an unusual mortality among rats had occurred in an area covering three blocks which were within a square of the Caballeria wharves. An investigation of this report elicited the information that the mortality among rats had been noticed during the preceding two weeks, and that the unusual mortality had ceased by the time the information reached the sanitary department. Several dead rats were found, but on necropsy were negative as to plague.

The presence of infection can therefore be reasonably dated as early as the first week in June. Between June 24 and July 8, 291 rats were caught within the infected district, and none was found to show plague infection. From July 8 to September 1, 1912, 8,166 rats were necropsied, of which none proved to have plague. Since July 8 a systematic campaign for extermination of rats by a special corps of men, in a zone including the old city of Habana, which allowed a broad margin over the true infected squares, has been in progress. The campaign, of course, was extended to include the wharves, also Casa Blanca and Regla, which are towns across the bay. The quarantine service also took measures for eradicating rats from lighters and coastwise vessels laying alongside of wharves.

The campaign, briefly stated, included inspection of houses and the cleaning up in houses of trash and rubbish, disinfection of infected houses, rat proofing of buildings, regulations for the proper storage of foodstuffs, proper disposal of garbage in tight metal containers, as well as the trapping and placing of poisons for rats.

The rapid control of the infection may be attributed to the early discovery and report of the presence of infection, and the active measures taken by the Sanitary Department in dealing with the known infected area, as already outlined. Other factors contributing to the favorable campaign are that the buildings in Habana are to a great extent rat-proof in structure; also that old sewers where rats usually find refuge did not extend beyond the squares where infection was found. It is noteworthy that an old sewer line, which is very short, extends along the actually known infected blocks, thus

limiting the possible refuge or exodus of rats by such route beyond these blocks.

#### OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf arrived at Habana July 9, 1912, with instructions to organize the outgoing quarantine service for the United States and enforce the foreign quarantine regulations, 1910, paragraphs 35-40. Every facility was given the Service representative to familiarize himself with the sanitary conditions regarding the prevalence of plague in all its details by the officials of the Cuban sanitary department.

Accordingly the infected zone was soon defined, and on July 14 was determined as including the confines of the old city of Habana. For the purpose of permitting passenger travel, the bureau authorized that first-class passengers; persons who were nonresidents of this zone for seven days preceding their application for a certificate of health issued the day before the intended sailing could embark for United States ports without detention. All other classes of persons originating in Habana, were required to enter the Tricornia detention camp for a sufficient period of time to cover seven days to the date of arrival at the United States port.

Passengers originating from outside of Habana and suburbs, arriving the same day or day before their intended sailing, were permitted to embark. All such persons, leaving this port for the United States, were individually certified by this office as having presented satisfactory evidence of residence outside of the infected zone, during seven days preceding embarkation.

An official request was made, through the American minister, Mr. Beaupre, of the Cuban Government for the use of Tricornia detention camp for detaining passengers intending to sail for the United States ports, which was promptly granted. Accordingly detention of passengers began July 15, 1912.

On August 10, owing to the evidence of control of plague infection, the infected zone was narrowed to extend from Cuba Street to the bay, and on August 26, owing to the order of the Surgeon General removing all restrictions on passenger traffic, except inspection, the individual certification of passengers was discontinued and all passengers in apparently good health were allowed to embark.

#### VESSELS AND CARGO.

Steamship agents were seen and advised with regard to the measures that must be taken before bills of health would be issued to vessels sailing for a United States port direct. Circulars setting forth the requirements were issued as follows:

JULY 22, 1912.

The following regulations on account of plague in the port of Habana, for vessels sailing for ports in the United States, must be observed so far as practicable:

Every precaution must be taken to prevent rats, fleas, or other vermin from getting aboard.

Vessels should remain in open bay. Where vessels have lain at a dock, such vessel, when empty, must anchor in open bay and be subjected to fumigation before sailing.

If cargo is to be taken on after such fumigation it must be reported to this office in order that a sanitary guard may be detailed to inspect the cargo and see that the lines from lighters are properly guarded, by use of rat guards and tarring, in order to prevent the possible passing of rats from lighters to the ship.

Vessels will be required to take on cargo only by daylight; after sunset all lighters or any other craft must be away from the vessel, by anchoring or otherwise, and no lines permitted to extend between the vessel and lighter or any other craft.

No freight shall be shipped unless from plague-free districts, and all freight will be subject to inspection by the sanitary guard to observe that it is rat free.

All general freight is required to be taken from a rat-proof wharf unless it can be shown that the character of the freight is not liable to harbor rats.

Vessels sailing for ports in the United States via Cuban ports are subject to fumigation by the Cuban quarantine service. This fumigation will only be certified on the United States bill of health, provided that it is done under supervision of a representative from this office and in accordance with the requirements of the United States Quarantine Regulations.

JULY 24, 1912.

The following additional instructions, in connection with my circular letter of the 22d instant, must be observed:

All vessels for ports in the United States must be fumigated at this port. Such fumigation will be done only when the vessel is in open bay, and should be done when the vessel is empty.

A request from agent, captain, or owner to have such vessel fumigated must be made in ample time, preferably a day or two before the intended sailing.

A list giving the amount of sulphur, pots, and pans required will then be given. This material must be furnished by the vessel.

It will be required that crews or any laborers the vessel desires to employ, shall assist in filling and placing of the pots as may be directed.

Empty vessels are fumigated with 3 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet for 6 hours. Vessels with cargo are fumigated with 4 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet for 12 hours.

The time for beginning fumigation, which is counted from the moment all parts of the vessel are closed, should be not later than 11 a. m., in order that the vessel may be inspected and opened up before sunset; otherwise the fumigation will be continued throughout the night.

All vessels fumigated must remain closed until ordered to be opened up in the presence of the inspecting officer; otherwise vessels will be required to undergo a second fumigation.

You are respectfully requested to instruct captains and officers on vessels to assist in the enforcement of these requirements.

No vessels will be fumigated on Sundays.

Instructions were also issued to the sanitary inspectors from this office, as follows:

You are directed to enforce the following regulations regarding cargoes, vessels, and passengers:

Vessels must remain in open bay.

No crew will be allowed to go ashore.

Lighters while alongside of vessels must have their lines freshly tarred for a distance of four feet, or have rat guards attached.

Lighters may remain alongside of vessels only by daylight, to anchor away or leave the vessels at sunset.

*Cargo.*—Make note regarding the class of cargo, packing, name of wharf from which it was taken.

No freight whatsoever loaded at Caballeria wharf shall be accepted unless a special permit is issued by this office.

General freight will be accepted from such rat-proof wharves as the three Paula wharves, Habana Electric Wharf, or Scovel Wharf.

Sugar and burned fertilizer, in sacks, may be taken from San Jose and Regla Wharves.

Ore, asphalt, tobacco in bales, and such other freight as is known not to harbor rats, may be taken from any approved wharves.

Hides are shipped wet, salted down, and have been disinfected, for which a certificate must be shown.

Boxes, barrels, bags, must be whole and in first-class condition and show no evidence of openings by which rats might have entered, or that they have been harbored therein. Bags of sugar will usually show holes where a sample has been taken, but must otherwise be in good condition.

No fruit or vegetables packed in crates or barrels, with holes for ventilation, may be shipped unless covered with close wire netting, not more than one-half inch mesh, so as to be secure against the entrance of rats.

Crated merchandise without any class of packing may be shipped, provided inspection can be made to assure its freedom from rats or any hiding place for rats therein.

