

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

OCTOBER 25, 1912.

No. 43.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Philippine Islands.—Reference was made last week to the occurrence of 7 cases of plague in Manila during June, July, and August. Between August 31 and September 7 three plague-infected rats were found. One of these was in the same block in which 3 of the human cases had occurred and 2 were in adjoining blocks. Deratization measures have been concentrated upon this and adjoining areas, the plan being to begin at the periphery some distance outside the known infected area and work toward the locality in which the plague rats were found. Attention is being given to the storage and collection of garbage, the rat proofing of premises, and the fumigation of sewers with sulphur.

In Iloilo 4 cases of plague occurred in man during the 2 weeks ended September 7. These were all in one house. This makes a total of 7 cases at Iloilo since July 5. A general rat-catching campaign has been in operation for some time, but so far no infected rat has been found. An outgoing quarantine has been established to prevent the disease being carried to other places on vessels.

The source of the plague infection in Manila and Iloilo has not been ascertained. It is possible that it was introduced from plague-infected Asiatic ports by rats in freight. The Philippine Islands import large quantities of foodstuffs from Asia, consisting among other things of potatoes, onions, and garlic in crates and baskets. Crated foodstuffs frequently harbor rats. As noted in the Public Health Reports last week Passed Asst. Surg. Creel found rats frequently in crated merchandise at San Juan, many of the rats being in crated garlic.

Porto Rico.—No case of plague in man or rodents has been reported in Porto Rico during the past week. The last reported case in man occurred at San Juan September 11. The last infected rodent was the one found at Arecibo October 15.

Plague on vessel.—September 3 a case of plague was reported at Hamburg on the steamship *Bellarisa*. Another patient fell ill off Cuxhaven and was placed in hospital at that port. The steamship *Bellarisa* had sailed July 2 from Rosario, Argentina, stopping en route at the Cape Verde Islands. The Hamburg authorities reported that the source of the infection appeared in all probability to be on board the vessel. The two patients referred to had occupied the same compartment on the ship. At Hamburg the vessel did not lie alongside of the wharf, but was unloaded in midstream. From Hamburg the vessel sailed to England, where it entered the river Tyne September 10.

On the same day a boy on the vessel was taken ill and removed to hospital. The patient died September 16 and the case was positively diagnosed as one of plague. No further cases have been reported.

Russia.—In Russia 55 cases of plague with 41 deaths were reported in the Government of Astrakhan between July 4 and September 8, 1912. These cases were mainly in the villages of Zavetnoye, Rahinka, and Djanibek, which have been officially declared infected with plague. Fifteen physicians have been sent from St. Petersburg to assist in the control of the disease and 10 medical students have gone to study its epidemiology under Prof. Taranuchin. The disease is still present. During September plague was also present in the village of Dschambeitin in the province of Uralsk.

Azores.—At Terceira 8 cases of plague were officially reported from September 11 to 24. As is usual when a disease like plague first breaks out in a locality, it may be expected that there have been many other cases which have escaped recognition. There have been rumors in shipping circles that the disease has been more prevalent than is indicated by the notified cases.

Immigrants recently arriving at United States ports from the Azores have made reference to the presence of plague on the island of Fayal. No official report of its occurrence has, however, as yet been received. The only steamship lines plying regularly between the Azores and the United States are the White Star and Fabre Lines, which stop at the Azores en route from Mediterranean ports. The ships of the former line go to Boston, and of the latter to Providence and New York. Occasionally other lines stop at the Azores en route to the United States. American whaling ships may also go directly from the Azores to New England ports, and at times in the spring, fishing schooners from the Azores touch New England ports en route to the Newfoundland banks. The ships of the regular lines usually stop for only a few hours at ports in the Azores and do not go alongside of the wharves. Passengers and freight are taken to the ships from the shore in tenders.

CHOLERA.

Quarantine precautions at Dairen and Port Arthur.—Owing to the presence of cholera in certain Chinese ports the Chief of the Marine Bureau of the Kwantung Government issued a regulation during the latter part of August forbidding vessels from Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, or Shanghai, and vessels touching at these ports, to unload fruits or vegetables at Dairen (Dalny) or Port Arthur until the fruits or vegetables were disinfected with a 1 to 1,000 solution of formalin. On September 2 a regulation was issued requiring the examination of the discharges of passengers and members of crews of all vessels arriving from Shanghai or via Shanghai before being allowed to land.

China.—In China cholera is spreading and the disease has appeared in a number of important ports, among which are Amoy, Hoihow, Nanking, Shanghai, and Swatow. At Shanghai the disease has also involved the foreign population, among whom seven cases were reported during the first week in September.

Japan.—As noted last week, cholera has invaded a number of localities in Japan, and recent reports indicate it is increasing to some extent.

Italy.—During the two weeks ended September 24, 11 cases of cholera were reported at Cagliari in Sardinia.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Buffalo.—The outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) at Buffalo is rapidly subsiding. During the week ended October 19 only 6 cases of the disease were reported and of these 2 had had their onset several weeks previously.

Alaska.—Passed Asst Surg Krulish has reported the presence of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) among the Eskimo of St. Michael and Unalakleet, Alaska. There were 5 cases with 1 death at St. Michael and 10 cases with 2 deaths at Unalakleet. The two villages are only 45 miles apart and there is much communication between them. The disease apparently appeared at Unalakleet a week or more before it did at St. Michael.

Poliomyelitis has been previously recorded in Alaska as follows: In 1908, at Sitka, 5 cases with 2 deaths. In 1910, at Douglas, 7 cases; at Chicagoff, 1 case; and at Yakutat, 1 case.

TRANSMISSION OF POLIOMYELITIS BY MEANS OF THE STABLE FLY (*STOMOXYS CALCITRANS*).

By JOHN F. ANDERSON, Director Hygienic Laboratory, and WADE H. FROST, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

As a result of the thorough epidemiologic studies of poliomyelitis conducted by the Massachusetts State Board of Health from 1907 to 1912, under the direction of Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary of the board, evidence was collected which led the investigators to strongly suspect that the common stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) played an important part in the spread of this disease.

At the joint session of Sections I and V of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington, September 26, 1912, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, who has been working in conjunction with the Massachusetts State Board of Health, announced the result of an experiment which seemed to confirm most strikingly the inferences drawn from the epidemiologic work above mentioned.

Dr. Rosenau stated that he had infected several monkeys with poliomyelitis by intracerebral inoculation, exposed them daily—from the time of inoculation till death—to the bites of several hundred *Stomoxys*, at the same time exposing 12 fresh monkeys to the bites of the same flies. At the time the announcement was made six of these 12 monkeys were reported as having developed symptoms characteristic of poliomyelitis, i. e., illness followed by more or less extensive paralysis. Of these 6 monkeys 2 had died, 3 were paralyzed at that time, and 1 recovered after a brief illness. In the cord of one of

the monkeys that had died were found the characteristic lesions of poliomyelitis, that is, perivascular infiltration and destruction of the motor cells of the anterior cornu. The cord of the other monkey was reported to have shown changes less characteristic of poliomyelitis, namely, degenerations of the motor cells without perivascular infiltration.

At the time of announcement a sufficient interval had not elapsed to determine the result of the attempt to transmit the infection to other monkeys by inoculation with the cord of one of the two that had died.

This experiment, giving an altogether new direction to the experimental study of poliomyelitis, appeared of sufficient importance to warrant an immediate attempt at confirmation.

In the experiment below reported it has been our object to repeat, as nearly as possible, the conditions of that reported by Dr. Rosenau, and we are indebted to him for assistance and advice in the details of the experiment.

On October 3, rhesus No. 242 was inoculated intracerebrally with an emulsion of the cord of a monkey which had died of poliomyelitis. The virus used is a strain originally obtained from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, kept at the Hygienic Laboratory for nearly two years, during which time it has been passed through a large series of monkeys.

Two hours after inoculation the infected monkey was exposed to the bites of about 300 *Stomoxys* recently collected in Washington. Thereafter until death, on October 8, this animal was exposed daily for about two hours to the bites of the same flies, plus additional fresh *Stomoxys* added from time to time as caught. This monkey (No. 242) developed characteristic complete paralysis on the afternoon of October 7 and died at 2 a. m. October 8.

Another monkey (rhesus No. 246), similarly inoculated on October 5, was then exposed daily to the bites of the same flies, beginning October 7. This monkey developed paralysis on the morning of October 9, soon becoming completely paralyzed and dying that afternoon.

Thus, from October 4 to October 9, inclusive, the flies used had access to two monkeys inoculated with poliomyelitis, first, rhesus No. 242, then rhesus No. 246. It may be noted that the incubation period in both these monkeys was very short—four days from inoculation to the development of paralysis.

Beginning October 4, two fresh monkeys (rhesus No. 243 and Java No. 241) were exposed daily for about two hours to the bites of these same flies; and beginning October 5 a third fresh monkey (rhesus No. 244) was similarly exposed. All three of these animals subsequently developed symptoms of poliomyelitis, as follows:

Java No. 241 was found completely paralyzed on the morning of October 12 and died a few hours later. At autopsy tubercles were found in the lungs, liver, and spleen.

Rhesus No. 244 showed paralysis of the hind legs on the same day (October 12), but was, nevertheless, exposed again to the bites of the *Stomoxys* from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m. At 3 p. m. the animal, being almost completely paralyzed, was chloroformed. At autopsy tubercles were found in the lungs, liver, and spleen; however, apparently not sufficient to have been the cause of death.

Rhesus No. 243, which had appeared well on the morning of October 13, was found at 4 o'clock that afternoon to have a partial paralysis of the right hind leg. The following morning the hind legs and right fore leg were almost completely paralyzed. By 3.30 p. m. the neck also was paralyzed and the intercostal muscles somewhat affected. The animal was then chloroformed. At autopsy the internal organs appeared normal, except the spinal cord, which was edematous, the gray matter being congested. Sections of the cord, histologically examined, showed typical well-marked lesions of poliomyelitis; perivascular round-cell infiltration; foci of dense infiltration in the gray matter of the anterior horn; and destruction of some of the motor neurons.

The histologic examination of the cords of monkeys Nos. 241 and 244 has not yet been completed, but it is believed, on the clinical evidence, that they died of poliomyelitis.

To summarize, three monkeys exposed daily to the bites of several hundred *Stomoxys*, which at the same time were allowed daily to bite two intracerebrally inoculated monkeys, developed quite typical symptoms of poliomyelitis eight, seven, and nine days, respectively, from the date of their first exposure.

