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COMMON DRINKING CUPS.

AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 30, 1912.

To medical officers of the Public Health Service, State and local health authorities, and others concerned:

On account of the frequent spread of disease by the use of common drinking cups, the following amendment is hereby made to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations promulgated by this department September 27, 1894, and amended August 17, 1905, June 24, 1909, and May 15, 1912, said amendment and regulations being in accordance with section 3, act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

Article 3, General Regulations, is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

PARAGRAPH 13. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in interstate traffic, or in depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of drinking cups, glasses, or vessels which are thoroughly cleansed by washing in boiling water after use by each individual, nor shall it be held to preclude the use of sanitary devices for individual use only.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The importance of the notification of cases of diseases, the causes and means of spread of which are unknown, has been clearly demonstrated in the case of poliomyelitis. This disease had been shown to be infectious, but its means of transmission, whether or not it is contagious, and how to prevent its spread were not known.

The notification of cases of this disease in Massachusetts enabled the State board of health to carefully study the relation of cases to

each other and the conditions under which they occurred. The result of this epidemiologic study of reported cases carried on for the past five years under the direction of Dr. Mark W. Richardson, secretary and executive officer of the board, suggested strongly the possibility of the disease being transmitted by the biting stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*). To clear up this point Prof. M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, undertook a series of experiments and succeeded in transmitting the disease in monkeys by this biting fly. As noted in last week's issue of the Public Health Reports, Anderson and Frost have confirmed Rosenau's work and successfully transmitted the disease to monkeys by first letting these flies bite infected monkeys and then bite fresh monkeys.

From the standpoint of the control of the disease, these findings are of the greatest importance. While the demonstration that the disease can be transmitted in this way does not preclude the possibility that it may be transmitted also in other ways, common experience in the diseases found to be transmitted by an intermediate insect host or vector has been that such transmission has been in most cases the only one demonstrable. The discovery that poliomyelitis may be spread by the stable fly gives health authorities a tangible basis for their efforts to control the disease. It suggests that effective screening to keep flies from the sick will prove of paramount importance, and that other forms of quarantine may be unnecessary. It gives added importance to the cases of paralysis in animals frequently reported in localities where cases of poliomyelitis have occurred in man and gives an additional reason for the careful screening of buildings, the regulation of the maintenance of stables and the keeping of animals in cities, and the prevention of conditions making possible the breeding of flies.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The outbreak of poliomyelitis at Buffalo continues to subside. During the week ended October 26 only 6 cases were reported. The disease continues present to some extent in many localities in the western counties of New York State. Only a few cases, however, are being reported in any locality. With the advent of cold weather the disease will probably disappear.

OUTBREAK OF SEVEN-DAY FEVER IN THE CANAL ZONE.

By J. C. PERRY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

History.—The outbreak of seven-day fever began during the last few days of May. From May 23 to June 30 there were admitted to Ancon Hospital 24 cases. The first cases came from the Ancon post office, 5 being admitted from this place in rapid succession; 15 other cases were admitted during June from the bachelors' quarters (residence building) across the street from the post office. Dr. W. E. Deeks, chief of the medical clinic of Ancon Hospital, recognized the fever as not malarial, although at first it was considered that a severe localized outbreak of that disease had occurred without any apparent reason, as no anopheles mosquitoes were found in the vicinity.

The occurrence of cases as treated in Ancon Hospital was as follows:

	Cases.
May 23 to June 30.....	24
July.....	8
August.....	7
September.....	4
Total.....	43

Practically all of the cases were from Ancon—the post-office building and two bachelors' quarters. At a later period 4 cases were admitted from Balboa, two miles distant from Ancon, and 3 cases from the line of the railroad, one of which was from Gorgona, one from Corozal, and one from Pedro Miguel.

All of the cases were in adults—American or European—only two of whom were women. No cases occurred among the Spanish or Italian laborers, or negroes.

Investigation in Panama shows that during the outbreak at Ancon in June a few cases occurred in the city of Panama—a total of 12 cases during June and July. Most of these cases were among foreigners, although 3 cases occurred in natives, in ages varying from 6 to 20 years. There have been no cases in Panama for the past 30 days, and none admitted to Ancon Hospital for three weeks. No cases have been reported in Colon, Cristobal, or adjacent territory.

Symptomatology.—The outset is sudden, without prodromal symptoms. The disease is generally ushered in with a chill and a rise of temperature to 102° to 103°, although one or two cases had a temperature of 105°.

The face is flushed and the conjunctiva injected. There is severe backache and generally frontal headache. There is sometimes nausea, but seldom vomiting. The fever is continuous, with remissions for a period of six days, when a termination by slow crisis (12 to 14 hours) occurs. The pulse is slow, and the ratio to the increased temperature is not maintained. The tongue is coated, but there is nothing characteristic about the bowels; there is generally constipation, but there may be diarrhea. The gums are negative, not hemorrhagic, and there is little, if any, stasis of the cutaneous circulation.

The urine is negative in the majority of cases. Occasionally there is a trace of albumen, which is, no doubt, febrile, and does not appear or exist at any particular stage of the disease.

Rash occurred in 50 per cent of the cases, and was confined to the legs, feet, forearms, and hands. In a few of the cases it was of a fine, petechial character.

The disease seems identical with that described by Castellani as occurring in India and Ceylon, although the termination of the fever in the cases observed here occurred in six days.

I observed a number of these cases during the outbreak, especially those first reported, and they conformed to the clinical picture given above. The disease was not dengue, and there was nothing about the course of the disease that simulated yellow fever.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF PELLAGRA.

A REPORT OF THE SECOND TRIENNIAL MEETING HELD AT
COLUMBIA, S. C., OCTOBER 3-4, 1912.

By C. H. LAVINDER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The second triennial meeting of the Association for the Study of Pellagra occurred at Columbia, S. C., October 3 and 4, 1912, the sessions being held at the State Hospital for the Insane. The meeting was well attended and much interest was shown in the long program.

After the invocation and a few words of welcome by the governor of the State, the president of the association, Dr. J. W. Babcock, delivered an interesting address on the history of pellagra in the State of South Carolina.

The program contained some 65 papers on the various phases of pellagra, and covered the etiology, epidemiology, statistics, local history, diagnosis, laboratory investigations, clinical features, treatment and miscellaneous aspects of the disease. There were several contributions from European students, most of which were simply read by title, their authors not being present.

At the first evening session an address was delivered by Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue on the "Problem of pellagra." Among other important things he emphasized the need of men and money adequate to meet the difficulties of this very perplexing subject; and urged upon the States the necessity of making this disease reportable in order that proper statistical evidence might be secured as to the gravity and extent of this problem in the United States.

Resolutions were passed by the association on several matters. Some of these resolutions may be briefly summarized. The belief was expressed that the ultimate cause of pellagra is unknown, but that in view of the incrimination of spoiled corn "measures should be taken by the proper authorities to prevent its sale and consumption as food." The conviction was expressed that "no satisfactory evidence has ever been submitted which shows pellagra to be directly transmissible from man to man; and, in the present state of our knowledge this association regards measures of quarantine and isolation for this disease unnecessary and unwise." The opinion was also expressed that "there is at present no known specific remedy for pellagra; and any claim made for this specificity of any especial therapeutic agent must be accepted with great caution." Pellagra was recognized in the United States as "a matter of great importance to the national public health" and approval was expressed of the interest displayed in this disease by the Public Health Service. The hope was expressed that "the Congress of the United States may appropriate sufficient funds for the continuance and extension of this work."

Officers were elected, and the association adjourned without any final decision as to the time and place of the next meeting, leaving this matter in the hands of the president and board of directors.

The character of the papers presented was good, and a large number of them showed evidence of much hard work on various features of the malady. The general tone of the meeting was encouraging, and it was abundantly evident that American students of the disease had come to recognize the need of less speculation and more work if important results are to be achieved. There was of course

a certain amount of speculation, especially on the etiology, but most of this had some basis in real, honest work. While recognizing distinctly the importance which spoiled corn may bear to the disease, there was a distinct tendency to question the specificity of this relation, and to view the disease as perhaps due to some profound metabolic disturbance in which spoiled corn might be very largely concerned. There was equally evident a feeling, almost a conviction, that the disease is of an infectious nature, and probably insect-borne. Between these two extremes there ranged a variety of views on the subject.

Without attempting to go into details, there were presented several papers which brought out important observations. The Thompson-McFadden Commission, which has been at work this season in South Carolina, presented papers on metabolism, bacteriology with especial reference to agglutination work, and epidemiology. Among these the paper presented by Jennings and King, from the entomological side, suggested the *stomoxys* fly as the possible carrier.

Beall, of Texas, presented a statistical and epidemiological study of the disease in Texas, and sharply brought out the observation, based on mortality reports, that there is a great disparity in the number of males and females affected; and further, that for the first two decades of life the death rate in the two sexes is about equal, while with the beginning of the third decade the female death rate rises while the male death rate does not rise. This female death rate continues disproportionately high till about the close of the fourth decade when it descends to meet again the male death rate.

Alsberg, Black, and Marsh, of the Department of Agriculture, presented interesting papers on the metabolism of molds found on spoiled corn and the results of feeding experiments with some of these molds. They showed that to speak of "spoiled corn" is to be very inaccurate, since the character of the chemical changes associated with this "spoiling" is by no means uniform. The ordinary blue mold, *Penicillium*, to which much importance has been attributed by the Italian school, has been found up to the present time, by Thom, to present some 30 varieties, all of them differentiated by their biologic products, some of which are toxic and some not. These workers have isolated two pure chemical substances from two different strains of these molds and are still working with these substances. In their feeding experiments on rats with some varieties of *Penicillium* they obtained a mycotic broncho-pneumonia, showing that at least some varieties of *Penicillium* are pathogenic for rats.

Bravetta presented a brief paper regarding the microorganism which Tizzoni claims to have isolated from pellagrins and which he has regarded as the specific cause of the disease. Bravetta's conclusions were that no such specific microorganism exists, and he regards the microorganism as simply a contamination. He stated that he had sent Tizzoni some blood from nonpellagrous individuals and in this blood Tizzoni had found his microorganism and grown a pure culture.

