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COMMON TOWELS.

AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 9, 1912.

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

The following amendment is hereby made to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations promulgated by this department September 27, 1894, and amended August 17, 1905, June 24, 1909, May 15, 1912, and October 30, 1912, said amendment and regulations being in accordance with section 3, act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

Article 3, general regulations, is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

Paragraph 14. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in interstate traffic, or in depots, waiting rooms or other places used by passengers traveling from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any towel for use by more than one person: *Provided*, That towels may be used again after having been sterilized with boiling water.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

The cholera situation at Constantinople is reported to be improving. In Japan also conditions are becoming better. The slow headway made by the present outbreak of cholera in Japan is shown by the comparatively small number of cases reported. Up to November 9, when the epidemic had apparently passed its worst stage and conditions were improving, only 1,924 cases had been reported, although many localities had been invaded by the disease. According to last advices, cholera was present in many places in southern Asia, and the outbreak at Zanzibar was still continuing.

THE YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

In Ecuador yellow fever continues present at Guayaquil and at other points, among which are Duran, Naranjito, and Milagro. In Brazil, according to latest reports, cases are still occurring at Manaos. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the reported cases of yellow fever in that part of South America north of the Amazon River give at best but a poor idea of the prevalence of the disease in the region. Yellow fever is and has been for some time endemic at Iquitos, a city of Peru on the Amazon River. It has also become endemic in many localities throughout South America north of the Amazon, and possibly also in localities south of the river. There are those who believe that the disease unrecognized is also endemic in certain localities in Central America and possibly even as far north as southern Mexico, and from time to time reports are seen in print to the effect that yellow fever still persists in endemic form in certain of the islands of the West Indies.

PLAGUE AND ITS RELATION TO MARITIME QUARANTINE.

The Surgeon General has been endeavoring to familiarize those concerned directly or indirectly with maritime commerce regarding the economical, as well as the public-health necessity of general cooperation in maintaining vessels free from rats and in a sanitary condition. Upon their arrival at United States ports the quarantine treatment of vessels so maintained could be reduced to the minimum.

The campaign of education has consisted of the issuance of a pamphlet to the owners and masters of vessels explaining the nature of the quarantinable diseases and methods for preventing ships from becoming infected with them and the making of representations to commercial bodies in this country for the purpose of enlisting not only their aid, but through them the aid of commercial bodies in foreign countries. Assurances have been received that the information sent to owners and masters of vessels has been productive of much good. Assurances have also been received from the Chamber of Commerce of New York which indicate that this influential body is ready to give its sincere cooperation in the matter. At a monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, December 5, 1912, a report submitted by its committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws was unanimously adopted, recommending that the conditions regarding quarantine and the possibility of the lessening of restrictions on vessels, as set forth by the Surgeon General, be brought to the attention of the chambers of commerce of the leading seaports of the world, and that such other measures be taken as may seem necessary to bring the facts to the attention of merchants and shipping men. The suggestions referred to as made by the Surgeon General were as follows:

1. The systematic catching of rats on the wharves and along the water front of ports, the bacteriological examination of the rodents found, and the making of a weekly report through the local health authorities for the use of the Bureau of the Public Health Service in determining the sanitary status of the port.
2. Structural arrangements of wharves and docks so as to afford the least possible facilities for rat infestation.

3. The crating or boxing of goods for export or import in such manner as to prevent rats gaining entrance to individual parcels.

4. Structural alterations in ocean-going vessels not only to decrease the chances of rat infestation, but to afford means of catching those rodents which may get aboard.

In this connection an editorial appearing in the *London Lancet* of November 23, 1912, bears especially upon the matter under discussion, and for those interested is here quoted:

SHIP RATS AND THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

It seems scarcely necessary at the present day to emphasize the view that the spread of plague from one continent of the world to another is mainly effected, apart, of course, from human infection, through pestiferous rats carried on shipboard to healthy ports, where foci of the disease may be set up among the local rats, from which in time and through the agency of the rat-flea the specific microbe is transmitted to man. The opinion formerly held that plague virus could be conveyed under ordinary conditions by articles of commerce for long distances on vessels at sea is losing ground, more especially since some experts have asserted that the bacillus *pestis* usually loses its virulence to a greater or less extent when separated from the animal body, and more particularly when exposed to drying by the action of the sun or wind.

It is obvious, then, that the chief precautions to be taken against the importation of plague must include destruction of rats on ships, as well as on shore, in each port sanitary district, and also the use of means for preventing, as far as is practicable, the landing of recently arrived ship rats. It has to be remembered that rats have various other ways of leaving the ship and reaching the shore than by making use of gangways or mooring ropes. For example, they only too often conceal themselves in bales or in crates of goods, especially when the articles are packed in hay or straw; and in this manner they may be taken on shore in a lighter or landed directly upon the quay. Rats, similarly, may find their way on board a ship leaving an infected port. For instance, at San Juan, Porto Rico, which has recently been suffering from a prevalence of plague in man and in the rat, some packages of goods about to be placed upon a ship were examined the other day and a large number of the rodents were found concealed in the packing material and ready to be shipped with the goods to ports in the United States. It is unfortunate that so little information is usually available respecting the occurrence of epizootics of plague in rats at foreign ports. The International Sanitary Convention of Paris, of which most of the civilized nations are now signatories, makes no provision for rendering obligatory the notification of such occurrences, the reason for this being probably that the delegates of the great powers were reluctant to impose restrictions upon trade or inconveniences upon shipping. In the absence of such a provision, which might have proved very useful, it becomes all the more essential that prescribed measures dealing with rats on ships should be strictly enforced on all vessels arriving "from foreign."

Every great maritime nation is extremely liable to the importation of plague by ship rats. Among other countries, Britain has not escaped, for in addition to outbreaks of rat plague in the London docks on several occasions, epizootics among rodents have occurred of late years at various British ports, including Hull, Glasgow, Cardiff, and Ipswich. At Liverpool, too, from time to time an infected rat has been found, landed presumably from a recently arrived vessel, but there has never been, so far as we can ascertain, any outbreak of the infection among the local rats. The precise sources of these plague epizootics in rats at our ports were not in all instances definitely traced, but there are grounds for attributing the origin of most of them to some eastern port, such as Bombay or Alexandria, though, on the other hand, the Ipswich outbreak was believed to have been traced to a South American source.

From various quarters, most of them unofficial, reports have reached us in recent years as to infection of dock rats in various European ports—among others Marseille, Calais, Oporto, and Odessa; few details, however, of these epizootics have been published by the port authorities concerned. The experience of Hamburg, Germany's greatest commercial port, is both interesting and instructive. Since the year 1900 plague-infected rats have been detected on board some 47 vessels on their arrival in the Elbe; in no fewer than 41 instances the ships had come from a South American port; and mostly from one or other of the grain ports, such as Rosario, in the Rio de La Plata, commonly known in this country as the River Plate. These vessels carried cargoes chiefly of cereals along with linseed and oil cake or other articles notorious for attracting rats. Bacteriological examination was made upon the bodies of about 8,000 dead rats picked up on these ships before or after they had been submitted to the process of "deratisation" by Nocht and Giemsa's method (of which carbon monoxide

is the active ingredient), with the result that nearly 350 of the rodents were shown to have suffered from plague. Many of the rats picked up were in an advanced state of decomposition and definite results in the circumstances could not be expected from the bacteriological investigation; but it is believed that a number of these also had died from plague. So far as is known there has at no time been any extension of the plague infection from the ship rats to those on shore nor to the resident population of Hamburg—a result which speaks well for the careful and efficient way in which the anti-rat regulations are carried out by the port officials.

Hamburg's greatest source of danger, as indicated above, is from the ports in the River Plate, but from these, it is worthy of mention, no reliable information is made public as to the local incidence of plague in man or in the rat. Evidence from private sources, however, convinces us that outbreaks of human plague have been fairly frequent in these ports of late years, as well as epizootics in rats. The policy of concealment, which is unfortunately so general in South America, is apparently adopted in the River Plate ports with a view to protect local trade interests, no consideration being shown to those of the European ports with which they carry on their commerce. In the circumstances German and English ports, for their own protection from plague, have to rely largely upon the excellence of their own regulations and upon the efficiency and alertness of their own sanitary staffs.

THE PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PELLAGRA IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Ever since the recognition of pellagra as a disease endemic and prevalent in the United States various attempts have been made to determine with some degree of exactitude its prevalence and geographic distribution, but up to the present time this very important information is still wanting, and we have been compelled to depend upon estimates which have not always been based upon any very accurate data. Under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service I began some time ago a systematic attempt to collect statistical information relative to this disease in the United States. This work has proceeded slowly and suffered many interruptions, and my record is as yet by no means complete. I believe, however, that with the data I now have and the information compiled by others we are in a position when for the first time we may say with some degree of assurance approximately how much pellagra we have had in the United States and where it is prevailing. My report, as stated, is incomplete and must be taken as preliminary to a fuller report, which it is my hope may be made at no very distant date, when the work of collecting data is completed and the results compiled.

The pellagrous area of the United States lies, to a large extent, outside of the "registration area" for deaths as defined by the Census Bureau, and the statistics on this disease furnished by the Census Bureau are really almost a negligible quantity. In compiling data, therefore, we are compelled to depend upon reports made by individuals, and upon personal appeals, by card or letter, to State health officials, superintendents of asylums for the insane, heads of public institutions, and individual practitioners. It is needless to say that this method is faulty, and the resulting information by no means as accurate or complete as one would wish. The appeal to State health officials is of little value, since the disease is reportable in but very few States, and in only one of them by law. There are very few statistical reports in existence, and such as do exist have also been compiled with these same faulty methods. Personal appeals by card or letter to individual practitioners and to public institu-

tions generally, receive scant attention on the part of many; and in my experience, as I will show later, we have received replies to about one-fourth of the cards and letters sent out. The collection of statistical data on any very large scale is always necessarily open to many sources of error, however, and in the present case, notwithstanding faulty methods, I believe the returns give us a fairly accurate idea of the extent and prevalence of pellagra in the United States.