In order to confirm the diagnosis of poliomyelitis in rhesus No. 243, 1 c. c. of an emulsion of the cord of this monkey was injected intracerebrally on October 14 into a healthy monkey (rhesus No. 250). This animal recovered promptly from the operation and remained apparently quite well till the morning of October 17, when a partial paralysis of the right fore leg was noted, progressing somewhat during the day. On the morning of October 18 both fore legs were completely paralyzed and the hind legs weak. In the afternoon of the same day the right hind leg was completely paralyzed, the left very weak, and the neck paralyzed. The monkey died at 10.30 p. m. and was immediately placed on ice until autopsy could be made at 9 a. m. October 19.

At the autopsy there was found some congestion of the lower lobe of both lungs, most marked on the left side, upon which the animal had been lying after paralysis developed. The meninges of the cord were markedly congested. On section, the cord appeared edematous, and the gray matter congested, showing minute hemorrhages. The site of inoculation appeared normal except for a slight clot. Cultures from this site have showed no growth. The other organs were normal in appearance.

Histologic examination of the cord showed lesions characteristic of poliomyelitis, intense congestion and perivascular infiltration, foci of round-cell infiltration here and there in the gray matter, destruction of the cells of the anterior cornu, and small hemorrhages in the anterior and posterior cornu.

CONCLUSION.

These results, in confirmation of those announced by Dr. Rosenau, would seem to demonstrate conclusively that poliomyelitis may be transmitted to monkeys through the agency of the stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*).

It remains for further work to decide whether this is the usual or the only method of transmission in nature.

WHOOPIING COUGH—ITS NATURE AND PREVENTION.

A POPULAR DISCUSSION OF A WIDESPREAD AND DANGEROUS DISEASE FOR WHICH FAMILIARITY HAS BRED CONTEMPT.

By W. C. RUCKER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Autumn has arrived. The wooded hills have put on the flaming pageantry of red and yellow. Summer, with its holidays is gone, and with it the warmth which invited the open window. The fires are being lighted now, and the windows are closed for the greater part of the time. As the season advances people will crowd together more and more. Ventilation will become less and less, and contagious diseases will spread more rapidly. The schools have opened and large numbers of children are brought together from three to six hours on five days in the week. The result is that the common communicable diseases will soon begin to appear.

Whooping cough, mumps, measles, German measles, and chicken pox, are with us so constantly that we have become accustomed to them and now regard them as the almost inevitable accompaniments of childhood. Many a mother has exposed her child to these diseases, firm in the belief that she was performing a good act and in ignorance of the jeopardy in which she placed the life of one whom she loved, yet it is safe to say that these common diseases not only take a heavy toll of the children of our land directly, but that they are also followed by results which may cripple the child or shorten its life. Of all the deaths registered in the United States during the year 1910, 30.7 per cent occurred in children under 15 years of age; 19.2 per cent was among children under 1 year of age, and 23.3 per cent in children under 2 years of age. Aside from the deaths which occurred from dietetic causes during this period, the common infectious and contagious diseases were responsible for this high mortality. During the year 1910 the death rate per 100,000 from measles was 12.3 per cent, from whooping cough 11.4 per cent. Scarlet fever, which is ordinarily considered a very serious disease, had a death rate for 1910 of 11.6 per cent per 100,000, while diphtheria had a death rate of 21.4 per cent per 100,000.

Whooping cough is one of the most serious of the diseases of this class in its immediate and remote effects. German statistics covering a period of 11 years show that the mortality among those attacked with this disease is, under one year of age 26.8 per cent; between 1 and 2 years of age, 13.8 per cent; between 2 and 5 years of age, 3 per cent; and between 5 and 15 years of age, 1.8 per cent. The disease is not infrequently complicated by inflammation of the lungs, and the violent coughing which occurs is apt to produce a harmful dilatation of the lung tissue itself. It is by no means uncommon in underfed children for the disease to be followed by tuberculosis of the lungs. Cases of paralysis complicating whooping cough have been reported, and changes in the eye due to hemorrhages into that organ produced by coughing have also been noted. It is thus seen that whooping cough, which it is estimated killed over 10,000 American children in the year 1911, is a disease seriously affecting the public health and demanding earnest attention.

The ancient Romans called this disease "Pertussis," which means "very cough," probably as we say in slang "some cough." We use

a word in speaking of it which describes the peculiar cough which is heard in the disease. It is a highly contagious disease accompanied by inflammation of the lining membrane of the breathing tubes, and a characteristic and far too familiar whoop. As already stated it is particularly prone to attack children and few persons arrive at maturity without having had the disease. Should they escape from it during childhood they are almost certain to have it in adult life. The disease is particularly fatal in children at the breast and the very aged.

The cause of whooping cough is unknown. Many investigators have endeavored to discover it, and not a few have described germs of one sort or another which they believe to be responsible for the disease. As yet none of these organisms has been fully proven to be the causal agent. On account of the fact that epidemics of whooping cough and measles frequently occur coincidentally, it has been thought that the diseases were nearly related. It is more probable, however, that the only relation which they bear to one another is that of the overcrowded and unhygienic conditions which predispose to their spread.

It seems to be pretty well proven that the disease is transferred from one person to another by fairly close contact only, and that the sputum is the medium in which the disease germs leave the body of the person having the disease. During the violent coughing the sputum is thrown a considerable distance from the victim in the form of a fine spray, and it is in this way and also by means of handkerchiefs, napkins, bedclothes, and the like which have been recently sprinkled with the infected sputum, that the disease germs are carried. The infectiveness of the sputum is most marked during the height of the disease, and it is active at all times during the attack. It is also believed by some to be transmitted for three or four weeks after the last whoop is heard.

The exact period of incubation is not known. Observations seem to show that it varies from 2 to 10 days.

The child at first has the symptoms of an ordinary cold in the head and thorax, accompanied by sharp nervous coughs which have a tendency to come in a series. This gradually increases until there is a succession of violent coughs accompanied by a feeling of suffocation and flushing of the face. It is frequently stated that the child "coughs until it is black in the face," and this is not an inaccurate description. As soon as the cough has ceased, the little sufferer endeavors to fill up its lungs again, but there is a nervous spasm of the muscles of the throat which narrows the opening through which the air must pass. The violent attempt to inspire the air through this small space produces the familiar "whoop" from which the disease receives its name. In mild attacks the child may cough only once or twice a day, but in other cases the seizures may occur every few minutes. If the child is kept quiet, the paroxysms occur less frequently. They may be brought about by the inhalation of dust or by excitement. Laughing, crying, eating, or drinking may also provoke them. Not infrequently the violence of the cough may cause vomiting or the involuntary passage of urine or feces.

In very severe cases there may be a bleeding from the nose or into the whites of the eyes, and blood may come from the ears or the mouth. It used to be thought that the disease was caused by a

little ulcer beneath the tongue, but it is now the belief that the ulcer is caused by the rubbing of the tongue over the lower teeth during coughing. In the early stages there is fever and the child is very restless. There is apt to be loss of appetite and because of the vomiting which takes place the children lose weight and become weak. In the early stages the eyelids are reddened and swollen, and the face may look puffed, particularly during the cough.

No child should be allowed to go through an attack of whooping cough without intelligent care and attention. This is indeed a very serious disease and it is unfortunate that custom has led many mothers who do not realize the dangers in the way of complications and after effects, to nurse the child through the attack without skilled assistance. Under proper treatment the suffering of the child can be very much reduced, the course of the disease may be shortened, and the dangers from complications greatly lessened. It is not only important for the child sufferer to be under treatment; his parents should also be instructed as to the methods of preventing the spread of the disease.

In the absence of complications children having whooping cough should be kept in the open air for 24 hours out of the 24. They should be well clad, the clothing being heavy enough to prevent chilling and light enough to prevent the child from becoming overheated or tired by the weight of the clothing. As long as the child has fever or is weak it should be kept in bed. The bed should be placed on a porch or in a tent on the roof or in the yard. The sides of the tent should not be put down except for the purpose of keeping out rain. The bedclothes should be so arranged that the covers can not be kicked off. The child should wear woolen pajamas, and if there is involuntary evacuation of urine or feces, a diaper should be substituted for the trousers. Inasmuch as dust provokes the paroxysms of coughing it may be necessary to sprinkle the roof or yard in which the child is kept. The diet should be such as can be easily and quickly digested. Soups, pasteurized milk, eggs, and the like should be given frequently. The matter of the treatment of the disease is one to be left to the physician attending the individual case.

As has been shown before, the cause of whooping cough is found in the sputum of persons having the disease. During the paroxysms of coughing this infected sputum is thrown a considerable distance. The first thing to do in the prevention of the spread of this disease is to prevent the sputum from the sick being taken into the system of the well. The sufferer should be provided with a quantity of soft paper napkins. As soon as these are soiled they should be burned. Everything which has come in contact with the patient should be sterilized before it is allowed to come in contact with other people or things which may be handled or used by other people. Bedclothing, napkins, table linen, towels, and the like may be sterilized by boiling.

Children having whooping cough should not ride in street cars or other public conveyances, nor should they attend schools, Sunday schools, or other places of public congregation. Well children should be taught that they must not come in close contact with children who "whoop" and as a method of protection against not only whooping cough but many other diseases, they should be thoroughly instructed as to the dangers of trading gum, exchanging pencils, and the other

means by which sputum may be transferred from one person to another. The habit of spitting on the hands in playing baseball and of promiscuous kissing should also be discouraged. If it is necessary that children having whooping cough should go upon the street, they should be plainly tagged, so that other children may be warned. The Virginia Health Bulletin suggests the wearing of a broad band of green ribbon on the arm for this purpose, and it is believed that this method would prove efficacious.

Houses in which cases of whooping cough exist should be marked with an appropriate placard.

Any disease which kills 10,000 children per annum is a serious one. If bubonic plague were to kill that many children in the United States in one year, the whole world would quarantine against our country. A child dead of whooping cough is just as dead as a child dead of plague. A child whose body is weakened by disease is a potential economic loss to the Nation. Whooping cough is a danger to be avoided and combated in the interest of humanity and the citizens of to-morrow.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

CHICAGO, ILL.

SORE EYES IN INFANTS—NOTIFICATION OF.