Volpino and his associates presented a paper describing an anaphylactic reaction in pellagrins from the subcutaneous or intramuscular injections of aqueous extracts of spoiled corn; and they had prepared from this aqueous extract a substance, which they called "pellagro-genina," which gave the same reaction. All controls failed to give the reaction. Their observations were based on a large series of cases.

Saunders read an interesting paper on the association of beriberi with pellagra in several cases in the asylum for the insane at Columbia, S. C. With regard to this matter it was brought out that the dietary of this institution about a year ago had been modified by the elimination of all corn and its substitution by rice. Subsequent to this in certain parts of the institution, at least, recrudescences of pellagra apparently were much reduced, and beriberi made its appearance, being several times associated with pellagra in the same individual.

The treatment of pellagra by salvarsan was discussed at some length, and in spite of the amazing results reported by Martin, it was the unanimous opinion that this remedy had little effect on pellagra. The general impression seemed to be that the treatment of pellagra, if carefully carried out, offered hopeful results; that drugs had little effect on the progress of the disease; and that the essentials are rest, diet, hydrotherapy, psychotherapy, and such symptomatic remedies as the case demands.

Singer and Pollock presented an admirable study of the histopathology of the central nervous system; Adler presented experimental results in rabbits from overfeeding on fats; Hirschfelder discussed fluorescent bodies in the blood of pellagrins; Cooper reported on intestinal parasites in pellagrins and nonpellagrins; Rice presented a study of pellagra among children in orphanages; Bass and Tucker brought out the importance of not overlooking mild cases; Hunter presented an experimental study of Sambon's hypothesis using the *Simulium* fly and the monkey; Sambon's hypothesis was presented at length in papers by himself and by his followers in America. Lavinder and Grim presented papers on the statistics and epidemiology of the disease. Many other papers presented interesting points.

The officers elected were as follows: Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. Lavinder, Public Health Service, president; Capt. J. F. Siler, Medical Corps, United States Army, first vice president; Dr. C. C. Bass, Tulane University, New Orleans, second vice president; Dr. J. W. Babcock, superintendent State Hospital for Insane, Columbia, S. C., secretary; Dr. J. A. Hayne, State health officer South Carolina, treasurer.

PELLAGRA IN ITALY.

A NOTE ON THE PREVALENCE DURING THE YEARS 1881-1899-1910.

By C. H. Lavinder, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The statistical table of the prevalence and distribution of pellagra in Italy, which follows, appeared in the *Rivista Pellagologica Italiana* of July, 1912. It was arranged by G. B. Cantarutti from official figures. The *Rivista* is a bimonthly publication, devoted exclusively to pellagra, and is the official organ of the "Permanent Committee of the International League against Pellagra and of the Pellagologic Commissions of Italy." It is needless to add that on the etiological side it represents the Lombrosian theory of "spoiled" corn.

It will be noted in the table that the ratio of pellagrins is figured on the rural population, and not on the general population of the Kingdom. The reason for this is that in Italy pellagra is almost exclusively a rural disease, and the urban population is exempt.

The figures show a striking reduction in the disease since 1881, in which year it reached its high tide.

Many men have gravely questioned the accuracy of the official statistics on pellagra in Italy, but whether the figures be accurate or not there is ample reason for believing that the disease is certainly decreasing both in number of cases and virulence. The Italian zeists (and this means also official Italy) quote these figures in support of the "spoiled" corn theory. The national law against pellagra became effective in July, 1902, and it is evident that the decrease long antedated that. But it can not be denied also that long before the passage of this law much effort was devoted against "spoiled" corn. Lombroso began his crusade against "spoiled" corn in the sixties, and kept it up unremittingly until his death. The argument from these statistics may be taken for what it is worth, but the figures certainly furnish an interesting study.

Pellagra in Italy during the years 1881-1899-1910.

Regions and Provinces.	Rural population.			Number of pellagrins.			Ratio of pellagrins per thousand of rural population.		
	1881	1899	1910	1881	1899	1910	1881	1899	1910
Piedmont:									
Cuneo.....	285,610	229,540	290,594	229	800	.....	0.80	2.66	.....
Turin.....	376,230	414,810	444,527	416	169	.....	1.10	.40	.....
Alessandria.....	329,500	364,850	366,025	341	134	5	1.03	.37	0.01
Novara.....	222,420	259,760	248,322	342	120	.....	1.54	.46	.....
Lombardy:									
Pavia.....	181,000	197,230	196,895	418	401	142	2.30	2.04	.72
Milan.....	355,900	421,040	551,541	4,925	1,534	963	13.83	3.64	1.74
Como.....	174,640	198,070	206,270	678	510	145	3.87	2.58	.69
Sondrio.....	62,057	70,867	66,969	86	185	15	1.39	2.60	.22
Bergamo.....	162,840	179,860	213,619	8,504	6,677	3,890	52.23	32.56	18.18
Brescia.....	193,510	204,960	244,385	13,663	7,827	1,655	70.37	38.18	6.78
Cremona.....	117,320	119,260	135,481	4,963	1,569	891	42.41	13.18	6.52
Mantua.....	115,580	123,590	136,291	3,393	854	540	29.25	6.88	3.97
Venetia:									
Verona.....	134,830	151,560	162,469	2,314	1,056	1,223	17.13	6.94	7.54
Vicenza.....	160,210	185,310	200,512	4,987	3,425	3,103	31.17	18.51	15.51
Belluno.....	65,660	66,803	72,788	5,552	1,600	500	84.12	23.27	8.64
Udine.....	196,960	211,550	246,651	7,844	1,965	1,938	40.02	9.27	7.84
Trieste.....	162,190	180,750	212,205	13,320	1,447	82,22	82.22	19.67	6.82
Venice.....	82,303	90,341	107,500	5,216	4,428	2,171	63.61	49.20	20.29
Padua.....	156,100	180,500	206,118	13,834	22,809	8,929	88.67	126.02	43.34
Rovigo.....	83,030	95,159	98,437	2,814	1,039	992	33.90	10.94	10.12
Liguria:									
Genoa.....	204,850	228,300	282,973	56	30	.....	.27	.13	.....
Massa Carrara.....	65,385	71,406	81,948	117	64	.....	1.80	.90	.....
Emilia:									
Piacenza.....	88,382	85,545	99,279	1,575	869	143	18.75	10.10	1.44
Parma.....	110,680	113,720	134,526	2,271	842	86	20.46	7.38	.64
Reggio Emilia.....	97,280	100,260	122,382	750	334	266	7.73	3.34	2.18
Modena.....	102,330	107,020	129,065	498	389	132	4.88	3.63	1.02
Ferrara.....	70,458	79,514	92,113	640	609	510	9.14	7.84	5.54
Bologna.....	312,100	333,920	388,024	1,105	755	379	3.54	2.26	.98
Ravenna.....	99,764	103,380	113,601	463	129	69	4.63	1.25	.61
Forlì.....	135,000	151,690	161,220	589	690	223	4.36	4.57	1.39
Marches and Umbria:									
Fesaro Urbino.....	95,978	103,020	112,318	110	350	700	1.14	3.40	6.25
Ancona.....	89,767	92,665	107,008	24	44	13	.27	.47	.12
Macerata.....	104,070	107,030	111,615	264	415	262	2.54	3.88	2.33
Ascioli Piceno.....	88,410	103,300	106,541	8	111	116	.09	1.08	1.08
Perguia.....	260,400	278,600	311,829	872	5,103	1,520	3.36	18.29	4.87
Tuscany:									
Lucca.....	102,120	104,660	119,258	170	270	53	1.66	2.57	.45
Pisa.....	96,827	104,710	105,992	90	45	51	.93	.42	.48
Arezzo.....	120,100	123,680	143,128	75	220	402	.63	1.77	2.81
Florence.....	235,630	248,160	297,796	472	526	197	2.00	2.12	.66
Lazio:									
Rome.....	317,560	366,960	456,282	72	146	208	.10	.40	.46
Total pellagrins.....				104,067	72,603	33,869			

NOTE.—The rural populations given in the above table are derived from the data in the *Annali di Agricoltura*, from the Italian census, and the *Annuario Statistico Italiano*.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, CAFÉS, BOARDING HOUSES AND OTHER PUBLIC EATING PLACES— INSPECTION AND REGULATION OF.

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning, controlling, leasing, acting as agent for, conducting, operating or managing any restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house or other public place in the city of Los Angeles where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, to conduct or operate, or to cause or permit to be conducted or operated, such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house or other public place where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, or to sell or offer for sale, or to cause or permit to be sold or offered for sale, or to give away, or to cause or permit to be given away, any food or drink therein or therefrom, without first applying for and receiving a permit from the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles so to do, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Every applicant for such permit shall file with the health department a written application which shall state the name and address of the applicant, and also, if he is not a permanent resident of the city of Los Angeles, the name and address of his agent residing in the city of Los Angeles, for the management of such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place mentioned in this ordinance. Such application shall also contain a description of the property by street and number, wherein or whereon it is proposed to conduct such place, and if the same has no street number, then such description as will enable the same easily to be found.

SEC. 3. If, after investigating and considering such application, it shall appear to the health commissioner that the statements made therein are true, and that the existing sanitary conditions in the said place comply with the provisions of the ordinances in force at the time such application is considered and conform to the rules and regulations of the health department regulating the sanitary conditions of such places, the said health commissioner shall grant the permit applied for: *Provided, however,* That such permit shall be granted only on the express condition that it shall be subject to suspension for a period not exceeding 90 days by the said health commissioner in his discretion upon proof to the satisfaction of the said health commissioner of a violation by the holder thereof, his employee, servant, or agent, or any other person acting with his consent or under his authority, of any provision of any ordinance of the city of Los Angeles, or any rule of the health department regulating restaurants, hotels, cafes, boarding houses, or other public places where food or drink is sold or offered for sale: *And provided further,* That no permit shall be suspended until after a hearing has been had by the said health commissioner in the matter of the suspension of such permit, notice of which hearing shall be given in writing and served upon the holder of such permit or his manager or agent, which notice shall state the ground of the complaint against such holder or against such restaurant, hotel, cafe, boarding house, or other place mentioned herein, and shall also state the time and place where such hearing will be had. Such notice shall be served on the holder of such permit by delivering the same to such person or to his manager or agent, or to any person in charge of or employed in such place, or by leaving such notice at the place of business or residence of such person with some person of suitable age and discretion.