I have collected information from eight of the principal States of the pellagrous area by means of a franked return postal card, sent to each individual practitioner in these States. The report side of the return card is shown by the following:

REPORT SIDE OF RETURN CARD SENT TO PHYSICIANS.

PELLAGRA.

How many cases of pellagra occurred in your practice during 1907? _____ 1908? _____ 1909? _____ 1910? _____ 1911? _____ Total cases. _____; total deaths, _____ How many in white males? _____ White females? _____ Colored males? _____ Colored females? _____ How many under 5 years of age? _____; 5 to 20? _____; 20 to 40? _____ Above 40? _____ How many were city people? _____ Country people? _____ Well to do? _____ Moderate circumstances? _____ Poor? _____ How many times have you observed in one family or one house more than one case? _____ More than two cases? _____
Remarks: _____
Date, _____.

(Signature) _____,
(Address) _____.

Especial attention is directed to the fact that in this reply card note is taken only of the calendar years 1907 to 1911, both inclusive. These years are taken for the reasons that pellagra was first recognized as prevailing in the United States in the latter part of 1906 and early part of 1907, and my inquiry was begun comparatively early in 1912. The information derived from the cards sent to individual practitioners in the eight States mentioned above is shown partially in Table I. The details of the inquiry will be shown in subsequent tables and charts. For all other States I have been compelled to rely upon personal correspondence, reports of various kinds, and miscellaneous information derived in many ways. Some of the information which has been collected has as yet not been compiled, but such as has been is given in detail in the subsequent tables and charts.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Pellagra, 1907 to 1911, inclusive.*

States.	Reports.		Race and sex of reported cases.						Total cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 100 reported cases.
	Cards mailed.	Replies.	White.		Colored.		Race and sex not reported.				
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Virginia.....	2,359	823	174	302	49	103	628	349	55.59		
North Carolina.....	1,849	521	543	1,201	130	277	261	2,412	1,067	44.37	
South Carolina.....	1,275	287	357	772	120	351	280	1,880	582	30.95	
Georgia.....	3,022	735	985	2,142	166	575	690	4,558	1,582	34.70	
Kentucky.....	3,601	723	159	283	15	24	32	513	220	42.88	
Alabama.....	2,418	561	150	988	133	680	363	2,314	859	37.12	
Mississippi.....	2,009	561	433	954	249	907	352	2,895	1,250	43.17	
Louisiana.....	1,930	446	123	215	69	200	63	670	296	44.17	
Total.....	18,463	4,657	2,924	6,857	931	3,117	2,041	15,870	6,205	39.1	

¹ Aggregate fatality rate per 100 reported cases.

The figures in Table No. 1 do not include reports from the insane asylums in these States. I have excluded these for the reason that I found it impossible to determine with any degree of exactitude what percentage of cases developed in the asylums and what percentage were sent in already pellagrous. Undoubtedly many cases of pellagra have developed in the insane asylums of these States, but since I could not determine what percentage of the total did so develop, to have included them would have meant duplicating perhaps the reports already received from individual practitioners, many of whose cases have ultimately found their way into the asylums.

It will be noted in this table that I have received replies to only about 25 per cent of the cards sent out. It is of course questionable just what this may mean, and at first I was inclined to think that perhaps no reply might simply mean that the physician had no cases to report. Later developments and further experience, however, have taught me that this is by no means true. I believe that the absence of replies to so many cards means a great many unreported cases, but just how many no one can say.

Attention is directed to the very high case fatality rate, and it may be pointed out that this rate is among nonasylum cases. If we should add to this the deaths in the insane asylums in these States I am satisfied that the average case fatality rate would be higher. The death rate among asylum cases is very heavy.

The details as to race and sex are shown graphically in the chart which follows, Chart No. 1, as are also certain other data. In this chart it is of especial interest to notice the ratio between the whites and negroes, both male and female. It has been thought by many that in the South negro females have been the worst sufferers from pellagra. But here in a total of nearly 14,000 cases, reported from States many of which have a large negro population, we find that the white females outnumber the negro females and the white males outnumber the negro males. This shows the folly of trying to make generalizations on a small number of cases, as has been done heretofore.

The rural cases, as seen in this chart, exceed the urban cases, though the latter occur in large numbers. This is totally at variance with Italian pellagra, which is not found in the cities at all. It may be said, however, that there is room for wide latitude in answering such questions as, "How many were city people?" or "How many were country people?" The conditions of life in small villages and towns are not infrequently rural rather than urban. And it is more than likely that many of the cases reported here as in the city, may have occurred in towns or villages of this character. From this same chart it is noted that the disease is reported more frequently among the poor and those in moderate circumstances, but does not spare the well-to-do. This is quite in keeping with the Italian disease, of which Dalla Bona said: "It does not always spare the palace."

The information derived from the question as to whether there were more than one or two cases in a house or family is perhaps worthy of little notice since it gives little that is definite. However, from a tabulation of the answers it appears that more than one case was noted 933 times, and more than two cases 235 times, that is, in the total reported cases, nearly 16,000 in number. So far as it goes,

this is in entire accord with the Italian observations. There, as here, it is much more frequently observed that there is only one

CHART I.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF PELLAGRA REPORTED 15870

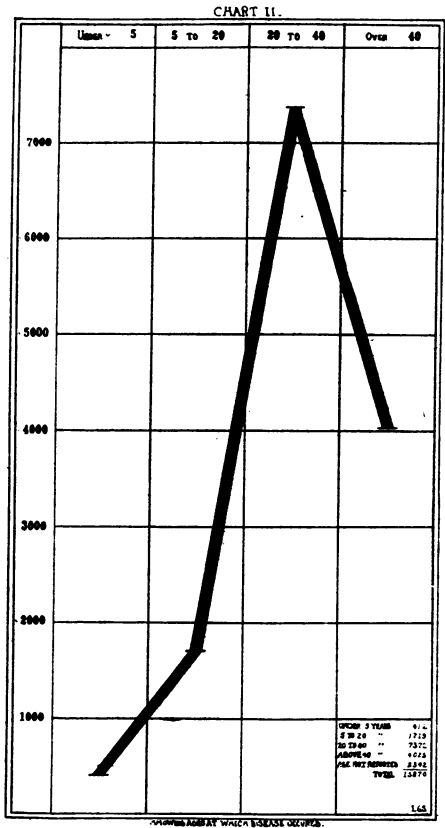
COUNTRY PEOPLE 9602	CITY PEOPLE 4355	RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED 1613
POOR 6641	MODERATE CIRCUMSTANCES 5359 1102	WELL-TO-DO CONDITION NOT REPORTED 2768
WHITE FEMALES 6857	WHITE MALES 2924	COLORED FEMALES 3117 831
		RACE & SEX NOT REPORTED 2041

L. G. S.

FROM THE ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL CASES REPORTED FROM EIGHT STATES-1907 TO 1911 INCLUSIVE

case in a house or family. This is perhaps a point of some consequence regarding the transmissibility of the disease.

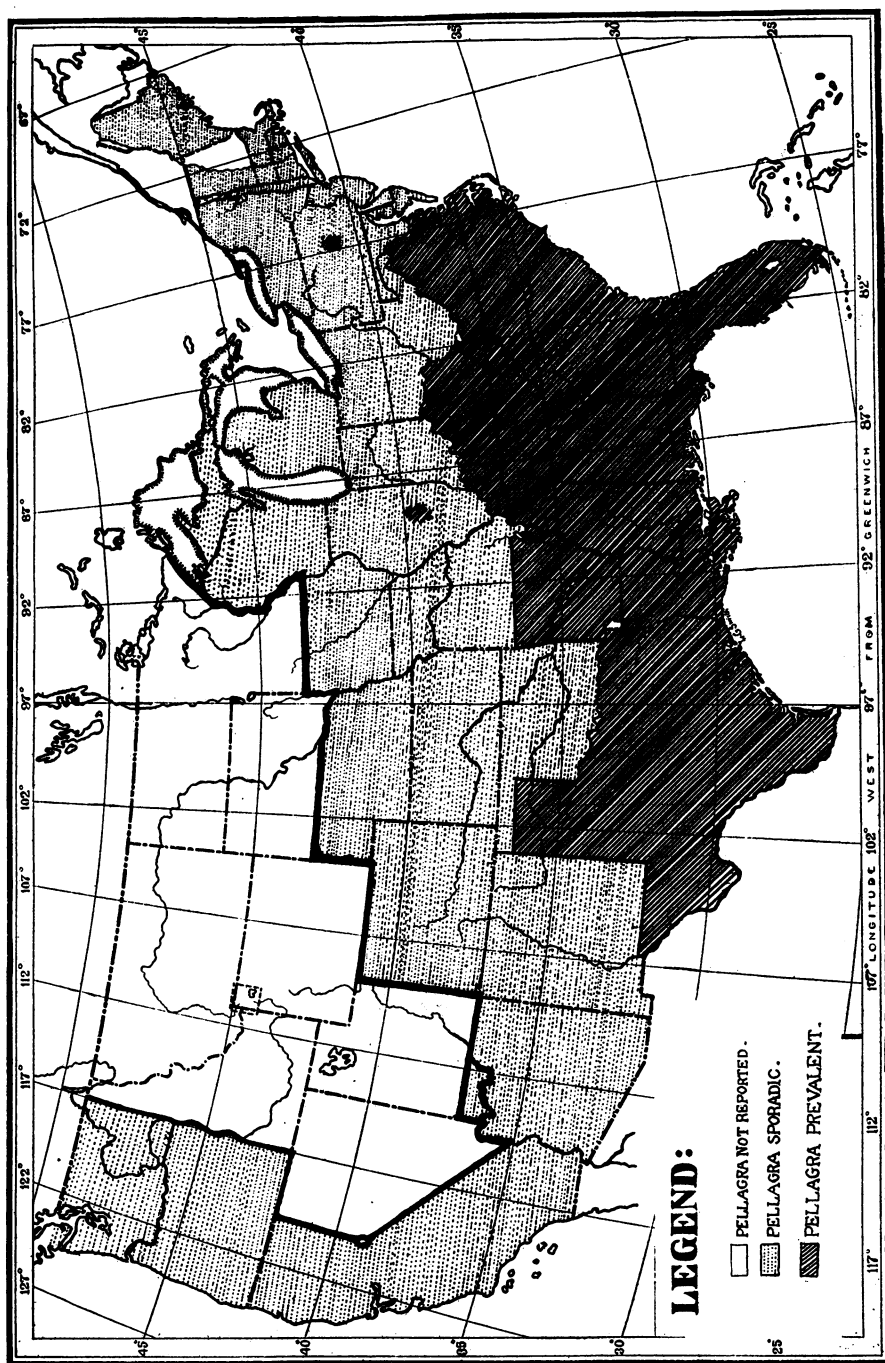
In Chart No. 2 is shown graphically the time of life when the disease occurred in all of the cases in which this information is given. This curve would have been of much more interest had the groups been in five-year periods or less, but the collection of so much detail was not found feasible.