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

SEC. 2. Any person required to make the report provided for in section 1 hereof and failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

[Ordinance adopted Mar. 11, 1912.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MEAT, INSPECTION AND SALE—SLAUGHTERHOUSES—SLAUGHTERING OF [ANIMALS FOR FOOD.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, have, keep, or expose for sale, for human food, or to have in possession, the flesh of any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats, unless the same shall have been slaughtered in an official establishment under the supervision of a United States Government inspector, in accordance with the regulations relating to the inspection of meat as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, or under the supervision of the health commissioner, or a meat inspector of the city of Los Angeles, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, have, keep, or expose for sale, or have in possession, the flesh of any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats, unless there has been placed on each primal part thereof, by and under the personal supervision of an inspector of the United States or of the city of Los Angeles, a mark, stamp, or brand showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by the United States, or a mark, stamp, or brand showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by the city of Los Angeles, and having the words "Los Angeles City, inspected and passed," together with the number of the slaughterhouse, as hereinafter provided, in which the same was inspected.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any of the animals mentioned in sections 1 and 2 hereof for use for food purposes in the city of Los Angeles shall, before engaging in such business, make application in writing to the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles for a permit so to do, which application shall be signed by the person, firm, or corporation making the same, and shall specify the location of the house or place where it is proposed to slaughter such animals. Upon the filing of such application with the said health commissioner or an inspector designated by him, shall inspect said slaughterhouse, and if the same shall be found to comply with the provisions of this ordinance relative to the construction and equipment of slaughterhouses, he shall issue the permit applied for and cause a record thereof to be kept in the health department.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any person, firm, or corporation to obtain a permit under the provisions of this ordinance if such person, firm, or

corporation has, prior to the adoption of this ordinance, obtained a permit under the provisions of ordinance No. 14351 (new series), and such permit has not been revoked or suspended and a new permit is not specifically required to be obtained under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. No permit shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business of slaughtering animals outside of the city of Los Angeles for use for food purposes in the city of Los Angeles unless the house or place in which the same are to be slaughtered shall conform strictly to the following regulations:

The floor or floors of the slaughter room shall be constructed and maintained sufficiently tight to prevent the earth under or about the same from becoming the receptacle of filth or offensive matters, and all such floors shall be constructed on an incline toward a gutter, which shall be so connected with the same as to drain the same to a tub or reservoir, which said tub or reservoir shall be placed to receive the blood and offal; said tub or reservoir shall be emptied and cleaned at the end of each day upon which killing has been done in such manner that no offensive odors shall emanate from the same.

The blood and offal shall be handled and disposed of in such a manner as not to permit decay or offensive effluvia to emanate therefrom.

All waste water or other fluids from the building or slaughterhouse shall be conducted by means of good and efficient pipes or cement gutters to a cooling or settling tank, where the same shall be cooled and all grease removed therefrom before the said waste water or fluids shall be permitted to enter a city sewer.

The floor of the killing room shall be sloped in such manner as to provide adequate drainage therefrom, and a sufficient drain pipe shall be connected therewith and constructed to a sewer, if there shall be one, or otherwise to a cesspool not less than 50 feet distant therefrom.

The slaughterhouse shall be provided with a cooling room apart from the killing room, and shall be placed not less than 20 feet from the place where the slaughtering is done, and separated from the killing room by a tight partition in the side or sides next or nearest to the killing room.

The cooling room shall be thoroughly ventilated and well screened so as to exclude flies and other insects therefrom.

SEC. 5. No permit shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation to engage in the business of slaughtering animals in the city of Los Angeles unless the house or place where the same are to be slaughtered shall conform strictly to the regulations now in force, or that may hereafter be adopted governing the erection and maintenance of slaughterhouses in the city of Los Angeles.

SEC. 6. In order to obtain inspection by the city of Los Angeles, the person, firm, or corporation operating any slaughterhouse where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, or goats are to be slaughtered, and the flesh thereof is to be supplied for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Los Angeles for food, shall make written application therefor to the health commissioner of said city, and said inspection shall be granted upon the following conditions:

That the said slaughterhouse has been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

That all slaughtering shall take place between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. of any one day, unless a special permit in writing authorizing slaughtering at another time is granted by the health commissioner.

SEC. 7. That the fees for all inspection, authorized by this ordinance, shall be paid by the person, firm, or corporation for which such inspection has been furnished, as follows:

First. If inspection is furnished continuously, so as to require all of the time of the inspector, or more than one-half of each day, said fee shall be \$110 per month, payable one-half on the 15th day and one-half on the last day of each and every month during which such inspection is furnished.

Second. If inspection is furnished continuously for a half day, or less, each day, the fee for such inspection shall be \$55 per month, payable in the manner as provided in the preceding paragraph of this section: *Provided, however,* That the time of the inspector, to be so paid for, shall include the time occupied in traveling both ways between the city of Los Angeles and the place where such slaughtering is being or is to be done.

Third. If inspection is furnished for a half day, or less, but not every day, the fee for such inspection shall be 60 cents per hour, payable in the manner as provided in the paragraph numbered "First" of this section: *Provided, however,* That the time of the inspector, to be so paid for, shall include the time occupied in traveling both ways between the city of Los Angeles and the place where such slaughtering is being or is to be done.

SEC. 8. All fees required by this ordinance shall be paid to the clerk of the health department, who shall deposit the same, at the close of each day, in the city treasury to the credit of the salary fund of the health department.

SEC. 9. If any slaughterhouse, the owner, agent, or manager of which has made application for inspection as provided in this ordinance, is located more than 4 miles from the city of Los Angeles, the owner, agent, or manager of such slaughterhouse may pay to the clerk of the health department a sufficient amount to pay the railroad or car fare of an inspector from the city of Los Angeles to such slaughterhouse and return, for as many trips as such inspector will be required to make to such slaughterhouse during the month succeeding the date of such payment. In case of payment as in this section provided, the inspector whose duty it is to inspect such slaughterhouse shall travel by steam or electric car to and from such slaughterhouse, and shall not use any other conveyance, and inspector's fees shall be collected only for the time actually consumed by the inspector in traveling to and from such slaughterhouse and in the performance of the duties prescribed for such inspector; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to render it obligatory upon such owners, agents, or managers to make such payments, but they may do so at their option; and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner, agent, or manager of a slaughterhouse that is located more than one-half mile from a station where trains or cars stop for the letting off or taking on of passengers.

All moneys paid to the clerk of the health department for the purposes mentioned in this section shall be deposited at the close of each day in the city treasury. At the end of each month each inspector, whose duty it is to inspect any slaughterhouse or houses, the owners, agents, or managers of which have made payment as in this section provided, shall file a demand on the city treasury setting forth the slaughterhouse or houses inspected by him during the month for which the demand is filed, the number of visits made by him to each house, and the railroad or car fare actually and necessarily expended by him in making such inspection. If such demand is found to be correct, the amount named therein shall be paid to such inspector. All moneys paid into the city treasury pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be used exclusively for the payment of the railroad or car fare of inspectors whose duty it is to inspect the slaughterhouse or houses, the owners, agents, or managers of which have made payment as in this section provided.

SEC. 10. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to slaughter any animals mentioned in this ordinance, the flesh or meat of which is to be sold for food in the city of Los Angeles, shall give notice to the health commissioner of said city, at least 24 hours before such slaughtering is to take place, that the services of an inspector thereof will be required.

SEC. 11. The person in charge of the slaughtering shall notify the inspector at the close of each day at what time on the following day the work of slaughtering will be commenced, and if no slaughtering is to be done on the day following, then he shall notify the inspector at what time and on what succeeding day the work of slaughtering will be next commenced.

SEC. 12. The days and parts of days during which the work of slaughtering any animals mentioned in this ordinance may be done shall be fixed by agreement between the holder of the permit for such slaughtering and the health commissioner or inspector delegated by said health commissioner for such purpose; and in case an agreement can not be had, the health commissioner is hereby empowered to designate the time at which such slaughtering shall be done.

SEC. 13. If inspection is granted by the health commissioner as provided in this ordinance, the said health commissioner shall designate each slaughterhouse so to be inspected by a number, which number shall be used on the mark, stamp, or brand of all meats inspected therein.

SEC. 14. No slaughtering shall be done nor inspection made on Sunday, unless a special permit in writing is granted therefor by the health commissioner.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, except the meat inspectors herein provided for, and the health commissioner, to have in possession, keep, or use any mark, stamp, or brand provided or used for marking, stamping, or branding any article herein required to be marked, stamped, or branded. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, keep, make, or use any mark, stamp, or brand having thereon a device or words similar in character or import to the marks, stamps, or brands provided or used for marking, stamping, or branding such articles.

SEC. 16. If the fees herein provided for are not paid promptly upon the day when the same become due under the terms of this ordinance, an action shall be commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction against the person, firm, or corporation in default,

to recover the amount due, and no inspection shall be furnished to the person, firm, or corporation so in default, until the whole amount due, together with costs, is paid to the city of Los Angeles.

SEC. 17. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any 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 \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than 5 days nor more than 6 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 by or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the meat inspector and he is hereby empowered to enter any place where the meat or flesh of any animal mentioned in this ordinance or the products thereof may be stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale; and every establishment where meat is manufactured into articles of food or preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for food and shall inspect the same, and whenever such meat or flesh shall, upon inspection and examination, be found not to be marked, stamped, or branded showing that the same has been inspected and passed for food purposes by the United States or by the city of Los Angeles as in this ordinance provided, the said inspector shall condemn the same as unfit for human food, and shall mark and mutilate the same, and make the fact of such condemnation apparent, and shall immediately order the same by notice in writing to be removed within four hours and destroyed in the same manner and under the same terms and conditions and according to the same regulations as provided for the removal and destruction of other condemned meat.

SEC. 19. That Ordinance No. 14351 (new series), approved March 19, 1907, 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 ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

[Ordinance No. 24982, adopted Apr. 30, 1912.]

MEAT, FISH, GAME, POULTRY, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF—INSPECTION, PROTECTION, AND SALE OF.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the meat inspector, and he is hereby empowered to enter any place where meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food, and every establishment where meat is manufactured into articles of human food, or preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for human food, also all slaughterhouses, packinghouses, corrals, or yards, and shall inspect the same and the stock therein contained, and whenever such meat, game, fish, poultry, or the products thereof shall, upon inspection and examination, be found to be tainted, unwholesome, or corrupted from any cause, or infected with any form of disease, the said meat inspector shall condemn the same as unfit for human food, and shall mark or mutilate the same, or make the fact of such condemnation and unfitness apparent, and shall immediately order the same, by notice in writing, to be removed within four hours to the city incinerator, where the same shall be incinerated; and every such person so ordered to dispose of condemned meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, shall take a receipt on such notice from the keeper of the city incinerator stating the time the same was received at the said incinerator; and every such person so ordered to dispose of condemned meat, game, fish, poultry, or any product thereof, shall, within 24 hours thereafter, file such notice and receipt with the health commissioner. The expense of such removal and disposal shall be paid by the person in whose possession such meat, game, fish, poultry, or product thereof is found.