If such notice is not served personally upon the holder of such permit, a copy of such notice, in addition to being served upon any one of the other persons named in this section shall be deposited in the United States post office in a sealed envelope,

postage fully prepaid, addressed to the holder of such permit at the address of such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place mentioned in this ordinance. Such notice shall be so served and mailed at least five days prior to the date of such hearing.

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. 16068 (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. That no license to keep, maintain, or carry on any restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place in the city of Los Angeles, where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, shall be issued to any person, firm, or corporation unless the permit provided for by this ordinance has been previously granted by the health commissioner and notice thereof filed with the city clerk, which notice shall specify the location of such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public eating place, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation to whom the permit is granted. It shall be the duty of the health commissioner to file with the city clerk a notice of the granting of such permit immediately after the granting of the same. It shall be the duty of the health commissioner to file with the city clerk, within 10 days after the passage of this ordinance, a notice of the granting of all such permits heretofore granted by the said health commissioner.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owning, controlling, leasing, acting as agent for, conducting, operating, or managing any restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place in the city of Los Angeles, where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, or for any manager, clerk, agent, servant, or other employee of or in any such place to keep, sell, or offer for sale for food or drink, or to be eaten or drunk, any deleterious, unwholesome, impure, unhealthy, unclean, corrupted, or adulterated substance, or to keep or maintain or cause or permit to be kept or maintained any such place, in an unclean or insanitary manner or condition.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning, controlling, leasing, acting as agent for, conducting, operating, or managing any restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place in the city of Los Angeles, where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, or for any manager, clerk, agent, servant, or other employee of or in any such place, to keep, or to cause or permit to be kept, any article of food or drink in any tin vessel, unless the same is so sealed or fastened as to prevent the air from entering such vessel, or to sell or offer for sale, or to cause or permit to be sold or offered for sale, or to serve or to cause or permit to be served, for food, to or for any person, any article of food or drink which has been previously served to any person, or which has been returned from the table, except the following: Unbroken slices of bread, unbroken rolls, muffins, buns, crackers, and portions of loaves of French or so-called French bread; undamaged fruits; potatoes in unbroken "skins"; milk, cream, and buttermilk when in pitchers or bottles; wines, liquors, and cordials, when in original bottles; olives, pickles, sugar, sirups, condiments and like articles necessary for general service on restaurant and hotel tables; articles of drink or food which are exchanged for customers or patrons; articles of food or drink which shall be cooked or prepared in advance and kept in ice boxes or screened boxes or as directed by ordinance; except also, butter; provided, however, that no butter once returned shall be used for any purpose other than for cooking.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owning, controlling, leasing, acting as agent for, conducting, operating, or managing any restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place in the city of Los Angeles where food or drink is sold or offered for sale or given away, or for any manager, clerk, agent, servant, or other employee of or in any such place, to operate or conduct any such place, or to cause or permit any such place to be operated or conducted, unless the floors and walls of all parts of such place are kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, grease, or smoke, or unless such place is constructed so as to conform to the following regulations:

No water-closet or urinal shall be kept or maintained in such place the entrance to which is at a distance of less than 10 feet from any place where any article of food or drink is kept, stored, or prepared. No room in which is located a water-closet or urinal shall be ventilated through any room in which any article of food or drink is kept, stored, or prepared. All doors leading from any portion of such place, or any room thereof, into a toilet room shall be kept securely fastened, and shall be provided with a spring or weight so adjusted as to cause the said doors to remain closed at all times, except while persons are passing into or out of such toilet room. All doors and

windows in any room where articles of food or drink are kept, stored, or prepared shall, while such doors or windows are open, be securely covered by wire screen of such fineness as to prevent any flies or other insects or vermin from entering through such doors or windows.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owning, controlling, leasing, acting as agent for, conducting, operating, or managing any restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place in the city of Los Angeles, where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, or for any manager, clerk, agent, servant, or other employee of or in any such place, to keep, or to cause or permit to be kept any article of food or drink in any such place, unless the same is covered with screens or cloth of such fineness and in such manner as to prevent flies or other insects or vermin from lighting, crawling, or being upon such food.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the restaurant inspector and of such other inspectors as may be directed by the health commissioner, and they are, and each of them is hereby, empowered to enter any and all of the restaurants, hotels, cafés, boarding houses, and other public eating places in the city of Los Angeles, and other places mentioned in this ordinance, and to take samples of any and all articles of food or drink found therein; to examine and inspect the same, and to ascertain whether the same is deleterious, unwholesome, impure, unhealthy, unclean, corrupted, or adulterated, and to ascertain whether any such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public eating place is kept or maintained in an unclean or insanitary manner or condition.

SEC. 10. If upon examination and inspection any such article of food or drink is found to be deleterious, unwholesome, unhealthy, unclean, corrupted, or adulterated, the said inspector shall condemn the same, and shall immediately order the same, by notice in writing, to be destroyed at once and in the presence of such inspector, in such manner that the same can not be used for human food or drink, and any person, firm, or corporation failing or refusing to comply with such order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 11. If upon examination and inspection any such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public place in the city of Los Angeles, where food or drink is sold or offered for sale, or given away, shall be found to be kept or conducted in an unsanitary manner, the said inspector shall, by a notice in writing, require the owner, lessee, manager, agent, or other person in charge of or in authority over such place, to cause the same to be cleaned and placed in a sanitary condition within 12 hours from the date of service of said notice, and any person failing to comply with the requirements of the said notice shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That if such inspector shall, by such notice, require whitewashing or repairs to plumbing to be done, such notice shall require the same to be done within 3 days from the date of service thereof.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the restaurant inspector to report in writing to the health commissioner at the close of each day showing in detail the places visited, the articles condemned and the disposition made of the same, and the places ordered to be cleaned.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to refuse to allow any of said inspectors or the health commissioner to enter any portion of any such restaurant, hotel, café, boarding house, or other public eating place where articles of food or drink are kept or served, or to interfere in any manner with the examination or inspection by the said inspector of any such place or of any article of food or drink therein.

SEC. 14. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to abridge or interfere with the powers and duties of the milk inspector, meat inspector, fruit and vegetable inspector, or such other similar inspectors as are now or may hereafter be appointed or provided.

SEC. 15. That the restaurant inspectors and assistant restaurant inspectors shall be appointed by the police commission as regular police officers without additional compensation, and they shall have, and are hereby given, power and authority to make arrests for violations of this ordinance.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall purchase any restaurant, hotel, cafe, boarding house, or other place mentioned in this ordinance, for which a permit has been obtained and is in force at the time of such sale, may conduct and operate such place under such permit for a period of not more than 30 days from and after the date of such sale; provided that such purchaser shall during the said period of 30 days apply for and obtain a permit in the manner provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 17. 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 \$10 nor more than \$500, or by imprison-

ment in the city jail for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each day during which or any portion of which such violation continues, and shall be punishable therefor as herein provided.

SEC. 18. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to any articles of drink sold or given away in any saloon or other place for which a license has been granted under the provisions of other ordinances of the City of Los Angeles.

SEC. 19. That ordinance No. 16068 (new series), approved February 11, 1908, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same 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. 25035, adopted May 7, 1912.]

CUMBERLAND, MD.

PLUMBING REGULATIONS.

1. Plumbing permits will be issued daily (except Sundays and holidays) between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. at the city hall by the plumbing inspector. Applications for plumbing work must be completely and accurately filled out and presented to the inspector for his approval, then submitted to the health office, at which time fees will be collected. No permit shall include work to be done in more than one house or building. A separate permit must be taken out for each house or building. All calls for inspection must be made by the master plumber to the health office between 9 and 10 a. m. and 1 and 2 p. m. and the number of the permit given at the time the call is made. Request blanks for inspection must be on the job, or sent at the time the inspection is requested.

2. All inspections made by the inspector, under permits issued prior to May 15, 1912, will be subject to the fee of 50 cents per hour as under the old law. All inspections under permits issued since May 15, 1912, will be free. All inspection fees must be paid at the time of inspection. Under no circumstances will an inspection be made unless the permit for the work is displayed at the time of the inspection, and the permit must be surrendered to the inspector upon final inspection and approval. Certificate of approval will be issued from the health office to the master plumber and the property owner.

2A. No variation in the above will be permitted except in extreme emergency.

3. The inspector of plumbing shall be a registered plumber and shall be paid a salary of \$1,000 per annum in equal monthly installments. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall perform such other duties in addition to those of plumbing inspection as may from time to time be required by the mayor and city council, board of health, or health officer. (a) He shall inspect all sewers laid by or for the city under the direction of the commissioner of streets and public property and city engineer; (b) all sanitary sewerage under permit from the board of health; (c) all water-extension work, as may be required by the commissioner of water and electric light works. He shall report on the conditions of all properties he may visit in the discharge of his duties, noting especially the method of sanitary drainage, the presence of dry closets and water connections and extensions. He shall make a detailed daily report to the health officer and a monthly summary of all work done. He shall make returns daily of all fees collected by him for inspections and all permits collected after final inspection. He shall be in his office in the City Hall each morning between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and shall either report in person or over the phone at 2 p. m. When practicable he shall keep in reasonably constant communication with the health office by telephone. He shall see that permits are kept on plumbing jobs by the plumber working on the job, and shall have the right to demand the display of the working card issued by the department of health at any time he may deem it necessary.

4. When any alterations, extensions, or repairs to any plumbing work, which was constructed prior to the enforcement of the plumbing law (chap. 206, acts of 1904), are to be made, such additional changes as may be necessary to safeguard the health of the inhabitants of the property or of the neighborhood may be required by the inspector of plumbing with the approval of the board of health, and no certificate of approval of any plumbing job will be issued to a property holder until such changes or alterations so required are completed.

4A. The board of health shall direct such changes, in addition to the work authorized by permit, as they may deem necessary to insure sanitary results, having in view the object of preventing the extension or alteration of plumbing work in which such extensions or alterations will be connected to old work not capable of properly taking care of the additional plumbing in a sanitary manner.

5. Outside closets of the straight hopper pattern, if approved by the board of health, may be used in place of the siphon bowl type.

6. Sewer lines on the drainage system of all hotels, garages, boiler and engine rooms and machine shops and works, must be fitted with a grease trap at some point before the drainage enters the public sewers. Said grease traps to be of a pattern approved by the inspector of plumbing and to be provided with a suitable clean-out cover or deck plate.