Careful examination of all packages or bales in which excelsior, hay, straw, grass, or like packing has been used must be made, and if satisfactory proof of recent packing, within 24 hours of shipment, and all precautions taken in direct handling from shipping point to a rat-proof wharf is not obtainable, shall not be shipped, but ordered to be repacked or subjected to sulphur fumigation, supervised by this office.

Any article or merchandise so packed as to be liable to harbor rats will not be allowed shipment unless repacked or fumigated under the supervision of this office, if practicable.

No passengers are to be allowed to embark until the medical officer of the service is on board.

You are directed to examine all lifeboats for rats or evidences of rats and report on same in your daily report.

You will report on all articles or freight which you have rejected for shipment.

Any irregularities in connection with these instructions, which may be observed by you, should be immediately reported to this office.

You will show this letter of instructions to the captain of the vessel as your authority to enforce the foregoing regulations.

On August 26, 1912, the following supplement to above orders was issued:

Fruit and vegetables in crates, taken on lighters from Paula or Habana Central wharves, may be shipped in crates without wire screening, but careful inspection is enjoined.

For the guidance of officers clearing vessels, a set of instructions with reference to the form of certification to be made on bills of health were formulated. These were approved by the bureau in the following form:

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

1. (a) Ward Line vessels, New York to Habana and return, are allowed to proceed from Habana without fumigation with the understanding that they are fumigated on arrival at New York. A note is made on bills of health recommending that they be fumigated.

(b) These vessels may go to the Scovel Wharf to unload, and are to be fumigated in open bay before taking on cargo.

(c) Ward Line vessels, New York, Habana, and Mexican ports, and return, to be fumigated while empty at Vera Cruz. These vessels to remain in open bay while in the harbor, to take on and discharge cargo by daylight only, are to be certified as having complied with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations. The officer will satisfy himself that the fumigation done at the Mexican port has been efficient, otherwise the recommendation will be the same as made under 1 (a), or, if practicable, fumigation will be done here.

2. (a) P. & O. vessels, mail boats, Key West and Habana, steamships *Mascotte* and *Miami*, remain in open bay, discharge cargo by daylight, and may take on tobacco cargo. Fumigation of these vessels will be done once each month, and will be repeated on successive trips, if any rats are found, until freed from rats, when fumigation will be resumed once a month. These vessels have been deratized by seven successive fumigations, between July 9 and 25, 1912.

(b) The steamship *Olivette* must bring a certificate of recent fumigation, enter in the morning, leave in the evening, before sunset of the same day. Vessel will comply in all respects with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations, while in Habana, recommendation to be made on bill of health that the vessel be fumigated on discharge of cargo.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR ALL OTHER VESSELS.

3. All fumigations of vessels will be done in open bay, when the vessel is empty, if possible.

4. Vessels which have lain at a dock in Habana at any time, or which have discharged or taken on cargo at night in open bay, must be fumigated before sailing for a port in the United States, even though precautions have been taken against the ingress of rats. Vessels so fumigated may take on cargo by daylight only, no lighter or any other craft to remain alongside at night.

5. Vessels which have been fumigated two or more times at a United States port, or at this port, during one month, complying in all respects with paragraph 35, United

States Quarantine Regulations, while in this port, namely, remain in open bay, discharge and take on cargo by daylight only, no lighters to remain alongside at night, will be so certified, provided fumigation is done thereafter, when the vessel is empty, at least once every month.

6. Vessels arriving in Habana from the United States or other clean foreign ports, remaining in open bay, discharging cargo by daylight, taking all precautions against ingress of rats from empty lighters, and then proceeding to a port in the United States, direct, or via Cuban ports, will be treated as follows:

(a) If empty: Fumigation in open bay to kill rats, if the vessel is sailing direct for a port in the United States. If sailing via Cuban ports, fumigation as often as may be necessary to insure extermination of rats. Regular line vessels to fumigate once a month.

(b) If with cargo at this port, with part cargo in transit, such operations to be done by daylight; recommendation on bill of health that the vessel be fumigated at the United States port.

7. No vessels to be certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations, unless a sanitary guard or other officer from this office has supervised the operations.

#### CARGO.

All vessels must take on cargo in open bay, during the daytime.

Lighters, while alongside of vessels, must have their lines freshly tarred for a distance of at least 3 to 4 feet, or have rat guards attached. Lighters must leave vessel at sunset.

General freight will be accepted from such rat-proof wharves as the three Paula wharves, Havana Electric Wharf, or Scovel Wharf.

Sugar and burned fertilizer in sacks may be taken from San Jose and Regla Wharves. Ore, asphalt, tobacco in bales, and such other freight as is known not to harbor rats may be taken from any approved wharves.

No freight is to be taken on from any part of the Caballeria wharves.

Boxes, barrels, and sacks must be whole and in first-class condition and show no evidence of openings by which rats might have entered or harbored.

Careful examination of all packages or bales, in which excelsior, hay, straw, grass, etc., was used must be made; if not satisfactory, repacking or fumigation ordered.

Hides are shipped wet, salted down, and have been disinfected, for which a certificate must be shown.

No fruit or vegetables packed in crates, or barrels with holes for ventilation, may be shipped, unless covered with close wire netting, not more than one-half inch mesh, so as to be secure against the entrance of rats.

Crated merchandise, without any class of packing, may be shipped, provided inspection can be made to assure its freedom from rats, or any hiding place for rats therein.

Any article of merchandise so packed as to be liable to harbor rats will not be allowed shipment, unless repacked or fumigated under the supervision of this office, if practicable.

#### CREW.

No crew will be allowed to go ashore nor may new crew be taken, except after seven days' detention at Tricornia.

#### PASSENGERS.

No passengers are to be allowed to embark until the medical officer of the service is on board.

#### FUMIGATIONS.

As a general rule, empty vessels were fumigated with sulphur dioxide, by burning 3 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet and, when with cargo, four pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. All materials for fumigation were supplied by the vessels. The amount of sulphur to be used was rapidly calculated, from gross tonnage, using 3 pounds or 8 pounds, as the case might be, for each 10 tons gross. Not more than 10 pounds of sulphur would be placed in a pot to be burned. Frequently, the fumigation would continue throughout the night,

so that the time often exceeded the time required under the regulations.

#### SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS.

A summary of the transactions from July 6, 1912, when quarantine against the port went into effect, until September 1, 1912, is herewith given:

Bills of health issued.....	205
Vessels inspected and passed.....	157
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	7, 649
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	4, 677
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	85
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under supervision of the United States Public Health Service.....	18
Number of vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations.....	48
Bills of health issued with recommendation fumigation of vessel on arrival at United States port.....	16
Passengers individually certified—approximately.....	2, 350
Passengers certified after detention at Triscornia quarantine station:	
For New York.....	148
For Key West.....	133
For New Orleans.....	36



# UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

### PRIVIES—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

**SECTION 1.** Size and dimensions: No privy house shall be constructed of less than the following dimensions, inside measurements:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height, 4 feet in width (from side to side), and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet in depth (front to rear).

(2) **Material:** All privies shall be constructed of good quality dressed, tongue-and-groove ceiling, not less than thirteen-sixteenths inch in thickness, and no board shall be over 6 inches in width. It is recommended that the house be painted.

(3) **Location on premises:** All privies shall be so located on the premises as to be readily accessible to the collectors of night soil.

(4) **Floor:** The bottom frame of the house shall be of not less than 3 by 4 inch heart sills, and the floor shall be of heart pine, tongue-and-groove flooring, laid on that portion of the frame work outside of the seat, or the floor outside of the seat may be concrete.

(5) **Windows:** For light and ventilation, there shall be near the top of the house, at least one opening, not less than 2 square feet, which shall be covered with wire "fly screening." This opening shall also be provided with a sliding sash.