The said meat inspector shall also inspect all cattle, sheep, hogs, and other live stock and all poultry, held, offered, kept or exposed for sale, or intended to be held, offered, kept, or exposed for sale, or held or kept for slaughter or for food, or intended to be held or kept for slaughter or for food; and whenever the same shall be found to be maimed, emaciated, ill nourished, or infected with any disease, or to be younger than permitted by this ordinance, the said meat inspector shall condemn the same as unfit for human food, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to hold, offer, or expose for sale, or to cause or permit to be held, offered, or exposed for sale, any such condemned animal or poultry.

The said meat inspector shall be under the direct supervision of the health commissioner, and shall perform such other duties as the health commissioner may direct.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation selling or exposing, offering or keeping for sale, any meat, fish, game, or poultry, or any product, compound or mixture thereof, or furnishing or supplying any meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product, compound or mixture thereof, to be used for human food, shall permit samples thereof to be taken by the health commissioner or meat inspector, or by any inspector employed in the health department designated by the health commissioner; and it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm, or corporation to prevent, resist, or oppose or to attempt to prevent, resist or oppose the taking of samples as aforesaid by the health commissioner, meat inspector or other inspector employed and designated as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to hold, offer, keep, or expose for sale, or to cause or permit to be held, offered, kept or exposed for sale, any meat, game, fish, poultry or any article of food manufactured therefrom, that is immature, innutritious, emaciated, tainted, decaying, decayed, putrid, unwholesome or infected with any disease, or corrupted from any cause whatsoever, or any meat from any cow, hog, sheep, calf, goat or fowl that was unsound, sick, diseased, immature or not in good condition at the time the same was slaughtered.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, hold, keep, offer, or expose for sale, or to cause or permit to be sold held, kept, offered or exposed for sale, the meat or flesh of any calf that is less than four weeks old at the time it is slaughtered, or that weighs less than 65 pounds after the removal of the viscera, feet, and head.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to remove, mutilate, or destroy, or to cause or permit to be removed, mutilated or destroyed, the umbilical or naval cord of any calf or to remove the same from the pelt, hide, or skin of any calf that is offered, held or exposed for sale, and the removal, mutilation, or destruction of the same shall be considered as prima facie evidence of the immaturity of such calf.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation keeping or having in possession any corral, slaughterhouse, or stockyard, or other place where cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, or poultry are kept or maintained, or any room, house, building, place, or premises where meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is kept, stored, maintained, exposed, or offered for sale, or where meat, fish, game, or poultry is preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for food, to prevent, resist, or oppose, or to attempt to prevent, resist, or oppose, the entrance of any police officer, or the health commissioner, meat inspector, or other person acting under direction of the health commissioner into, or the inspection by any such officer of, any such corral, slaughterhouse, stockyard, room, house, building, place, or premises, or the inspection by any such officer of any animal, meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, therein contained.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to establish, maintain, or conduct any meat market or meat shop, or other place where meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food, or manufactured into articles of human food, or preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for human food, unless the same is constructed, maintained, and conducted in the manner required by this ordinance.

SEC. 8. Every such meat market or meat shop, and every room, building, or place in which meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food, or manufactured into articles of human food, or preserved, cured, canned, or otherwise prepared for human food, shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent any flies or other insects or any vermin or rodents from entering therein. No live poultry or pigeons shall be kept within the room in which any meat, fish, game, or any product thereof, or any dressed poultry is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food. Every such meat market, meat shop, room, or place shall be kept at all times clean and in a sanitary condition. The ice box or cooling room wherein meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is stored, held, kept, exposed, offered, or prepared for sale for human food, shall be kept clean, and no decomposed or decaying matter shall be allowed to remain therein. All hooks, receptacles, containers, and implements used for holding or preparing meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, for human food, shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Every place wherein meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food, shall be provided with counters and tables, the top of each of which shall be of such material and shall be so constructed as to render the same nonabsorbent. Every block or table upon which meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is placed for cutting or preparing for human food shall be kept clean and smooth, and shall contain no cracks or crevices.

No water-closet or urinal shall be so constructed or located as to allow a direct passage of air between the same and any such meat market, meat shop, room, or place. No water-closet or urinal shall be ventilated through any such meat market, meat shop, room, or place. Every such meat market, meat shop, room, or place shall have a lavatory which shall be provided with soap, towel, and clean water.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to wash, or to cause or permit to be washed, any meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, in any sink, washstand, or basin that is used for general lavatory purposes.

SEC. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to carry, transport, or convey, or to cause or permit to be carried, transported, or conveyed, any meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof intended for human food, in, upon, or along any street, alley, thoroughfare, or open space, unless the same is thoroughly inclosed and covered and protected from dust, dirt, flies, and other insects.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, or to offer or expose for sale, or to cause or permit to be sold or offered or exposed for sale, for human food any meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, which has come in contact with the ground or with any floor or pavement.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to permit any dog to remain in any room in which meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food, or to permit any dog to ride upon any wagon or vehicle in which any such article is being transported.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep, or to cause or permit to be kept, or to permit to remain, any meat, fish, game, or poultry not intended for human food, or any hide, skin, or pelt of any animal, after the same has been removed from the carcass thereof, within any ice box or cooling room in which meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, intended for human food, is kept or stored.

SEC. 14. Every person engaged in handling meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, intended for human food, shall at all times keep his hands and clothes clean and in a sanitary condition.

It shall be unlawful for any person, after having handled any hide, skin, or pelt, or any nonedible part of any animal, to handle any meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, intended for human food, without first cleansing his hands.

SEC. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the person regularly employed for such purpose, to handle, fumble, or touch any meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof, that is stored, held, kept, exposed, or offered for sale for human food.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep, expose, or offer for sale, or to sell any oysters unless the same are kept in clean containers and thoroughly inclosed, covered and protected from dirt, dust, flies, and other insects, or to use any ladle, dipper, or measure for handling oysters, unless the same is kept clean and is used for no other purpose.

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use or to cause or permit to be used, any impure or unclean water for washing, mixing, or preparing meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof for human food.

SEC. 18. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged in handling meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof intended for human food to enter the room of any person who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis or other communicable contagious or infectious disease.

It shall be unlawful for any person affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, venereal disease, or other communicable, contagious, or infectious disease to work or be employed in handling or preparing meat, fish, game, poultry, or any product thereof for human food; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation so to employ or permit to be employed any such person.

SEC. 19. 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. 20. That Ordinance No. 18246 (new series), approved June 10, 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 ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

[Ordinance No. 25037 adopted May 7, 1912.]

LYNN, MASS.

PRIVIES AND CLOSETS—TO BE SUPPLIED FOR WORKMEN DURING CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

All persons or corporations engaged in the erection, construction, or repair of buildings in the city of Lynn shall, during the progress of the work, furnish adequate sanitary conveniences for the use of the workmen employed on said work, and said conveniences shall be a closet connected with the sewer or a cesspool, or a dry earth closet that shall be kept and maintained in a sanitary condition.

[Regulation, Board of Health, Aug. 28, 1912.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MILK—USE OF PATENT MILK CANS FOR PURPOSES OF FRAUD PROHIBITED.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the council of the city of New Orleans*, That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any corporation, firm, or person, himself or by his servant, agent, or employee, or as the servant, agent, or employee of another, to make or have in its, their, or his possession, or to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or have in its, their, or his possession for sale any so-called "patent milk can."

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That a "patent milk can" is hereby defined to be any milk can so constructed that more than one liquid substance may be contained separately therein, or any milk can that by turning the faucet the full arc of its movement shall not at some point in its transit create an opening whereby the contents of said can may be discharged, or which by any manipulation will permit more than one liquid to flow through or from it, or any milk can so constructed as to be intended or which might be used to deceive the public as to its contents or use.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the existence of any such can is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and a menace to public health, and the board of health of the city of New Orleans and its officers, inspectors, agents, and employees are hereby authorized and directed to and shall destroy any such can wherever found, without compensation to the owner, and for that purpose and to that end the said board of health of the city of New Orleans, its officers, inspectors, agents, and employees are hereby authorized and shall have the authority to enter any place or premises where milk cans are made, stored, kept, sold, or exposed or offered for sale, or any dairy or other premises where milk is stored, kept, sold, or offered or exposed for sale, and are also granted authority and are hereby directed to inspect the milk cans and milk receptacles on any wagon or other vehicle used for the purpose of delivering or carrying milk, or wherever the same may be found.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment in the parish prison for not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance No. 8618, adopted May 7, 1912.]

REPORTS TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

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.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1912.

Places.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:				
Cities—				
Berkeley.....	7	1 195	93	
Oakland.....	20	2 672	497	
San Francisco.....	29	2 1,541	1,094	
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....		945	889	

1 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 117; *Mus musculus*, 78.

2 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 558; *Mus musculus*, 114.

2 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 932; *Mus alexandrinus*, 150; *Mus rattus*, 206; *Mus musculus*, 253.

(1747)

Week ended Oct. 5, 1912.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:				
Cities—				
Berkeley	2	1 167	107	.....
Oakland	17	2 606	480	.....
San Francisco	23	2 1,743	1,297	.....
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle .....	.....	1,085	1,033	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 124; *Mus musculus*, 43.² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 508; *Mus musculus*, 98.³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,033; *Mus alexandrinus*, 187; *Mus rattus*, 268; *Mus musculus*, 255.**SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.**

During the week ended October 5, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 35 ground squirrels from Alameda County, 241 from Contra Costa County, 52 from Stanislaus County, 109 from San Joaquin County, and 81 from Santa Clara County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	.....	New York, N. Y.	3	5
Boston, Mass.	2	.....	Omaha, Nebr. ....	.....	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	1	Passaic, N. J.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio. ....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1	Superior, Wis. ....	.....	1
Galesburg, Ill.	1	1	Zanesville, Ohio. ....	.....	1
Lowell, Mass.	1	1			

ERYSIPELAS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md. ....	.....	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1	.....	New Castle, Pa.	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	1	New York, N. Y.	1	.....
Boston, Mass. ....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	.....
Cumberland, Md.	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio. ....	.....	1
Danville, Ill.	1	.....			

