

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

NOVEMBER 15, 1912.

No. 46.

## THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

*Porto Rico.*—There have been no recent developments in the plague situation in Porto Rico. The disease is well under control and the infection seems to have been eradicated in most, if not all, of the invaded localities. To make sure, however, that the disease no longer exists among rats it will be necessary to continue the catching and examination of these rodents for some time to come.

*Azores.*—Plague continues on the island of Terceira, in the Azores. The authorities have been carrying out measures to control the disease, and there is little likelihood that the outbreak will increase to any great extent. At present it seems to be markedly on the wane. The infection is likely to linger, however, for some time among rodents, as is usual in localities that have become infected.

*Hawaii.*—A plague-infected rat was found October 19 at Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

*Philippine Islands.*—At Manila 2 cases of plague were reported during the last week of September. The source of infection in these cases has not been found. The disease in one of the patients was of the pneumonic form. Rodent plague does not appear to be present to any great extent. Among the thousands of rats caught and examined to the end of September only 3 were found to be plague infected. In Iloilo 9 case of plague have occurred during the present year. The last case occurred September 16. The disease has not to the present time been found among rodents in the city.

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## CHOLERA.

*Italy.*—The outbreak of cholera in Sardinia has been kept under control and has not spread to the mainland. A few cases have been reported during each week since the outbreak began in August, but at no time was the number large, and there have been in all only about 60 cases officially notified.

*Japan.*—Cholera continues present in many cities and districts in Japan. At no place, however, has there been an extensive outbreak. In each locality but a comparatively small number of cases have been reported, a condition that indicates that the water supplies have not as yet become infected. The disease is reported to be present also in Chosen (Korea).

*Zanzibar.*—The outbreak of cholera that began in Zanzibar during the early part of August was still continuing the 1st of October. The

outbreak was of limited extent, only 85 cases in all having been officially reported.

*Southern Asia.*—Cholera is being reported from localities throughout southern Asia from the Mediterranean ports of Asia Minor in the west to the seaports of China in the east.

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## THE BEDBUG.

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

Little by little the realization is growing that it is the living environment of man which brings disease to him. The inanimate disease carrier is daily becoming less of a bugaboo, and the human, the animal, and the insect germ vehicles are coming to be recognized as the great disseminators of suffering and death. The mosquito, the fly, the flea, and the louse have all been definitely incriminated of the nefarious crime of spreading disease, and recently it has been proven that a bedbug, the first cousin of the variety which we have in America, transmits kala-azar, a fever of India. The common garden variety of bedbug has been accused of transmitting relapsing fever and bubonic plague. The bedbug has been called by various names: The "mahogany flat," the "cinch" or the "chinch," the "wall louse," and Mark Twain, describing the variety found in Switzerland, called it a "chamois." Its scientific name is *Cimex lectularius*.

This bug, which has been the bête noir of all good housewives since time immemorial, is one of the oldest associates of man; in fact it is not at all improbable that when our arboreal forebears forsook tree tops for caves they took this little six-legged pest with them. This seems the more likely because the English sparrow and the swallow harbor a very similar species, and not infrequently their nests are crowded with these vermin. It may be mentioned parenthetically that bed bugs are not infrequently found in chicken houses.

In all his peregrinations around the earth man has carried the bedbug with him. Its occurrence in ships is notorious, and it seems to regard neither heat nor cold. Ever since the days of the Roman galleys the bedbug has been a ubiquitous and continuous traveler. Certainly this parasite, of which there are several varieties, is even to-day a frequent accompaniment of travel, and is not infrequently introduced into the home of man in luggage. Furthermore, this insect undertakes pilgrimages from one house to another, and may make its residence in one place, going to another daily in search of food. This is particularly apt to occur from closed houses. When the hungry insect is deprived of his usual boarding place he will start out through holes in walls, along plumbing, or even over roof gutters in search of sustenance.

"Bedbug" is a word which does not receive the sanction of the polite. This undoubtedly arises from the horror which their discovery creates in the feminine breast, and because of the shame which, in the popular mind, they bring to the careful housewife. In a way the antipathy for this insect is a valuable thing, and if the housewife would extend it to include the fly as well our nation would make a long stride forward toward the goal of health. It is only fair, however, to state that bedbugs are not a disgrace. They are, how-

ever, a positive danger. Their presence in the house may mean merely accidental introduction. Their continuance in the house means a disregard for health.

Creatures which live at the expense of other creatures without contributing to their economy are parasites. Nature, however, has made it a rule that every living thing upon the earth must work for its existence or else pay the penalty. Parasites do not work for their living. Instead of developing their freedom of action and locomotion they build up the parts by which they can attach themselves to their host and get food from him. The penalty which the bedbug has had to pay for his parasitism is the loss of his wings. Originally these insects had two wings, but now they are degenerated into little scale-like pads which are useless for purposes of locomotion. On the whole, this is fortunate for mankind, because if they could fly we would have a hard time keeping them out of our houses.

The body of the bedbug is flat, and consists of a headpiece, a thorax, which is divided into three parts, and an abdomen, which is divided into eight parts. It is covered with short, sharp hairs and coarse bristles. On either side upon the front of the head is an antenna, which consists of four parts; these are organs of touch. Just behind them are the eyes. On the lower surface, near the hind legs, are a pair of glands for the purpose of secreting a fluid which gives to the insect its characteristic, pungent, disagreeable odor. This fluid was originally used by the bedbug for the purpose of discouraging its enemies, particularly birds.

The biting apparatus of this parasite is quite elaborate, and consists of several parts. In biting, the bug anchors itself to the skin with a couple of hooks called mandibles, and then inserts the maxillæ, which are shaped like two gutters, the concave surfaces of which look toward each other, and when placed together form a tube. This is used to extract blood from the victim, and also for the purpose of putting saliva into the wound. It is in this way that the bedbug may inject the organisms of disease.

The bedbug is a canny insect. It thrives best in dirty, old houses, in the cracks and crevices of wooden beds, or underneath loose wall-paper, and at night it comes out in search of food. It is not particularly active in winter, sometimes going into hibernation. Normally it feeds upon human blood, but lacking this it will live upon decaying wood or the dust in floor cracks.

It is nocturnal in its habits, and during the day remains hidden away in some dark, quiet place. It is particularly active in its search for food. To illustrate this may be quoted the story of the ingenious traveler, who, in order to keep bedbugs out of his bed, set the legs of the bedstead in pans of water, whereupon the bedbugs climbed the walls, got out on the ceiling over the bed, and dropped down upon the victim. In order to thwart his enemies the traveler was obliged to raise his umbrella.

The eggs are somewhat rounded, white objects, and are laid in collections in crevices or other suitable places. In about a week or ten days after they are laid the eggs hatch out as little worms, called larvæ; these are yellowish white in color at first, but later become almost brown. They feed and then go into a resting state, from which they emerge as pupæ; they then shed their skins five times, and at last become full grown adults. The length of time which this takes

varies with warmth and food supply from 7 to 11 weeks. They are extremely prolific, and may lay several batches of eggs during a season.

Bedbugs are hard to get rid of, once they have found lodgment in the house. The first thing to do is to endeavor to discover their place of concealment and to destroy it. This may mean that the paper may have to be taken from the walls, or if this be not practicable it should be thoroughly pasted down in the places where it has become loosened. Benzine and kerosene may be injected behind wainscoting or applied to floor cracks. Oil of turpentine, corrosive sublimate, or boiling hot water may be used for the purpose of destroying both the adults and the eggs.

None of the insect powders are particularly effective. Fumigation by burning sulphur in the proportion of 2 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet of air space after closing all the cracks through which the gas might escape is efficacious. The sulphur should be burned in an iron pot which is set upon bricks resting in a tub of water. In this way the danger of setting fire to the premises is obviated. The gas should be allowed to remain in the fumigated room for from 4 to 5 hours. Hydrocyanic acid gas is of course very efficient, but it should always be borne in mind that this is a very dangerous and highly poisonous agent. One way to produce it is to place in an ordinary granite or earthen vessel, common commercial sulphuric acid and then after having made sure that there will be no further cause to enter the room, to drop into the acid a thick paper bag containing potassium cyanide. Then get out of the room quickly, close the door tightly and seal up any cracks around it with paste and paper. Great caution should be used in entering the room again, and it must be thoroughly aired before occupation. This method of fumigation should be applied only by experts.