In Table No. 2, I have tried to give an estimate of the total cases which have occurred in the United States during the calendar years 1907 to 1911, inclusive.

TABLE NO. 2.—Showing estimated total number of cases of pellagra in the United States, 1907 to 1911, inclusive.

Eight States:		
Reported.....	15, 870	
Not reported (estimated).....	4, 000	
Maryland.....	25	
Tennessee.....	2, 500	
Florida.....	250	
Arkansas.....	500	
Texas.....	1, 500	
Illinois and Pennsylvania.....	700	
All other States.....	200	
Total.....	25, 545	



This table is not based on actual figures throughout, but has been compiled from all the data available, and while doubtless containing errors, it is nevertheless, in my opinion, a very conservative statement. If we presume, as I think we safely may, that the disease is still increasing during the present year, then with this total of 25,545 cases up to the end of 1911 we may certainly say that up to the present time there have occurred a total of not less than 30,000 cases of pellagra in the United States since the recognition of this disease as endemic and prevalent in this country. Indeed, I think we might very safely increase this total and still remain well within the limits of truth.

In the large map of the United States I have tried to show in a general way the distribution of pellagra in the United States. Such a map can give only a general idea of the prevalence of the disease, but it serves to show and emphasize this very well. It is to be noted that there are nine States which have not as yet reported the disease. These are New Hampshire in the New England States, and all the others are grouped together in the North and West: Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada.

The following table, No. 3, which shows the number of cases reported in each county in the States for which detailed information was obtained, will serve in some measure to show the distribution of the disease in these eight States. These data were compiled some time ago, and do not include a few cases reported since. The totals therefrom will be somewhat less than the totals given in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing by counties the number of cases of pellagra reported in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.*

Counties.	Cases.	Counties.	Cases.
ALABAMA.		ALABAMA—continued.	
Autauga.....	4	Houston.....	18
Baldwin.....	17	Jackson.....	28
Barbour.....	41	Jefferson.....	225
Bibb.....	50	Lamar.....	24
Blount.....	39	Lauderdale.....	13
Bullock.....	26	Lawrence.....	28
Butler.....	36	Lee.....	31
Calhoun.....	63	Limestone.....	5
Chambers.....	12	Lowndes.....	28
Cherokee.....	3	Macon.....	33
Chilton.....	43	Madison.....	6
Choctaw.....	34	Marengo.....	61
Clarke.....	155	Marion.....	15
Clay.....	12	Marshall.....	70
Cleburne.....	7	Mobile.....	41
Coffee.....	0	Monroe.....	10
Colbert.....	13	Montgomery.....	126
Conecuh.....	3	Morgan.....	68
Coosa.....	17	Perry.....	23
Covington.....	11	Pickens.....	37
Crenshaw.....	9	Pike.....	47
Cullman.....	27	Randolph.....	39
Dale.....	21	Russell.....	31
Dallas.....	80	Shelby.....	21
DeKalb.....	23	St. Clair.....	15
Elmore.....	25	Sumter.....	40
Escambia.....	12	Talladega.....	62
Etowah.....	79	Tallapoosa.....	9
Fayette.....	12	Tuscaloosa.....	61
Franklin.....	8	Walker.....	63
Geneva.....	13	Washington.....	29
Greene.....	28	Wilcox.....	92
Hale.....	30	Winston.....	12
Henry.....	0		

TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing by counties the number of cases of pellagra reported in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—Continued.*

Counties.	Cases.	Counties.	Cases.
GEORGIA.		GEORGIA—continued.	
Appling.....	3	Macon.....	14
Baker.....	1	Madison.....	5
Baldwin.....	25	Marion.....	9
Banks.....	14	Meriwether.....	51
Bartow.....	91	Miller.....	4
Ben Hill.....	48	Milton.....	14
Berrien.....	14	Mitchell.....	0
Bibb.....	104	Monroe.....	39
Brooks.....	15	Montgomery.....	18
Bryan.....	4	Morgan.....	16
Bulloch.....	4	Murray.....	4
Burke.....	6	Muscogee.....	105
Calhoun.....	11	Newton.....	33
Camden.....	16	Oconee.....	9
Campbell.....	29	Oglethorpe.....	1
Carroll.....	47	Paulding.....	20
Catoosa.....	0	Pickens.....	31
Chatham.....	61	Pierce.....	5
Chattooga.....	5	Pike.....	19
Cherokee.....	25	Polk.....	87
Clarke.....	66	Pulaski.....	15
Clay.....	4	Putnam.....	9
Clayton.....	72	Quitman.....	36
Clinch.....	3	Rabun.....	4
Cobb.....	113	Randolph.....	35
Coffee.....	29	Richmond.....	104
Colquitt.....	41	Rockdale.....	23
Columbia.....	9	Screven.....	6
Coweta.....	78	Spalding.....	93
Crawford.....	8	Stephens.....	55
Crisp.....	21	Stewart.....	13
Decatur.....	8	Sumter.....	25
Dekalb.....	126	Talbot.....	10
Dodge.....	6	Taliaferro.....	19
Dooly.....	6	Tattnall.....	0
Dougherty.....	22	Telfair.....	6
Douglas.....	24	Terrell.....	54
Early.....	2	Thomas.....	22
Echols.....	0	Tift.....	7
Effingham.....	12	Toombs.....	28
Elbert.....	21	Troup.....	68
Emanuel.....	6	Turner.....	0
Fannin.....	7	Twiggs.....	1
Fayette.....	10	Union.....	5
Floyd.....	145	Walker.....	60
Forsyth.....	9	Walton.....	7
Franklin.....	33	Ware.....	53
Fulton.....	862	Warren.....	22
Gilmer.....	0	Washington.....	24
Glascokk.....	4	Wayne.....	9
Glynn.....	4	Webster.....	4
Gordon.....	45	White.....	6
Grady.....	8	Whitfield.....	109
Greene.....	37	Wilcox.....	25
Gwinnett.....	111	Wilkes.....	9
Habersham.....	99	Wilkinson.....	4
Hall.....	95	Worth.....	16
Hancock.....	2		
Haralson.....	11	KENTUCKY.	
Harris.....	9	Adair.....	0
Hart.....	21	Allen.....	2
Heard.....	30	Anderson.....	0
Henry.....	59	Ballard.....	0
Houston.....	19	Barren.....	1
Irwin.....	3	Bath.....	1
Jackson.....	104	Bell.....	47
Jasper.....	9	Boone.....	0
Jeff Davis.....	10	Bourbon.....	1
Jefferson.....	14	Boyd.....	1
Jenkins.....	3	Boyle.....	2
Jones.....	8	Bracken.....	0
Laurens.....	16	Breathitt.....	4
Lee.....	8	Breckenridge.....	0
Liberty.....	2	Bullitt.....	0
Lincoln.....	7	Butler.....	0
Lowndes.....	21	Caldwell.....	0
McDuffie.....	3	Calloway.....	5
McIntosh.....	2		

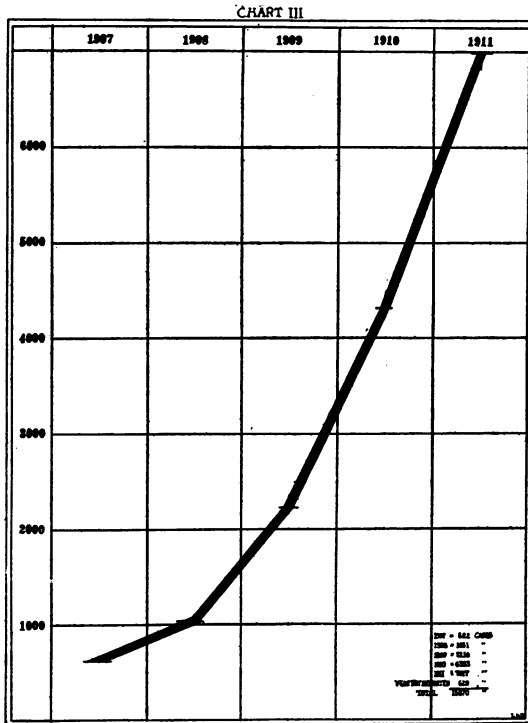
TABLE NO. 3.—Showing by counties the number of cases of pellagra reported in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—Continued.