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1	1	Lowell, Mass.		1
Ann Arbor, Mich.		1	Manchester, N. H.	2	2
Altoona, Pa.		1	Medford, Mass.		1
Baltimore, Md.		11	Moline, Ill.		1
Bayonne, N. J.		2	Nashville, Tenn.		2
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Newark, N. J.		2
Boston, Mass.		23	New Bedford, Mass.		2
Bridgeport, Conn.		3	New Orleans, La.		5
Brookton, Mass.		1	Newport, R. I.	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.		4	New York, N. Y.		52
Butte, Mont.		3	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		1
Cambridge, Mass.		1	Oklahoma City, Okla.		1
Cambridge, Ohio.		1	Omaha, Neb.		3
Chelsea, Mass.		2	Passaic, N. J.		3
Cincinnati, Ohio.		6	Pawtucket, R. I.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1		Reading, Pa.		3
Columbus, Ind.		1	Richmond, Va.		1
Cumberland, Md.		1	Roanoke, Va.		1
Dayton, Ohio.		2	Rockford, Ill.		1
Elizabeth, N. J.		2	Rutland, Vt.	1	
El Paso, Tex.		4	Schenectady, N. Y.		2
Fall River, Mass.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		2
Galesburg, Ill.	2	2	Waltham, Mass.		1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Washington, D. C.		5
Hartford, Conn.		2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	4
Jersey City, N. J.		3	Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.		2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	1	Zanesville, Ohio.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	10			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1		Newark, N. J.	3	
Baltimore, Md.	1		New York, N. Y.	12	7
Boston, Mass.	2		Northampton, Mass.	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	13	2	Pasadena, Cal.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	1	1	Washington, D. C.		1
Dayton, Ohio.	1		Yonkers, N. Y.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		Zanesville, Ohio.	1	

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frost reports: During the week ended October 19, 1912, six cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the commissioner of health as occurring in the city of Buffalo. Of these six cases two were well past the acute stage when reported, having had their onset more than a month previously. The steady decline in the number of cases reported during the last three weeks would indicate almost unmistakably that the epidemic has passed its apex, and so far as any predictions may be made it may be expected that from this time only scattering cases will occur here.

ALASKA.

Passed Asst. Surg. Krulish reports, October 1, the occurrence of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) among the Eskimo of St. Michael and Unalakleet, Alaska. At St. Michael there were 5 cases with 1 death. These cases all occurred in the same week. The history of these cases as given by the parents was that the child had been entirely well previous to the attack, the onset was sudden, with vomiting, headache, acute pain along the spine, and slight fever; paralysis of the flaccid type followed. At Unalakleet there were 10 cases with 2 deaths. The village of Unalakleet is 45 miles from St. Michael, and the natives are in constant communication. It appears from the history of the cases that the disease appeared at Unalakleet at least a week before its appearance in St. Michael. The onset and symptoms of the cases were similar in both localities.

TETANUS.

**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa. ....	.....	1	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.	1	.....	New Orleans, La. ....	.....	3
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	.....	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

**Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended
Oct. 5, 1912.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Detroit Mich.	4	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	.....
Lynn, Mass.	4	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....
Newburyport, Mass.	6	.....	Superior, Wis.	4	.....
Peoria, Ill.	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.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 25, 1913.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas:				
Counties—				
Coffey.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Crawford.....	do.....	15	.....	
Geary.....	do.....	1	.....	
Saline.....	do.....	4	.....	
Sedgwick.....	do.....	5	.....	
Shawnee.....	do.....	1	.....	
Wichita.....	do.....	5	.....	
Total for State.....		32	.....	
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Bureau.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4	.....	
Champaign.....	do.....	3	.....	
Cook.....	do.....	2	.....	
Henderson.....	do.....	2	.....	
Henry.....	do.....	2	.....	
La Salle.....	do.....	2	.....	
Stephenson.....	do.....	1	.....	
Union.....	do.....	1	.....	
Whiteside.....	do.....	1	.....	
Winnebago.....	do.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....		19	.....	
Maine:				
Counties—				
Androscoggin.....	July 1-31.....	6	.....	
Aroostook.....	do.....	27	.....	
Kennebec.....	do.....	7	.....	
Lincoln.....	do.....	1	.....	
Total for State.....		41	.....	
Androscoggin.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Cumberland.....	do.....	3	.....	
Waldo.....	do.....	14	.....	
Total for State.....		18	.....	
Penobscot.....	Sept. 1-30.....	3	.....	
Somerset.....	do.....	1	.....	
Waldo.....	do.....	7	.....	
Total for State.....		11	.....	
Virginia:				
Counties—				
Dinwiddie.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Halifax.....	do.....	17	.....	
Montgomery.....	do.....	2	.....	
Roanoke.....	do.....	4	.....	
Russell.....	do.....	10	.....	
Total for State.....		34	.....	
Grand total.....		155	.....	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED OCT. 5, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	169	24	2	5		4		43	20	37	
Boston, Mass.	670,585	216	26	2	16	2	9	1	59	19	26	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	143	107	8			19		21	8	13	
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,274	170	13	51	3	66	5	381	155	98	15
Pittsburgh, Pa.	532,905	179	54	10	53	2	22	3	18	19	17	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	221	42	4	11		19		39	19	18	2
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	113	10	2	75	1	4		25	12	11	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	114	19	2	10		9		20	14	8	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	141	41	2			15					
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198		9		1		3		20	14	4	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	103	18	3			7		11	10	8	2
Newark, N. J.	347,469	93	20		6		7		30	12	3	1
New Orleans, La.	339,075	114	12				6		26	19	8	2
Washington, D. C.	331,069	103	4				3		15		14	3
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	72								6		
Providence, R. I.	224,326	38	16	2			15				4	1
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	28	3				1		2	1	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	33	3	1	1				6	1	2	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	38	37	3	2		1		1	5		
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	45	5	1				1	3	3	5	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	30	5	1	2						20	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	35	6		4		20		1	2	4	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	41	10				7		7	3	6	2
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	34	2						2	1		
Richmond, Va.	127,628	61	8	1			17			6	5	
Spokane, Wash.	104,402				1		3					
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	47	7		1		12	1	5	4	11	1
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	53	5				1		5	2	5	
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	11	2				1		2		5	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	20	6		2				2	3	1	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	16	2						5	2	2	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		10	2	1		2		3		2	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	22	3	1			2		2	3		
Erie, Pa.	66,525	14	6		5		1	1	2	1	2	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	17	27				1		1	2	3	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	14	1								3	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	9	2		1				5		2	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	26	6		1		1		6			
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324						1		13		1	
Houston, Tex.	78,900	20	3				4			4		1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482		15	3			1				4	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	21	1		3		1			1	2	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	27	1	1			1		1	1		
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	33	1		3		2		5	3	13	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	14	1						1	1	6	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	25	2		2				1	3	2	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622									1		
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	16	4				2		1	2	1	
Reading, Pa.	96,071	32	4				1		1	2	9	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	15	1				3		2	1	2	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	15	1						7	2	1	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	9					1				3	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 5, 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.												
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	13	4	1						2	7	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	30	2						3	3	3	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	35	4				3		4	4	4	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	19	6		1		3		4			
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	19	4				1		1	2	3	
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	9	1	1			4			1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	4	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	15							2	1	1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	2	4								3	
Butte, Mont.	39,165	17	1				1			1		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1				1				1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12	3			1			3		1	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	8	4		1		1					
Danville, Ill.	27,871	3	1				8					1
East Orange, N. J.	34,371								2			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	4	1				1		1		1	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	25		1			3			4	3	1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	7					2		3		1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	12	1						1			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	15	1				1		4			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	17							1		2	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	11			1					3		
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	5										
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		5		1		4					
Lexington, Ky.	35,069	11	6							3	1	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	8	1				6			3	2	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	14			3				3	3	2	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	15	6	1	2							
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		5						1		4	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	13	6	1			2		1	1		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	8					3			1		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	8	2		3		2	1			1	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	5							4		12	1
Orange, N. J.	29,630	12	6				1		9	1	6	1
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	12							2	2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	5	3				3		2	1	2	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	10	7							1		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	9	3				3	1				
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	11	7	1			1		4	1	2	
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	13	11								16	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	11					2			1		
San Diego, Cal.	39,578		1				1		1	1		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	5										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	9	2									
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	8							1	2		
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	10	2				1				1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1						1			
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	13	12	1					1		2	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	6							1		2	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	14	3		1		1		2	2	3	
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	3	2								4	
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	7										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	7	1									
Beaver Falls, N. Y.	12,191	0	1									
Bennington, Vt.		2	1								2	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	10										
Butler, Pa.	20,728	6	5								1	
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	2	1				2					
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3			1							

a 4 out of town.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 5, 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.												
Columbus, Ind.		3	1									
Concord, N. H.	21,497	6										
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	7	1				1		1		6	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		8								1	1	
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	8	1								4	1
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	2	3						1			
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	1	2									
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	8	1									
Logansport, Ind.		6								1		
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3	1								1	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	2	6								1	
Massillon, Ohio.	23,870	5					1				3	
Medford, Mass.	23,150	11			2				2			
Melrose, Mass.	16,715	3										
Moline, Ill.	24,199	7									5	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	4								1	1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	2									1	
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	1										
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	3									1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,431								1	1		
Palmer, Mass.		3										
Plainfield, N. J.	22,250	3							1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.											1	
South Bethlehem, Pa.		7	1		1				1	2		
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	0	3						2			
Wilksburg, Pa.	18,924	13			1							
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	2							1			

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

KANSAS.—Month of August, 1912. Population 1,690,949. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include typhoid fever, 12. Cases reported: Diphtheria 11, measles 10, scarlet fever 27, smallpox 32, typhoid fever 281.

MARYLAND.—Month of August, 1912. Population 1,295,346. Total number of deaths from all infectious diseases 164, including diphtheria 8, tuberculosis 76, typhoid fever 23. Cases reported: Diphtheria 49, measles 50, scarlet fever 15, typhoid fever 359.

The typhoid fever cases were distributed as follows: Potomac River watershed 73, Patapsco River watershed 29, Patuxent River watershed 15, Susquehanna River watershed 1 (Havre de Grace), Baltimore City water system 28.