(6) **Seat:** The riser of the seat shall be 18 inches in height. The seat shall be provided with a substantial, tight, wood cover, hinged to the back of the house and of sufficient size to cover the opening or openings in the seat.

(7) **Box:** The night soil box shall be 1-inch heart pine and shall be substantially constructed. It shall be of not less than the following dimensions, inside measurements: 42 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 12 inches in depth. Each end of the box shall rest on a cleat, dressed on the upper surface and nailed to the bottom framework of the house, so that the box can be easily removed. The box shall clear the sides of the house by 2 inches at the end.

(8) **Box opening:** The opening for the removal of the night soil box shall be at the rear of the house, where this is practicable; the opening shall abut on a public alley, so that the scavenger may remove the night soil without entering the premises. The opening shall be provided with a tightly-fitting, let-down board cover, hinged to the house and so constructed as to prevent the access of flies to the night soil. For the purpose of ventilating the box, there shall be at each end of the house and immediately over the box, an opening not less than 6 inches square. This opening shall be covered with wire "fly screen" gauze.

(9) **Roof:** The roof shall be covered with tin or other water-tight metal material, and shall be painted. If the roof slopes to the rear of the house, it shall project not less than 6 inches beyond the rear of the house.

(10) **Door:** The door shall be of sufficient size and well jointed, and shall be self-closing.

(11) Whenever it be deemed necessary by the health officer, on account of the number of persons living on the premises, or, in case of public or semi-public places, on account of the number of persons having access to any privy, that there should be on said premises a closet house and box of larger dimensions than above specified, the health officer shall order a house and box of such size and dimensions as he may deem necessary to meet the requirements of the case.

**Sec. 2. (1)** In case privies existing prior to March 1, 1912, are not in accordance with the foregoing section, the owner of the property shall not be required to reconstruct the privy unless said privy is a menace to health, but all privies shall comply with the following minimum requirements.

(2a) The roof shall be water-tight and shall not discharge rain water into the night soil box.

(b) The house shall be without openings or cracks through which flies may enter the house. It shall be provided with a tight self-closing door. It shall have an opening or openings for light and ventilation, which opening or openings shall be screened for the exclusion of flies.

(c) The seat shall have a hinged cover sufficient to cover the opening or openings in the seat.

(d) There shall be a tightly-fitting, let-down, hinged cover over the box opening for the exclusion of flies.

(e) The box shall be of tight construction and shall not project beyond the house.

(3) Failure to meet any of the above minimum requirements is hereby declared to constitute a public nuisance and a menace to public health, and shall be abated by the owner on 10 days' written notice from the health officer's department.

(4) All alterations which shall hereafter be made on any privy in the city of Birmingham shall be made in accordance with the requirements under section 1 of this ordinance, and whenever it shall become necessary to entirely reconstruct or to change the location of any existing privy, the new privy shall be constructed throughout in conformity to said requirements.

(5) Whenever the condition of any privy is such that it can not be put in sanitary condition the same is hereby declared a public nuisance, and the health officer shall order the property owner to construct a new privy within 10 days after notice in conformity with section 1, and failure to comply with such order shall be punished on conviction as provided in section 806 of the city code of Birmingham, Ala.

SEC. 3. (1) The rules laid down in section 1 of this ordinance governing the construction of dry closets in the city of Birmingham are hereby declared to be applicable to all buildings in the course of erection in the city of Birmingham. Such buildings shall be provided with dry closets for the use of workmen, which closets shall be constructed in conformity with said rules, except that where the contractor so prefers and where city water and city sewer are available, connection may be made with said sewer, and a water-closet installed before building is begun.

(2) It shall be the duty of the contractor or builder to have all deposits in such dry closets removed at least twice a month.

SEC. 4. Maintenance: (1) All privies shall be kept clean at all times.

(2) The cover to the seat shall be kept closed at all times when the privy is not in use.

(3) The door of the house shall not be allowed to remain open at any time, unless there is a self-closing fly door in addition to the door required under the above rules.

(4) No wash water, kitchen slops, or other liquid wastes shall be emptied into the privy.

(5) No person shall deposit night soil from any person known to be suffering with typhoid fever or dysentery, or other specific bowel trouble in any privy without being previously disinfected in such manner as directed or approved by the health department.

(6) These rules and regulations apply only to property for which there is no sewer available. Where sewer is available connection must be made with the same and the proper water-closet installed.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided by section 806 of the code of the city of Birmingham.

[Ordinance No. 67-C, adopted Feb. 28, 1912.]

#### HOBOKEN, N. J.

##### MEAT, POULTRY, GAME, AND FISH—PROTECTION OF FROM DUST AND DIRT.

1. That the body of any animal, or any part thereof, which is to be used as human food, shall not be carted or carried through the streets or avenues, unless it be so covered as to protect it from dust and dirt; and no meat, poultry, game, or fish shall be hung or exposed for sale in any street or outside of any shop or store, or in the open windows or doorways thereof, in the city of Hoboken: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall prohibit the exposure for sale of any meat, poultry, fish, or game from vehicles in any of the streets of the city of Hoboken, wherein said meat, poultry, game, or fish is properly covered so as to protect it from dust and dirt.

2. Any person or persons offending against or violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof, pay a penalty of \$20.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted July 28, 1912.]

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ENFORCEMENT OF SANITARY ORDINANCES—BADGES FOR OFFICIALS OF HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT—PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF SANITARY ORDINANCE 24979.

Sec. 68. The health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to post or set up any notices which he shall deem necessary or expedient to secure or promote the enforcement or observance of any law of the State of California, or of any ordinance of the city of Los Angeles relating to the quarantine regulations, or to the preservation of the public health, or to the sanitary regulations of the said state or of the said city, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to post or set up any extraction or copy of any such law or ordinance whenever he shall deem the same to be necessary or expedient.

It shall be unlawful for any person to destroy, deface, mutilate, or tear down, or to cause to be destroyed, defaced, mutilated, or torn down, any such notice or any such extraction or copy of any such law or ordinance.

Sec. 69. That there shall be provided for the health commissioner and assistant health commissioner, and the sanitary inspectors in the health department of the city of Los Angeles, metal badges of a star shape in design, and having engraved or inscribed upon the surface thereof the following, to wit: "L. A. Health department police," and each of such badges shall be lettered alphabetically, beginning with the letter "A." The health commissioner and the assistant health commissioner, and the sanitary inspectors of the health department of the city of Los Angeles, shall wear, when on duty, badges of the design hereinbefore prescribed.

It shall be unlawful for any person other than the health commissioner, the assistant health commissioner, and the sanitary inspectors in the health department of the city of Los Angeles, to wear, use, or display any such badge or any badge of the same design or having engraved or inscribed upon its surface the words or figures or lettering hereinbefore prescribed for the badges to be used by the officers and employees of the health department of said city.

Sec. 70. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than two days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

Sec. 71. That ordinance No. 19415 (new series), approved December 9, 1909, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; provided, that any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinances repealed by this ordinance.

[Ordinance adopted Apr. 30, 1912.]

## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS—BURIAL PERMITS—BURIALS.

SECTION 1. Every physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person who shall attend, or assist, or advise as such at the birth of any child shall, within five days after such birth, report such birth to the health commissioner, in writing upon blanks obtainable from the health department of the city of Los Angeles, which report shall state the time and place of such birth, the name, race, and color of the child; the name, residence, age, birthplace, and occupation of each of the parents and the maiden name of the mother, together with such other information or data as may be required by law.