Counties.	Cases.	Counties.	Cases.
MISSISSIPPI—continued.		NORTH CAROLINA—continued.	
Amite	55	Avery	11
Attala	27	Beaufort	27
Benton	0	Bladen	3
Bolivar	71	Buncombe	173
Calhoun	10	Burke	26
Carroll	9	Cabarrus	4
Chickasaw	95	Caldwell	6
Choctaw	27	Camden	0
Claiborne	3	Carteret	5
Clarke	26	Caswell	1
Clay	35	Catawba	16
Coahoma	77	Chatham	27
Copiah	10	Cherokee	20
Covington	59	Chowan	5
De Soto	76	Cleveland	15
Forrest	39	Columbus	12
Franklin	3	Craven	39
George	3	Cumberland	180
Greene	2	Currituck	2
Hancock	0	Dare	0
Harrison	87	Davidson	5
Hinds	114	Davie	9
Holmes	54	Duplin	2
Issaquena	0	Durham	253
Itta wamba	14	Edgecombe	4
Jackson	1	Forsythe	39
Jasper	42	Franklin	80
Jefferson	8	Gaston	20
Jefferson Davis	0	Gates	0
Jones	15	Granville	17
Kemper	28	Greene	8
Lafayette	26	Guilford	207
Lamar	7	Halifax	11
Lauderdale	307	Harnett	30
Lawrence	64	Haywood	25
Leake	4	Henderson	21
Lee	105	Hertford	2
Leflore	45	Hoke	0
Lincoln	14	Iredell	5
Lowndes	33	Jackson	13
Madison	9	Johnston	34
Marion	9	Jones	2
Marshall	23	Lee	8
Monroe	177	Lenoir	7
Montgomery	37	Lincoln	21
Neshoba	36	McDowell	27
Newton	8	Macon	4
Noxubee	12	Madison	2
Oktibbena	45	Martin	0
Panola	53	Mecklenburg	156
Pearl River	12	Mitchell	0
Perry	11	Montgomery	3
Pike	84	Moore	28
Quitman	4	Nash	6
Rankin	57	New Hanover	21
Scott	13	Northampton	2
Sharkey	17	Onslow	8
Simpson	30	Orange	18
Smith	2	Pamlico	2
Sunflower	56	Pasquotank	8
Tallahatchie	23	Pender	45
Tate	31	Person	5
Tippah	14	Pitt	33
Tishomingo	12	Polk	14
Tunica	26	Randolph	44
Union	37	Richmond	25
Warren	0	Robeson	104
Washington	126	Rockingham	35
Wayne	4	Rowan	62
Webster	8	Rutherford	32
Wilkinson	18	Sampson	9
Winston	32	Scotland	3
Yalobusha	29	Stanly	1
Yazoo	38	Stokes	6
		Surry	15
		Swain	0
		Transylvania	0
		Tyrrell	2
		Union	24
		Vance	22
		Wake	77
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Alamance	26		
Alexander	2		
Anson	67		
Ashe	0		

TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing by counties the number of cases of pellagra reported in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—Continued.*

Counties.	Cases.	Counties.	Cases.
NORTH CAROLINA—continued.		VIRGINIA—continued.	
Warren.....	27	Chesterfield.....	3
Washington.....	2	Clarke.....	0
Watauga.....	0	Culpeper.....	2
Wayne.....	18	Cumberland.....	2
Wilkes.....	5	Dickenson.....	0
Wilson.....	2	Dinwiddie.....	8
Yadkin.....	0	Essex.....	0
Yancey.....	1	Fairfax.....	3
		Fauquier.....	13
		Floyd.....	2
		Fluvanna.....	1
		Franklin.....	0
		Frederick.....	0
		Giles.....	1
		Gloucester.....	0
		Goochland.....	2
		Grayson.....	1
		Greene.....	0
		Greensville.....	21
		Halifax.....	16
		Hanover.....	10
		Henrico.....	79
		Henry.....	12
		Highland.....	0
		Isle of Wight.....	11
		James City.....	22
		King and Queen.....	0
		King William.....	1
		Lancaster.....	0
		Lee.....	7
		Loudoun.....	2
		Louisa.....	4
		Lunenburg.....	2
		Madison.....	1
		Mecklenburg.....	12
		Middlesex.....	1
		Montgomery.....	13
		Nansemond.....	2
		Nelson.....	4
		Norfolk.....	64
		Northampton.....	2
		Northumberland.....	2
		Nottoway.....	13
		Orange.....	3
		Page.....	0
		Patrick.....	1
		Pittsylvania.....	39
		Powhatan.....	3
		Prince Edward.....	0
		Prince George.....	4
		Princess Anne.....	5
		Prince William.....	6
		Pulaski.....	2
		Rappahannock.....	0
		Richmond.....	2
		Roanoke.....	31
		Rockbridge.....	3
		Rockingham.....	6
		Russell.....	0
		Scott.....	2
		Shenandoah.....	2
		Smyth.....	8
		Southampton.....	12
		Spotsylvania.....	1
		Stafford.....	12
		Surry.....	0
		Sussex.....	10
		Tazewell.....	5
		Warren.....	1
		Warwick.....	4
		Washington.....	4
		Westmoreland.....	3
		Wise.....	1
		Wythe.....	2
		York.....	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Abbeville.....	17		
Aiken.....	106		
Anderson.....	131		
Bamberg.....	10		
Barnwell.....	6		
Beaufort.....	39		
Berkeley.....	22		
Calhoun.....	2		
Charleston.....	73		
Cherokee.....	33		
Chester.....	26		
Chesterfield.....	7		
Clarendon.....	8		
Colleton.....	5		
Darlington.....	19		
Dillon.....	33		
Dorchester.....	9		
Edgefield.....	22		
Fairfield.....	57		
Florence.....	18		
Georgetown.....	16		
Greenville.....	145		
Greenwood.....	98		
Hampton.....	8		
Horry.....	23		
Kershaw.....	16		
Lancaster.....	18		
Laurens.....	95		
Lee.....	10		
Lexington.....	7		
Marion.....	11		
Marlboro.....	21		
Newberry.....	35		
Oconee.....	80		
Orangeburg.....	53		
Pickens.....	93		
Richland.....	51		
Saluda.....	11		
Spartanburg.....	226		
Sumter.....	37		
Union.....	92		
Williamsburg.....	12		
York.....	25		
VIRGINIA.			
Accomac.....	9		
Albemarle.....	10		
Alexandria.....	1		
Alleghany.....	1		
Amelia.....	1		
Amherst.....	7		
Augusta.....	17		
Bath.....	0		
Bedford.....	11		
Bland.....	0		
Botetourt.....	2		
Brunswick.....	4		
Buchanan.....	1		
Buckingham.....	1		
Campbell.....	33		
Caroline.....	0		
Carroll.....	0		
Charles City.....	3		
Charlotte.....	5		

Here, again, we are likely to receive wrong impressions unless Table No. 3 is studied with the conditions and circumstances well in mind. For example, it will be noticed in Georgia that Fulton County shows a large number of cases; but Atlanta is located in this county and a great many cases of the disease are sent into Atlanta for treatment. This probably accounts for many of the cases attributed to this county. A similar state of affairs is true for other places. Again, in South Carolina, Spartanburg County reports a large number of cases. This is due, partially at least, to the fact that the profession in this county have taken a marked interest in the disease. They are therefore good diagnosticians and also make reports. A similar



Showing increase in number of cases in eight states -- 1907 to 1911.

condition of affairs will be found in other places in these States. So that the geographical distribution as shown by this table can be accepted only in a general way.

The next chart, Chart No. 3, shows the increase in cases, by years, as reported from the eight States mentioned. The interpretation of this chart is also not without difficulty, and it is impossible to say just how much this rapid increase may be due to the spread of knowledge regarding the disease and increased skill in diagnosis among the profession. From my observation and experience I have no doubt that such factors may account for some of it, but I am equally convinced that it represents in large measure an actual increase in cases. I have collected figures only up to and including 1911, and so can not say what may have happened during the present year of 1912; but so far as I can learn the disease is still spreading and increasing in numbers in practically all parts of the involved territory.

In concluding this paper I may say that no one can feel more dissatisfaction than myself concerning the want of greater accuracy in the figures presented. I feel justified, however, in presenting as I have the results of my inquiry since there exists no hope of our soon obtaining anything better. And whatever else may be charged against such a report I do not think any person at all conversant with the situation can say that I have in any manner exaggerated the existing condition of things. On the contrary, I feel sure that where I have erred it has been in statements too temperate rather than otherwise. I may point out here also, as has been done by Surg. Gen. Blue elsewhere, that, strictly speaking, it is not the proper function of the Public Health Service to collect these data, and in so doing we have, perforce, gathered information which under proper conditions could have been supplied with greater ease and accuracy by the State health authorities. It is greatly to be hoped that this disease may be made reportable in the various States and the way opened for the collection of extensive and accurate data on the prevalence of such an important malady.

Numerically pellagra can not, of course, be compared with such a disease as typhoid fever, for example; but when consideration is given to the facts that a disease which was unknown to us some five to six years ago has within this brief period claimed not less than 30,000 victims with a case fatality rate in excess of 39 per cent, and which apparently is continuing its spread over wider territory with a constant increase in the numbers involved, then, I think, it may be safely said that this matter has reached the dignity of a public-health question of national importance.¹

¹ In the preparation of this paper I am especially indebted to Pharmacist L. G. Smith, Public Health Service, who has collected most of the data and has prepared a large part of the tables, charts, and maps.

UNITED STATES.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

[Adopted since June 30, 1911.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—NOTIFICATION OF CASES—REGULATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS ADOPTED AUGUST 25, 1911.

Ordered: That the following regulations for the prevention of blindness in newly born infants in the District of Columbia are hereby made, to be effective on and after September 27, 1911:

SECTION 1. Whenever any midwife, or any person other than a registered physician, is in attendance upon any case of childbirth and the newly born child has inflammation of the eyes, attended by a discharge therefrom, said midwife or other person shall report that fact in writing to the health officer, so that said report shall be received by the health officer within the six hours after the existence of said discharge becomes known to said midwife.

SEC. 2. No midwife or person other than a registered physician shall treat any case of inflammation of the eyes of a newly born child attended by a discharge therefrom for any period longer than may be absolutely necessary to obtain the services of a registered physician.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$40. Prosecutions for violations of the provisions of these regulations shall be on information filed in the police court by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or by any of his assistants.

TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF—REGULATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS ADOPTED APRIL 2, 1912.

Ordered, That the following regulations are hereby adopted:

SECTION 1. In all private places of residence of sufferers from tuberculosis in which adequate individual sleeping accommodations are available and in all public and private institutions where persons known to be suffering from said disease are received, permitted, cared for, or treated, no person known to be suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of said disease shall occupy for sleeping purposes a room so occupied by another person not suffering from the same form of tuberculosis and whose presence is not necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 2. No person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, and able to procure a bed for his or her individual use, shall occupy a bed occupied or used by another person not suffering from some communicable form of tuberculosis.

SEC. 3. Every person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall have and properly use in the dwelling or apartment occupied by him or her one or more suitable receptacles for his or her sputa, and for the cloths upon which he or she spits, and shall keep in such receptacles at all times a sufficient amount of some efficient disinfecting solution.

SEC. 4. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall spit upon any floor, wall, or other part of any building or premises, or upon any furniture contained therein.

SEC. 5. Any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, and every one in attendance upon any such person, shall promptly and carefully disinfect all sputum from the patient.

SEC. 6. No person known to be suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall drink from any public drinking cup or cup used in common by any person not suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis.

WHOOPIING COUGH—APPEARANCE UPON THE PUBLIC STREETS OF THOSE SUFFERING FROM—REGULATION OF COMMISSIONERS ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1912.

Ordered, That the regulations promulgated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on April 5, 1907, for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever are hereby amended by inserting after the proviso appended to section 2 the words "and if the patient be under 18 years of age, not unless accompanied by an attendant 18 years or more of age, duly authorized and empowered by the parent or guardian of the patient to enforce the proper isolation of said patient," so that said proviso will read:

"*Provided*, That patients suffering from whooping cough may appear upon the public streets and may go or be carried from place to place over the public streets without special authorization from the health officer, but not at such times and places or in such manner as to expose other persons to infection, and if the patient be under 18 years of age, not unless accompanied by an attendant 18 years or more of age, duly authorized and empowered by the parent or guardian of the patient to enforce the proper isolation of said patient."

CATS—THOSE RUNNING AT LARGE TO BE IMPOUNDED AND DESTROYED—REGULATION OF COMMISSIONERS ADOPTED JUNE 11, 1912.

Ordered, That Article VIII of the police regulations be, and it is hereby, amended by adding to the end thereof another section, as follows:

SEC. 8. That hereafter the poundmaster shall seize all cats found running at large and convey the same to the pound, or other place to be designated by the commissioners, and there destroyed. Any citizen may deliver any such animal to the poundmaster, who shall destroy the same as above required.

DRAINS AND SEWERS—LEAKS AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN—ORDINANCE AMENDED JUNE 11, 1912.

Ordered, That section 10 of an ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, etc., legalized by joint resolution of Congress approved April 24, 1880, and again by the act of Congress approved August 7, 1894, and under authority of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1899, is hereby amended as follows:

By striking out section 10 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 10. Neither the owner nor occupant of any lot, building, or other structure in the District of Columbia shall allow any drainpipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage of any description, for the drainage of said lot, building, or structure, or of any part thereof, into any public sewer, or into any sewage-disposal system, public or private, to leak and to permit the escape of its contents or any part thereof elsewhere than into the public sewer or into the sewage-disposal system with which said drainpipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage is connected. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$40 for each offense.

SEC. 10a. Neither the owner nor occupant of any lot, building, or other structure in the District of Columbia shall permit any drainpipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage of any description for the drainage of said lot, building, or structure, or of any part thereof, into the public sewer or into any sewage-disposal system, public or private, to become obstructed or to remain obstructed so as to prevent the free passage of all drainage entering it into the public sewer or into the sewage-disposal system with which said drainpipe, soil pipe, fixture, or passage is connected. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$40 for each offense.

HAWAII.

MOSQUITOES—PREVENTION OF THE BREEDING OF—REGULATIONS TERRITORIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, ADOPTED NOVEMBER 9, 1911, UNDER AUTHORITY OF ACT 132, SESSION LAWS, 1911.

SECTION 1. These rules and regulations shall apply to the following described areas in the district of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, namely, (a) the entire area within 1 mile of the harbor of Honolulu and (b) all areas within 150 feet of any building within 5 miles of the harbor of Honolulu.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any cistern, tank, or well or other receptacle of similar character containing water, or any pond, pool, spring, fountain, or other body of water of similar character, unless the same shall be kept constantly treated with a solution of copper or other chemical agent or constantly covered with kerosene or petroleum oil or other substance so as effectually to prevent the breeding of mosquito larvae in the water therein or thereof, or constantly kept free of vegetable growth and other obstructions and stocked with mosquito-destroying fish, or constantly so screened with wire netting of at least 18 wires to the inch each way or otherwise so covered as to prevent the ingress and egress of mosquitoes to and from the water therein or thereof.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any can, pitcher, bowl, bottle, tub, bucket, barrel, trough, urn, water-closet, water-closet tank, basin, sink, trap, or other receptacle of similar character containing water, unless the same shall be completely emptied and dried or cleansed at least once in every five days, or constantly protected as prescribed in section 2 hereof.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any gutter or drain or roof unless the same shall be kept thoroughly clean and be so constructed or perforated that any water that may fall or be placed therein will immediately and completely drain off or unless the same shall be constantly kept so screened or otherwise covered as to prevent the ingress or egress of mosquitoes to or from any water therein.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any cesspool, privy vault, surface drain, street drain, catch basin, sewer, wash rack, excavation, or other place of similar character containing liquid, unless the same shall be kept constantly treated, screened, or covered as prescribed in section 2 hereof.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any banana tree, or any other tree or plant capable of holding water in which mosquito larvae are liable to breed.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any other body of water or any other receptacle containing water in which mosquito larvae are liable to breed, or any other thing or condition which may enable mosquito larvae to breed.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit on any such area any live mosquito larvae, except under a permit from said board for official or scientific purposes.

SEC. 9. Each of these rules and regulations shall be self-operative and obligatory, as to each portion of any such area, upon each person or corporation or public officer or employee, who or which by reason of ownership, tenancy, occupancy, possession, authority or obligation of law, appointment or employment, or otherwise, has for the time being sufficient control or authority over such portion of any such area to observe, perform, or enforce such rule or regulation in respect thereto, and the said board and its officers and agents may at all reasonable times enter in and upon and inspect any such area and all buildings thereon in order to ascertain whether these rules and regulations are being observed and to enforce the same.

MOSQUITOES—PREVENTION OF THE BREEDING OF WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE HARBOR OF HONOLULU—REGULATION TERRITORIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, ADOPTED FEBRUARY 23, 1912, UNDER AUTHORITY OF ACT 132, SESSION LAWS OF 1911.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit, within an area of 5 miles of the harbor of Honolulu, any cistern, tank, or well, or other receptacle of similar character, containing water, or any pond, pool, spring, fountain, or other body of water of similar character, or any rice or taro patch containing water unless the water thereof or therein shall be kept constantly treated with a solution of copper or other chemical agent or constantly covered with kerosene or petroleum oil or other substance, so as effectually to prevent the breeding of mosquito larvae in the water therein or thereof or constantly kept sufficiently free of vegetable growth and other obstructions and stocked with mosquito-destroying fish, or constantly so screened with wire netting of at least 18 wires to the inch each way or otherwise so covered as to prevent the ingress and egress of mosquitoes to and from the water therein or thereof, or unless by emptying and drying or cleansing any such container of water or otherwise adequate means be employed so as effectually to prevent the breeding of mosquito larvae in any such water or container.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, or permit, within such area, any other body of water or any other receptacle containing water in which mosquito larvae might otherwise breed or any thing or condition which might otherwise enable

mosquito larvæ to breed unless adequate means be employed so as effectually to prevent the breeding of any such mosquito larvæ.

SEC. 3. The above rules and regulations shall be self-operative and obligatory upon each person or corporation or public officer or employee who or which, by reason of ownership, tenancy, occupancy, possession, authority or obligation of law, appointment or employment, or otherwise, has for the time being sufficient control or authority over any premises within such area to observe, perform, or enforce such rule or regulation in respect thereto, and the said board and its officers and agents may at all reasonable times enter in and upon and inspect any premises within such area and all buildings thereon in order to ascertain whether these rules and regulations are being observed and to enforce the same.

KENTUCKY.

PRIVIES FOR PUBLIC USE—REGULATION STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1912.

RULE 20½. All schools, health resorts, hotels, railway stations, courthouses, and other places of public resort and use not connected with an approved system of sewerage shall, on or before January 1, 1913, construct privies upon or convenient to their premises, proportioned in size and number to the persons and sex of those likely to use the same, the privies to be located below the level or draining away from or as remote as possible from the well or spring and to be modeled after the Kentucky sanitary privy or some other plan approved by the State board of health.

MAINE.

CHICKEN POX MADE NOTIFIABLE—REGULATION STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, ADOPTED DECEMBER 13, 1911.

SECTION 1. Under authority conferred by section 8, chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes as amended by section 2 of chapter 48 of the Laws of 1909, it is hereby ordered by the State board of health that, until further notice, householders shall report promptly to the local board of health of their towns every case of chicken pox which occurs in their houses or families, and physicians shall report promptly to the same officials every case of chicken pox or of generalized eruption following vaccination to which they are called or which may come under their observation, in order that such inspection of said cases may be made as seems to the local board or to the State board of health to be necessary for the better protection of the public from infectious diseases.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to obey these regulations shall be liable to the penalties provided by section 50 of said chapter 18, namely, "a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS TO REPORT CASES OF, TO LIBRARIANS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES—REGULATIONS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, ADOPTED DECEMBER 13, 1911.