The bedbug has two enemies, the ordinary cockroach and the little red house ant. It is rather questionable whether it is wise to introduce these insects into a house for the purpose of destroying bedbugs. It is a good deal like boiling cabbage in a house to take away the smell of fresh paint. To get rid of the cabbage smell you have to burn the house.

# UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1912.]

### TOLEDO, OHIO.

#### MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or expose or offer for sale or exchange, any milk in the city of Toledo, State of Ohio, without first having complied with the following provisions, to wit:

1. All milk must be properly aerated immediately after milking, and all milk sold, offered for sale, kept with the intention of selling, or sent to the city for the purpose of selling, must be free from dirt, foreign material, and sediment.

2. All milk, after aerating and straining, and when offered for sale, must be of a temperature of 60° or under.

3. All milk, when offered for sale, shall be of such pathological character that the bacterial count shall not be above 500,000 per cubic centimeter, and in no case shall milk contain pathogenic (disease-producing) germs.

4. No person, firm, or corporation, shall give, furnish, sell, or offer for sale, or deliver any milk, buttermilk, whey, sour milk, skimmed milk or cream, in quantities less than 1 gallon, except in sanitary bottles, sealed with a suitable cap or stopper, and except where the milk is sold at the milk house or dairy, when the same may be dipped (and the dipped milk shall not be carried on any street in any other than a covered vessel).

5. No person or persons shall transfer any milk intended for sale from one can, bottle, or receptacle into another can, bottle, or receptacle, on any street, alley, or thoroughfare, or upon a delivery wagon or other vehicle, or in any exposed place in the city of Toledo, except in a creamery milk depot, or in the inclosed premises of the customer of the dealer in milk.

6. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale within the city of Toledo any milk or cream in bottles, unless each of said bottles shall have indelibly indicated upon the cap or cover thereof, in a legible and conspicuous manner, the name of the person, firm, or corporation bottling said milk or cream in such bottles.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$300, or imprisoned in the workhouse not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law, and this is an emergency measure.

[Ordinance adopted April 29, 1912.]

### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

#### MUZZLING OF DOGS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, having an interest in or harboring, or having the charge, care, control, custody, or possession of any dog to allow or permit such dog to go free or to run at large in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any uninclosed lot or premises, unless such dog is so muzzled as to prevent the same from biting any person or animal.

SEC. 2. The word "dog" as used in this ordinance shall be deemed to mean a female as well as a male dog.

The term "uninclosed lot or premises" as used in this ordinance is hereby defined to be any lot, land, or premises not inclosed in such manner as to prevent any dog confined therein or thereupon from escaping therefrom.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every humane animal inspector and of every police officer of the city of Los Angeles to take up or shoot every dog not muzzled as required by this ordinance found going free or running at large in or upon any public street, alley, or other public place, or in or upon any uninclosed lot or premises within the said city. If any such dog is taken up by any person other than a humane animal inspector, such dog shall be delivered to the secretary of the humane animal commission and he shall impound in the public pound all dogs taken up pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. Upon the receipt by the secretary of the humane animal commission of any such dog, if the said secretary shall have reason to believe that the same is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, or has been bitten by any dog afflicted with or suspected of being afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, or that has been exposed to the infection of rabies or hydrophobia, the said secretary shall separately confine and keep so confined such dog, and shall immediately notify the health commissioner thereof. The health commissioner shall thereupon make such examination of such dog as the said health commissioner may deem necessary. If, upon such examination, the health commissioner shall determine that such dog is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia, he shall so notify the secretary of the humane animal commission, and the said secretary shall thereupon immediately kill such dog and shall cause the remains and carcass thereof to be cremated in the city incinerator.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of the humane animal commission to keep every such dog suspected of having rabies or hydrophobia so confined for such time as the health commissioner may direct, and such dog shall not be redeemed or released except upon an order, in writing, signed by the said health commissioner.

SEC. 5. The secretary of the humane animal commission shall keep confined at the public pound, properly provided with food and water, all dogs delivered to him pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance, and in the event that there is attached to any such dog so delivered a license tag of the city of Los Angeles for the year in which such dog shall have been so delivered issued pursuant to the ordinances of the said city it shall be the duty of the said secretary to give notice of the impounding of such dog to the owner or the person claiming to own such dog and to whom such tag shall have been issued as shown by the record thereof. Such notice shall be given by mailing to such person, postage prepaid, a notice in writing stating the fact that such dog has been impounded, which notice shall be addressed to such person at the address shown by such record.

The said secretary shall for five days after the date of mailing such notice keep confined as required by this ordinance every such dog upon which a license tag is found unless such dog is sooner redeemed as in this ordinance provided. Every dog upon which no license tag is found shall be so confined for a period of three days unless sooner redeemed.

Any person owning or claiming to own any dog so impounded may redeem the same by the payment of the sum of \$1.50 to the said secretary of the humane animal commission. Such person shall also procure a proper license tag if a license tag has not been issued for such dog as provided by the ordinances of the said city. In no case shall said secretary demand or receive as such redemption fee a greater sum than \$1.50.

A description of every dog impounded pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance shall be posted by the secretary of the humane animal commission at the entrance to the public pound and at the office of the chief of police of the said city, and the same shall be kept posted for three days.

Every dog which is not redeemed within the time specified in this ordinance for such redemption shall, after a description of the same has been posted and notice given as in this ordinance provided, be killed unless otherwise disposed of as provided by this ordinance and the remains or carcass of such dog shall be cremated in the city incinerator; provided, however, that after the notice required by this ordinance shall have been given the secretary of the humane animal commission may dispose of any unredeemed dog by gift or sale to any person who will pay the pound fees and procure the necessary license tag for the current year.

Nothing, however, in this ordinance contained shall be construed as permitting the redemption, sale, or giving away of any dog having, or suspected of having, or having been infected with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the humane animal commission and of each of the humane animal inspectors and of every police officer and special officer of the city of Los Angeles to kill any dog found in or upon any public street, alley, or

other public place or in or upon any lot or premises known to have rabies or hydrophobia or known to have been bitten by any dog having rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, oppose, or resist any humane animal inspector, or any police officer or any special officer of the said city, or the health commissioner, his assistants, deputies, or inspectors, or any employee of the health department while engaged in the performance of the duties prescribed by provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. The health commissioner, his assistants, deputies, and inspectors and the employees of the health department are hereby empowered to enter upon private property for the purpose of ascertaining whether any dog kept or harbored thereon is afflicted with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 9. All fees collected by the secretary of the humane animal commission, pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be collected and disposed of by him in the same manner as other fees collected by the said secretary are now or hereafter may be required by ordinance to be kept and disposed of by him.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be deemed to conflict with or repeal any portion of any other ordinance of the city of Los Angeles, creating the office of secretary of the humane animal commission, prescribing his powers and duties, providing for humane animal inspectors, providing for a public pound, and regulating the keeping and running at large of certain animals, and providing for dog licenses; but any such ordinance and this ordinance shall each be so construed as to give effect to every provision thereof and each shall be deemed to be independent of the other.

SEC. 11. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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

[Ordinance No. 25121, adopted May 21, 1912.]

#### NEW ORLEANS, LA.

#### TUBERCULOSIS—FUMIGATION AFTER TERMINATION OR REMOVAL OF CASE COMPULSORY.

*Resolved*, That from and after this date sanitation of premises will be enforced in all cases of tuberculosis, and fumigation will be compulsory at the termination or removal of same.

[Resolution, Board of Health, adopted Jan. 9, 1912.]

#### NEW BEDFORD MASS.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—MARITIME QUARANTINE.

*Ordered*, That any vessel arriving at this port which has on board at the time of her arrival, or has had during her passage to this port, any sickness of a contagious, infectious, or doubtful character which may be dangerous to the public health, or which has come from or has been in any port, or which has on board any person who has been in any place which has been epidemically infected with any contagious or infectious disease within the six months next preceding such arrival, or has on board any merchandise which has come by transshipment from any such infected port or place within the six months next preceding, or has on board any immigrants (except from British America), shall be anchored at quarantine.

All immigrants on arrival at quarantine shall be subject to examination as regards their freedom from contagious or infectious disease and their protection from smallpox.

All persons arriving on such vessels who have not been successfully vaccinated recently shall be considered as unprotected from the effect of the contagion of smallpox, persons having had an attack of smallpox excepted. And all persons not so protected shall be vaccinated by the port physician or subjected to a quarantine of 15 days' observation.

No article of clothing or bedding in use shall be thrown overboard from any vessel in the harbor of New Bedford without the written consent of the board of health or the port physician. All articles which are to be destroyed shall be burned under the supervision of the port physician.