MICHIGAN.—Month of September, 1912. Population 2,810,173. Communicable diseases were reported as follows: Diphtheria 147, measles 31, scarlet fever 109, smallpox 13, tuberculosis 119, typhoid fever 220.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CONVENTION BETWEEN ITALY AND ARGENTINA.

Measures Against Importation of Cholera, Plague, and Yellow Fever.

The following translation of a convention concluded between Italy and Argentina was received from the American Embassy at Rome, October 15:

NOTIFICATION OF EPIDEMICS.

Each of the two Governments engages itself to notify the other immediately of any appearance on its territory of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, accompanying the notification, or transmitting after it, detailed information regarding the place where the disease has appeared, the date, origin, and form of its appearance, the number of cases ascertained, and the number of deaths, the extension of the infected districts and the measures immediately adopted. Every week detailed information shall be sent during the course of the epidemics.

Each of the two Governments engages itself to make compulsory in its territory the report of cases of plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and to collect information in regard to any unusual mortality of rats in the sea and river ports. It engages itself, moreover, to take steps for preventing the landing of persons who may have been in contact with sick people, or who show symptoms of the said three diseases; the exportation of goods or other things infected, or which have not been disinfected on land, under the supervision of the Government health officials; the embarking of rats in case of plague and of mosquitoes in case of yellow fever, assuring in case of cholera the purity of the drinking water. The two Governments engage themselves also to put the (infected) ship in charge of a Government physician, in the manner which shall be stated here below.

The notification of one case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever ascertained in the territory of the two countries does not, however, authorize the Government of the other country to consider or treat as infected the district where the case has been found. A district can not be considered as infected unless many nonimported cases of cholera or yellow fever have been found, or where some cases of cholera appearing in the neighborhood of the first case indicate that it has been impossible to confine the disease to the spot where it first appeared.

The measures which each Government may deem proper to adopt shall be applicable only in case of arrival from infected places. The exclusion of these places shall be determined on the basis of the foregoing information. The two Governments engage themselves on this point to furnish the necessary data with the greatest exactness.

INFECTED VESSELS AND IMMUNE VESSELS.

Against vessels coming from an infected place no measure can be adopted, if the departure took place at least five days before the beginning of the epidemic. A place shall cease to be considered infected after the official declaration that no new case and no death have occurred from plague or cholera during five days and from yellow fever during 18 days after the isolation, death, or recovery of the last sick person and after the declaration that all the necessary disinfections have been made and, for plague or yellow fever, all the measures adopted against rats and mosquitoes.

The contracting Governments shall consider immune a vessel coming from a port included in an infected district of either country, or upon which persons coming from an infected district are embarked, if during the travel or at the arrival no deaths from plague, cholera, or yellow fever and no cases of these diseases have occurred, and shall consider infected a vessel coming from any port and having on its arrival plague, cholera, or yellow fever on board, or upon which cases of any such diseases have been discovered during the voyage.

Immune vessels are admitted to free pratique. The health authorities of the port of arrival may only prescribe the medical visit, the disinfection of dirty linen and of suspected objects, and the surveillance, during five or six days, of the passengers and members of the crew in the places to which each of them departs.

Infected vessels shall undergo a rigorous treatment: (1) Medical visit; (2) landing and isolation of sick persons; (3) the other persons shall land and be subject, from the moment of their arrival, to observation on board or in a sanitary station, as well as to a special watch for a period of not more than five days for plague and cholera and six days for yellow fever; (4) dirty linen and all things belonging to the crew and passengers shall be disinfected in case the health authorities of the port have special reasons to consider them infected; (5) the ship shall be subject to total or partial disinfection, according to the judgment of the port health authorities.

MEASURES FOR PREVENTION AND REPRESSION.

Those vessels which, at their departure from one of the two countries, or during the voyage, have stopped in an infected port, without having been in communication with the land, or only landing passengers and embarking mail exclusively, shall not be considered as coming from an infected port.

If it is a question of yellow fever, the ship shall also be kept as far as possible from the coast, 200 meters at least. The prophylactic measures against cholera, yellow fever, and plague, eventually adopted in an intermediate port, not belonging to either of the contracting parties, shall not exclude the right of submitting the ship on its arrival to the same operations.

Goods coming from an infected port can in no case be sent back or submitted to disinfection except for special reasons, depending upon circumstances ascertained on board. In case of plague or of cholera, objects of personal use, not new (even if not contained in postal parcels) and rags may be submitted to disinfection. Letters and correspondence, books, newspapers, commercial papers, etc., can not undergo any restriction or disinfection.

HEALTH OFFICIALS.

The two Governments engage themselves to exempt from the required medical visit and from the disinfection of linen and of objects of use, etc., the vessels immune coming from the ports of each of the two countries, and having on board a governmental physician in charge, specially appointed by the country of origin. The necessary disinfection shall be made during the voyage. To this end each vessel shall have implements of disinfection for the application on board of all prophylactic measures.

The declarations made in an official form by the royal commissioners on the ships coming from Italy, and the declarations which they have registered on the daily health record and on the daily navigation record in regard to the sanitary conditions on board at the departure and during the voyage, shall be accepted as demonstrating its status by the health authorities of Argentina in the ports of arrival. The same treatment shall be made in the Italian ports to vessels coming from Argentina and having on board health officials under the same conditions.

Each Government shall ascertain, in conformity with its laws, the competence of the Italian royal commissioners or of the sanitary inspectors of the Argentine ships with regard to naval hygiene and sanitary, microscopic, and bacteriologic cleanliness applied to the hygiene and clinics of infectious-diffusive diseases.

SHIPS FOR EMIGRANTS.

The two Governments reserve to themselves the right of adopting special measures for ships in bad hygienic condition or too crowded. It shall not, however, be allowed to consider as too crowded those emigration ships which come from an Italian port and have on board a royal commissioner for emigration, if they have on board all the accommodations contemplated by the Italian and Argentine laws on emigration, as well as the registered apparatus of stoves (apparatus for disinfection), and if the number of passengers and emigrants on board does not exceed the maximum contemplated by the above-mentioned laws.

The two Governments recognize as valid the measures applied to the ships in each of the two countries, provided they be certified by an official document, and be in conformity with the established requirements. Among these measures the destruction of rats, which is compulsory for all ships making a regular service between the ports of the two countries, shall be included. The destruction of rats shall be made at least once every six months.

The harbor authorities of the two countries shall issue to the captain, to the owner or to his agent, if requested, a certificate stating the nature of the measures and the reasons why they have been adopted.

The two Governments recognize that, in pursuance of this convention, no interference shall be implied by either of them in the policy which the other follows in the adoption, organization, and execution of the prophylactic measures in the interior of its own territory.

Vessels complying with all the requirements contemplated in the present convention can not enjoy the facilities which might derive therefrom.

The duration of the present convention shall be 23 years; if not denounced 6 months before the end of this term by either of the contracting Governments it shall be considered as extended for a further period of 3 years.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney—Examination of Rodents.

According to a statement issued by the department of health of New South Wales, 591 rodents were examined at Sydney for plague infection during the two weeks ended September 14, 1912. No plague-infected rodent was found.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Examination of Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended August 26, 1912, there were reported at Hongkong 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths.

During the same period there were examined for plague infection 1,262 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Nanking—Cholera.

Cholera was reported prevalent, August 29, at Nanking. One case was reported among Europeans.

Shanghai—Cholera.

During the week ended September 7, 1912, there were reported 7 cases of cholera occurring in the non-Chinese population, which numbers 14,000 inhabitants.

CUBA.

Habana—Examination of Rats.

During the week ended October 5, 1912, there were examined at Habana for plague infection 535 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Plague on Steamship in River Tyne.

The following information was taken from a statement issued September 28, 1912, by the local government board:

An imported case of human plague has occurred on board a vessel in the River Tyne Port sanitary district.

The patient was an apprentice on board the steamship *Bellarissa*, which arrived in the River Tyne from Hamburg on the morning of September 10. Later in the day the boy was taken ill and was removed to the floating hospital as a case of typhoid fever. On the following day the port medical officer of health suspected the case to be plague, and a sample of the patient's blood was taken for examination. On September 13 the bacteriologist at the College of Medicine, Newcastle, reported that cultures from the material showed colonies resembling *B. pestis*, and further samples of blood were taken.

The boy died on September 16, and on September 18 a post-mortem examination was made by the port medical officer of health and further material obtained for examination. The diagnosis of the case as one of plague has been confirmed at the board's laboratory.

An apprentice from the steamship *Bellarlsa* was taken ill before the vessel left Hamburg, and died there on September 4. Another fell ill off Cuxhaven, and is in hospital at that port. It is reported that both patients were suffering from plague.

No further cases of plague have occurred in the River Tyne port sanitary district. Every precaution has been taken to insure that no spread of infection shall occur.

Further Relative to Plague on Steamship Bellarlisa at Hamburg.

The following information, dated October 3, was received from the burgomaster of the State of Hamburg through the American consul general at Hamburg: During the three weeks that have elapsed since the occurrence of the two cases of plague on the steamship *Bellarlsa* no further cases of the disease have occurred at Hamburg. The probabilities indicate that the origin of the contagion was not in Hamburg, but on board the vessel. The persons attacked occupied the same compartment on board ship. The vessel did not lie alongside the quay while at Hamburg, but was unloaded in midstream. Ten dead rats found on board during the vessel's stay at this port were examined, but no plague infection was found.

NOTE.—The steamship *Bellarlsa* left Rosario, Argentina, July 2, for Hamburg via Cape Verde Islands.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended September 21, 1912, 691 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,575 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 153 rats were examined. No plague infection was found.

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

ITALY.

Cholera in Sardinia.

Cholera has been reported in Cagliari, Island of Sardinia, as follows: Week ended September 17, 1912, 6 cases with 4 deaths; week ended September 24, 1912, 5 cases with 3 deaths.

JAPAN.

Cholera at Tokyo.

Four cases of cholera were reported at Tokyo September 4, 1912.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever.

During the week ended October 12, 1912, there were reported in the vicinity of San Juan Bautista, State of Tabasco, 4 cases of yellow fever, with 2 deaths. The cases were distributed in four localities, viz, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Jalapa, and Huimanguillo, distant from San Juan 64, 32, and 80 kilometers, respectively.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**Plague Situation.**

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

MANILA—RODENT PLAGUE.