7. All testing provided for in the plumbing law for any plumbing work, in the instance of terra-cotta lines, shall be made by filling with water from the point of connection with the city sewer or trap to the highest point of the terra-cotta line. In all instances where the water test is used on work within buildings the stack or vent pipe or pipes must be filled to the top.

8. Each plumber registering his State license as provided by section 14 of chapter 168, P. L. L., 1912, shall be issued a working card. Said card to be kept on the person holding it while engaged in sanitary plumbing work and shall be displayed by him upon demand of any member of the health department or police force. Said cards may be renewed as often as necessary.

9. For the purpose of complying with section 4 of chapter 168, P. L. L., 1912, any person presenting to the health officer two letters, each one from a registered master plumber, which letters certify that the signer believes the applicant capable of laying terra-cotta pipe and that the signer would be willing to employ him to do such work, the applicant shall receive a working card authorizing him to lay terra-cotta pipe under the control and direction of a master plumber. In all instances the plumber so employing him shall be responsible for the correctness of the work.

10. That all connections with drainpipes or sewers be in manner as follows: All connection with drainpipes or sewers must be made with T branches one-eighth and one-sixteenth bend, and all change of direction shall be made with curved pipes, one-eighth bend. When a well or cesspool is to be connected with a sewer, private or public, a pipe at least 4 inches in diameter must be used, and a joint must be made at least 5 feet outside the well. The said pipe must be of extra heavy cast iron with a sanitary Y in the well, with the bell standing upright and at least 18 inches of pipe on lower end to project down into the water, the upper end to extend as high as the surface of the ground or floor, as the case may be, and securely plugged with a leaf screw ferrule, and so constructed as to be easily cleaned out.

11. That all drainpipes laid for private plumbing in the public streets, alleys, roads, or ways shall be of extra heavy cast-iron or vitrified pipe, and connected with the best Portland cement, and must have a fall of not less than 6 inches to every 100 feet, all exceptions to the preceding rule to be made only with the approval of the inspector.

12. No steam pipes, blow-off, steam exhaust, boiler, or drip pipes shall be connected with the building drain or sewer, but all such connections must be made to the main house sewer on the house side of trap of main drain.

13. That all joints in vitrified drainpipes shall be made with mortar composed of one part best hydraulic cement and two parts clean sharp sand when same is used on or in private ground.

14. That a running trap of extra heavy pipe, iron or vitrified, according to connections, with double vent shall be placed on every house sewer at an accessible point, and a vertical pipe of the same diameter provided with a brass trap screw shall be constructed over the trap to admit of cleaning the same, said trap to be provided with a fresh-air inlet on house side of the running trap of not less than 4 inches in diameter of form to be approved by the inspector of plumbing, under the direction of the board of health, said inlet to be located as far as practicable from any door or window, and to be protected by a suitable perforated cover or return bend, as may be most suitable.

15. When necessary to lay a soil pipe through or under a building or under any cellar floor, such pipe shall be of extra heavy cast iron to a point at least 5 feet away from the building line on the lot. In every case where a stack of soil, waste, ventilating, or rain-water pipe is constructed on the inside of any building, and said pipe is over 40 feet in height, the excess over that limit must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass; that is to say, accounting from top of stack, above the roof, measuring down through the building 40 feet, what is known as standard pipe will be allowed to be used, but all the pipe in excess below that point must be of extra heavy cast or wrought iron or brass pipe with leaded or screwed joints, properly calked or screwed together, as the case might be, and shall be so located as to be readily acces-

sible for inspection. Soil pipe shall extend not less than 2 feet above the roof of the house, as far removed as possible from all windows, and in no instance shall a soil or vent stack be capped or hooded. Wire screen covers will be permitted.

Where the pipe passes under the walls of the house there shall be a relieving arch or jacket to prevent the pipe from being broken by settling of walls.

16. The weight of cast-iron pipe used under ground, or wherever else required, shall be what is known as extra heavy and of the following weights per lineal foot: For 2 inches, 5½ pounds; for 3 inches, 9½ pounds; for 4 inches, 13 pounds; for 5 inches, 17 pounds; for 6 inches, 20 pounds; for 7 inches, 27 pounds; for 8 inches, 33½ pounds; for 10 inches, 45 pounds; for 12 inches, 54 pounds.

It is to be understood, however, that galvanized wrought iron or brass pipes of approved weight may also be used for waste or ventilating or rain-water conductor pipes when desired, all to be approved by the inspector of plumbing.

17. That no sheet-iron pipes shall be allowed to be used for waste, soil, vent, or sewer lines, and all fixture connections shall be made with Y branches or sanitary T, and all connections of lead with iron pipes shall be made with heavy brass ferrules and plumber's wiped joints, or combination lead and brass ferrules, full size of iron pipes caulked into the iron with lead, but no cup joints will be permitted on any part of the work, excepting as provided in paragraph 23.

18. That all soil, waste, and ventilating pipes shall be constructed inside the building, except in special cases, in which event the consent of the inspector of plumbing must first be obtained, and every soil and waste pipe must be provided with a brass deck screw or trap screw ferrule at the bottom of each stack before leaving the building, of the following sizes: Soil pipes to be not less than 4 inches in diameter, and waste pipes to be not less than 2 inches in diameter, and all to be accessible to inspection. All rain-water leaders, when placed inside of any house, shall be of iron, with leaded or screwed joints, and must be trapped with cast-iron running traps so placed as to prevent freezing; and must not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste, or vent pipes be used as a rain leader, no brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue shall be allowed to be used as a sewer or soil pipe, ventilator, or trap vent, and all cast-iron soil and waste pipe fittings must be Y branches, sanitary tees one-eighth and long sanitary bends or T may be used; all other cast-iron fittings must be of sanitary design; iron and brass fittings for soil and waste must be of the Durham recessed pattern and of sanitary design, to be approved by the inspector of plumbing.

19. That in every case where a stack or line of soil pipe or waste pipe is more than 7 feet from the main vent stack, it shall be necessary to run or erect an extra stack up and out through the roof to ventilate the same.

20. That no trap shall be allowed to be placed on or at the foot of vertical soil or waste pipes; that all soil, drain, waste, and supply pipes shall be concentrated as much as possible, and shall be protected from exposure to frost and shall be so located as to be accessible for inspection, either by exposing the pipes to view or by providing a removable covering; that all cesspool traps for drains, cellars, and areaways, where such appliances are set, must be provided with a cast-iron trap beneath them, and when in exposed places must be set at a depth to protect them from freezing. All cellar and cesspool drains shall be provided with backwater valves where necessary or when so directed by the inspector of plumbing.

21. In every case where soil and waste pipes connect with a sewer or cesspool the following rules must be observed: If there is but one fixture on such stack and the trap is connected within 5 feet directly thereto, no trap vent will be required, but should the distance be greater than 5 feet, it must be vented as herein provided for other traps, and in every case where there are fixtures connecting into a stack of soil or waste pipe on more than one floor of any house or other building each and every trap must be ventilated. In such cases the nonsiphon may be used without back vent. Under no condition will any form of S trap be permitted without being ventilated.

22. The vents for each water-closet trap must be 2 inches in diameter and for traps under other fixtures 1½ inches in diameter, providing said vents are not over 25 feet in length, in which case the 1½ vents must be increased to from 1½ to 2 inches, as the case may require, subject to the approval of the inspector of plumbing. These vents may be carried out through the roof separately or may be connected to the main soil or waste-pipe ventilating stack, in which event the connection must be made above the highest fixtures, and from this point the said stack must be made at least one size larger, and be continued at the same size up to and through the roof as a general ventilator; provided, however, that when a siphon closet sets within 3 feet of the main stack no back vent will be required, and all traps mentioned in this section must be heavy lead, cast iron, or brass, and be not less than the following: For water-closets, 4 inches; sinks, 1½ inches; wash trays, 2 inches; slop sinks, 2 inches;

urinals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bathtubs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; basins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and every trap that shall be less than 4 inches in diameter shall have a brass trap screw clean out, and all traps must have a water seal of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and on all water-closets, sinks, basins, wash trays, etc., suitable traps must be placed, as near as practicable, to said fixtures, subject to the approval of the inspector of plumbing.

23. That a separate flushing tank, which shall hold at least 4 gallons of water, must be provided with every water-closet which is constructed within any building, or part of a building, and the flush pipe from said tank to closet shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and each said closet must have an earthenware bowl of siphon type with flushing rim, and no long straight hoppers or pans or plunge closets shall be allowed to be placed within any building, and water-closets or urinals shall never be connected directly with or flushed from water-supply pipes, but each water-closet or urinal must be flushed from a separate tank, by water which is used for no other purpose, and all floor connections shall be lead or brass, securely calked into soil pipe. If said connection be of lead, it shall be made by a combination lead and brass band or ferrule with a cast-brass floor flange, not less than one-quarter inch in thickness securely soldered to lead, and a tight joint made with the mixture of red and white lead or putty, or gasket of a form approved by the board of health of sufficient thickness to make it secure when bolted to the flange of the closet; and if said connection be of brass alone, the floor plate will be screwed to the brass ferrule and bolted to the closet flange, as above described.

24. That where the water supply is not ample for the proper flushing of any water-closet or urinal, the inspector of plumbing must direct that such steps be taken at once that a proper supply may be had at all times.

25. That no safe or refrigerator shall be allowed to be drained by pipes directly connected with the house drain or main sewer.

26. That all urinals, laundry wash trays, kitchen sinks or other sinks when built or constructed within any building shall be made of nonabsorbent material.

27. In any extreme emergency, a master plumber may obtain permission over the phone to begin a piece of sanitary plumbing, with the understanding that the permit for the same will be gotten out at once.

28. Where sewer lines are laid in any private property but do not enter any house or building or drain any fixture within any building, it will not be necessary to construct a fresh-air inlet on such line: that is, the fresh air opening of the running trap must be closed as is the cleanout of said trap.

29. In all instances where a sewer or soil line is carried within the walls of any building or is connected with any fixture within any building, such soil or sewer line must be continued up and through the roof as provided elsewhere in these regulations.