No vessel shall leave quarantine, nor shall her cargo, or any part thereof, be discharged, nor any person be allowed to go on board or to leave her while in quarantine, without the written permit of the port physician, who is hereby authorized and

instructed to take such measures with regard to said vessel, cargo, and persons, as in his judgment the public health may require.

It is also hereby ordered that all vessels arriving in this harbor from the following ports shall be inspected at the quarantine station, viz, all vessels from any port in Europe, from the Western, Madeira, Canary, or Cape de Verde Islands; from the Mediterranean or straits thereof; from the West coast of Africa, or around the Cape of Good Hope; from the West India, Bahama, or Bermuda Islands; from Mexico, Central and South America; and vessels arriving from any port or place in the United States or British America which may have touched on their way at any foreign port or place above named.

Quarantine fees are hereby established as follows:

For examination of vessels, \$5, to be paid to the port physician.

For disinfecting vessels, from \$10 to \$50, to be paid to the port physician and deposited with the city treasurer.

For disinfecting personal clothing and baggage, \$1 for each passenger, to be paid to the port physician and deposited with the City Treasurer.

For vaccination, for the first 50 persons 50 cents each, provided the whole number vaccinated does not exceed 100; from 51 to 100 inclusive, 25 cents each; and if the number exceeds 100, a flat rate of 25 cents each shall be charged for all persons vaccinated.

[Ordinance adopted Apr. 4, 1912.]

## WILMINGTON, N. C.

### FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation keeping, maintaining or being in charge of any factory, public or private market, stall, shop, store, warehouse, cold-storage, cart, wagon or other vehicle, in or from which any meat, meat products, fish oysters, or other sea food, game, birds, fowl, fruit, berries, vegetables, bread or bakery products, milk or milk products, ice cream, soft drinks, candies, or other articles or substances, intended for human consumption, are manufactured, held, kept, stored, exposed, or offered for sale or distribution, shall keep the same in a clean, pure, and wholesome condition.

SEC. 2. All meat, meat products, fish and other sea food, vegetables, berries, fruit and other articles or substances of food or drink heretofore mentioned in section 1, stored, kept, or exposed for sale, within the city of Wilmington, shall be kept not less than two feet above the floor of the building, shop, or place where they are so exposed, unless such articles or substances are covered, cased, or stored so as to be inaccessible to the excretions of dogs.

SEC. 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall at any time within the period beginning the 1st of April and ending the 1st day of November in any year, place, keep, or expose, offer or prepare for sale, or sell, or store pending sale, any article or substance of human food or drink in any building, premises, or place in the city, where such article or substance is not, at such times, so screened so as to prevent flying insects from having access to such article or substance. And no person, firm, or corporation shall, at any time, within such period of any year, bring into the city for sale or carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed upon, along, or over any street, alley, or way in the city, any article or substance of human food or drink, for the purpose of offering or exposing for sale or storing for sale or which is at such time in course of delivery after sale, unless such article or substance of food or drink at such times be covered, screened, or otherwise protected in such manner as not to be accessible to flying insects: *Provided, however,* That no provision of this section shall apply to or affect any article or substance of human food or drink which shall at such times be in unbroken packages or containers tightly closed: *Provided further,* That the following foodstuffs shall not be deemed subject to contamination from flying insects and shall not be required to be covered, to wit, watermelons and other melons, when unsliced, oranges, lemons, potatoes, cabbages, collards, carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, squash and pumpkins, and bananas.

SEC. 4. The dining rooms of all public eating houses, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, lunch rooms, and the kitchens thereof; all bakeries, confectioneries, candy factories, ice-cream factories or parlors, soft drink stands, places using soda fountains, delicatessen, meat markets, and places where milk is bottled or exposed for sale, shall, during the season prescribed in section 3 hereof, have all windows, doors, and openings therein properly screened so as to exclude flies from such places.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring into the city of Wilmington for sale, or to sell or to have in possession for sale therein, for human food, any diseased, tainted, or unwholesome meat of any kind. And all police and



health officers of the city are empowered and commanded to seize all such food supplies where the same are found, or appear to be diseased, or the odors of putrefaction plainly exist therein, or where the same are kept in unclean, bad-smelling refrigerators, or in unclean or bad-smelling storage rooms or places; or whenever or wherever it is found or appears that the carcass or parts of carcass of any animal is of an animal which has been slaughtered, prepared, or kept under any one or more of the following insanitary conditions: (a) In a slaughterhouse dilapidated and in a state of decay; (b) where the drainage of the slaughterhouse or slaughterhouse yard is not efficient; (c) where maggots or filthy pools or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhouse yard or under the slaughterhouse; (d) where the water supply is not pure and unpolluted; (e) if hogs are kept in the slaughterhouse yard, or fed therein on animal offal. And such articles so seized shall be delivered forthwith to and before the recorder or some justice of the peace, together with all information obtained.

SEC. 6. No unsound, stale, rotten, fermented, diseased, nauseous, or unwholesome fish, oysters, or other sea food, vegetables, berries, melons, fruits, or other articles of food or drink shall be brought into the city for sale distribution as human food or drink, nor shall the same be so sold, exposed for sale, prepared or offered for sale within the city, upon any street, way or premises, or in any market, stall, shop, warehouse, cold storage, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch room or other place of business, or from any cart or vehicle therein.

SEC. 7. Whenever any health officer or agent of the board of health shall find in or upon any of the places or vehicles mentioned in section 6 hereof any rotten, diseased, nauseous, or unwholesome foodstuffs or substance intended for human food or drink, it shall be his duty to notify the owner, manager, or person in charge of such article, place, or vehicle to remove such foodstuffs or article to a place designated or some proper place and destroy the same. And such owner, manager, or person in charge shall at once remove such foodstuffs or article to the place designated or some proper place and destroy the same or such health officer or agent of the board of health may seize such foodstuffs and destroy it.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation owning, managing, or in charge of any restaurant, hotel, boarding house, lunch room, ice-cream parlor, soft-drink stand, or other place where food or drink is sold, served, or prepared shall keep such place in a filthy or insanitary condition. And all persons employed in or about such places shall keep themselves and their clothing in a clean, sanitary, and healthful condition. No person suffering from tuberculosis, any venereal disease, or any other communicable disease shall be employed in or about such places in any position which shall bring him or her in contact with such food or drink.

SEC. 9. No meats, fish, bakery products, milk or milk products, soft drinks, ice cream, candy, fruits, confectionery, vegetables, or other foodstuffs shall be prepared for sale, kept for sale, or sold in any room in which a toilet is located, or in any room opening directly into a toilet room unless there is outside ventilation to such toilet room.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the health officers of the city and agents of the board of health to visit at frequent intervals each public and private market, stall, shop, store, storehouse, cold-storage warehouse, canning factory, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch room, soft-drink stand, bakery, ice-cream factory or parlor, or other places of business covered by this ordinance in the city of Wilmington and to inspect each and all wagons, carts, and vehicles of vendors and street brokers in or about which meat or meat products, fish or other sea food, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, bakery products, soft drinks, candy or confectionery, or other provisions are kept, made, held, prepared, or carried for sale or distribution as food or drink intended for human consumption and to carefully inspect the same and make report of the condition of such places or vehicles to the superintendent of health. Notice shall be given where such premises, places, or vehicles are found to be in an unclean, unwholesome, or insanitary condition to remedy the same, and any person, firm, or corporation neglecting or refusing to put any such premises, place, or vehicles in a clean, wholesome, or proper sanitary condition within 24 hours from the time notice is given by the city superintendent of health shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the ordinance.

SEC. 11. That from and after the 1st day of June, 1912, every person, firm, or corporation engaging in the business of keeping, maintaining, conducting, or operating any store, meat market, butcher stall, shop, stand, or business in the city of Wilmington for the retail of any fish, game, poultry, or butcher meat, or for the purpose of engaging in the business of keeping, maintaining, and conducting any hotel, restaurant, lunch room, or other public eating house, bakery, soft-drink stand, ice-cream factory or parlor, canning factory, or place from which milk is bottled or sold shall first file with the superintendent of health of the city a written application to the

council for a license, which application shall state the name of the applicant, his place of residence, and the place for which he or they desire a license to carry on such business. The said superintendent of health shall thereupon examine or cause to be examined the sanitary conditions of the place proposed to be licensed, and shall present such application to the council, together with a statement of the sanitary conditions of the place proposed to be licensed. Such license shall be issued by the city clerk and treasurer only when authorized and directed by the council so to do and upon the payment of such license tax as may be provided therefor by ordinance. Each such license shall authorize the licensee named therein to carry on such business only at the place stated in such license, and each licensee shall keep his license conspicuously posted in the market, store, stall, shop, stand, or other place of business for which the same is issued. Any license issued hereunder may be revoked by the council upon satisfactory evidence that the holder thereof disregards the sanitary regulations of the city or persistently violates the laws of the State in the maintenance of his place.