Sec. 2. Within 48 hours after the death of any human being the physician who shall have had the professional care of such deceased human being at the time of death shall sign and file in the office of the health department a certificate of death, unless the physician believes such death to be a proper case for investigation by the coroner. Every stillborn child or one dead at birth shall be so reported as a death. Each such certificate of death shall be upon a blank obtainable from the office of the health department, and shall state the date of the physician's attendance on such deceased person and the cause of death.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bury, inter, cremate, or deposit in any vault or tomb, or to cause or permit to be buried, interred, cremated, or deposited in any vault or tomb, the body of any deceased human being without a permit from the health commissioner so to do. Such permit shall not be issued unless a certificate of death, in the form required by this ordinance, shall have been filed with the health department. Such permit shall accompany the body and the person in charge of such burial, interment, cremation, or deposition shall indorse on such permit the fact of such burial, interment, cremation, or deposition, and the date thereof, and shall sign and return the same to the health department within one day after such burial, interment, cremation, or deposition.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every person who exhumes or removes the body of any deceased human being from any grave or excavation to fill, or to cause to be filled, such grave or excavation immediately with clean earth to the level of the surface of the surrounding ground.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of the body of any deceased human being to fail, refuse, or neglect to cause the same to be buried or cremated within four days after death, unless a permit, in writing, is issued by the health commissioner extending such time. Such permit shall designate the time within which such body must be buried or cremated.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or expose, or to cause or permit to be kept or exposed, the dead body of any human being in such a manner as to imperil the health of any person.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep, or to cause or permit to be kept, unburied or uncremated, the dead body of any human being for a longer period of time than four days after the death of such human being, without a permit, in writing, from the health commissioner. Such permit shall specify the length of time during which such body may remain unburied or uncremated: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to bodies while the same are retained in a public morgue.

[Ordinance adopted May 1, 1912.]

#### ORANGE, N. J.

##### FLIES—PREVENTION OF BREEDING OF.

*Be it enacted by the board of health of the city of Orange, as follows:*

The accumulation of horse manure, garbage, or any other substance in which fly larvæ, commonly known as maggots, breed, is hereby declared a nuisance. Any person creating or maintaining, and any person permitting or aiding in the creation or maintenance, of such nuisance shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of ten dollars; and each day during which such nuisance shall exist shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

[Ordinance, board of health; supplement to an ordinance entitled "The Sanitary and Plumbing Code of the Board of Health of the City of Orange, adopted June 3, 1912.]

##### PLUMBING.

1. The owner, occupant, or person in control of any premises shall, before allowing any plumbing work to be done upon said premises, obtain the name and address of the person proposing to do such plumbing work, and shall, upon demand of the health officer, furnish such name and address of such plumber, and upon his failure so to do shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.  
[Ordinance, board of health, adopted June 3, 1912.]

# 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. 23, 1912.....	1,119 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.

## PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRREL, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 28, 1912, a plague-infected ground squirrel was found in Contra Costa County. The squirrel was found September 23.

## SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended September 28, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 3 squirrels from Alameda County, 307 from Contra Costa County, 70 from Stanislaus County, 53 from San Joaquin County, 32 from Santa Clara County. A plague-infected squirrel was found in Contra Costa County.

# CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

## CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 28, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	7	3
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Steelton, Pa.....	.....	1
Malden, Mass.....	.....	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	.....	1

## ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 28, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghampton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Danville, Ill.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	9	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	.....

## PELLAGRA.

During the week ended September 28, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health authorities as follows: Knoxville, Tenn., 1 death; Lynchburg, Va., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death; Wilmington, N. C., 1 death.

## PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 28, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	.....	2	Malden, Mass.....	.....	1
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	8	Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Bayonne, N. J.....	.....	2	Marinette, Wis.....	.....	1
Berkeley, Cal.....	.....	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	3
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	2	Newark, N. J.....	.....	2
Boston, Mass.....	.....	15	New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	.....	2	New Orleans, La.....	.....	3
Butte, Mont.....	.....	3	New York, N. Y.....	.....	40
Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	2	Oakland, Cal.....	.....	6
Chelsea, Mass.....	.....	2	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	3
Chicago, Ill.....	6	45	Peoria, Ill.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	3	Passaic, N. J.....	.....	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	2	Pawtucket, R. I.....	.....	1
Clinton, Mass.....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	7	15
Danville, Ill.....	.....	1	Providence, R. I.....	.....	4
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	7	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	.....	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	.....	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.....	2	Springfield, Mass.....	.....	1
Hartford, Conn.....	.....	2	Washington, D. C.....	.....	6
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	.....	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	.....	5	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	.....	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	.....	2	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	5	Williamsport, Pa.....	.....	1
Lowell, Mass.....	.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	1	Yonkers, N. Y.....	.....	7
Lynn, Mass.....	.....	2			

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 28, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	11	.....	Malden, Mass.....	1	.....
Cambridge, Ohio.....	1	1	New Castle, Pa.....	3	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	6	.....	New York, N. Y.....	14	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	.....
Columbus, Ind.....	1	1	San Diego, Cal.....	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	2	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	2	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	.....

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Frost reports:

During the week ended October 12, 1912, 10 cases of poliomyelitis and 3 deaths therefrom were reported to the commissioner of health of Buffalo.

The total number of cases of poliomyelitis reported in Buffalo from January 1 to October 12, 1912, is 326. According to the best information at present available these cases may be classified as follows:

(1) Poliomyelitis with paralysis or paresis.....	276	
(2) Poliomyelitis, abortive.....	12	288
(3) Suspected poliomyelitis, diagnosis doubtful.....	11	
(4) Not poliomyelitis, erroneously reported.....	27	38
	326	326

The total number of deaths reported as due to poliomyelitis is 39. Of these, one was found at autopsy to have been due to tubercular meningitis; in three the cause of death is doubtful, leaving 35 deaths which may be considered with reasonable certainty as due to poliomyelitis.

**WESTERN NEW YORK.**

Reports have been received from the New York State Department of Health of 104 cases with 16 deaths in western New York, outside of Buffalo. These cases, with five exceptions, have occurred since July 1, 1912. They are distributed in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming, and Allegany Counties.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

Surg. Brooks reports: A case of poliomyelitis, male, age 2 years, was reported in this city during the week ended October 5, 1912. No death from the disease occurred during the week. At the close of the week one case remained in the municipal hospital and four cases in quarantine in residences.

**RABIES.**

During the week ended September 28, 1912, a case of rabies was reported by the city health officer at Wilksburg, Pa.

**TETANUS.**

**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 28, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bayonne, N. J.....		1	Milwaukee, Wis.....		1
Clinton, Mass.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....		1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Pittsburg, Pa.....	1	

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

## CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended  
Sept. 28, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	.....
New Orleans, La.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	9	.....
Newport, Ky.....	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	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, 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. 18, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
County—				
Hartford.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Buena Vista.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Pocahontas.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Polk.....	.....do.....	1	.....	
Pottawattamie.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Total.....		5	.....	
Maryland:				
Counties, exclusive of Baltimore.	Sept. 1-30.....			No case.
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Cuyahoga.....	Sept. 1-30.....	3	.....	
Lucas.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Miami.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Montgomery.....	.....do.....	4	.....	
Total for State.....		11	.....	
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Allegan.....	Sept. 1-30.....	5	.....	
St. Clair.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Washtenaw.....	.....do.....	2	.....	
Wayne.....	.....do.....	4	.....	
Total for State.....		13	.....	
North Dakota.....	Sept. 1-30.....			No case.
Wyoming:				
County—				
Sweetwater.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Grand total.....		31	.....	



## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,  
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED SEPT. 28, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Meas-les.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 in- habitants.												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	159	16	2	6	1	6	1	39	16	41	7
Boston, Mass.	670,585	192	35		13	1	9		44	24	14	3
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	563	130	21	34	1	72	10	118	63	34	4
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	144	75	1	5		22		22	15	9	
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,194	152	12	49	3	65	2	428	126	128	22
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	148	47	2	47	3	25	2	18	9	3	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	198	32	4	3	1	12	1	24	6	34	1
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	130	14	2	35		14	1	23	12	3	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	304,463	95	12	1	4		7		20	18	5	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,706	167	25	1			11					
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198		29	6					36	12	6	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	100	15	1	2		8		14	6	6	1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	88	17	1	6		3	1	40	9	4	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	107	6		4		5		33	17	4	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	99	5				2		17		4	1
Washington, D. C.	331,069	94	3		6		1		17	11	24	2
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	67								3		
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381		3				2		2	3	4	
Providence, R. I.	224,326	74	10	2			4		5	6	7	1
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	21	2	1	1		1		5	2		
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	30	3	1	1				6	6	3	
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	42	10				16	1	3	4	10	1
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	33	31	1						3		
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	41	2	1	1		3		6	5	10	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	28	1		1		2		3		19	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	32	3	1	1		17		4	1	3	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364		3	1			6		3	2	11	3
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	32	2				1		2	3	3	
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	30	4				1			1	4	1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	45	10		1		14		3	5	7	2
Spokane, Wash.	104,402				1						1	2
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	50	13	2			2		5	1	2	
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	12	5				1			1		1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	23	5	2	2					3		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	13							4		1	1
Camden, N. J.	94,538		24						5			
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	16	4				2			1	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	27	1				2		4	1	1	
Erie, Pa.	66,525	31	12	2	16		16	2	8	2	4	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	17	22	3			1		1	1	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	14	3				1				2	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	41	12		2		2		3		2	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		3				1		9	1		
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	20	17	2			1				4	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	21	1		1						1	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	15	3	1	1		1		2			
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	23	4				1		1	1		
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	23	3		1		4		1	2	3	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	11	1		1						3	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	20	1		6					1	3	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	18	3				2		2	1	1	

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

*Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 28, 1912—Continued.*

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.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.												
Portland, Me.	58,571	23	1	1					2		4	2
Reading, Pa.	96,071	26	6		3		1		9	2		
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	14	2		1		2		4	1	3	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	12							5	1	2	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	8	3	1						1	3	
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	16	3							1	2	3
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	37	2				2		2	2	2	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	34	2				2		8	3	2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	27	3		1				2			
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	24	7	2			2		4		2	
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	13	1					1			1	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	10										
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	11							1	1	2	
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	8	1						1		2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	14			1				1			
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	5	4						1			
Butte, Mont.	39,165	12					1				2	1
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	17							2	3	1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	8							2	2		
Danville, Ill.	27,871	9	1				5			1		
East Orange, N. J.	34,371								1			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	8	2						1	1	2	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	7	4							2		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	16			1				3		1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	16	3				1		1	3	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	10							4	4	4	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	12	2									
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7										
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		5						1		1	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	20	11		1		5		11	6	3	1
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	12	1				4			2	1	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	10			4		1	1			2	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	15	2								2	
New Castle, Pa.	36,280		2		2						8	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	5	4				1					
Newton, Mass.	39,806	12					4		3			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445		1		3							
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7								2	6	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	7	5	1						1	3	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9							5	3		
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	5	4				4		1	1		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	8	5	1							2	
Racine, Wis.	38,002	8	1				5					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	7	2				1		4	1	2	1
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	19	3							2		2
Salem, Mass.	43,697	13							3			
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	3	1		1				2	2		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	7										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	9	1	1								
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	11								1	1	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	1	1						2			
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1				1		1			
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	10	14	3					2		2	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	10					1					
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	14	2				2			1	2	1
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	12	5				1					
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	10							1	1		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	7										
Beaver Falls, Pa.	15,191	0			1						1	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	14										
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		5	1	1		3				1	

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

*Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Sept. 28, 1912—Continued.*

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.
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.												
Butler, Pa.	20,728			4								1
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	2										1
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3							4			
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687											1
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	7										
Columbus, Ind.		2		2								2
Concord, N. H.	21,497	11										1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	9					1		1		9	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		1		1							1	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	5								1		
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	2							4			1
Kearney, N. J.	18,659	1			1				1			
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	11		1	1							
Logansport, Ind.		6		2						1		
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3										2
Marlboro, Mass.	14,479	5						1		1		1
Massillon, Ohio.	23,870	3									1	
Medford, Mass.	23,150	5										
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	2										
Moline, Ill.	24,190	4										2
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	4							1			
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	4		1								1
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857				1		1			1		
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	3							1		2	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	11		1	1					1		
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	7		1	1					1	1	1
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	8						1				
Palmer, Mass.		1										
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	2							1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		7								1	1	1
South Bethlehem, Pa.		6			1							
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	4		6	6						1	
Warren, Ohio.	11,080	1			1		1					
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	5			2					1		
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	2										

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

**MICHIGAN.**—Month of August, 1912. Population, 2,810,173. Total number of deaths from all causes 3,010, including diphtheria 18, measles 3, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 161, typhoid fever 40.

**UTAH.**—Month of August, 1912. Population, 373,351. Total number of deaths from all causes 281, including diphtheria 1, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 5, typhoid fever 3. Cases reported: Diphtheria 14, measles 16, scarlet fever 22, smallpox 72, tuberculosis 7 (incomplete), typhoid fever 96.

**WISCONSIN.**—Three months ended June 30, 1912. Population, 2,333,860. Total number of deaths from all causes 7,079, including diphtheria 46, measles 56, scarlet fever 76, tuberculosis 375, typhoid fever 60. Cases reported: Diphtheria 376, measles 1,856, scarlet fever 876, smallpox 183, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 308, typhoid fever 183.

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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## CHINA.

### Hongkong—Plague—Examination of Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended September 7, 1912, there were reported at Hongkong 3 cases of plague with 2 deaths.

During the same period 1,239 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was 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. 28, 1912.*

Bills of health issued.....	34
Vessels inspected and passed.....	25
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 013
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	530
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	17
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under supervision of the Public Health Service.....	5
Vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations.....	10
Bills of health issued recommending fumigation of vessels on arrival at United States ports.....	3

During the week ended September 28, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 484 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

## DAHOMY.

### Yellow Fever.

From May 21 to June 5, 1912, there were reported 6 cases of yellow fever with 3 deaths at Abomey. On June 13 a death from yellow fever was reported at Porto Novo.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Liverpool—Destruction of Rats.

The following statement from the medical officer of health at Liverpool was received through Consul Washington under date of September 24:

A systematic warfare has been carried on for a number of years in this port and city against rats. The sanitary authorities employ special rat catchers throughout the year and have recently added to the number of professional rat catchers employed. A large proportion of the rats caught, approximating 60 to 70 per cent, are sent to

the city bacteriologist for examination, after being dipped in petrol to kill the fleas. Since the beginning of the current year more than 5,500 rats have been caught, of which 3,000 were examined and of this number only three were found plague infected. One of these was caught on board ship April 30 and the other two were caught in adjacent warehouses August 1 and 30, respectively.

A rat catcher is put on board every ship coming from a port suspected of being infected with plague and all precautions are taken to prevent rats coming ashore. The area in which the two infected rats were found is about 2 miles from the transatlantic liners' docks. During the past eight or nine years about 35,000 rats have been caught in the port area and forwarded to the university for examination and in no case was plague discovered.