30. In no instances will water from sinks, wash trays or refrigerator drains be used to flush any water-closet or urinal.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted May 29, 1912, to take effect June 1, 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.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Oct. 12, 1912.....	.....	¹ 141	94	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	11	² 579	474	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	28	² 1,793	1,288	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	922	873	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 102; *Mus musculus*, 39.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 490; *Mus musculus*, 88; *Mus rattus*, 1.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,003; *Mus alexandrinus*, 191; *Mus rattus*, 256; *Mus musculus*, 343.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended October 12, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 199 ground squirrels from Contra Costa County, 66 from Stanislaus County, 78 from San Joaquin County, and 97 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. 12, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	.....	3	Haverhill, Mass.	1	1
Boston, Mass.	.....	1	Kansas City, Mo.	1	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	.....	1
Columbus, Ohio.	.....	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	.....
Danville, Ill.	.....	1	New York, N. Y.	9	3
Dayton, Ohio.	1	.....	Providence, R. I.	.....	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	1			

ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bayonne, N. J.	1	1	New York, N. Y.	7	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	3	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	.....		

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended October 12, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health authorities as follows: Chattanooga, Tenn., 1 case; Nashville, Tenn., 1 case; Richmond, Va., 1 death; Wilmington, N. C., 1 case.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1	1	Marinette, Wis.	1	1
Altoona, Pa.	.....	2	Medford, Mass.	.....	2
Aurora, Ill.	1	.....	Melrose, Mass.	.....	1
Baltimore, Md.	.....	16	Nashville, Tenn.	.....	2
Bayonne, N. J.	.....	2	Newark, N. J.	.....	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	1	Newburyport, Mass.	.....	1
Boston, Mass.	.....	25	New Orleans, La.	.....	2
Braddock, Pa.	2	.....	New York, N. Y.	.....	64
Bridgeport, Conn.	.....	5	Norristown, Pa.	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.	.....	2	Oakland, Cal.	.....	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	6	Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	1
Cambridge, Mass.	.....	4	Omaha, Nebr.	.....	3
Chelsea, Mass.	.....	3	Pasadena, Cal.	.....	3
Chicago, Ill.	11	65	Passaic, N. J.	.....	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	.....	9	Pawtucket, R. I.	.....	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	13	2	Peoria, Ill.	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.	.....	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	9	26
Duluth, Minn.	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	24	32
Dunkirk, N. Y.	.....	1	Providence, R. I.	.....	4
Elizabeth, N. J.	.....	1	Reading, Pa.	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.	.....	3	Richmond, Va.	.....	1
Everett, Mass.	.....	1	Sacramento, Cal.	.....	3
Fall River, Mass.	.....	4	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	.....	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	.....	1
Grand Rapids.	.....	1	South Bend, Ind.	.....	1
Hartford, Conn.	.....	2	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	.....
Houston, Tex.	.....	2	Spokane, Wash.	.....	2
Jersey City, N. J.	.....	5	Springfield, Mass.	.....	1
Kansas City, Mo.	4	8	Superior, Wis.	.....	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	.....	1	Taunton, Mass.	.....	1
La Crosse, Wis.	.....	2	Toledo, Ohio.	.....	1
Lawrence, Mass.	.....	1	Waltham, Mass.	.....	2
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	4	Washington, D. C.	.....	7
Lowell, Mass.	.....	3	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	.....	2	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	.....	1
Malden, Mass.	.....	1	Williamsport, Pa.	.....	1
Manchester, N. H.	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	1	.....	Northampton, Mass.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	10	2	Oakland, Cal.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	.....	Pasadena, Cal.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	.....
New York, N. Y.....	14	4	Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....

INDIANA.

During the month of September, 1912, there were reported in Indiana 23 cases of poliomyelitis occurring in 16 counties as follows: Allen County, 1 case; Bartholomew County, 1 case; Carroll County, 1 case; Cass County, 3 cases; Daviess County, 1 case; Elkhart County, 3 cases; Franklin County, 2 cases; Gibson County, 1 case; Hamilton County, 1 case; Hendricks County, 1 case; Johnson County, 1 case; Lagrange County, 1 case; Marion County, 3 cases; Tippecanoe County, 1 case; Union County, 1 case; Wabash County, 1 case.

During the same month 8 deaths from poliomyelitis were reported occurring as follows: Bartholomew County, 1 death; Grant County, 1 death; Hamilton County, 1 death; Lagrange County, 1 death; Lake County, 2 deaths; Newton County, 1 death; Union County, 1 death.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Surg. Brooks reports: During the week ended October 12, 1912, a case of poliomyelitis, male, age 5, was admitted to the municipal hospital. The case originated at Fallbrook, Cal., and was brought to Los Angeles. Two cases remained in hospital and two in quarantine in residences at the close of the week.

One case of poliomyelitis, male, 18 years of age, was reported at Los Angeles during the week ended October 19, 1912. The case originated at Pasadena and was taken to the Los Angeles county hospital. One case remains in quarantine at place of residence and 2 cases remain in the municipal hospital.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Asst. Surg. Leake reports: During the week ended October 26, 1912, there were reported to the commissioner of health of Buffalo 6 cases of poliomyelitis with 3 deaths.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Houston, Tex.....	.....	1	Reading, Pa.....	2	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1	Trenton, N. J.....	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1			

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Oct. 12, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	1
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....		

STATE REPORTS.

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

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 1, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Counties—				
Alameda.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3	.....
Butte.....	do.....	3	.....
Colusa.....	do.....	1	.....
Fresno.....	do.....	1	.....
Kern.....	do.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	40	6	
San Diego.....	do.....	1	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	18	.....
Yolo.....	do.....	1	.....
Total.....		69	6	
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5	.....
Delaware.....	do.....	2	.....
Total.....		7	.....
Texas:				
County—				
Dallas.....	Sept. 1-30.....	10	5	
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....
Cache.....	do.....	5	.....
Carbon.....	do.....	20	.....
Emery.....	do.....	5	.....
Salt Lake.....	do.....	33	.....
San Pete.....	do.....	1	.....
Summit.....	do.....	10	1	
Weber.....	do.....	6	.....
Total.....		81	1	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received during week ended Nov. 1, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington: Counties—				
Adams.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Asotin.....	do.....	12		
Chelan.....	do.....	5		
King.....	do.....	1		
Spokane.....	do.....	7		
Thurston.....	do.....	1		
Walla Walla.....	do.....	1		
Yakima.....	do.....	13		
Total.....		43		
Grand total.....		210	12	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1912.

Cities.	Population United States Census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.												
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	175	30	2	6	.....	15	.....	41	25	63	2
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	216	17	1	27	.....	7	.....	61	24	21	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	612	150	25	23	.....	105	4	83	55	27	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	148	155	8	4	.....	32	1	27	14	15	5
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,393	206	19	47	.....	75	4	417	165	106	15
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	439	41	6	36	.....	45	.....	69	49	33	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	189	62	4	45	3	28	3	29	13	13	1
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	229	56	5	6	1	11	1	33	18	26	5
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	125	3	1	30	.....	3	.....	25	7	6	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	119	28	3	13	.....	11	.....	22	14	7	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	158	29	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	96	3	.....	2	.....	6	.....	30	15	19	3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	108	10	4	3	.....	7	.....	9	3	7	.....
Newark, N. J.....	347,499	65	19	1	6	.....	7	.....	44	6	7	.....
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	152	267	3	1	.....	7	.....	16	16	8	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	109	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	11	8	4	.....
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	111	14	3	3	.....	1	.....	27	13	26	2
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	77	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	15	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	2	1
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	79	14	3	1	.....	9	.....	5	7	8	2
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	39	6	1	3	.....	3	.....	4	1	2	.....
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	25	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1	3	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	26	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	5	8	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,548	57	13	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	7	11	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	47	37	5	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295	38	1	1	.....	.....	6	1	9	.....	4	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	31	9	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	22	.....
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	31	3	1	.....	.....	20	.....	2	1	7	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	44	4	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	7	8	3
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	4	3	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	124,096	32	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	6	4	.....
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	48	11	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	4	5	1
Spokane, Wash.....	104,402	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	.....	20	3	3	1	6	.....	.....	3	7	3
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	41	7	2	.....	.....	4	.....	6	3	6	1

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 12, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States Census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	20	5				1			2	4	2
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	14	6		3		2		4	1	1	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	19			1				2	1	1	
Camden, N. J.	94,538		15		1		1		5		1	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	21	3				3					
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	18	1				2			1		1
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	24	20				6				2	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	19					1			2		2
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	16	11	2					4	1	6	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	30	4				4		3	1	4	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		1				1		8		2	
Houston, Tex.	78,800	29	5				1			2		
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	28	18	2					1		6	
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		3				1			1	4	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	29	2	1	2	1	2		7	1	2	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	22	3	1	2		2		5			
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	15	4	1	1		1		1	1		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	11	1							1	16	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	23	2		3				2		1	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	4		1						1		
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	17	7				2				1	
Reading, Pa.	96,071	24	3	1			6		5	1	9	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	13	4		3		1		1	2	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	16	2				3				1	
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	14	6								5	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	18	5		1				8	1	4	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	35	4				2		5	2	4	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	12	1		1		3		2			
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	22										
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	9	1				2		3		4	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	16			2				2	1	3	
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	5										
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	5	2						3			1
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	14			1				4		5	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	4	1		2				1			
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1				2		1			
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	11							4		1	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	7			1		1			1		
Danville, Ill.	27,871	6	1				8	1				
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	6	1				1				2	1
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	24			1		1			7	3	2
Everett, Mass.	33,484	5	2				2		1	1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	10							2			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	22	3	1			2		2	3		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	12	1				2		2	1	4	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	7										
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	6								1		
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		4						3			
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	11	10				1		5	1	2	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	16	2				2		2	2	3	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	16			1				1	1	2	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	18					2			2	3	
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		7				1		4		2	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	10	5				4	1	1	1		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	10					2				1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	13	2	1	3		7			1		
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7	1						19	2		
Orange, N. J.	29,630	9	4		1						13	1
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291								2	2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	11	5								2	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	9	5				2			1		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	7	1				1					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	12	5				6			1	10	1
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	10	3				1				7	

¹ Two out of town.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 12, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States Census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>												
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	18	2						2	3	2	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	14		1			1		3		1	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	3					1		3	3	1	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	6							1		1	
Superior, Wis.	40,384	6										
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	8	3								2	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	10	3							2		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	1	1						1		2	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	7	21						2		1	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	10									1	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	15	2	1			1		1	1	6	2
York, Pa.	44,750		3		3				4		1	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	10	5				3				4	
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	6			1							
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	3										
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	7										
Braddock, Pa.	17,759				1				1		2	
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	3								2	2	
Camden, S. C.							1				1	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4										
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	3										
Columbus, Ind.		2	2							1		
Concord, N. H.	21,497	8										1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	10	1				1		1		5	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		6					2		1			1
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	5							1	1		
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	3	1									
Homestead, Pa.	18,710	7	6	1			1		1			
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	1	1						1			
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	8								2		
Logansport, Ind.		5					2				2	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3										
Marlboro, Mass.	14,479	3	4						1			
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	2	2									
Medford, Mass.	23,150	8								1		
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	6										
Moline, Ill.	24,190	4								2	1	
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	5					1				1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	6							2	1		
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	5										
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	4										
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	4									1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	7							1	1		
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	10									2	
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	5	1									
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		3										
South Bethlehem, Pa.		5			1				1		4	1
Steelton, Pa.	14,426	3	4	1					3	2		
Warren, Pa.	11,080	2			2		2					
Wilksburg, Pa.	18,594	6			2				1	1		

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

INDIANA.—Month of August, 1912. Population 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,888, including diphtheria 24, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 279, typhoid fever 71. Cases reported: Diphtheria 247 in 39 counties, scarlet fever 126 cases in

28 counties, smallpox 11 cases in 5 counties, typhoid fever 418 cases in 75 counties.