SEC. 12. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore imposed, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every such offense.

[Ordinance adopted 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.....	Oct. 8, 1912.....	1,120 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 12, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
Louisiana:				
City—				
New Orleans.....	do.....	July 27, 1912.....	None.....	1 rat.
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	do.....	25 rats.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Oct. 26, 1912.....	17.....	1 184	118	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	22.....	2 632	495	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....		1,992	1,488	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	Oct. 19, 1912.....		1,087	1,023	.....
Do.....	Oct. 26, 1912.....		1,033	973	.....

1 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 135; *Mus musculus*, 49.

2 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 515; *Mus musculus*, 117.

3 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,046; *Mus musculus*, 393; *Mus alexandrinus*, 267; *Mus rattus*, 286.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended October 26, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 211 ground squirrels from Contra Costa County, 87 from San Joaquin County, 55 from Stanislaus County, and 88 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. 26, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		5	Haverhill, Mass.	1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1
Boston, Mass.	1		New York, N. Y.	6	2
Chicago, Ill.	3		Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1		Pittsfield, Mass.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1	1	Wilmington, N. C.		1
Dayton, Ohio.	1	1			

## ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	Newark, N. J.		1
Boston, Mass.		1	New York, N. Y.	7	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	3		Peoria, Ill.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	2		Philadelphia, Pa.	2	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	2				

## PELLAGRA.

During the week ended October 26, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health authorities as follows: Montgomery, Ala., 1 case, 2 deaths; Nashville, Tenn., 1 case.

## PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.		3	Newark, N. J.		8
Auburn, N. Y.	4	2	Newburyport, Mass.		1
Baltimore, Md.		24	New Orleans, La.		7
Beaver Falls, Pa.	1		Newton, Mass.		1
Bayonne, N. J.		2	New York, N. Y.		89
Binghamton, N. Y.	3		Norristown, Pa.	1	1
Boston, Mass.		32	Oakland, Cal.		5
Braddock, Pa.	1		Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn.		1	Omaha, Nebr.		5
Butte, Mont.		1	Pasadena, Cal.	1	4
Cambridge, Mass.		3	Passaic, N. J.		5
Chelsea, Mass.		1	Pawtucket, R. I.		2
Chicago, Ill.	25	69	Peoria, Ill.		6
Cleveland, Ohio.	19	7	Philadelphia, Pa.	17	37
Danville, Ill.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	22	31
Dayton, Ohio.		5	Pittsfield, Mass.		1
Duluth, Minn.	2	2	Providence, R. I.		5
Elizabeth, N. J.		3	Reading, Pa.	1	
Elmira, N. Y.	1	1	Richmond, Va.		6
Fall River, Mass.		6	Saginaw, Mich.		4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	2	San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Hartford, Conn.		2	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	4	
Jersey City, N. J.		8	Schenectady, N. Y.	3	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.		1	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	1
Lexington, Ky.		2	Spokane, Wash.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	6	Springfield, Ill.		2
Lowell, Mass.		4	Springfield, Mass.		1
Lynn, Mass.		2	Taunton, Mass.		2
Manchester, N. H.	2	2	Washington, D. C.		9
Marlboro, Mass.		1	Williamsport, Pa.		1
Montgomery, Ala.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.		1
Nashville, Tenn.	1	1	Zanesville, Ohio.		2

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

### CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	2	Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	.....	1	Knoxville, Tenn.....	.....	3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	.....	New York, N. Y.....	21	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	5	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	8	San Diego, Cal.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	.....	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	.....

## TETANUS.

### CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bayonne, N. J.....	.....	1	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	1
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	Pasadena, Cal.....	.....	1
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	2			

## SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

### CITY REPORTS.

#### Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Oct. 26, 1912.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Clinton, Mass.....	1	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	2	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Washington, D. C.....	1	.....

### STATE REPORTS.

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

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

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

## Reports Received During Week Ended Nov. 15, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut.....	Oct. 1-31.....	.....	.....	No case.
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Butler.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Kossuth.....	do.....	1	.....	
Marshall.....	do.....	5	.....	
Polk.....	do.....	6	.....	
Pottawattamie.....	do.....	8	.....	
Webster.....	do.....	1	.....	
Total.....		22	.....	
Maryland (exclusive of Baltimore).	Oct. 1-31.....	.....	.....	No case.
Massachusetts:				
Counties—				
Essex.....	Oct. 1-31.....	9	.....	
Worcester.....	do.....	17	.....	
Total.....		26	.....	
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Ingham.....	Oct. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Ionia.....	do.....	1	.....	
St. Clair.....	do.....	1	.....	
Tuscola.....	do.....	1	.....	
Washtenaw.....	do.....	1	.....	
Wayne.....	do.....	21	.....	
Total.....		26	.....	
New Jersey.....	Oct. 1-30.....	.....	.....	No case.
North Carolina:				
Counties—				
Bertie.....	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Buncombe.....	do.....	5	.....	
Burke.....	do.....	4	.....	
Craven.....	do.....	1	.....	
Catawba.....	do.....	2	.....	
Haywood.....	do.....	1	.....	
Hoke.....	do.....	2	.....	
Iredell.....	do.....	1	.....	
Johnston.....	do.....	1	.....	
Lee.....	do.....	1	.....	
Madison.....	do.....	12	.....	
New Hanover.....	do.....	2	.....	
Rowan.....	do.....	1	.....	
Swain.....	do.....	5	.....	
Total.....		39	.....	
Vermont:				
Counties—				
Orange.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	.....	
Rutland.....	do.....	2	.....	
Washington.....	do.....	34	.....	
Total.....		38	.....	
Grand total.....		151	.....	

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,  
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED OCT. 26, 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	217	34	4	3	.....	10	.....	48	14	28	3
Boston, Mass.	670,585	230	33	1	41	.....	19	.....	55	22	14	3
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	593	194	26	48	2	142	5	135	61	29	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	141	128	2	10	.....	26	.....	28	10	4	1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,238	272	12	104	2	93	1	398	122	112	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	421	61	7	58	.....	64	1	67	42	30	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	162	65	4	70	1	38	1	20	13	13	4
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	128	13	1	87	1	5	.....	18	12	4	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	103	19	.....	32	2	11	.....	21	10	5	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	141	47	3	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	96	8	.....	2	.....	22	.....	42	13	32	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	.....	26	2	1	.....	6	.....	12	5	3	1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	100	23	1	2	.....	6	.....	27	10	4	.....
New Orleans, La.	339,075	147	68	7	1	.....	6	.....	28	19	5	.....
Washington, D. C.	331,099	110	18	.....	3	.....	5	.....	21	13	15	1
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1
Providence, R. I.	224,326	54	15	3	.....	.....	4	.....	9	5	8	1
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	22	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	4	.....
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	16	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	58	10	2	1	.....	9	.....	1	6	2	1
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	.....	75	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	50	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	3	3	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	35	10	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	12	.....
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	26	7	1	3	.....	32	1	4	4	3	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	31	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	7	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	42	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	11	1
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	44	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Richmond, Va.	127,628	36	11	1	.....	.....	12	.....	6	1	9	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	.....	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	2
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	41	18	3	5	.....	6	1	.....	4	8	2
Worcester, Mass.	145,966	35	11	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....	1	1
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	15	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.	94,538	19	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	17	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	3	2	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	16	28	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	3	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	34	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	27	6	.....	2	.....	13	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	25	34	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	16	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	30	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	19	3	.....	5	.....	4	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	3
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	20	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	66,960	20	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.	96,071	25	6	1	4	.....	2	.....	4	.....	7	2
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	10	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	1	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	22	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	24	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	3	2





## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

*Morbidity and mortality table for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Oct. 26, 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 less than 25,000 inhabitant —Continued.</i>												
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lafayette, Ind.	20,061	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logansport, Ind.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marlboro, Mass.	14,479	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medford, Mass.	23,150	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Moline, Ill.	24,190	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
North Adams, Mass.	22,012	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Ottumwa, Iowa.	23,012	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pottstown, Pa.	15,599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
South Bethlehem, Pa.	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Warren, Pa.	11,080	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	2
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,594	7	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Week ended September 7, 1912. Population of reporting towns, 2,593,485. Total number of deaths from all causes 754, including diphtheria 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 48, typhoid fever 5. Cases reported: Diphtheria 66, measles 39, scarlet fever 42, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 113, typhoid fever 76.