#### **HAWAII.**

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

During the week ended September 14, 1912, 593 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,596 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 166 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.

#### **ITALY.**

##### **Genoa—Epidemic Typhoid Fever.**

An epidemic of typhoid fever has been reported present in Genoa. From August 31 to September 26, 1912, there were reported 704 cases with 46 deaths.

#### **JAPAN.**

##### **Cholera.**

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports September 16 and 23: Cholera is spreading in southern Japan. At Osaka 12 cases were reported from September 14 to 21; at Moji 142 cases to September 21. At Shimonoseki, opposite Moji, 41 cases have been reported. On September 19, 4 cases were reported at Kyoto. On September 20 a total of 231 cases of which 136 were in Fukuoka-ken and 57 in Yamaguchi-ken was reported for all Japan. On September 23 the number of cases reported present in Fukuoka-ken was stated to be 330.

Two cases of cholera with one death were reported September 12 and 18 respectively, at Kobe.

##### **Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.**

Cerebrospinal meningitis is reported present in epidemic form at Okayama. On September 19 there were reported 21 new cases, making 347 cases from the date of the outbreak.

**MEXICO.****Yellow Fever.**

A case of yellow fever was reported October 11 at Frontera, occurring in the central part of the city, and on October 12 two cases were reported at San Juan Bautista and one case at Conduacan. On September 29 a death from yellow fever was reported at Carmen, State of Campeche.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.****Plague at Iloilo.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Heiser, director of health and chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended August 31, 1912, there were reported at Iloilo two fatal cases of plague.

**PORTO RICO.****Plague Situation.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

*Rats examined Sept. 21 to 28, 1912.*

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,581	1	.....
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	184		.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	51		.....
Santurce.....	341		.....

1 Found at Caguas.

*Rats examined Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, 1912.*

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,873		.....
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	130		.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	42		.....
Santurce.....	325		.....

A summary of the plague situation to October 5, 1912, including human and rodent cases, reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 20,345; rats found infected, 63; human cases, 56; deaths 36.

*Inspections made Sept. 21 to 28, 1912, inclusive.*

Buildings inspected.....	738
Cars inspected.....	170
Packages of freight fumigated.....	1,061
Packages of freight repacked.....	107
Packages of freight inspected and passed.....	14,255
Oxcarts and wagons carrying outgoing overland freight inspected.....	258
Packages inspected.....	7,796
Packages repacked.....	363
Total number of packages inspected.....	8,159
Rats found in freight and express packages inspected.....	5

*Inspections made Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, 1912, inclusive.*

Buildings inspected.....	771
Cars inspected.....	186
Packages of freight fumigated.....	775
Packages of freight repacked.....	84
Packages of freight inspected and passed.....	13, 301
Oxcarts and wagons carrying outgoing overland freight inspected.....	286
Packages inspected.....	9, 447
Packages repacked.....	543
Total number of packages inspected.....	9, 990
Rats found in freight and express packages inspected.....	3

**Plague-infected Rat Found.**

The finding of a plague-infected rat at Arecibo was reported October 15, 1912.

**Rats Found in Merchandise.**

Dr. Creel further reports September 20: Twenty-three rats have been found in merchandise examined prior to shipment from San Juan. This number is significant in view of the fact that only about 100 rats are being trapped at San Juan per day. The rat population of San Juan is undoubtedly very low at the present time, as is shown by the fact that very few rats are found under the floors of stables and other structures which ordinarily harbor rodents. Some of the rats found in merchandise have been caught in unpacking articles of freight; others have been found dead in the sulphur furnace after fumigation. The class of cargo in which most of the rats have been found is that packed in straw or hay, or dried garlic crated. Rats have been frequently found in garlic, which is of considerable interest from the fact that garlic arrives at San Juan in large quantities from the Canary Islands, one of the possible sources of the present plague in Porto Rico.

**Quarantine Circular.**

SAN JUAN, P. R., October 7, 1912.

Hereafter and until further notice all cargo that may transport rats, coming from Spain or any of its dependencies, or from Cuba, must be fumigated to kill rats. It will be necessary to inquire carefully into the origin of all freight and to personally inspect such as may be from the above-mentioned places before passing same as nonratcarrying. Cargo that has been fumigated at Habana under the supervision of the United States medical officer need not be subjected to further fumigation on arrival here.

No extra restrictions are to be placed on passengers.

S. B. GRUBBS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

**RUSSIA.****Typhus Fever.**

At Moscow 28 cases of typhus fever with 5 deaths were reported during the week ended August 10 and during the week ended August 31, 65 cases with 3 deaths.

At St. Petersburg during the two weeks ended August 31 there were reported 2 cases of typhus fever.

**VENEZUELA.****Yellow Fever.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart, at La Guaira, reports October 1:

During the past two weeks there have been reported 3 cases of yellow fever with 1 death at Maiquetia and at Caracas 2 cases with

1 death, occurring during the week ended October 1. One of these cases arrived ill at Caracas from Ocumare September 26. The other arrived September 24 from Cua. On October 1 yellow fever was reported present in La Victoria.

### WEST INDIES.

#### Tobago—Bacillary Dysentery.

Deputy Consul Cipriani at Trinidad reports September 24, the presence of epidemic dysentery at Tobago.

Tobago is one of the Windward Islands and is 22 miles distant from Trinidad.

### ZANZIBAR.

#### Cholera.

Consul Weddell, at Zanzibar, reports the occurrence of 8 cases of cholera with 8 deaths during the week ended September 7. Of these cases 5 occurred at Mkibonde and 3 at Mwera.

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX

### Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 18, 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:				
Pechuina.....	Sept. 14.....	.....	.....	Present. Vicinity Amoy.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 25-31.....	2	2	
India:				
Madras Presidency.....	July 1-15.....	5,002	2,966	
Japan:				
Fukuoka, ken.....	To Sept. 23.....	330	.....	
Kobe.....	Sept. 12-18.....	2	1	In suburbs.
Kyoto.....	Sept. 10-19.....	4	2	
Mitsui coal mines.....	Sept. 23.....	.....	.....	Present.
Moji.....	To Sept. 23.....	141	.....	
Osaka.....	Sept. 14-23.....	12	4	
Shimonosiki.....	To Sept. 23.....	40	.....	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 11-24.....	2	3	
Zanzibar.....	Sept. 1-7.....	8	3	Of these, 5 cases at Kibonde-Mzungu and 3 at Mwera.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Dahomey: <sup>1</sup>				
Abomey.....	May 25-June 5....	6	3	
Porto Novo.....	June 13.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche, State.....	Sept. 6.....	2	1	
Carmen.....	Sept. 29.....	.....	1	
Conduacon.....	Oct. 12.....	1	.....	
Frontera.....	Oct. 11.....	1	.....	Sept. 29, 1 death.
San Juan Bautista.....	...do.....	2	.....	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	3	
Do.....	Sept. 24-26.....	2	.....	Case Sept. 24 from Cua; case Sept. 26 from Ocumbra.
Maquetia.....	Sept. 20.....	.....	1	
Victoria.....	Oct. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.

<sup>1</sup> Sanitary Bulletin, Belgium, Sept. 7, 1912.



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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 18, 1912.

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Apr. 25-31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Sept. 1-14.....	4	3	
Egypt.....				July 3-Sept. 15, 65 cases, 17 deaths.
Peru:				
Trujillo.....	Sept. 10.....			3 cases in the lazaretto.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	Aug. 25-31.....	2	2	
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan, government—				
Tchernoyarsk.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 4...	7	5	
Trans-Ural district—				
Lbistchensky.....				Sept. 16, free.

## SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 11-24.....	5		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	Sept. 8-14.....	4		
China:				
Chungking.....	Sept. 14.....			Sporadic.
Hongkong.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	1	
Shanghai.....	Sept. 2-8.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 25-31.....	3	1	
Germany.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2		Reported out of date.
Honduras:				
Tegucigalpa.....	To Sept. 19.....	36		35 of these cases occurred several weeks previous to this date.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Sept. 23-29.....		1	
Durango.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1		
Juarez.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....		1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Sept. 15-21.....	8		
Roumania.....				Total Mar. 1-June 30: Cases, 38.
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 1-7.....	3		
Warsaw.....	June 13-July 27...	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	July 31-Aug. 27...	2	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Sept. 15-21.....	1		
Valencia.....	do.....	7		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 8-23.....	7		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 15-21.....		18	

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

## Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 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.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Hungary—				
Csongrad, district	July 17-22.....	1	1	
Mindszent.				
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	June 16-Aug. 24...	12	60	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.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Aug. 24...	6	5	
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	
Tapanoeli, Province....	July 11.....			Present.
<b>India:</b>				
Bassein.....	May 5-July 20.....	35	26	
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 31.....	1,846	1,445	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 3.....		438	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-31.....	139	63	Report of deaths incomplete, nearly all cases fatal.
Madras.....	May 19-Sept. 7....	182	135	Madras Presidency, May 1-June 31: Cases, 42,445; deaths, 22,625.
Maulmain.....	May 5-Aug. 17.....	22	22	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	99	70	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12...	624	505	
<b>Italy:</b>				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 10..	30	8	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kobe.....				Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru.
Formosa.....				Total June 16-Aug. 31: 65 cases, 34 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Miike.....	Sept. 1-7.....	4		
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Mojii.....	Sept. 1-7.....	7	2	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. Selun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Osaka.....	Oct. 3.....			Present.
Tokyo.....	Sept. 26.....			Present.
Wakamatsu.....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Yokahama.....	Oct. 4.....			Present.
<b>Russian Empire:</b>				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27...	6	2	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 27...		1,017	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	May 12-Aug. 10...	56	49	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 1912.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Beirut.....	Sept. 1-7.....	2	2	Present in vicinity.
Damascus.....	July 18-23.....	7	4	
Do.....	July 31-Aug. 3.....	4	3	
<b>Provinces—</b>				
<b>Adana—</b>				
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	
Onia Kichla.....	May 28-July 6.....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15.....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 24.....	10	3	
<b>Aleppo—</b>				
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	—	
Glaser.....	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	
Kiriqul.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Aug. 21.....	192	88	
Saranda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
<b>Mersina</b> .....	June 9-July 28.....	40	33	Outbreak in the native prison. Only 1 case in the city. Including Aug. 5-21, 10 cases at Mvera, 4 at Bububu, 1 at Mtoni, 5 among prisoners, 2 in N'Gambo district.
<b>Zanzibar</b> .....	Aug. 5-21.....	57	38	

## YELLOW FEVER.

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....	1	—	
Manaos.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	6	31	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15.....	—	12	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17.....	502	195	
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....	—	1	From up Magdalena River.
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
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	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Carmen.....	Sept. 14-17.....	1	1	On s. s. Puebla. From Veracruz and other Mexican ports.
Comcalco.....	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.
<b>Merida</b> .....	July 14-Sept. 22.....	3	2	The 2 cases July 16-22 from Motul, 29 miles distant.
<b>San Juan Bautista</b> .....	June 23-Aug. 31.....	30	8	Total May 4-Sept. 7: Cases, 52; deaths, 23, including previous reports.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 1912.

## YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 1906, 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. Total Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 41, deaths 21, including previous reports. Year 1911: Cases 178, deaths 107.
Cua.....	July 20.....			Present.
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1		
La Victoria.....				Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Maiquetia.....	June 17-Sept. 20...	9	4	

## PLAGUE.

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		
Argentina: Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 7.....		3	Outbreak occurred in cancer section, clinical hospital.
Austria-Hungary: Trieste.....	July 14-25.....	2		In isolation hospital from s. s. Amphitrite from Mersina via Port Said and Alexandria.
Azores: Terceira.....	Sept. 11-25.....	8	3	
Brazil: Niteroy.....	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-Aug. 24.....		307	May 20-June 1, 46 cases.
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 country.
Hongkong.....	May 12-Aug. 24...	1,387	1,139	
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— Paserocean Residency..	May 12-July 20....	171	167	
Provinces— Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6.....	2	2	
Madiren.....	do.....	3	3	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 1912.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	23	10	Report for July not received.
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-July 2: Cases 748, deaths, 389, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-Sept. 7....	20	5	
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 28....	13	10	
Charkieh.....	Apr. 28-Sept. 2....	12	4	
Dakhlia.....	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1....	50	26	
Galloubeh.....	Apr. 23-Sept. 15....	4		
Garbieh.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 18....	15	3	
Girgeh.....	May 26-Aug. 6....	52	42	
Minieh.....	May 27-Sept. 9....	40	12	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....				Sept. 2-5, 2 cases on s. s. Bellaila, from Rosario via Cape Verde Islands.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1		
Hawaii:				
Pepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 31....	351	287	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 3....		456	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 17....	61	61	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31....	301	280	
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.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	570	474	
Merwara.....				
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-Aug. 1....	34	7	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12-29.....	11	1	To Sept. 29, 5 cases were among Europeans.
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.
Peru:				Year 1911: Cases, 879; deaths, 426. July 6, 1 fatal case.
Callao.....				
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5-Aug. 24....	3	3	
Manila.....	June 14-Aug. 24....	7	7	
Mariveles quarantine station.....	Apr. 30-May 7....	1	1	From s. s. Taisan from Amoy.
Porto Rico:				Total June 14-Sept. 14: Cases, 57; deaths, 36.
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		On the schooner Guillermina, from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19....	2	2	
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	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 1912.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 1069, 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-Aug. 16.....	5	4	
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	2	.....	On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Miike, Japan, to Hongkong.

## SMALLPOX.

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	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....	.....	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-Sept. 7....	22	.....	
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 23-Aug. 24....	3	.....	
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Sept. 7....	90	17	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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 1912.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Dalny .....	June 23-July 13 .....	2	1	
Hongkong .....	May 12-July 20 .....	28	13	
Nanking .....	May 19-July 20 .....			Present.
Shanghai .....	May 28-July 28 .....	5	16	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin .....	June 2-8 .....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia .....	May 12-Aug. 24 .....	43	13	
Surabaya .....	Apr. 1-30 .....	155	70	June 4-July 24, still epidemic.
Egypt:				
Cairo .....	May 14-Sept. 2 .....	11	5	
Port Said .....	May 14-Sept. 2 .....	2	2	
France:				
Marseille .....	July 1-Aug. 31 .....		7	
Nantes .....	June 17-July 6 .....	4		
Paris .....	June 2-Aug. 3 .....	7	1	
Germany:				Total, June 2-Sept. 21, 35 cases.
Hamburg .....	Sept. 8-14 .....	1		
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 .....	July 19-31 .....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
				Present.
La Pimienta .....	July 29 .....			Do.
Portorillas .....	July 31 .....			Do.
Santa Barbara .....	July 29 .....			Do.
Zacapa .....	do .....			Do.
India:				
Bombay .....	May 19-Aug. 31 .....	213	172	
Calcutta .....	May 5-Aug. 3 .....		24	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi .....	May 19-Aug. 10 .....	3	3	
Madras .....	May 19-Sept. 7 .....	23	13	
Maulmain .....	Jan. 1-July 6 .....		117	
Rangoon .....	Apr. 1-31 .....	207	78	
Indo-China:				
Saigon .....	May 14-Aug. 12 .....	10	5	
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 .....	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 .....	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	
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	
Tampico .....	Sept. 10-20 .....		1	
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. 14 .....	56		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 11, 1912.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....	
Libau.....	May 14-Aug. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 22-28.....	2	2	
Moscow.....	May 19-Aug. 31.....	20	3	
Odessa.....	do.....	17	5	
Reval.....	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
Riga.....	June 9-29.....	8	.....	May 1-31, '12, deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Aug. 31.....	82	26	
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-Sept. 14.....	.....	6	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	5	
Madrid.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	7	
Malaga.....	July 1-31.....	.....	3	
Seville.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	40	
Valencia.....	June 2-Aug. 31.....	94	5	
Straits Settlements.....	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Fenang.....	June 23-July 20.....	4	1	
Singapore.....	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.