MARYLAND.—Month of September, 1912. Population 1,295,346. Total number of deaths from communicable diseases 165, including diphtheria 8, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 83, typhoid fever 33. Cases reported: Diphtheria 59, scarlet fever 35, typhoid fever 299.

The typhoid-fever cases were distributed as follows: Potomac River watershed 112 cases; Patapsco River watershed 16 cases; Patuxent River watershed 8 cases; Susquehanna River watershed 4 cases; Choptank River watershed 3 cases; Herring run watershed 1 case; Baltimore city water system 18 cases.

Occupational diseases.—Only one case of occupational disease was reported during the month as compared with three cases in the month of August, 1912. This was a case of writer's cramp.

NEW YORK.—Month of August, 1912. Population 9,113,614. Total number of deaths from all causes 11,259, including diphtheria 83, measles 55, scarlet fever 29, tuberculosis 1,177, typhoid fever 121. Cases reported: Diphtheria 1,046, measles 1,154, scarlet fever 422, smallpox 22, tuberculosis, pulmonary or laryngeal, 2,262, typhoid fever 997.

OKLAHOMA.—Month of August, 1912. Population 1,657,155. Total number of deaths from all causes 758, including diphtheria 3, tuberculosis 48, typhoid fever 64. Cases reported: Diphtheria 52, scarlet fever 13, smallpox 7, tuberculosis 83, typhoid fever 531.

UTAH.—Month of September, 1912. Population 373,351. Total number of deaths from all causes 258, including diphtheria 1, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 11, typhoid fever 16. Cases reported: Diphtheria 14, measles 22, scarlet fever 31, smallpox 81, tuberculosis 7 (incomplete), typhoid fever 128.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Plague at Mombasa.

The American consul at Zanzibar reports plague present at Mombasa, British East Africa, October 27, 1912.

CHINA.

Amoy—Cholera in Vicinity.

Acting Asst. Surg. Strick reports September 9: An epidemic of cholera is raging at Pechuia, a locality situated about 15 miles from Amoy. From 30 to 40 deaths are reported daily.

Hongkong—Plague—Examination of Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended September 14, 1912, one death from plague was reported at Hongkong.

During the same period 1,307 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

Shanghai—Cholera.

Acting Asst. Surg. Ransom reports September 25: Cholera has been present in Shanghai since the third week in July, 1912, and reached its maximum during the last week in August. The number of cases among foreigners has been approximately 20 with a fatality of about 40 per cent. The total number of deaths among natives has been as high as 200 per week in excess of the average but no cases of cholera have been officially reported.

CUBA.

Habana—Examination of Rats.

During the week ended October 12, 1912, there were examined at Habana for plague infection 528 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool—Examination of Rats.

According to information received from the port health officer through Consul Washington, 287 rats were examined at Liverpool from October 1 to 16, 1912. No plague-infected rat was found.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended September 28, 1912, 936 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,660 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 166 rats were examined. No plague infection was found.

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

INDIA.

Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Dr. A. S. Allan, surgeon to the American consulate, reports as follows relative to cholera and plague: *Calcutta*—week ended August 10, 1912, cholera 27 deaths, plague 5 deaths; week ended August 17, 1912, cholera 10 deaths, plague 7 deaths; week ended August 24, 1912, cholera 15 deaths, plague 6 deaths; week ended August 31, 1912, cholera 11 deaths, plague 1 death. *Bengal*—week ended August 10, 1912, plague 5 cases 5 deaths; week ended August 17, 1912, plague 7 cases 7 deaths; week ended August 24, 1912, 6 cases 6 deaths; week ended August 31, 1912, 1 case 1 death. *All India*—week ended August 10, 1912, plague 613 cases 445 deaths; week ended August 17, 1912, plague 747 cases, deaths 514; week ended August 24, 1912, plague 989 cases 743 deaths; week ended August 31, 1912, 895 cases 630 deaths.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

Passed Asst. Surg. Robinson at Naples reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo week ended Sept. 28, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 25	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	1,344	230	2,150
26	San Giorgio.....	New York.....			
27	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,311	190	1,780
28	Amelia.....	do.....			
	Total.....		2,655	420	3,930

MESSINA.

Sept. 27	San Giorgio.....	New York.....	158	269	228
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PALERMO.

Sept. 23	Virginia.....	New York.....			
26	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	522	300	350
28	San Giorgio.....	New York.....	488	400	350
	Total.....		1,010	700	700

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended Oct. 5, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 29	San Giorgio.....	New York.....	823	90	1,050
Oct. 1	Cretic.....	Boston.....	1,154	230	1,890
1	Venezia.....	New York.....	822	140	1,150
2	Carpathia.....	do.....			
4	Perugia.....	do.....	166	25	230
4	Principe di Piemonte.....	do.....	785	110	980
4	Taormina.....	Philadelphia.....	1,195	260	1,750
	Total.....		4,945	855	7,050

PALERMO.

Oct. 2	Argentina.....	New York.....			
5	Perugia.....	do.....	300	150	200
5	Taormina.....	Philadelphia.....	645	400	600
6	Principe di Piemonte.....	New York.....	525	250	300
	Total.....		1,470	800	1,100

Typhus Fever.

During the week ended September 28, 1912, typhus fever was reported in Italy as follows: Catania, 5 deaths; Leghorn, 4 deaths; Messina, 1 death; Palermo, 1 death.

JAPAN.

Status of Cholera.

Acting Asst. Surg. Moore, at Kobe, reports September 27: During the week ended September 27, 1912, there were reported at Kobe 8 cases of cholera with 4 deaths.

Cholera is now epidemic in 14 prefectures in Japan, 729 cases being reported present. The disease is widely scattered and not only extends for more than 500 miles along the coast but has appeared in widely separated and remote places in the interior of the country. The prefectures reported infected are as follows: Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Oita, Tokyo, Kagoshima, Osaka, Ehime, Hyogo (Kobe), Kanagawa, Kumamoto, Kyto, Hiroshima, and Okayama. The disease has shown great virulence in Fukuoka and Yamaguchi, where several hundred deaths have occurred.

At Tokyo 24 cases of cholera occurred from September 24 to 30. The cases occurred in widely separated parts of the city. Many appeared simultaneously and the date of the occurrence of the first case has not been ascertained. On October 2 there were reported 4 new cases.

At Yokohama 4 cases of cholera were reported present October 2, 1912.

Circular on Account of Cholera.

The following circular relative to passengers and freight bound to the United States was issued by Surg. Irwin at Yokohama:

**CIRCULAR LETTER TO AGENTS, OWNERS, AND MASTERS OF VESSELS
REQUIRING BILLS OF HEALTH FROM THIS OFFICE.**

GENTLEMEN: In view of the rapid spread of cholera in Japan, and particularly because of its appearance at Tokyo and Yokohama, the following regulations of the United States Public Health Service are promulgated, to be observed as preliminary to granting a bill of health to vessels bound for ports of the United States or any of its dependencies:

1. All second-class and steerage passengers required to undergo a period of detention of five days under observation at Yokohama.

2. Passengers should not be permitted to carry food of any description which is intended to be eaten uncooked upon the vessel.

3. Medical officers are requested upon arrival at this port to call at this office to furnish information concerning the sanitary history of the ship on last voyage.

4. All second-hand clothing sent as freight must be disinfected.

5. Second-class and steerage passengers and crew should not be allowed shore liberty while vessel is in port.

6. The baggage of second-class passengers coming from infected localities must be disinfected, as well as baggage of steerage passengers.

7. The following articles must not be shipped unless it can be clearly shown that they come from noninfected districts and so packed that they can not be contaminated en route, viz: Unsalted meats, sausages, dressed poultry, fresh milk, fresh cheese, fresh fruits and vegetables.

8. The circular of September 18, 1912, requiring 10 days' detention, is hereby revoked.

Respectfully,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland—Examination of Rats.

The following information was taken from bulletins issued by the department of health of New Zealand: During the four weeks ended September 14, 1912, there were examined at Auckland for plague infection 506 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

PORTO RICO.

Plague Situation.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

Rats examined October 5 to 12, 1912.

All Porto Rico.....	1,794
San Juan municipality:	
San Juan.....	145
Puerta de Tierra.....	49
Santurce.....	259

A summary of the plague situation to October 12, 1912, including human and rodent cases, reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 22,139; rats found infected, 63; human cases, 56; deaths, 36.

October 30 a plague-infected rat was reported to have been found at Arecibo.

RUSSIA.

Astrakhan—Summary of Plague.

The first case of plague in the government of Astrakhan was reported in the district of Tchernoyarsk July 4, 1912, and to September 8 the total number of cases reported in the district was 32 with 24 deaths. On July 29 an outbreak of plague occurred in the Tsarevsk district with a total to September 8 of 17 cases with 13 deaths. In the Kirghis Steppe from August 21 to September 1 there were reported 6 cases of plague with 4 deaths occurring in one village. The total number of cases of plague reported in the government of Astrakhan to September 8 was 55 with 41 deaths.