Week ended September 14, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 714, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, tuberculosis 65, typhoid fever 7. Cases reported: Diphtheria 81, measles 53, scarlet fever 45, tuberculosis 160, typhoid fever 84.

Week ended September 21, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 965, including diphtheria 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 69, typhoid fever 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 88, measles 38, scarlet fever 70, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 161, typhoid fever 96.

Week ended September 28, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 703, including diphtheria 10, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 70, typhoid fever 7. Cases reported: Diphtheria 108, measles 52, scarlet fever 56, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 126, typhoid fever 74.

**NEW JERSEY.**—Month ended October 10, 1912. Population, 2,537,167. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,990, including diphtheria 41, measles 9, scarlet fever 9, tuberculosis 328, typhoid fever 35.

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

## AUSTRALIA.

### New South Wales—Leprosy.

The following information was taken from the report on leprosy of the board of health of New South Wales for the year 1911:

During the year 1911 seven persons were reported to the board of health as suspected of leprosy and of this number three were duly certified as lepers and admitted to the lazaretto. Two deaths from the disease occurred during the year. One of these was in the person of a native of the United States—a sailor who arrived in New South Wales from the Society Islands.

On January 1, 1911, there remained under detention for leprosy, 19 persons.

The notification of leprosy was made compulsory and the detention of lepers provided for toward the end of the year 1890.

The total number of cases of leprosy admitted to the lazaretto since 1883, when patients were first received, is 124, as shown by the following table, taken from the report above referred to:

Nationality.	Ad- mitted.	Died.	Repatri- ated.	Remain- ing Dec. 31, 1911.
Whites of European descent:				
New South Wales.....	29	20		5
Victoria.....	1			1
Queensland.....	1	1		
New Zealand.....	1	1		
Fiji.....	2	1		1
England.....	8	5		1
Ireland.....	5	3		1
Germany.....	2	2		
Belgium.....	1	1		
Greece.....	1			1
United States of America.....	1	1		
Mongolian, Polynesian, etc.:				
China.....	49	15	32	2
India.....	3	2		
West Indies.....	1			
Java.....	1			1
Pacific Islands.....	13	4	4	5
New Caledonia.....	1	1		
Zanzibar.....	1			
Egypt.....	1		1	
Syria.....	2			2
Total.....	124	57	37	20

**AZORES.****Plague—Destruction of Rats.**

The following statement, dated October 14, relative to plague in the Azores, was received from the minister for foreign affairs at Lisbon through the American legation:

The cases of plague in Terceira Island occurred in the districts of Praia da Victoria and Angra do Heroismo. There were 34 cases reported during the month of September, 1912, of which 21 were fatal. During the current month (October) there has been but one case, registered on October 1.

In each district there are medical sanitary officers under the direction of the health officer, a public disinfection service, and an isolation hospital. At Angra there is a bacteriological laboratory. The extermination of rats has been energetic; it has been a regular service since the epidemic of 1908, and is aided by the Government and by private individuals, who have formed a "League Against Rats." The rats taken are necropsied and examined bacteriologically in the laboratory at Angra.

Passengers embarking at Angra are inspected by the health officer of the port, and merchandise is examined for rats. For some time the practice has been in operation of exterminating all rats found on board the vessels of the Empresa Insulana de Navegação, engaged in the service of the Azores.

**CANAL ZONE.****Ancon—Seven-Days' Fever.**

Surg. Perry reports the admission into Ancon Hospital during the month of October, 1912, of 3 cases of seven days' fever. Of these cases 1 was from Bilboa, 1 from Panama, and 1 from Corozal. These localities are within a radius of 5 miles.

**CHINA.****Hongkong—Plague-Infected Rats Found.**

Surg. Brown reports as follows relative to the examination of rats at Hongkong for plague infection: Week ended September 21, 1912, 1,310 rats examined; no plague-infected rat found; week ended September 28, 1912, 1,440 rats examined; two plague-infected rats found.

Quarantine restrictions imposed against Hongkong by the government of the Dutch East Indies on account of plague have been withdrawn.

**Shanghai—Plague.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Ransom reports the occurrence of 13 cases of plague at Shanghai from November 2 to 11, 1912.

**CUBA.****Habana—Examination of Rats.**

During the week ended October 26, 1912, there were examined at Habana for plague infection 519 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

**Transmissible Diseases.**

The following statement of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba was issued by the department of sanitation:

*Month of September, 1912.*

	New cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	168	223	1,012
Leprosy.....	1	3	339
Malaria.....	74	14	153
Typhoid fever.....	88	28	57
Diphtheria.....	80	17	20
Scarlet fever.....	51	1	34
Measles.....	25	2	17
Varicella.....	11	1	6
Glanders.....		1	
Tetanus in new born.....	15	15	
Filariasis.....			2

**HAWAII.****Plague-Infected Rat Found.**

A plague-infected rat was found October 19, 1912, at Kukuihaele, Hawaii.

**Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.**

During the week ended October 12, 1912, 952 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,703 at Honokaa, and during the week ended October 19, 1912, 974 rats and mongoose at Hilo and 1,697 at Honokaa.

At Honolulu rats were examined as follows: Week ended October 5, 1912, 211 rats; week ended October 12, 1912, 208 rats; week ended October 19, 1912, 207 rats.

The last case of human plague occurred at Pepeekeo, Hawaii, September 13, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found at Kukuihaele, Hawaii, October 19, 1912.

**ITALY.****Examination of Emigrants.**

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

*Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo week ended Oct. 19.*

**NAPLES.**

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 13	Monviso.....	New York.....			
13	Stampalia.....	do.....	1,264	230	1,550
16	Saxonia.....	do.....			
17	Italia.....	do.....	157	30	220
18	Duca d'Aosta.....	do.....	1,132	240	1,580
18	Gresham.....	do.....			
19	Emmanuele Accame.....	do.....			
	Total.....		2,553	500	3,350

*Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo week ended Oct. 19—Continued.*

## MESSINA.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 15	Saxonia.....	New York.....			

## PALERMO.

Oct. 14	Stampalia.....	New York.....	557	400	350
16	Alice.....	do.....			
16	Teresa.....	do.....			
17	Duca d'Aosta.....	do.....	281	200	300
18	Italia.....	do.....	399	350	190
	Total.....		1,237	950	840

## Cholera in Sardinia.

During the period from October 2 to 7, 1912, inclusive, there were reported at Cagliari, island of Sardinia, 3 cases of cholera with 2 deaths.

## JAPAN.

## Cholera Situation.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports October 14: The epidemic of cholera in Japan continues with about the same daily average of 40 cases for the whole Empire as reported by the official gazette. Conditions indicate that the water supplies of the cities in which the disease is present have not become contaminated. The total number of cases reported for all Japan to October 9, 1912, is 1,098. The number of deaths from cholera has not been officially stated, but the mortality is reported to be about 70 per cent.

Consul General Scidmore at Seoul reports as follows: On September 17, 1912, there were reported in the vicinity of Chinnampo, Province of Whanghai, Chosen (Korea), 15 cases of cholera.

Consul West at Kobe reports October 3 relative to cholera at Osaka as follows: Since the outbreak of the disease at Osaka there have been reported 48 cases, with 27 deaths.

## Circular on Account of Hookworm.

The following circular has been issued by the agent of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.) at Yokohama:

In view of the fact that the United States Government recently issued stringent orders against admission into the United States of second and third class alien passengers suffering from the disease known as hookworm, we have promulgated the following, which is to be effective from date:

"1. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha have appointed Dr. H. Onishi as port surgeon for this company and he will henceforth, until further advice, examine all intending second and third class passengers for symptoms of this ailment and furnish those free from it with a certificate to that effect. Dr. Onishi will make his examinations at the various hotels during the detention period ordered on account of cholera.

## METHOD AND TIME OF EXAMINATION.

"2. Second and third class passengers intending to embark for America are to be examined within 10 days of embarkation and certificate so dated, and those who anticipate traveling via Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers are required to follow Dr. Onishi's

instructions as to the examination of their discharges. This examination will apply to second and third class passengers destined to the United States and Honolulu.