## 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.
Aberdeen.....	Sept. 14	168,084	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aguaascalientes.....	Sept. 29	40,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Sept. 14	158,149	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 21	583,901	107	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Antwerp.....	do.....	308,618	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1
Assuncion.....	Aug. 31	75,000	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Athens.....	Sept. 21	250,010	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1
Baracoa.....	Oct. 5	27,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Barcelona.....	Sept. 21	591,272	310	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	14	10
Batavia.....	Aug. 31	217,630	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Berlin.....	do.....	2,078,479	429	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	64	3
Do.....	Sept. 7	2,079,312	434	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	6	.....	61	2



## 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.
Birmingham.....	Sept. 28	850,947	189			2			5		22	1	
Bradford.....	Sept. 7	289,618	70			2					4	1	
Do.....	Sept. 14		67			1						3	
Do.....	Sept. 21		64								5		
Bremen.....	do.....	246,850	73			1			1		13		
Brussels.....	do.....	745,380	158			1					13		
Catania.....	Sept. 27	250,000	74								3		5
Cologne.....	Sept. 21	531,835	113			1					10		
Constantinople.....	do.....	1,300,000	226						3	18	23	8	
Copenhagen.....	do.....	468,000	95						1		18	1	
Dublin.....	do.....	406,536	134						1			13	
Dundee.....	do.....	165,300	55						1		3		
Georgetown.....	Sept. 14	57,577	50								2	3	
Glasgow.....	Sept. 27	785,600	208	2		4			2				
Liege.....	Sept. 14	168,764	34						1		2		
Gothenburg.....	Sept. 21	170,100	34			2					8		
Guadalajara.....	Sept. 28	119,488	66								1	1	
Hamburg.....	Sept. 21	955,079	220			8			2		30		
Hankow.....	Aug. 31	850,000										1	
Havre.....	Sept. 21	136,159	49								13	1	
Hongkong.....	Aug. 31	336,488											
Do.....	Sept. 7						2						
Do.....	Sept. 14						2						
Juarez.....	Oct. 5	6,500	9				1				1	5	
Kingston.....	do.....	21,000	9									1	
Kove.....	Sept. 15	425,023	152								1	1	
Konigsberg.....	Sept. 21	253,400	73						1		6		
Leeds.....	Sept. 28	445,568	108			1			1		7		
Leghorn.....	Sept. 21	104,000	36								2		2
Leipzig.....	do.....	605,755	120						2		11		
Libau.....	Sept. 22	84,000				1							
Liege.....	Sept. 14	168,764	42						1		1		
London.....	Sept. 21	7,340,079	1,520			19			5				
Manchester.....	do.....	714,427	154						1			24	
Mannheim.....	Sept. 14	202,926	30								4		1
Mazatlan.....	Oct. 1	22,000	11							1	1		
Mezzina.....	Sept. 21	127,010	46			2			5		1	3	
Montreal.....	Oct. 5	466,197	156			1					13	2	
Munich.....	Aug. 24	615,000	170			1					28		
Do.....	Aug. 31		170			1					24		
Do.....	Sept. 7		132			1					21		
Nagasaki.....	Sept. 8	179,257	43								4	1	
Do.....	Sept. 15		32								1	1	
Nagoya.....	Sept. 17	430,820	120									1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 21	269,193	69						1		3		
Nottingham.....	do.....	262,563	54								3	1	
Ottawa.....	Sept. 28	90,000	30								2	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 17	921,987	339			2					65		
Do.....	Aug. 24		354			2					60		
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 21	443,290	77			1			1			2	
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 7	1,990,500	781			2			12		111	29	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Sept. 14	46,000	17								3		1
Shanghai.....	Sept. 15	500,000	265						1		23		
Stettin.....	Sept. 21	240,000	62			1					8		
Stoke-on-Trent.....	do.....	237,153	65								10	1	
Trieste.....	do.....	235,999	74						1				
Valencia.....	do.....		76			1					6	3	
Vancouver.....	Sept. 28	110,000	29			1						1	
Vienna.....	Sept. 14	2,081,335	453			1					67	2	
Toronto.....	Sept. 28	392,000	114			1					4	1	
Do.....	Oct. 5		117			2		1			2	1	
Warsaw.....	June 29	821,369	266			1			6	2	28	3	
Do.....	July 6		246	3					9		30	1	1
Do.....	July 13		278	9		1			8		29	2	
Do.....	July 20		278	5					10		25	2	
Do.....	July 27		303	7		2			8		21	5	
Yokahama.....	Sept. 16											2	
Do.....	Sept. 23	444,039										5	

**MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES  
(Un tabulated.)**

**ARGENTINA—Rosario.**—Month of June, 1912. Population 214,269. Total number of deaths from all causes 306, including diphtheria 5, tuberculosis 38, typhoid fever 15.

Month of July, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 365, including diphtheria 10, tuberculosis 32, typhoid fever 9.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA—Mombasa.**—Month of July, 1912. Population 26,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 79, including smallpox 2, tuberculosis 2.

**CHILE—Punta Arenas.**—Month of July, 1912. Population 14,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 31, including tuberculosis 3.

**FRANCE—Nice.**—Month of August, 1912. Population 168,185. Total number of deaths from all causes 167, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, tuberculosis 26, typhoid fever 5.

**GERMANY—Strassburg.**—Month of August, 1912. Population 182,426. Total number of deaths from all causes 211, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, tuberculosis 18, typhoid fever 1.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Week ended September 7, 1912.

*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.5 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 13 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,154,150. The lowest rate was recorded at Newry, viz, 4.4, and the highest at Waterford, viz, 22.8 per 1,000.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Clydebank, viz, 5.2, and the highest at Falkirk, viz, 16.5 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 530, including diphtheria 9, scarlet fever 2, typhoid fever 1.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Month of June, 1912.

*Auckland.*—Population, 104,728. Total number of deaths 73, including tuberculosis 2, typhoid fever 1.

*Christchurch.*—Population, 82,004. Total number of deaths 49, including tuberculosis 2.

*Dunedin.*—Population, 65,690. Total number of deaths 72, including diphtheria 1, typhoid fever 1.

*Wellington.*—Population, 71,427. Total number of deaths 58, including tuberculosis 2.

**SIAM—Bangkok.**—Four weeks ended August 27, 1912. Population, 600,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include cholera 19, smallpox 2.

SIERRA LEONE—*Freetown*.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 40,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 97. No contagious diseases reported.

*Tahita*.—Four weeks ended September 20, 1912. Population, 4,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 7. No deaths from contagious diseases; tuberculosis 1.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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