Typhus fever.

Typhus fever has been reported in Russia as follows: Reval, month of August, 1912, 25 cases; Warsaw, week ended July 6, 1912, 4 cases, with 1 death.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar—Examination of rats.

Consul Weddell reports that during the three weeks ended September 15, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 5,527 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

MOVEMENTS OF INFECTED VESSELS.¹

CHOLERA.

Russian vessel, Nagasaki, Japan, August 10 and 13, 1912, 2 cases of cholera in personnel of vessel. (Name of vessel and its itinerary not given.)

Otaru Maru, Nagasaki, Japan, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera in crew.

Kuchinotsu, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, 1 case of cholera on board.

Yokohama Maru, Moji, Japan, August 21, 1912, from Hongkong, August 13, via Shanghai August 18, 1 case of cholera in the person of a first-class passenger; August 29 another case on board.

Mexico Maru, Moji, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Hongkong August 17, via Shanghai, 4 cases of cholera on board.

Penza, Nagasaki, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera on board.

Seiun Maru, Nagasaki, Japan, August 29, 1912, from Shanghai, 4 cases of cholera on board.

¹ Reported since July 1, 1912.

Nitsusho Maru, Dairen, China, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 3 cases of cholera on board.

Kobe, Japan, August 28, 1912, from Shanghai, via Dairen, 3 cases of cholera on board.

Kobe Maru, Dairen, China, August 23, 1912, from Shanghai, 1 case of cholera on board.

PLAGUE.

India, Aden, Arabia, July 1, 1912, from Bombay, June 22, 1 case of plague on board.

Guillermito, Arroyo, Porto Rico, July 2, 1912, from San Juan, 1 case of plague on board.

Ezan Maru, at sea, July 15 to 20, 1912, from Miike to Hongkong, 3 cases of plague on board.

Amphitrite, Trieste, Austria, July 14 to 25, 1912, from Mersina, via Port Said and Alexandria, 2 cases of plague on board.

Bellailsa, Hamburg, Germany, September 2 to 5, 1912, from Rosario, July 2, via Cape Verde Islands, 2 cases of plague in crew. River Tyne, September 28, 1912, from Hamburg, 1 case of plague in crew.

YELLOW FEVER.

Chile, Panama, Canal Zone, July 14, 1912, from Guayaquil, 1 case of yellow fever on board.

Valkyrien, Frontera, Mexico, August 19 to 21, 1912, from Maracaibo, June 18, 2 cases of yellow fever on board.

Puebla, Laguna del Carmen, Mexico, September 14, 1912, from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports, 1 case of yellow fever on board.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 1, 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:				
Hankow.....	Sept. 15-21.....	4	1	30 to 40 deaths daily; 15 miles from Amoy. Among Europeans. Among natives increasing to end of August.
Pechuia.....	Sept. 9.....			
Shanghai.....	July 15-Sept. 25...	20	8	
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 15-21.....	5	1	Total to Sept. 27: Cases, 610. To Sept. 27, 29. To Sept. 27, 344. To Sept. 27, 7. To Sept. 27, including Kobe.
Calcutta.....	Aug. 4-31.....		63	
Madras.....	Sept. 13-21.....	12	8	
Japan:				
Ehime ken.....	Sept. 21-27.....	5		To Sept. 27, 29. To Sept. 27, 344. To Sept. 27, 7. To Sept. 27, including Kobe.
Fukuoka ken.....	do.....	23		
Hiroshima ken.....	do.....	1		
Hyogo ken.....	do.....			To Sept. 27, 3.
Kobe.....	Sept. 15-29.....	13	7	
Kagoshima ken.....	Sept. 21-27.....			
Kanagawa ken.....	do.....			To Sept. 27, 2.
Yokohama.....	Oct. 2.....	4		
Kumamoto ken.....	Sept. 21-27.....			
Kyoto fu.....	do.....	5		

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

Reports Received during week ended Nov. 1, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Nagasaki ken.....	Sept. 21-27.....	4	.....	To Sept. 27, 14.
Oita ken.....	do.....	1	.....	To Sept. 27, 4.
Okayama ken.....	do.....	.....	.....	To Sept. 27, 2.
Osaka fu.....	do.....	4	.....	To Sept. 27, 27, including Osaka for same period.
Osaka.....	Sept. 11-25.....	24	19	
Saga ken.....	Sept. 21-27.....	.....	.....	To Sept. 27, 1.
Tokyo fu.....	do.....	4	.....	To Sept. 27, 8.
Tokyo.....	Sept. 24-30.....	24	.....
Do.....	Oct. 2-4.....	2	.....
Yamaguchi ken.....	Sept. 21-27.....	17	.....	To Sept. 27, 157.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Sept. 8-14.....	30	25	5 among Europeans.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Damascus.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 4.....	94	73	And vicinity.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Oct. 27.....	.....	.....	Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 15-21.....	16	16	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 4-31.....	.....	19	
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan Government.....	.....	.....	.....	Total July 4-Sept. 8: Cases, 55; deaths, 41.
Kirghis Steppe—				
Djanibek.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 8....	6	4	
Tchernoyarsk district..	July 1-Sept. 8.....	32	24	Including previous report.
Tsarevsk district.....	July 29-Sept. 8.....	17	13	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Sept. 1-15.....	.....	16	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1	.....
Toronto.....	do.....	1	.....
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	Sept. 22-28.....	1	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Sept. 29-Oct. 5, 1 case.
Honduras:				
San Pedro.....	Oct. 16.....	.....	.....	Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 25-31.....	2	1	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 11-17.....	.....	1	
Madras.....	Sept. 15-21.....	.....	1	
Italy:				
Venice.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Sept. 8-14.....	4	1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 11-Oct. 13....	.....	14	
Juarez.....	Oct. 13-19.....	.....	1	
Mazatlan.....	Oct. 2-15.....	.....	3	
Mexico.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 28...	59	26	
San Luis Potosi.....	July 14-20.....	1	.....
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 5....	4	.....
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 15-28.....	4	2	
Warsaw.....	July 28-Aug. 17....	15	2	

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

Reports Received during week ended Nov. 1, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 1-7.....		1	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Sept. 1-30.....		14	
Barcelona.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 5.....		4	
Seville.....	Sept. 1-30.....		29	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 5.....	2		
Dardanelles.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 5.....		16	

Reports received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 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.
Nanking.....	Aug. 29.....	14	1	Among Europeans. Endemic.
Pechuia.....	Sept. 14.....			Present. Vicinity Amoy.
Shanghai.....	Aug 4-Sept. 8.....	8		
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-Sept. 7....	12	10	
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-Sept. 14....	1,878	1,470	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 3.....		438	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-Sept 14....	140	65	Report of deaths incomplete, nearly all cases fatal.
Madras.....	May 19-Sept. 14....	190	143	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. 24...	51	15	
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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Fukuoka, ken.....	Sept. 23.....	330		Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Kuchinotsu.....				
Kyoto.....	Sept. 10-19.....	4	2	Present.
Miike.....	Sept. 1-7.....	4		
Mitsui coal mines.....	Sept. 23.....			
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		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.
Moji.....	Sept. 1-7.....	7	2	
Nagasaki.....				Aug. 10-13, 2 cases among the personnel of vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet. Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Penza, 4 cases on s. s. Seiun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Osaka.....	Sept. 14-23.....	12	4	Oct. 3 present.
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 23.....	40		Present
Tokyo.....	Sept. 26.....	4		
Wakamatsu.....	Sept. 7.....	1		
Yokahama.....	Oct. 4.....			
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27.....	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 27.....		1,017	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-Sept. 31.....	59	53	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 22.....	15	9	And vicinity.
Damascus.....	July 18-Sept. 22.....	233	187	
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-Aug. 10.....	24	23	
Deurt Yol.....	Sept. 16-22.....	7	4	
Djihan.....	May 28-June 15.....	11	1	
Dorach Bache.....	do.....	4	5	
Nigde.....	June 15-Aug. 24.....	72	80	
Oula Kichla.....	May 28-July 6.....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15.....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 24.....	10	3	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-Aug. 31.....	305	267	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-Aug. 1.....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Sept. 21.....	17	22	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Aug. 6.....	26	26	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Bilan.....	Sept. 8-15.....	7		
Djisri-Chougour.....	June 23-Sept. 7.....	17	5	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Sept. 15.....	11	2	
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22.....	47	33	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-July 8.....	6	5	
Keudige.....	June 23-29.....	4		
Killis.....	June 16-Sept. 7.....	40	21	
Kiriqui.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Sept. 7.....	212	103	
Ourfa.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 22.....	25	33	
Reca.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 22.....	19	12	
Sarenda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Angora—				
Chehissar.....	June 10-July 29.....	3	8	
Iskilib.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 7.....	4		
Nehie-Tomarza.....	July 29-Aug. 6.....	16	6	
Sandal.....	June 28-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	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued. Provinces—Continued.				
Hejaz—				
Mekka.....	Sept. 26.....			Present among troops and pilgrims.
Konia—				
Ergeli.....	June 13-Sept. 7.....	84	54	
New Chehir.....	July 30-Sept. 22.....	117	75	
Oulou-Kichla.....	Sept. 15.....	4	2	
Mersina.....	June 9-July 28.....	40	33	
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.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 7.....	79	56	Outbreak in the native prison. Only 1 case in the city. Including Aug. 5-Sept. 7, 15 cases at Mwera, 4 at Bububu, 1 at Mtoni, 6 among prisoners, 2 at N'Gambo district, 9 at Kibonde-Mzungu, 2 in Fuoni, and 4 in Walezo.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Mauaos.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	6	31	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15.....		12	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17.....	502	195	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.
Dahomey:				
Abomey.....	May 25-June 5.....	6	3	
Porto Novo.....	June 13.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1		
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-June 30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	45	29	Report for July not received.
Milagro.....	May 16-June 30.....	10	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	9	5	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche—				
Carmen.....	Sept. 6-29.....	2	2	The fatal case Sept. 6 on s. s. Puebla. From Veracruz and other Mexican ports.
Tabasco.....	Oct. 11.....		2	Present.
Cardenas.....	Oct. 16.....			
Comalcalco.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 9.....	2		
Cunduacan.....	Oct. 12.....	1		
Huimanguillo.....	Oct. 11.....			
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 11.....	10	3	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Valkyrien.
Jalapa.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Oct. 11.....	32	8	Total May 4-Oct. 11: Cases, 54; deaths, 23, including previous reports.
Yucatan—				
Espita.....	Aug. 25-30.....	1		
Merida.....	July 14-Sept. 22.....	3	2	Total Aug. 1, 1911, to Sept. 22: Cases, 71; deaths, 33, including previous reports. The 2 cases July 16-22 from Motul, 29 miles distant.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canal Zone:				
Panama.....	July 14.....	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile from Guayaquil.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....		42	Endemic. Year 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 Guira.....	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.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Sept. 11-25.....	8	3	
Brazil:				
Nitheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 16-31.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-Sept. 21....	26	13	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 20-Aug. 24.....		307	May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Funghsun, Cayung, and Puning.
Ampo.....	May 18-June 29.....			May 20-June 1, 46 cases. 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	
Packhol.....	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:				
Paserocean Residency.	May 12-Aug. 3.....	203	198	
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-July 31....	8	5	
Madioen.....	Mar. 31-Aug. 3.....	37	37	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31....	23	10	Report for July not received.
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 15: Cases 813, deaths, 406, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-Sept. 27....	21	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	
Dakahlia.....	Aug. 8.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1....	50	26	
Galioubeh.....	Apr. 23-Sept. 15....	4		
Garbieh.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 24....	17	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		
River Tyne Port Sanitary District.	Sept. 10-16.....	1	1	From s. s. Bellalisa from Rosario via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Peepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Sept. 14....	370	297	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 3....		456	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 14....	62	61	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31....	301	280	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Apr. 21-Aug. 3....	2,542	1,988	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	297	225	
Bengal.....	do.....	602	592	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	5,412	4,712	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,436	6,933	
Punjab.....	do.....	15,922	13,107	
Burma.....	do.....	708	670	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	284	238	
Mysore State.....	do.....	475	333	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	219	176	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere	Apr. 21-June 29....	570	474	
Merwara.....				
Kashmir.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 3....	290	172	Total for India, Apr. 21-Aug. 3: Cases, 35,103; deaths, 30,847.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12....	57	41	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-Aug. 17....	97	69	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-Aug. 8....	52	18	
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. Year 1911: Cases, 879; deaths, 426. July 6, 1 fatal case.
Peru:				
Callao.....				
Trujillo.....	Oct. 1.....	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5-Sept. 7....	7	7	
Manila.....	June 14-Aug. 24....	7	7	
Mariveles quarantine station.	Apr. 30-May 7....	1	1	From s. s. Taisan from Amoy.
Porto Rico.....				
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		Total June 14-Sept. 14: Cases, 57; deaths, 36.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19....	2	2	On the schooner Guillermito, from San Juan.
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5....	13	3	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan government—				
Libistchensky district.....				Sept. 16, free.
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2.....	2	2	
Karabas.....	May 15-June 16.....	13	12	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16.....	5	5	
Tchernoyarsk.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 4.....	7	5	
Tsarevsk district—				
Djanibek.....				Sept. 3, present.
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20-June 16.....	13	11	
Slam:				
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.