"3. Those aliens who can prove an established domicile in the United States and those in transit through that country shall be exempt from this examination. Charges for this examination will be collected of the passenger at the rate of 60 sen to 1 yen for each person."

#### **JAVA.**

##### **Cholera at Samarang.**

Consul Rairden at Batavia reports: The port of Samarang was officially declared infected with cholera September 17, 1912.

#### **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

##### **Plague.**

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

At Manila during the week ended September 28, 1912, there were reported 2 fatal cases of plague, and at Iloilo during the week ended September 21, 1912, 1 fatal case.

##### **PLAGUE IN MANILA.**

During the week ended September 28 two cases of plague occurred in Manila. One of these was in the person of a Filipino who was a driver of a private carromata. The patient lived in the loft of a stable located in a lumberyard at the corner of Magdalena and Salazar Streets. This address is located approximately five blocks from the nearest human case heretofore reported. Large numbers of bedbugs were taken from the bed upon which the patient slept and forwarded to the laboratory, with negative results in the examination for plague bacilli. The neighbors reported enormous numbers of rats in the lumberyard, but no dead rats were found. On account of the great number of logs piled up in the lumberyard and on account of the garbage which has been thrown promiscuously among them, this place has afforded an excellent harboring place for rats. The neighborhood in which the case occurred is a particularly insanitary one, and it presents many difficulties in the way of enforcing garbage and other sanitary regulations.

The second case died on September 28. The patient was a Chinaman, a clerk, who worked on San Jacinto Street, lived on Misericordia Street, and died in the mission hospital on Azcarraga Street, where his case was diagnosed as malarial fever. During his stay in the hospital he had no cough or expectoration, but at the necropsy a typical broncho-plague pneumonia was found, the diagnosis having since been confirmed by laboratory methods. The only enlarged glands were located in the epibronchial region. A most careful search was made for enlarged glands in other parts of the body, but without success, so that it would appear that this was a case of primary pneumonic plague.

The last infected rat was caught in Manila on September 7. Since that date nearly 3,000 additional rats have been caught in the vicinity of where human and rat cases have occurred and other suspected localities, but so far with entirely negative results. Only 3 plague-infected rats have so far been found in Manila.

Total plague in Manila to date, 9 cases, with 9 deaths.

**PLAGUE IN ILOILO.**

The last human case of plague in Iloilo occurred on September 16. In spite of the constant rat catching no cases of rodent plague have been found.

Total plague in Iloilo to date, 9 cases, with 9 deaths.

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

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

*Rats examined Oct. 19 to 26, 1912.*

Place.	Rats examined.	Found plague infected.
All Porto Rico.....	1,764	None.
San Juan municipality:		
San Juan.....	82	Do.
Puerta de Tierra.....	26	Do.
Santurce.....	208	Do.

A summary of the plague situation to October 19, 1912, including human and rodent cases, reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 25,816; rats found infected, 63; human cases, 56; deaths, 36.

**ZANZIBAR.****Zanzibar—Cholera—Examination of Rats.**

Consul Vining reports that during the two weeks ended September 30, 1912, there were reported in Mwera district, Zanzibar, 6 cases of cholera, with 3 deaths.

During the same period 3,364 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

**Quarantine at Italian Ports Against Zanzibar Removed.**

The measures declared in force August 15, 1912, at Italian ports against Zanzibar on account of cholera were canceled October 7, 1912.

**MOVEMENTS OF INFECTED VESSELS.<sup>1</sup>****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.

<sup>1</sup> Reported since July 1, 1912.

*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.  
*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.  
*Guillermite*, 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. 15, 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.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Sept. 15.....	132	104	33 of these cases were among Europeans. Present.
Samarang.....	Sept. 23.....			
Sumatra—				
Upperland.....	Sept. 16 <sup>1</sup> .....			Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5....	6	4	Madras presidency, Sept. 1-30: Cases, 14,852; deaths, 7,868.
Cocanada.....	Aug. 24-30.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5....	4	1	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, Oct. 17, 1912.



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

Reports Received during week ended Nov. 15, 1912.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 13-19.....	10	9	
Italy:				
Cagliari.....	Oct. 2-7.....	3	2	
Japan.....				To Oct. 13, 384 cases not previously reported.
Chiba ken.....				To Oct. 13, 51 cases.
Ehime ken.....				Sept. 28-Oct. 13, 20 cases.
Hio ga ken—				
Kobe.....	Oct. 7-13.....	4		
Fukuoka ken.....				Sept. 28-Oct. 13, 193 cases.
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 6-13.....	1	1	
Osaka fu.....				Sept. 28, 58 cases.
Tokyo fu.....				Sept. 28-Oct. 13, 111.
Yamaguchi ken.....				Oct. 2-13, 69 cases.
Other districts.....				To Oct. 13, 161 cases.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 15-21.....	26	22	
Turkey in Asia:				
Damascus.....	Oct. 5-13.....		2	
Adana—				
Djibhan.....	To July 27.....	3	10	Not previously reported.
Tarsus.....	To July 9.....	11	6	Do.
Aleppo—				
Aintab.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 9.....	6	8	
Antioch.....	.....do.....	2	5	
Biredjik.....	Sept. 23-30.....	1	2	
Eibistan.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9.....	8	4	
Killis.....	Oct. 1-9.....	5		
Ourfa.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 9.....	44	31	
Reca.....	Sept. 23-30.....		1	
Angora—				
Nehie Tomarza.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9.....	4	4	
Bitlis.....	Oct. 1-9.....	11	14	
Cesaree.....	.....do.....	1		
Diarbekir.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9.....	22	34	
Viran-Chehir.....	Sept. 23-30.....	4	3	
Hejaz—				
Medina.....	Oct. 1-9.....		32	
Mekka.....	.....do.....	5	4	
Konia—				
Alaya.....	July 14-27.....	1	1	
Egreli.....	Sept. 8-15.....	14	1	
New Chehir.....	Sept. 23-30.....		2	
Sivas—				
Darendé.....	.....do.....	5	4	
Syria.....	Sept. 8-Oct. 9.....	44	33	
Zor.....	Oct. 1-9.....	5	4	

## PLAGUE.

Azores:				
Terceira.....	Sept. 1-30.....	34	21	In Praia da Victoria and Angra do Heroismo, including previous reports.
Do.....	Oct. 1.....	1		No other case in October.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Nov. 2-11.....	13		
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5.....	6	4	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	157	151	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 13-19.....	20	9	
Mauritius.....	Aug. 23-29.....	19	14	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Sept. 22-28.....	2	2	
Iloilo.....	Sept. 15-21.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received during week ended Nov. 15, 1912.

## SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 12...	4		
China:				
Chungking.....	Sept. 15-21.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	do.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				
Batavia.....	Sept. 15-23.....	5	1	
Surabaya.....				Sept. 20, free.
France:				
Marseilles.....	Sept. 1-30.....		1	
Paris.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 5.....	1		
Rangoon.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Oct. 14-21.....		5	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Oct. 13-19.....	8		
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1		
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 6-12.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Aug. 18-31.....	8	4	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Oct. 6-25.....		12	
Cadiz.....	Sept. 1-30.....		4	
Valencia.....	Oct. 13-19.....	6		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 15-21.....	2	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Oct. 6-12.....	4		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Oct. 13-19.....		19	