SECTION 1. Under authority conferred by section 8, chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes as amended by section 2 of chapter 48 of the Laws of 1909, it is hereby ordered by the State board of health that, until further notice, the secretary of the local board of health of each town and city in which there is a public library shall promptly report to the librarian of said library the names and places of residence of all families in which cases of infectious diseases have appeared, and it shall furthermore be the duty of the local board of health of every town and city to report the same facts to the superintendent of schools.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to obey these regulations shall be liable to the penalties provided by section 50 of said chapter 18, namely, "a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

MASSACHUSETTS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1911—AN ACT APPROVED JULY 7, 1911.

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the salaries and expenses of the State board of health for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of November, 1911, to wit:

For the salary of the secretary, \$5,000.

For the general work of the board, including traveling expenses, a sum not exceeding \$20,000.

For salaries and expenses in the inspection of milk, food, and drugs, a sum not exceeding \$14,500.

For expenses in the examination of sewer outlets, a sum not exceeding \$14,000.

For expenses in the production and distribution of antitoxin and vaccine lymph, a sum not exceeding \$20,000.

For printing and binding the annual report, a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

For the services of engineers, chemists, biologists, and other assistants, and for other expenses in protecting the purity of inland waters, a sum not exceeding \$36,000.

For salaries of the inspectors of health, a sum not exceeding \$25,000.

For expenses under the act establishing health districts, a sum not exceeding \$6,800.

For expenses in connection with the watershed of the Charles River Basin in the city of Boston, a sum not exceeding \$1,800.

For the compensation and expenses of the State examiners of plumbers, a sum not exceeding \$5,100.

For expenses in carrying out the provisions of the act relative to the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, a sum not exceeding \$2,500.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA—DRAINAGE OF LAND IN VALLEY OF NEPONSET RIVER— AN ACT APPROVED JULY 11, 1911.

SECTION 1. The State board of health is hereby authorized and directed to expend a sum not exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of damages to land, easements and rights in land, in constructing necessary drains, trenches, and ditches, and in dredging and deepening the channel of the Neponset River between the place where the river is crossed by Washington Street in Walpole and tidewater, and within said limits to make changes and alterations in any bridge, dam, or other structure over, under, or across said waters, and to do any other work, except as hereinafter stated, which will tend to restore the lands along said river to their original condition, and to abate malaria and other peril to the public health.

The work herein provided for shall be done substantially in accordance with the plan set forth in the report made by the State board of health to the legislature at the session of 1897; and it shall extend over three years, commencing in the year 1911, and one-third of said work, as nearly as may be, shall be done each year.

SEC. 2. If any person or corporation shall obtain an additional water power or water supply in consequence of the doing of the work herein contemplated, such person or corporation shall not gain any prescriptive right to the use of such additional water power or water supply, or be entitled to any compensation therefor if such additional water power or water supply shall hereafter be taken for public use; and no person or corporation, in the event of any subsequent taking of any water power or water supply, or the removal of any dam or flashboards, or the reducing or lowering of the height of any dam, or changing the dimensions thereof, within the limits aforesaid, shall be entitled to any compensation for such additional water power or water supply; and no person or corporation shall be allowed hereafter compensation for any increased value to his or its land or property, in case the said land or other property shall be taken for public use, if the increased value was derived directly from the work done under this act.

SEC. 3. The said board may take in the name of the Commonwealth, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, and hold all lands, easements, and rights in land that may be necessary to effect the object intended by this act. Within 30 days after the taking of any land, easements, or rights in land the board shall cause to be recorded in the registry of deeds for the county of Norfolk a certificate thereof sufficiently accurate for identification; and thereupon title to the same shall vest in the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. The said board shall make return to the treasurer of the Commonwealth and to the assessors of the towns hereinafter named of the number of acres of land benefited by the work done or changes made under this act. The return to the assessors shall also contain the names of the owners or occupants of the land benefited, so far as they can be ascertained, and the number of acres belonging to or occupied by said owners or occupants; but the return to the assessors of any town need only contain the number of acres and the names of the owners or occupants of said land in that town.

SEC. 5. The total expense incurred under this act shall, in the first instance, be paid by the Commonwealth; but after the completion of the work the towns and the city hereinafter named shall repay to the Commonwealth one half of said expense.

SEC. 6. The supreme judicial court sitting in equity shall, upon application of the said board and after such notice as it may order, appoint three commissioners, who shall, after due notice and hearing and in such manner as they shall deem just and equitable, determine what proportion of one-half of the total expense incurred under this act shall be paid by the towns of Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Norwood, Canton, Westwood, Dedham, Hyde Park, and Milton, and the city of Boston, respectively, and shall return their award into said court, and when the same has been accepted by the court it shall be a final adjudication of all matters referred to said commissioners, and shall be binding on all parties; and in like manner said commissioners shall determine and file their award as to the payment of the cost of maintenance of the channels of the Neponset River and the works or structures taken or otherwise acquired in connection therewith and determine the proportion in which said towns and city, or any of them, shall bear the same. The sum thus ascertained to be due from each of said towns and from said city to the Commonwealth shall be paid in 10 annual installments, and each installment shall annually be added to and collected as a part of the State tax.

SEC. 7. The assessors of each of said towns and of said city shall annually divide and apportion the sum which their respective municipalities are required to pay upon the land benefited as hereinbefore provided, during each of the said 10 years, in proportion to the benefit received, but no apportionment shall be made that exceeds the special benefit received by the estate assessed; and the said apportionment shall be added to the tax assessed upon said lands, and shall constitute a lien thereon to the same extent and for the same time that taxes assessed are now a lien upon land assessed; and the payment thereof shall be enforced in the manner provided by law for the collection of ordinary taxes. Any land the owners or occupants of which appear by the board's return to be unknown, if the owners or occupants are unknown to the assessors in the town or city where said land is situated, shall be taxed to unknown owners, and shall be a valid tax for the nonpayment of which the land may be sold in the same manner that land may now be sold for the nonpayment of taxes. Any person or corporation assessed for taxes under this act may apply for an abatement thereof, and shall have the rights and be subject to the liabilities pertaining to persons and corporations taxed under the laws of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The Commonwealth shall be liable for all damages to property sustained by any person or corporation by the taking of any land, easements or rights in land under authority hereof, and any such person or corporation failing to agree with said board as to the amount of damages sustained may have the same determined in the manner established by law in the case of land taken for the laying out of highways: *Provided*, That application therefor is made within two years after the taking or the doing of any other act herein authorized. When a certificate is filed as herein provided the said board shall, within 10 days thereafter, notify by mail any owners or occupants so far as they are known to said board of property taken or affected by the act of said board, and shall keep a record of such notification, which record shall be conclusive of the fact. The certificate herein mentioned shall be signed by the chairman of the State board of health.

SEC. 9. To meet that part of the expenses incurred under this act which is not hereinbefore provided for, the treasurer and receiver general is hereby authorized, with the approval of the governor and council, to issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$75,000, as an addition to the amounts already authorized under the provisions of chapter 407 of the acts of 1893 and acts in addition thereto and in amendment thereof, and as a part of the metropolitan parks loan, and subject to the provisions thereof. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds, payable in not more than 20 years from the dates of issue, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent per annum, payable semiannually on the 1st days of January and July of each year.

SEC. 10. The sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for damages arising under this act, caused by the taking of land, easements, or rights in lands.

SEC. 11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the provisions of chapter 541 of the acts of 1902, or the provisions of chapter 360 of the acts of 1906.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912—AN ACT APPROVED JANUARY 31, 1912.

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for salaries and expenses of the State board of health, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of November, 1912, to wit:

For the salary of the secretary, \$5,000.

For the general work of the board, including traveling expenses, a sum not exceeding \$26,500.

For salaries and expenses in the inspection of milk, food, and drugs, a sum not exceeding \$17,500.

For expenses in the examination of sewer outlets, a sum not exceeding \$14,000.

For expenses in the production and distribution of antitoxin and vaccine lymph, a sum not exceeding \$20,000.

For printing and binding the annual report, a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

For services of engineers, chemists, biologists, and other assistants, and for other expenses in protecting the purity of inland waters, a sum not exceeding \$36,000.

For salaries and expenses of the inspectors of health, a sum not exceeding \$38,800.

For expenses in connection with the watershed of the Charles River basin in the city of Boston, a sum not exceeding \$1,800.

For compensation and expenses of the State examiners of plumbers, a sum not exceeding \$5,100.

For expenses in connection with carrying out the provisions of the act relative to the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

For expenses in connection with slaughtering and meat inspection, a sum not exceeding \$5,000.

For expenses in connection with the supervision of water companies, a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

For expenses in connection with the examination of the sanitary condition of the Merrimac River, a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

For expenses in connection with the protection of the public health along the valley of the Aberjona River, a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

ANTITYPHOID INOCULATION—SPECIFIC MATERIAL FOR, TO BE FURNISHED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 104, APPROVED FEBRUARY 16, 1912.

Section 4 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 480 of the Acts of 1903, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "lymph," in the sixteenth line, the words "and such specific material for protective inoculation against typhoid fever and other diseases as said board may, from time to time, deem it advisable to produce and distribute," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. Said board shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the citizens of the Commonwealth, make sanitary investigations and inquiries relative to the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, the sources of mortality and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, and circumstances on the public health, and relative to the sale of drugs and food and the adulterations thereof; and shall gather such information relative thereto as it considers proper for diffusion among the people. It shall advise the Government relative to the location and other sanitary conditions of any public institution; and shall have oversight of inland waters, sources of water supply, and vaccine institutions, and may, for the use of the people of the Commonwealth, produce and distribute antitoxin and vaccine lymph and such specific material for protective inoculation against typhoid fever and other diseases as said board may, from time to time, deem it advisable to produce and distribute. It shall annually examine all main outlets of sewers and drainage of cities and towns of the Commonwealth, and the effect of sewage disposal, and shall annually report thereon to the general court, with such recommendations for the protection of the interests of persons and property, and for the prevention of offensive odors and objectionable conditions as it considers expedient.

HOSPITALS FOR DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH—MAINTENANCE OF BY CITIES AND TOWNS—ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1912, CHAPTER 151.