Abyssinia:				
Adis Ababa.....	Sept. 7.....			Prevalent.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-July 31.....	33		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	87		
Oran.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	31		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.....	Apr. 19.....	1		From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Townsville.....	May 24.....			1 case on s. s. Yawata Maru from Japan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-Sept. 21.....	25		
Galicia.....	May 12-Sept. 7.....	23		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3.....	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-Aug. 31.....		236	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Sept. 14.....	28	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-Oct. 12.....	5		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Sept. 21.....	98	18	Mar. 1-May 1, 30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7.....	300	40	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Sept. 7.....	49	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. 28, 38 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-Sept. 14.....	218	175	
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-Sept. 28.....	26	3	
Palermo.....	May 26-Sept. 7.....	9	3	
Rome.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6.....	1	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1	.....
Venice.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	40	9	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23.....	3	.....
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 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	
Minatitlan.....	July 29.....	2	.....	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths 29. 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	.....

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Oct. 25, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 19-June 29.....			Present.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 27-Sept. 28.....	71		
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. 14.....	91	27	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-July 27.....	48	21	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 27.....		74	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-June 28.....	2		
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		20	
Barcelona.....	July 1-Sept. 28.....		7	
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. 28.....	106	6	
Straits Settlements.....	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	June 23-July 20.....	4	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-Aug. 31.....	17	9	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Sept. 22-28.....	1		
Berne.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Geneva.....	do.....	1		
Lucerne.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 26-Sept. 30.....	155		
Dardanelles.....	June 23-Aug. 24.....		13	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 27-Sept. 29.....		201	
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.	Yellow fever.
Aguascalientes.....	Oct. 13	40,000	45	1		1						2		
Barcelona.....	Oct. 5	591,272	235			3					4	17	8	
Basel.....	do	140,000	32									7		
Batavia.....	Sept. 14	217,630	30		25						1			
Bergen.....	Oct. 2	87,500				2								
Berlin.....	Sept. 21	2,081,413	502			12		1	7			4	2	
Bombay.....	do	979,445	673		1		16			1	42	3	1	
Bradford.....	Oct. 5	289,618	70			1						3	1	
Brussels.....	do	745,380	177									14	1	
Budapest.....	Aug. 10	1,000,000				2			6				2	
Cairo.....	Sept. 9	704,701	494			19						23	4	
Do.....	Sept. 16		429			21						23		4
Calcuta.....	Aug. 10	896,067	432		27		5					27		
Do.....	Aug. 17		396		10		7			1	17			
Do.....	Aug. 24		426		15		6					25		
Do.....	Aug. 31		398		11		1					30		
Catania.....	Oct. 4	225,000	69										1	1
Do.....	Oct. 11	207,000	62									5		2
Cienfuegos.....	Sept. 28	335,578	14									2		
Colombo.....	Sept. 14	227,026	126								17	7		
Constantinople.....	Oct. 5	1,300,000	188						3	16	23	3		
Dundee.....	do	165,300	45						1		3			
Edinburgh.....	do	321,200	63			2					5			
Hankow.....	Sept. 14	850,000										1		
Juarez.....	Oct. 1	6,500	14			1								
Do.....	Oct. 19		11							1				
Leghorn.....	Oct. 5	104,000	38									3	3	3
Do.....	Oct. 12		26										1	
Libau.....	Oct. 6	83,640										1		
London.....	Oct. 5	7,340,079	1,630			16			5					
Madras.....	Sept. 21	518,660	384		8					1				
Manaos.....	Sept. 28	52,000	22									2		
Do.....	Oct. 5		23									2		1
Mexico.....	Aug. 24	719,052	364						2	4	6		3	
Do.....	Aug. 31		324			1			1	10	4		4	
Do.....	Sept. 7		346			2			3	3	5		7	
Do.....	Sept. 21		334			1			11	5	8		6	
Do.....	Sept. 28		347			2				4	9	2		
Ottawa.....	Oct. 12	90,000	28								1	4		
Palermo.....	Oct. 5	340,000	121	4							5	1	2	
Paris.....	Sept. 21	2,838,110	699			4			2		162	3		
Do.....	Sept. 28		730			8					176	8		
Do.....	Oct. 5		785	3		4					196			
Rangoon.....	Sept. 7	283,316	189		1		16				13			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 31	946,134	347		2						77			
Do.....	Sept. 7		383		1						76			
Do.....	Sept. 14		366		1						76			
St. Petersburg.....	do	1,990,500	752		8				11	1	103	38		
Do.....	Sept. 21		758		5				14	2	106	31		
Do.....	Sept. 28		703		5				6		110	29		
Shanghai.....	Sept. 8	500,000	320		1	1			1	1	31			
Singapore.....	Aug. 31	303,555	208		1					1	25			
Do.....	Sept. 7		198		1		1			1	22			
Southampton.....	Oct. 5	120,896	37			1						2	1	
Stettin.....	Sept. 28	240,000	78			1						4		1
South Shields.....	do	269,193	25	1								4		
Stockholm.....	Sept. 21	346,599	68							2		8		
Do.....	Sept. 28		77								20			
Stoke on Trent.....	Oct. 5	237,153	75			1					11	1		
Sydney.....	Oct. 19	16,000	9									1		
Toronto.....	do	392,000	102			2						2		
Vigo.....	Sept. 7	41,500	20			2								
Do.....	Sept. 21		23			1						3		

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

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of August, 1912. Population 60,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 88, including tuberculosis 12, typhoid fever 6.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended August 31, 1912. Population 225,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 277, including measles 1, plague 1, smallpox 20, tuberculosis 59.

Two weeks ended September 15, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 314, including measles 1, smallpox 16, tuberculosis 60, typhoid fever 1.

FRANCE—Calais.—Month of September, 1912. Population 80,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 104, including tuberculosis 30, typhoid fever 2.

Nice.—Month of September, 1912. Population 168,185. Total number of deaths from all causes 154, including tuberculosis 22, typhoid fever 2.

Roubaix.—Month of September, 1912. Population 122,723. Total number of deaths from all causes 118, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, tuberculosis 14.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1912. Population 150,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 102, including diphtheria 1, typhoid fever 4.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended September 21, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,881.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 14.7 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 Sligo, viz, 28 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Clydebank, viz, 5.2, and the highest at Greenock, viz, 17.2 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 576, including diphtheria 5, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 1.

ITALY—Genoa.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1912. Population, 283,266. Total number of deaths from all causes 220, including diphtheria 3, tuberculosis 22, typhoid fever 26.

Venice.—Month of April, 1912. Population, 184,325. Total number of deaths from all causes 271, including diphtheria 4, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 34, typhoid fever 4.

Month of July, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 289, including measles 4, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 32, typhoid fever 1.

Month of August, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 245, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 5, tuberculosis 31, typhoid fever 4.

SPAIN—*Almeria*.—Month of September, 1912. Population 530,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 127, including diphtheria 2, smallpox 14, tuberculosis 9, typhoid fever 4.

Seville.—Month of September, 1912. Population, 158,235. Total number of deaths from all causes 490, including diphtheria 9, smallpox 29, tuberculosis 52, typhoid fever 76.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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