The extensive rat-catching campaign which has been carried on in Manila since the first case of plague appeared on June 17, 1912, finally resulted in the discovery of a plague-infected rat on August 31, at No. 251 Calle San Sebastian, which is in the same block in which 3 of the human cases of plague occurred.

On September 7 another plague-infected rat was found at No. 104 Calle Santa Rosa, and another one at 215 Calle Echague. Both of these addresses are in blocks adjoining the block mentioned above. All rat-catching efforts in the city have now been concentrated upon this area. In order to prevent the rats being driven away from that section by general cleaning-up efforts, the first week was devoted to trapping and poisoning rats, and now extensive cleaning up has been undertaken. The plan is to commence at the periphery of the infected area and work toward the plague-infected blocks. As rapidly as premises are cleansed, sanitary orders are issued for such rat proofing as may be necessary. Each householder is required to provide a suitable metal garbage can. Efforts are now being made to fumigate with sulphur all of the sewers in the vicinity.

The last case of human plague occurred on August 22, 1912. Total number of cases and deaths to date, 7. Last infected rat caught September 7, 1912.

ILOILO.

Passed Asst. Surg. Carroll Fox reports that during the two weeks ended September 7 there were 4 cases of human plague occurring at different times in one house in Iloilo. A general rat-catching and cleaning-up campaign has been inaugurated, but so far no plague-infected rats have been found. Considerable difficulty is being encountered in Iloilo on account of the lack of suitable ordinances for successfully carrying out antiplague measures. A request for new ordinances has been made, and a partial agreement has been reached during the past week for further legal power.

Steps have been taken to prevent the spread of plague by vessels from Iloilo.

Total number of cases of plague at Iloilo to date is 7.

SOURCE OF INFECTION.

It appears probable that plague was introduced into both Manila and Iloilo by plague-infected rats being present in cargo. The enormous number of crates of potatoes and onions, baskets of garlic and other food stuffs, which come into the islands almost daily from plague-infected centers along the China and Japan coast, make this method of introduction appear most probable. On account of the scarcity of this class of food supplies in the Philippine Islands, it is an absolute necessity that these importations be made; and on account of the vast extent of this trade it will be apparent that it would be impracticable to unpack such cargo before permitting its entrance or to prohibit its importation.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 25, 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:				
Nanking.....	Aug. 29.....	1	1	Among Europeans. Endemic.
Shanghai.....	Sept. 2-8.....	7		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Sept. 1-7.....	4	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 1-14.....	32	25	
Karachi.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1	2	
Madras.....	do.....	8	8	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Sept. 11-24.....	11	7	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Sept. 26.....	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Aug. 6-21.....	1	1	
	Sept. 8-22.....	12	6	
Damascus.....	July 18-Sept. 22...	233	187	And vicinity, including previous reports.
Provinces—				
Adana—				
Bor.....	July 16-Aug. 10...	18	22	
Deurt Yol.....	Sept. 16-22.....	7	4	
Nigde.....	June 15-Aug. 24...	72	80	
Aleppo—				
Aintab.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 21....	10	18	
Aleppo.....	Aug. 31.....	1	1	
Antioch.....	To July 29.....	4	4	Not previously reported.
Bilan.....	Sept. 8-15.....	7		
Djisi-Chougour.....	June 23.....	14	5	
Do.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 7.....	3		
Elbistan.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 15...	10	2	
Harem.....	To July 22.....	8	2	
Idlib.....	June 30-July 8.....	2	5	
Killis.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7.....	6	2	
Marach.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 7.....	20	15	
Ourfa.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 22...	25	33	
Reca.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 22...	19	12	
Angora—				
Chehissar.....	June 19-July 29...	3	8	
Iskilib.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 7.....	4		
Nehie-Tomarza.....	July 29-Aug. 6.....	16	6	
Sandal.....	June 23-July 5.....	4	9	
Ufkure.....	Sept. 9-22.....	13	13	
Diarbekir.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 22...	5	7	
Viran-Chehir.....	do.....	11	10	
Erzeroum—				
Hassan-Mansour.....	July 31-Sept. 7.....	25	11	
Hejaz—				
Mekka.....	Sept. 26.....			Present among troops and pilgrims.
Konia—				
Ergeli.....	June 18-Sept. 7.....	84	54	
New Chehir.....	July 30-Sept. 22...	117	75	
Oulou-Kichla.....	Sept. 15.....	4	2	
Severek.....	Aug. 14-17.....	3	8	
Smyrna—				
Smyrna.....	Sept. 1-15.....		1	
Syria.....	July 19-Sept. 22...	37	43	
Latakia.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7.....	2	3	
Tarsus.....	June 25-July 9.....	11	16	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1	1	
Zanzibar.....	do.....	15	15	Of these 6 cases in Kibonde-Mzungu, 4 in Walezo, the poor-house, 2 in Mwera, 2 in Fuoni, and 1 at Prison Island. Sept. 1-7, see page 1718.

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Oct. 2, 1912.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 25, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
Tabasco, State of.....	Oct. 11.....	.....	2	
Cardenas.....	Oct. 16.....	.....		Present.
Comcalcalco.....	Oct. 9.....	1		
Huimangillo.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Jalapa.....	Oct. 11.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 16-31.....	.....	1	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Sept. 1-21.....	4	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Kederi.....	July 24-31.....	6	3	
Madioen.....	Apr. 7-Aug. 3.....	34	34	
Passoeroean Residency.....	July 23-Aug. 3.....	32	31	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 21-27.....	1		
Provinces—				
Gharbieh.....	Sept. 19-24.....	2		
Great Britain:				
River Tyne Port Sanitary District.	Sept. 10-16.....	1	1	From s. s. Bellaisla.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 1-14.....	19	17	
Karachi.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1		
Mauritius.....	May 25-June 30.....	11	5	Reported out of date.
Do.....	Aug. 2-8.....	7	6	
Peru:				
Trujillo.....	Oct. 1.....	2		Oct. 1, 3 cases in the lazaretto.
Philippine Islands:				
Province—				
Iloilo.....	Sept. 1-7.....	2	2	
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan Government—				
Khargis Steppe.....	Sept. 3.....	.....	.....	Present.
Tsarevsk district.....	do.....	.....	.....	Present in village Djanibek.

SMALLPOX.

Abyssinia:				
Adis Ababa.....	Sept. 7.....	.....	.....	Prevalent.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Constantine.....	Aug. 1-31.....	36	.....	
Oran.....	do.....	8	.....	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	Sept. 15-21.....	2	.....	
Galicia.....	do.....	1	.....	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 16-31.....	.....	20	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 14.....	7	.....	
Canada:				
Quebec.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 12.....	2	.....	
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	Sept. 16-21.....	4	1	
China:				
Shanghai.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1	.....	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Sept. 1-7.....	3	.....	
Germany.....	Sept. 15-21.....	1	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 1-14.....	5	3	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Sept. 22-28.....	3	1	
Mexico:				
Agua Calientes.....	Sept. 23-29.....	.....	1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Sept. 22-28.....	7	.....	
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 1.....	6	1	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 25, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Sept. 2-28.....		1	
Valencia.....	Sept. 22-28.....	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 25-31.....	3	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Sept. 22-28.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 24-31.....	3		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 23-29.....		13	

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Csongrad, district	July 17-22.....	1	1	
Mindszent.				
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 16-Aug. 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.
Pechuina	Sept. 14.....			Present. Vicinity Amoy.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 4-11.....	1		
Swatow.....	July 20-Aug. 5.....		41	July 20-25, 3 cases, 1 death among Europeans. Among Europeans June 1-22, sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Aug. 31...	8	7	
Rembang, Province...	May 31-June 6.....	1	2	
Surabaya.....	Mar. 28-June 18...	14	8	
Sumatra—				
Padangsche, Upper-	May 26-June 22...	37	35	
land Section Agam.				
Tapanoeli, Province...	July 11.....			Present.
India:				
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, 47,447; deaths, 25,591.
Maulmain	May 5-Aug. 17.....	22	22	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	99	70	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	624	505	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 10...	40	8	
Japan:				
Kobe.....				Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru. Sept. 12-18, 2 cases, 1 death in the suburbs.
Formosa.....				Total June 16-Aug. 31: 65 cases, 34 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Fukuoka, ken.....	Sept. 23.....	330		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Kyoto.....	Sept. 10-19.....	4	2	
Milke.....	Sept. 1-7.....	4		
Mitsui coal mines.....	Sept. 23.....			Present.
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Moji.....	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. Total to Sept. 23, 141 cases.
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. Seibun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Osaka.....	Sept. 14-23.....	12	4	Oct. 3 present.
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 23.....	40		
Tokyo.....	Sept. 26.....			Present.
Wakamatsu.....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Yokahama.....	Oct. 4.....			Present.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27...	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 27...		1,017	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-Aug. 24...	58	52	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 1-7.....	2	2	
Damascus.....	July 13-23.....	7	4	Present in vicinity.
Do.....	July 31-Aug. 3.....	4	3	
Provinces—				
Adana—				
Adana.....	May 14-Aug. 1.....	17	12	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-June 13.....	12	6	
Ayas.....	June 11-24.....	12	4	
Bor.....	May 28-June 15.....	6	4	
Djihan.....	do.....	11	1	
Dorach Bache.....	do.....	4	5	
Oula Kichla.....	May 28-July 6.....	6	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15.....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 23-June 24.....	10	3	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-Aug. 1.....	304	266	
Alexandretta.....	May 23-Aug. 1.....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Aug. 1.....	7	4	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Aug. 6.....	22	22	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Aug. 1.....	1		
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22.....	39	31	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-29.....	4	3	
Keudige.....	do.....	4		
Killia.....	June 16-Aug. 1.....	34	19	
Kiriqul.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Aug. 21.....	192	88	
Sarenda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Mersina.....	June 9-July 23.....	40	33	
Zanzibar.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 7.....	64	41	Outbreak in the native prison. Only 1 case in the city. Including Aug. 5-Sept. 7, 13 cases at Mwera, 4 at Bububu, 1 at Mtoni, 5 among prisoners, 2 at N'Gambo district, 3 at Ki-bonde-Mzungu.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:			
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....	1	
Manaos.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	6	31
Fernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15.....		12

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17....	502	195	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.
Dahomey:				
Abomey.....	May 25-June 5....	6	3	
Porto Novo.....	June 13.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-13.....	1		
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-June 30....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	45	29	Report for July not received.
Milagro.....	May 16-June 30....	10	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	9	5	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche:				
Carmen.....	Sept. 6-29.....	2	2	On s. s. Puebla. From Veracruz and other Mexican ports.
Comcalcalco.....	Sept. 28.....	1		
Cunduacán.....	Oct. 12.....	1		
Espita.....	Apr. 25-30.....	1		
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 11...	10	3	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Valkyrien.
Merida.....	July 14-Sept. 22...	3	2	The 2 cases July 16-22 from Motul, 29 miles distant.
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Oct. 11...	32	8	Total May 4-Oct. 11; Cases, 54; deaths, 23, including previous reports.
Canal Zone:				
Panama.....	July 14.....	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile from Guayaquil.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31....		42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-Aug. 31....		10	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 19, including previous reports. Sept. 24, 1 case from Cua; Sept. 26, 1 case from Ocumare Year 1911: Cases 172, deaths 107.
Cua.....	July 20.....			Present.
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1		
La Victoria.....				Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Maquetia.....	June 17-Sept. 20...	9	5	
Victoria.....	Oct. 1.....			Present.