SECTION 1. Section 35 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 613 of the Acts of 1911, is hereby further amended by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

SEC. 35. Each city shall, and each town may, and upon the request of the State board of health shall, establish and maintain constantly within its limits one or more hospitals for the reception of persons having smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, or other diseases dangerous to the public health, as defined by the State board of health, unless there already exists in the city or town a hospital for the reception of persons ill with such diseases which is satisfactory to the State board of health, or unless some arrangement which is satisfactory to the State board of

health is made between neighboring cities or neighboring towns, or neighboring cities and towns, for the care of persons having such diseases. All such hospitals established and maintained by cities or towns shall be subject to the orders and regulations of the boards of health of the cities or towns in which they are respectively situated. Plans for the construction of the said hospitals shall be approved by the State board of health before the hospitals are constructed, and the State inspectors of health shall annually make such examination of said hospitals as in the opinion of the State board of health may be necessary. A city or town which upon the request of the State board of health refuses or neglects to establish and maintain such a hospital shall forfeit not more than \$500 for each refusal or neglect: *Provided, however,* That if, in the opinion of the boards of health of two or more adjoining cities or towns or a city and an adjoining town or towns, such hospitals can advantageously be established and maintained in common, the authorities of the said cities or towns may, subject to the approval of the State board of health, enter into such agreements as shall be deemed necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

PRACTICE OF MANICURING AND MASSAGE AND THE GIVING OF VAPOR BATHS—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 155, APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

Section 1 of chapter 443 of the Acts of 1911 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, That a person duly licensed to carry on massage, or to conduct an establishment for the giving of vapor baths, in the city or town in which he lives or carries on business, may attend patients at the request of a physician in any city or town in this Commonwealth without taking out an additional license,*" so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice manicuring or massage or to conduct an establishment for the giving of vapor baths for hire or reward or to advertise or hold himself out as being engaged in the business of manicuring, massage, or the giving of said baths without receiving a license therefor from the board of health of the city or town in which the said occupation is to be carried on. The board of health may grant the license upon such terms and conditions, and may make such rules and regulations in regard to the carrying on of the occupation so licensed, as it may deem proper, and may revoke any license granted by it for such cause as it may deem sufficient, and without a hearing: *Provided, That a person duly licensed to carry on massage, or to conduct an establishment for the giving of vapor baths, in the city or town in which he lives or carries on business, may attend patients at the request of a physician in any city or town in this Commonwealth without taking out an additional license.*

COMMON TOWELS—USE OF—ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 9, 1912, CHAPTER 59, AND REGULATIONS OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APRIL 4, 1912.

SECTION 1. In order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, the State board of health is hereby authorized to prohibit in hotels and in such public places, vehicles, or buildings as it may designate the providing of a common towel, and the board may establish rules and regulations for this purpose.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation of the State board of health made under authority hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of June, 1912.

In accordance with the provisions of the above chapter, the State board of health, at a regular meeting held April 4, 1912, voted to make the following regulations in relation to providing the common towel:

On and after June 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful to provide a common towel—

(a) In any building used as a public institution, hotel, restaurant, theater, public hall, or public school; or

(b) In any railroad station, railroad car, steam or ferry boat.

The term "common towel," as used in these regulations, shall be considered to mean a roller towel or a towel available for use by more than one person without being washed after such use.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH AUTHORIZED TO MAKE REGULATIONS REGARDING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH FOODSTUFFS MAY BE KEPT OR EXPOSED FOR SALE—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 448, APPROVED APRIL 8, 1912.

Section 70 of chapter 56 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 411 of the Acts of 1908 is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof, the words, "Boards of health of cities and towns may make and enforce reasonable rules

and regulations, subject to the approval of the State board of health, as to the conditions under which all articles of food may be kept for sale or exposed for sale, in order to prevent contamination thereof and injury to the public health. Before the board of health of any city or town submits such rules and regulations to the State board of health for approval it shall hold a public hearing thereon, of which notice shall be given by publication for two successive weeks, the first publication to be at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing, in a newspaper published in such city or town, or, if none is so published, in a newspaper published in the county in which such city or town is located. Any person affected by such rules and regulations, in the form in which they are presented to the State board of health for approval, may appeal to the said board for a further hearing, and said board shall not grant its approval to rules and regulations concerning which such an appeal has been taken until it has held a public hearing thereon, advertised in the manner specified above in this section with reference to hearings before boards of health in cities and towns," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 70. Boards of health of cities and towns, by themselves, their officers or agents, may inspect the carcasses of all slaughtered animals and all meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind found in their cities or towns, and for such purpose may enter any building, inclosure, or other place in which such carcasses or articles are stored, kept, or exposed for sale. If, on such inspection, it is found that such carcasses or articles are tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, unwholesome or, from any cause, unfit for food, the board of health shall seize the same and cause it or them to be destroyed forthwith or disposed of otherwise than for food. All money received by the board of health for property disposed of as aforesaid shall, after deducting the expenses of said seizure, be paid to the owner of such property. If the board of health seizes or condemns any such carcass or meat for the reason that it is affected with a contagious disease, it shall immediately give notice to the board of cattle commissioners of the name of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, the nature of the disease, and the disposition made of said meat or carcass.

Boards of health of cities and towns may make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the State board of health, as to the conditions under which all articles of food may be kept for sale or exposed for sale, in order to prevent contamination thereof and injury to the public health. Before the board of health of any city or town submits such rules and regulations to the State board of health for approval it should hold a public hearing thereon, of which notice shall be given by publication for two successive weeks, the first publication to be at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing, in a newspaper published in such city or town, or, if none is so published, in a newspaper published in the county in which such city or town is located. Any party affected by such rules and regulations, in the form in which they are presented to the State board of health for approval, may appeal to the said board for a further hearing, and said board shall not grant its approval to rules and regulations concerning which such an appeal has been taken until it has held a public hearing thereon, advertised in the manner specified above in this section with reference to hearings before boards of health in cities and towns.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, NOTIFICATION OF—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 470,
APPROVED APRIL 10, 1912.

SECTION 1. Section 17 of chapter 29 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "explanations," in the sixth line, the words: "Including an explanation that chapter 251 of the Acts of 1905 requires physicians, nurses, relatives or other attendants to report immediately to the local board of health every child one or both of whose eyes become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after birth," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 17. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at the expense of the Commonwealth, prepare and furnish to the clerks and boards of health of cities and towns, and to the superintendent of the State hospital, record books, books for indexes thereto, forms for returns, on paper of uniform size, and any necessary instructions and explanations, including an explanation that chapter 251 of the Acts of 1905 requires physicians, nurses, relatives or other attendants to report immediately to the local board of health every child one or both of whose eyes become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after birth. City and town clerks shall distribute the blank forms as the secretary shall direct. A city or town may provide such books and forms if they conform to those prepared by the secretary.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

STABLES—REGULATION OF, BY LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 486, APPROVED APRIL 13, 1912.

Chapter 102 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 69 and inserting in place thereof the following:

SEC. 69. No person shall erect, occupy, or use for a stable any building in a city or in a town having more than 5,000 inhabitants unless such use is licensed by the municipal board of health, and, in such case, only to the extent so licensed. The provisions of this section shall not prevent any such occupation and use which was authorized by law on the 4th day of May, in the year 1895, to the extent and by the person so authorized, but the board of health of such a city or town may make such regulations or orders relative to the drainage, ventilation, size, and character of stalls, bedding, number of animals, and the storage and handling of manure in any stable in their respective cities or towns as in their judgment the public health requires.

DRINKING WATER AND INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUPS TO BE FURNISHED ON PASSENGER TRAINS—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 581, APPROVED MAY 11, 1912.

Section 1 of chapter 491 of the Acts of 1911 is hereby amended by inserting, after the word "car," in the first line, the words "excepting private cars, sleeping cars, dining cars, parlor cars, and the smoking, buffet, and observation cars used in connection with the same"; by inserting after the word "passengers" in the sixth line the words "said cups shall be in a proper receptacle near the water tank and said receptacle shall be so placed as to be easily seen and shall be plainly marked as follows:

DRINKING CUPS
FOR USE
ONLY IN THIS CAR
FREE

such words to occupy a space not less than 2 inches wide by 3 inches long, and to be in clear black letters on a white background," and by striking out all after the word "act," in the tenth line, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every railroad car, excepting private cars, sleeping cars, dining cars, parlor cars, and the smoking, buffet, and observation cars used in connection with the same, while in use for the transportation of passengers, upon a train running 30 miles or more, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of pure drinking water in such place or places in the car as will be convenient for the passengers, and with individual drinking cups which shall be accessible to the passengers. Said cups shall be in a proper receptacle near the water tank, and said receptacle shall be so placed as to be easily seen and shall be plainly marked as follows:

DRINKING CUPS
FOR USE
ONLY IN THIS CAR
FREE

such words to occupy a space not less than 2 inches wide by 3 inches long, and to be in clear black letters on a white background. No charge shall be made for the water or for the drinking cups. The water and cups supplied shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the State board of health; and the said board shall enforce the provisions of this act.

TUBERCULOSIS—A REPORT TO BE MADE RELATIVE TO DEFINITE POLICY FOR TREATMENT OF, IN THE COMMONWEALTH—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 112, APPROVED MAY 21, 1912.

Resolved, That the State board of health and the trustees of hospitals for consumptives, acting as a joint board, shall consider and report in print to the general court, not later than January 1, 1913, a definite policy for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth, with special reference to the unification of all health work under one central authority and the division of responsibility as between the Commonwealth and the community, giving due consideration to the relative needs of incipient and advanced cases of consumption and to the means now in use or authorized to meet the same, with any additional recommendations which may seem advisable.

The members of the said joint commission shall receive no extra compensation for their services.

MOSQUITOES—EXTERMINATION OF—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 117, APPROVED MAY 24, 1912.