## Reports received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 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.
Dainy.....				Aug. 23-29, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru and 1 case on s. s. Kobe Maru from Shanghai.
Hankow.....	Sept. 15-21.....	4	1	
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.
Pechulia.....	Sept. 9.....	14		30 to 40 deaths daily; 15 miles from Amoy.
Shanghai.....	July 15-Sept. 25...	20	8	Among Europeans. Among natives increasing to end of August.
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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16–Sept. 14....	42	35	Sept. 14, 5 cases among Europeans.
Rembang, Province....	May 31–June 6....	1	2	
Surabaya.....	Mar. 28–June 18....	14	8	
Sumatra—				
Padangsche, Upper-land Section Agam.	May 26–June 22....	37	35	
Tapanoeli, Province....	July 11.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5–July 20....	35	26	
Bombay.....	May 19–Sept. 28....	1,887	1,473	
Calcutta.....	May 5–Aug. 31....		501	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. 28....	212	158	Madras Presidency, May 1–Aug. 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. 29....	55	18	
Japan.....				Total to Oct. 1: Cases, 714.
Ehime ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....	5		To Sept. 27, 29.
Formosa.....				Total June 16–Aug. 31: 65 cases, 34 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Fukuoka ken.....	Sept. 1–Oct. 1....	42		To Sept. 27, 344.
Hiroshima ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....	1		To Sept. 27, 7.
Hyogo ken.....	Oct. 6.....			To Sept. 27, 7, including Kobe.
Kobe.....	Sept. 15–29.....	16	10	Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru. Sept. 12–18, 2 cases, 1 death in the suburbs.
Kagoshima ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....			To Sept. 27, 3.
Kanagawa ken.....				
Yokohama.....	Oct. 1–6.....	5	5	
Klushiu.....				
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21–29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Milke.....	Sept. 1–15.....	20	13	
Mitsui coal mines.....	Sept. 23.....			Present.
Moji.....	Sept. 1–7.....	7	2	Aug. 21–29, 2 cases on s. s. Yokohama Maru, and 4 cases on s. s. Mexico Maru from Shanghai.
Shimabara.....	To Sept. 15.....	3	1	Total to Sept. 23, 141 cases.
Wakamatsu.....	do.....	68	21	
Kumamoto ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....			To Sept. 27, 2.
Kyoto fu.....	do.....	5		
Kyoto.....	Sept. 10–19.....	4	2	
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Nagasaki ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....	4		
Nagasaki.....				To Sept. 27, 14.
Oita ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....	1		Aug. 10–13, 2 cases among the personnel of vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet. Aug. 21–29, 1 case on s. s. Penza, 4 cases on s. s. Seibun Maru, and 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Okayama ken.....	do.....			To Sept. 27, 4.
Osaka fu.....	do.....	4		To Sept. 27, 2.
Osaka.....	Sept. 11–25.....	24	19	To Sept. 27, 27, including Osaka for same period.
Saga ken.....	Sept. 21–27.....			
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 23.....	40	13	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 Oct. 1, 173.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11–July 27....	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21–Sept. 14....		1,026	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12–Sept. 7....	60	54	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 22....	15	9	And vicinity.
Damascus.....	July 18-Oct. 4....	327	260	
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	—	
Djisi-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	
Hejaz—				
Mekka.....	Sept. 26....	—	—	Present among troops and pilgrims.
Konia—				
Ergeli.....	June 18-Sept. 7....	84	54	
New Chehir.....	July 30-Sept. 22....	117	75	
Oulou-Kichla.....	Sept. 15....	4	2	
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. 30....	85	59	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-Mzungo, 2 in Fuoni, and 4 in Walezo.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Manaos.....	June 2-Oct. 5.....		32	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15.....		12	
<b>Chile:</b>				
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.
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Baranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.
<b>Dahomey:</b>				
Abomey.....	May 25-June 5.....	6	3	
Porto Novo.....	June 13.....		1	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1		
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-June 30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	49	33	Report for July not received.
Milagro.....	May 16-Sept. 30.....	11	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	16	7	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30.....	2	1	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Campeche— Carmen.....	Sept. 6-29.....	2	2	The fatal case Sept. 6 on s. s. Puebla, from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports.
<b>Tabasco:</b>				
Cardenas.....	Oct. 11.....		2	
Cardenas.....	Oct. 16.....			Present.
Comalecalco.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 3.....	4		
Cunduacan.....	Oct. 12.....	1		
Huimanguillo.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Oct. 11.....	10	3	Aug. 19-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Val-kyrien.
Jalapa.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Nov. 3.....	36	10	Total May 4-Nov. 3: Cases, 58; deaths, 25, including previous reports.
<b>Yucatan—</b>				
Espita.....	Aug. 25-30.....	1		
Merida.....	July 14-Nov. 4.....	4	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.
<b>Canal Zone:</b>				
Panama.....	July 14.....	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile, from Guayaquil.
<b>Peru:</b>				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....		42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1	
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
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-Oct. 10: Cases, 43; 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	
Maiquetia.....	June 17-Oct. 5.....	12	5	
Victoria.....	Oct. 1.....			Present.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Algeria:</b>				
Algiers.....	July 12.....	.....	1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruisseau.....	July 9-13.....	.....	5	4 miles from Algiers. Pneumonic.
<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	July 1.....	.....	1	From s. s. India.
Oman— Maskat.....	June 1-22.....	1	.....	
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 7.....	.....	3	Outbreak occurred in cancer section, clinical hospital.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Trieste.....	July 14-25.....	2	.....	In isolation hospital from s. s. Amphitrite from Mersina via Port Said and Alexandria.
<b>Azores:</b>				
Terceira.....	Sept. 11-25.....	8	3	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Nichteroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 16-31.....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-Oct. 5.....	3	.....	
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Mombasa.....	Sept. 1-15.....	4	3	Oct. 27, present.
Nairobi.....	do.....	2	.....	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Iquique.....	May 26-Sept. 21.....	26	13	
<b>China</b>				
Amoy.....	May 20-Aug. 24.....	.....	307	May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Funghshun, Cayung, and Puning.
Amoy.....	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	
Pachhoi.....	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.
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Habana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java— Paserocean Residency.....	May 12-Aug. 3.....	203	198	
Provinces— Ketiri.....	Mar. 31-July 31.....	8	5	
Madioen.....	Mar. 31-Aug. 3.....	37	37	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	63	25	Report for July not received.
<b>Egypt</b>				
Alexandria.....	May 27-Oct. 6.....	24	8	Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 15: Cases 813; deaths, 406, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.
Port Said.....	May 29-Aug. 26.....	8	2	
Provinces— Assiout.....	May 25-Aug. 27.....	16	7	
Behera.....	July 31-Oct. 7.....	5	1	
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-Oct. 9.....	19	3	
Girgeh.....	May 26-Aug. 6.....	52	42	
Menouf.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30.....	5	1	
Minieh.....	May 27-Sept. 9.....	40	12	
<b>Germany:</b>				
Hamburg.....		.....	.....	Sept. 2-5, 2 cases on s. s. Bellaisla from Rosario via Cape Verde Islands.
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1	.....	
River Tyne Port Sanitary District.....	Sept. 10-16.....	1	1	From s. s. Bellaisla from Rosario via Hamburg.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Pepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 19-Sept. 28.....	393	320	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 31.....	.....	475	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 28.....	64	63	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	301	280	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 31.....	4,116	3,053	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	609	452	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	621	611	
Bihar and Orissa.....	.....do.....	5,563	4,828	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	7,594	7,061	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	16,016	13,117	
Burma.....	.....do.....	964	911	
Central Provinces.....	.....do.....	234	238	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	1,088	772	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	356	263	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25.....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	Apr. 21-June 29.....	570	474	
Kashmir.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 3.....	290	172	Total for India, Apr. 21-Aug. 30: Cases, 38,347; deaths, 32,179.
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	57	41	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-Aug. 17.....	97	69	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-Aug. 8.....	52	18	
<b>Morocco:</b>				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12-29.....	11	1	To Sept. 29, 5 cases were among Europeans.
<b>Persia:</b>				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 15.....	130	116	Total Feb. 4-June 15: Cases, 1,045; deaths, 719, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I. June 1-7, on the route to Shiraz, 4 fatal cases. Year 1911: Cases, 879; deaths, 426. July 6, 1 fatal case.
<b>Peru</b> .....				
Callao.....		2		
Trujillo.....	Oct. 1.....			
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
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.
<b>Porto Rico</b> .....				Total June 14-Sept. 14: Cases, 57; deaths, 36.
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		On the schooner Guillermito, from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19.....	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11.....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5.....	13	3	
<b>Russian Empire:</b>				
Astrakhan government.....				Total July 4-Sept. 8: Cases, 55; deaths, 41. Sept. 16, free.
Libistchensky district.....				
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2.....	2	2	
Karabas.....	May 15-June 16.....	13	12	
Kudymula.....	May 27-June 16.....	5	5	
Tchernoyarsk.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	32	24	Including previous report.
Tsarevsk district.....	July 29-Sept. 8.....	17	13	
Djanibek.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 8.....	6	4	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20-June 16.....	13	11	
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13.....		2	
<b>South Africa:</b>				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Kuala Lumpur.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 20.....	17	11	Sept. 1-7, 1 fatal case.
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adalia.....	May 28-July 6.....	3	3	
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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	
La Guaira.....	Nov. 4.....	1		
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	2		On s. s. Eran Maru en route from Milke, 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. 23....	25		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3....	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 15....		252	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 5....	45	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		
Toronto.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1		
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-Oct. 26....	26		
Quebec.....	July 28-Oct. 12....	5		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Sept. 23....	99	18	Mar. 1-May 1, 30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-Sept. 14....			Present.
Dalny.....	June 23-July 13....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-Sept. 14....	29	14	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 28-Sept. 8....	6	17	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 12-Sept. 14....	53	15	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-July 24, still epidemic.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 6....	3	3	
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:				
Hamburg.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1		Total, June 2-Oct. 5, 39 cases.