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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Sept. 11-25.....	8	3	
Brazil:				
Nictheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 25-Aug. 31...	22	12	
China.....				May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Funghshun, Ca-yung, 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-Sept. 14...	1,393	1,144	
Packhoi.....	May 1-29.....		35	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	From s. s. Cheongshing from Hongkong.
Wenchang.....	June 4.....			On the island of Hainan, 10 to 20 cases daily.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Pasoeroean Residency..	May 12-July 20....	171	167	
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	do.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	23	10	Report for July not received.
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 15: Cases 813, deaths, 406, 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	
Dakhia.....	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1....	50	26	
Galioubeh.....	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. Bellalisa, 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	280	
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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. Sept. 10, 3 cases in the lazaretto at Trujillo.
Callao.....				July 6, 1 fatal case.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5-Aug. 31.....	5	5	
Manila.....	June 14-Aug. 24.....	7	7	
Mariveles quarantine station.	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1	1	From s. s. Talsan 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	
Russian Empire:				
Districts—				
Libistchensky.....				Sept. 16, free.
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2.....	2	2	
Karabas.....	do.....	5	2	
Do.....	June 3-16.....	8	10	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16.....	5	5	
Schernoyarsk.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 4...	7	5	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20-June 16...	13	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13...		2	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kwala Lampour.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 20.....	17	11	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	May 28-July 6....	3	3	
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases, 11; deaths, 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2-11.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-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

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 14...	23		
Galicia.....	May 12-Aug. 10...	22		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3....	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-Aug. 15....		216	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 24....	21	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 28-Aug. 24....	3		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Sept. 14...	94	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-Sept. 14....			Present.
Dalny.....	June 23-July 13....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-Sept. 14....	29	14	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 28-Sept. 8....	6	17	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 12-Aug. 31....	46	14	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-July 24, still epidemic.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 14-Sept. 2....	11	5	
Port Said.....	do.....	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, 37 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.
La Pimienta.....	July 29.....			Present.
Portorillas.....	July 31.....			Do.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			Do.
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 19.....	36		35 of these cases occurred several weeks previous to this date.
Zacapa.....	July 29.....			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	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 18, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy—Continued.				
Palermo.....	May 26-Sept. 7....	9	3	
Rome.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	1	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1	1	
Venice.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	40	9	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23.....	3		
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 29....		14	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 4-Aug. 4.....	112	52	
Durango.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	2	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-Oct. 5.....		2	
Mazatlan.....	June 19-July 16....		4	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths 29.
Minatitlan.....	July 29.....	2		Aug. 21, still present.
Mexico.....	May 19-July 27....	348	158	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 1-7.....		1	32 miles from Veracruz on the Veracruz & Pacific R. R.
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11-Aug. 31....	5	3	
Salina Cruz.....	June 29-Aug. 31....	23	5	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....			Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 7-July 13....	6	10	
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. 21....	64		
Roumania:				
				Total Mar. 1-June 30: cases, 38.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	May 14-Aug. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 22-28.....	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, 2 deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Sept. 7....	85	26	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-July 27....	48	21	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 27....		74	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-June 28....	?		
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-Sept. 21....	101	5	
traits Settlements.....	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	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-Sept. 23....	152		
Dardanelles.....	June 23-Aug. 24....		13	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 27-Sept. 21....		188	
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.	Typhus fever.
Aberdeen.....	Sept. 21	163,084	73						1				
Aguscalientes.....	Sept. 29	40,000	47			1			1	1	1		2
Do.....	Oct. 6		47						3		3		
Algiers.....	Sept. 30	180,000	69								9	1	
Amsterdam.....	Sept. 28	583,901	89			2					14		
Antwerp.....	do.....	308,618	64	1							4		
Barcelona.....	do.....	591,272	210			3				1	18	4	
Batavia.....	Sept. 7	217,630	5		3								1
Belfast.....	Sept. 28	391,974	105			1			2		21		
Do.....	Oct. 5	385,492	112						2		15		
Berlin.....	Sept. 14	2,080,912	431			4			7		53		
Beirut.....	Sept. 28	80,000	15										
Birmingham.....	Sept. 5	85,947	209			6			3		22	1	
Bombay.....	Sept. 7	979,445	690		12		11			1	48		
Do.....	Sept. 14		734		13		6			2	46		
Bradford.....	Sept. 28	289,618	75			1					8		
Bremen.....	do.....	246,850	52			2					10		
Breslau.....	Sept. 7	529,617	156			1			1		24		
Do.....	Sept. 21		162			1			2		20		
Bristol.....	Oct. 5	359,400	67			1					7		
Bordeaux.....	do.....	253,000	71			1					7		
Brunswick.....	Sept. 21	145,000											
Brussels.....	Sept. 22	745,380	196			8			2		2	1	
Catania.....	do.....	250,000	74								32	1	
Christiania.....	Oct. 5	245,000	45			2		2	1		9		5
Coquimbo.....	Sept. 21	14,000	17							1			
Colombo.....	Sept. 7	227,026	123	1							16	5	
Chemnitz.....	Sept. 28	306,875	77						1		6		
Constantinople.....	do.....	1,300,000	200			3			2	13	21	3	
Dalny.....	June 22	45,719	23						1				
Do.....	Aug. 31	47,187	23			1			2		2	1	
Dresden.....	Sept. 21	559,600	124						1		14		
Do.....	Sept. 28		115			8			3	13			
Erfurt.....	Sept. 21	126,983	33			1					2		
Do.....	Sept. 28		23								1		1
Frankfort on the Main.....	Sept. 21	428,000	85									1	
Ghent.....	Sept. 28	166,235	36										
Glasgow.....	Oct. 4	785,600	201	1		2						1	
Gothenberg.....	Sept. 28	170,100	43			2		1			5		
Greenock.....	Oct. 5	75,900	14			2							
Hamburg.....	Sept. 28	953,079	217			7			2		19		
Hanover.....	Sept. 21	300,000	66			1					16		
Iquique.....	Sept. 14	40,000					1				5		
Do.....	Sept. 21	40,000									6	1	
Karachi.....	Sept. 14	157,290	135		2								
Kingston.....	Sept. 28	57,379									1	2	
Do.....	Oct. 3											2	
Kobe.....	Sept. 22	425,023	153									1	
Leeds.....	Oct. 5	445,568	98								7		
Leghorn.....	Sept. 29	104,000	28			3							4
Leipzig.....	Sept. 28	605,755	113						2		10		
Libau.....	Sept. 29	84,000				1							
Liege.....	Sept. 21	168,764	38						2				
Liverpool.....	Oct. 5	752,055	235						3		5	1	
London.....	Sept. 28	7,350,079	1,544			20			2		13	2	
Lubec.....	Sept. 14	100,000	26			1					1		
Lyon.....	Sept. 15		131	14		2					28		
Do.....	Sept. 22	523,796	155	19		1					27		
Madras.....	Sept. 14	518,660	380		8							4	
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 21	290,078	95			3					3		
Manchester.....	Sept. 28	714,427	155								18	1	
Messina.....	do.....	127,000	50			2			4		7	1	1
Monterey.....	Oct. 6	100,000	37								3	1	
Montreal.....	Oct. 12	466,197	147						1		18	3	
Nagoya.....	Sept. 14	431,683	121						1			3	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 28	269,193	78						1		6		
Nottingham.....	do.....	262,563	76			3			1		5		
Odessa.....	Sept. 14	600,000	176			1			1		25	4	
Do.....	Sept. 21		223						1		20	3	

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.
Palermo.....	Sept. 21	340,000	145	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	8	3
Do.....	Sept. 28	—	119	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	1
Paris.....	do.	185,000	53	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prague.....	Sept. 14	225,817	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Do.....	Sept. 21	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Do.....	Sept. 28	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Toronto.....	Oct. 12	392,000	113	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1
Winnipeg.....	do.	166,553	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES
(Untabulated).

ALGERIA—*Oran*.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 123,086. Total number of deaths from all causes 194, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, tuberculosis 19, typhoid fever, 2.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 108,944. Total number of deaths from all causes 253, including diphtheria 10, measles 11, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 56, typhoid fever 2.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Santo Domingo*.—Four weeks ended September 20, 1912. Population, 18,326. Total number of deaths from all causes 38, including tuberculosis 2, typhus fever 1.

FRANCE—*Calais*.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 80,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 102, including tuberculosis 14, typhoid fever 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended September 14, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,881.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 31 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,154,150. The lowest rate was recorded at Drogheda, viz, 4.2, and the highest at Tralee, viz, 35.4 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Falkirk, viz, 6.1, and the highest at Perth, viz, 24.6 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 518, including diphtheria 8, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 2.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of September, 1912. Population 57,379. Total number of deaths from all causes 114, including scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 13, typhoid fever 7.

NEW ZEALAND—Month of July, 1912.

Auckland.—Population 104,728. Total number of deaths 61, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 1.

Christchurch.—Population 82,004. Total number of deaths 74, including measles 1, tuberculosis 8.

Dunedin.—Population 65,690. Total number of deaths 57, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, tuberculosis 4, typhoid fever 1.

Wellington.—Population 71,427. Total number of deaths 76, including tuberculosis 9.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of July, 1912. Population 10,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 37, including tuberculosis 8.

SPAIN—*Huelva*.—Month of August, 1912. Population 28,982. Total number of deaths from all causes 59, including tuberculosis 13.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RUPERT BLUE,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health Service.

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication
may be procured from the SUPERINTEND-
ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy
Subscription price, per volume - - - \$2