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

Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.
San Pedro.....	Oct. 14.....	1		Do.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			35 of these cases occurred several weeks previous to this date.
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 19.....	36		Do.
Zacapa.....	July 29.....			
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Sept. 31....	220	176	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 17.....		25	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-Aug. 10....	3	3	
Madras.....	May 19-Sept. 28....	33	21	
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-Oct. 12....	28	4	
Palermo.....	May 26-Sept. 7....	9	3	
Rome.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	1	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Venice.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	40	10	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23.....	3		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Sept. 29....		14	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 4-Oct. 13....	112	66	
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. 19....		3	
Mazatlan.....	June 19-Oct. 22....		9	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths, 29.
Minatitlan.....	July 29.....	2		Aug. 21, still present.
Mexico.....	May 19-Sept. 28....	407	184	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 1-7.....		1	32 miles from Vera Cruz on the Vera Cruz & 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 20....	7	10	
Tampico.....	Sept. 10-20.....		1	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1-21.....			Do.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	July 14-Aug. 7....	7		
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 19-June 29....			Present.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 27-Oct. 12....	76		
Roumania:				
Russia:				
Batoum.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	May 14-Aug. 4....	1	1	
Do.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Moscow.....	May 19-Sept. 14....	20	4	
Odesa.....	May 13-Aug. 31....	17	5	
Reval.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Riga.....	June 9-29.....	8		
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Sept. 28....	95	29	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 17....	63	23	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Sept. 14....		77	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-June 28....	2		

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

**Reports Received from June 29 to Nov. 8, 1912.**

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Spain:</b>				
Almeria.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	.....	34	
Barcelona.....	July 1-Oct. 5.....	.....	11	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	5	
Madrid.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	7	
Malaga.....	July 1-31.....	.....	3	
Seville.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	.....	69	
Valencia.....	June 2-Sept. 28....	106	6	
<b>Straits Settlements.</b>	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	June 23-July 20....	4	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-Sept. 14....	18	10	
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Basel.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 12....	5		
Berne.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Geneva.....	do.....	1		
Lucerne.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1		
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Beirut.....	May 26-Oct. 5.....	157		
Dardanelles.....	June 23-Aug. 24....	.....	13	Sept. 14: 1 case.
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Constantinople.....	May 27-Oct. 12....	.....	241	
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>				
Durban.....	Apr. 28-July 27....	21	4	
Johannesburg.....	July 22-Aug. 31....	73		
<b>Uruguay:</b>				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
La Guaira.....	June 6.....	1		
<b>Zanzibar.....</b>	Sept. 15-30.....	1	1	

## MORTALITY.

**WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.**

[illegible]

## MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Yellow fever.
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 13	179,257	50								6			
Odessa.....	Oct. 5	600,000	171			2			1		24	7		
Do.....	Oct. 12		192						2		13	4		
Do.....	Oct. 19		165			4			3		20	4		
Ottawa.....	Oct. 26	90,000	23								3	3		
Palermo.....	Oct. 12	340,000	122	1					1		3	2	4	
Do.....	Oct. 19		124								5	1	3	
Paris.....	Oct. 12	2,888,110				1			3		185	6		
Do.....	Oct. 19		835			3			2		184			
Patras.....	Oct. 20	40,000	11			1					1	1		
Penang.....	Sept. 28	102,167	66								13	3		
Port of Spain.....	Oct. 19	60,000	23								6			
Do.....	Oct. 21		35								2	2		
Prague.....	Oct. 5	225,817	71			1					16			
Do.....	Oct. 12		69								11	1		
Do.....	Oct. 19		61			1					8			
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Oct. 12	46,000	16								2	1		
Saigon.....	Aug. 19	250,000	18		9		9							
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 12	1,990,500	640			5			9	1	93	28		
Singapore.....	Sept. 21	303,328	241		22						23			
Stettin.....	Oct. 12	240,000	62			3			1		5		1	
Do.....	Oct. 19	241,000	70			1			2		2			
Rangoon.....	Sept. 21	293,316	206		1		31				14			
Rotterdam.....	Oct. 19	444,327	97						2					
Santiago de Cuba.....	Oct. 26	58,544	19									1		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Oct. 12	12,500	5								1	1		
Do.....	Oct. 26		2									1		
Southampton.....	Oct. 19	120,891	26			1					4			
Do.....	Oct. 26	120,891	22			1					1			
South Shields.....	Oct. 5	109,678	27								6			
Stoke on Trent.....	Oct. 19	237,153	72			3					12			
Stockholm.....	Oct. 12	346,599	80			1					14			
Tapachula.....	Aug. 6													
Tapachula.....	Sept. 30	25,000	46								10			
Toronto.....	Oct. 26	392,000	124			4					4	1		
Trieste.....	Oct. 12	239,549	70											
Do.....	Oct. 19		61									1		
Turin.....	Oct. 20	430,770	127								13	4		
Do.....	Sept. 29		102								8	2		
Do.....	Oct. 5		118								24	1		
Do.....	Oct. 13		108								9	1		
Valencia.....	Sept. 28	235,000	91			1			1		11	3		
Do.....	Oct. 12		86								9	3		
Do.....	Oct. 19		68			2					5			
Vancouver.....	Oct. 12	110,000	31			1					1			
Veracruz.....	Oct. 26	32,000	58								2			
Vienna.....	Sept. 21	2,081,335	482			4			1		71	1		
Do.....	Sept. 28		570			3			2		78	2		
Do.....	Oct. 5		567			4			1		81	2		
Do.....	Oct. 12	2,098,226	555			2			5		87			
Vigo.....	Sept. 28	41,500	23			2					2			
Do.....	Oct. 5		21			2					2			
Do.....	Oct. 12		19								2			
Do.....	Oct. 19		26			1					4			
Vladivostok.....	July 21	90,929	11						1		1		1	
Do.....	July 28		16			1								
Do.....	Aug. 4		12											
Do.....	Aug. 13		8								1		1	
Warsaw.....	Aug. 3	821,369	277		5				1		8	25	4	
Do.....	Aug. 10		311		5	3			11	1	39	7		
Do.....	Aug. 17		324		4	1			5	1	18	7		
Do.....	Aug. 24		247		2				5	1	31	4		
Do.....	Aug. 31		274		3				8	3	23	5		
West Hartlepool.....	Oct. 5	63,932	20						1					
Do.....	Oct. 12		17						1					
Winnipeg.....	Nov. 2	166,553	48			1					1			
Yokohama.....	Sept. 30	444,039			4	1						3		
Do.....	Oct. 7				5							2		
Do.....	Oct. 14				5				1			1		

**MORTALITY FOREIGN AND INSULAR COUNTRIES AND CITIES**  
(Untabulated).

**AUSTRALIA**—*Newcastle*.—Month of August, 1912. Population, 56,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 72, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 4, typhoid fever 2.

**GREAT BRITAIN**.—Week ended October 5, 1912.

*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.3 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 15.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,154,150. The lowest rate was recorded at Drogheda, viz, 4.2, and the highest at Galway, viz, 35.4 per 1,000.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Kirkaldy, viz, 5.2, and the highest at Ayr, viz, 23.3 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 509, including diphtheria 10, scarlet fever 7.

**ITALY**—*Genoa*.—Two weeks ended October 15, 1912. Population, 283,266. Total number of deaths from all causes 195, including diphtheria 2, tuberculosis 23, typhoid fever 12.

*Milan*.—Month of September, 1912. Population, 602,236. Total number of deaths from all causes 147, including diphtheria 3, measles 1, tuberculosis 108, typhoid fever 31.

**RUSSIA**—*Libau*.—Four weeks ended October 13, 1912. Population, 84,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 10, measles 3, scarlet fever 8.

**SIERRA LEONE**—*Freetown*.—Month of September, 1912. Population, 40,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 77. No deaths from contagious diseases.

**TAHITI**.—Four weeks ended October 18, 1912. Population, 4,099. Total number of deaths from all causes 3. No deaths from contagious diseases. Cases reported, tuberculosis 2.

**TURKS ISLAND**.—Two weeks ended October 19, 1912. Population, 1,675. Total number of deaths from all causes 2. No contagious diseases.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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