Resolved, That the State board of health is hereby authorized and directed to advise local boards of health throughout the Commonwealth as to the best methods of exterminating mosquitoes and to give practical demonstrations of such methods wherever the said board deems it advisable; and for this purpose there shall be allowed and paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth to the State board of health a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

COLD STORAGE OF CERTAIN FOOD PRODUCTS—REGULATION OF—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 652, APPROVED MAY 27, 1912.

SECTION 1. The term "cold storage," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean the storage of articles of food at or below a temperature of 40° F. in cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses.

The term "cold storage or refrigerating warehouse," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean an establishment employing refrigerating machinery or ice for the purpose of refrigeration, or a place otherwise artificially cooled, in which articles of food are stored for 30 days or more at a temperature of 40° F. or below.

The term "article of food," as used in this act, shall be interpreted to include fresh meat, fresh-meat products, except in process of manufacture, fresh food fish, poultry, eggs, and butter.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall operate a cold-storage or refrigerating warehouse without a license issued by the State board of health. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring such a license may make written application to the board, stating the location of its plant or plants. On receipt of the application the board shall cause an examination to be made of the sanitary condition of any such plant, and if it is found to be in a sanitary condition and otherwise properly equipped for the business of cold storage, the board shall cause a license to be issued authorizing the applicant to operate a cold-storage or refrigerating warehouse for the period of one year. The license shall be issued upon payment by the applicant of a license fee of \$10 to the treasurer of the Commonwealth. In case any warehouse licensed under the provisions of this section or any part thereof shall be deemed by the State board of health to be conducted in an unsanitary manner, it shall be the duty of the board to close such warehouse or part thereof until it shall be put in sanitary condition, and the board shall have power also to suspend the license in case the required changes are not made within a reasonable time. Every such licensee shall furthermore submit a quarterly report to the State board of health on a printed form to be provided by the board. The report shall be filed on or before the 25th day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and it shall state the quantities of articles of food placed in cold storage during the three months preceding the first day of the said months, respectively, and also the quantities of butter and eggs held on the first day of the month in which the report is filed.

SEC. 3. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed in cold storage if deemed by the State board of health to be diseased, tainted, or otherwise unwholesome.

It shall be the duty of the State board of health to inspect and supervise all cold-storage or refrigerating warehouses in this Commonwealth and to make such inspection of the entry of articles of food therein as the board may deem necessary to secure proper enforcement of this act. The members of the board, or its duly authorized agents, inspectors or employees, shall be permitted access to such establishments and all parts thereof at all reasonable times for purposes of inspection and enforcement of the provisions of this act, or of any other provision of law relating to food products. The board may also appoint and designate such person or persons as it deems qualified to make the inspections herein required.

SEC. 4. All articles of food when deposited in cold storage shall be marked plainly with the date of receipt on the containers in which they are packed, or, if not packed in containers, on or in connection with the articles, except fish.

SEC. 5. No article of food shall be held in cold storage within this Commonwealth for a longer period than 12 calendar months, except with the consent of the State board of health as hereinafter provided. The State board of health may, upon application, grant permission to extend the period of storage beyond 12 months for a particular consignment of goods if the goods in question are found, upon examination, to be in proper condition for further storage at the end of 12 months. The length of

time for which further storage is allowed shall be specified in the order granting the permission. A report on each case in which such extension of storage may be permitted, including information relating to the reason for the action of the board, the kind and the amount of goods for which the storage period was extended, and the length of time for which the continuance was granted shall be included in the annual report of the board.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful to sell, or to offer or expose for sale, articles of food which have been held in cold storage without notifying persons purchasing or intending to purchase the same that they have been so kept by the display of a sign marked "Cold-storage goods sold here," and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh goods articles of food which have been held in cold storage.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful to return to cold storage any article of food that has once been released from such storage for the purpose of placing it on the market for sale to consumers, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the transfer of goods from one cold-storage or refrigerating warehouse to another provided that such transfer is not made for the purpose of evading any provision of this act.

SEC. 8. Broken eggs packed in cans, if not intended for use as food, when deposited in cold storage shall be marked by the owners in accordance with forms prescribed by the State board of health, under the authority hereinafter conferred, in such a way as plainly to indicate the fact that they are not to be sold for food.

SEC. 9. The State board of health may make rules and regulations to secure a proper enforcement of the provisions of this act, including rules and regulations with respect to the use of marks, tags, or labels and the display of signs and may fix penalties for the breach thereof.

SEC. 10. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this act shall upon conviction be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding \$100 and for the second offense by a fine not exceeding \$500, or, if the offense is committed by a person acting either in his individual capacity or in behalf of a firm or corporation, by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of September, 1912.

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

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1912.]

ABERDEEN, WASH.

STABLES AND MANURE—MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall begin the erection or alteration of any building or structure, or begin to reconstruct a building or structure, or begin to provide any place, or begin the use of any building, structure, or place formerly used as a barn or stable to be used as a barn or stable within the corporate limits of the city of Aberdeen without first securing permission to do so from the city council of the city of Aberdeen; that any building or structure erected or owned or place to be used as a barn or stable, without such permission being first granted to do so from the city council of the city of Aberdeen, shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a public nuisance and liable to abatement in accordance with the ordinances of the city of Aberdeen and laws of the State of Washington providing for the abatement of public nuisances.

SEC. 2. All new stables erected and all alterations and repairs made shall be according to these specifications:

1. Stall floors of 2-inch plank, to be covered with two thicknesses of tar paper carried up 3 inches on sides. Same to be mopped over with hot pitch or coal tar, and on this to be a tight board floor, to be covered with a wearing floor 2 inches thick.

2. Gutters behind stalls to be of wood, cement, or iron, with 3-inch outlet, to be connected with properly trapped drain to public sewer.

3. Sills shall be placed at least 18 inches above ground and in every case with suitable opening in foundation for ventilation under the floor.

4. Ventilation and lighting: Slatwork ventilation on roof at least 3 feet square; 1,000 cubic feet air space for each animal; such lighting as directed by the board of health inspector.

SEC. 3. All stall floors shall drain into gutters. The said gutters and all sumps for washing vehicles shall be connected to a drainage system of cast-iron pipe leading to a trapped catch basin, and from such catch basin proper connection shall be made to a public sewer or cesspool. Openings from gutters and sumps to drains shall be protected by iron strainers set in iron frames so as to be removable. Drainage pipe shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter, except that laterals draining but one stall may be of 3-inch pipe. Catch basins must be constructed of masonry or iron and be at least 2 feet in any internal dimension and be provided with vent pipe not more than 8 inches from seal.

SEC. 4. That every owner, lessee, or occupant of a building or premises used for a barn or stable shall provide the same with a closed bin or screen receptacle, not accessible to flies, for such manure pending its removal, of such dimensions as to contain all accumulations of manure and barn cleanings, and no manure or barn cleanings shall be allowed to accumulate on floors or adjacent grounds; that no such bin or receptacle shall be built, kept, or maintained nearer to any adjoining house than 25 feet, and then the contents thereof shall be removed from the said box or bin, thoroughly cleaned at least once every 30 days during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, and oftener if the city health officer shall so direct and order: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to manure used for agricultural or garden purposes, provided the same shall be spread upon the premises and thoroughly mixed with soil and so covered with soil that flies will not be attracted thereto.

SEC. 5. No owner, lessee, or occupant shall keep in an unsanitary condition or improperly ventilated any barn or stable or premises adjacent thereto or in connection therewith.

SEC. 6. No owner or lessee or occupant of any barn or stable shall wash or clean his carriage or horses in the streets or public ways of this city, or permit them to be so washed or cleaned in the streets or public ways of this city.

SEC. 7. No manure or barn cleanings shall be stacked or piled or caused or permitted to be stacked or piled for any fertilizing purposes on any truck farm or garden in the

city of Aberdeen within 25 feet of any place used in whole or in part for dwelling purposes, nor unless stored in a closed bin covered or screened so as to prevent access of flies thereto.

SEC. 8. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$100 or sentenced to imprisonment in the city jail for not more than 30 days. [Ordinance No. 1253, adopted Sept. 4, 1912.]

GALVESTON, TEX.

RATS—DESTRUCTION OF.

SECTION 1. Every person who occupies, controls, or is in charge of any house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or structure of any kind within the corporate limits of the city of Galveston shall provide, keep, and maintain therein, or upon the premises upon which such house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or structure of any kind is situated, at least one rat trap and shall keep the same baited and in good repair.

SEC. 2. Every person who occupies, controls, or is in charge of any house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or other structure within the corporate limits of the city of Galveston shall destroy all rats caught therein or upon the premises upon which such house, warehouse, pavilion, wharf, building, or structure is situated, by burning such rats, or shall deliver or cause to be delivered such rats to the garbage crematory of the city of Galveston or to the warehouseman of the city health department of said city.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the health inspectors of the city of Galveston to systematically inspect all premises of every description in the city of Galveston and to see that the provisions of this ordinance are strictly complied with and to promptly report all violations thereof to the health physician of the city of Galveston, and it shall be the duty of said health physician to prefer charges against any and all persons violating any provision of this ordinance.

[Ordinance adopted July 18, 1912.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOODSTUFFS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BREADSTUFFS, CAKE, PASTRY, CANDY, AND CONFECTIONERY—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, to sell, or expose for sale, to keep or have for sale, or to give away, or have in possession any lettuce, celery, strawberries, tomatoes, radishes, or onions that have been irrigated with sewage, or any fruit or vegetable that is infected with any scale or other insect injurious to trees, plants, vines, fruits, or vegetables, or that is infected with the egg, larva, or pupa of such insect, or that is wholly or partially decayed, or that has been frostbitten, or that is affected in any manner so as to be unwholesome or unfit for food.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, or employee, to sell or expose for sale, to keep or have for sale, or to give away, or have in possession any strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, guavas, currants, or other berries or soft fruits packed in any basket or box which has already once previously contained other berries or soft fruits of the same or any other kind.

SEC. 3. All fruits and vegetables sold, offered or exposed for sale or kept, maintained or stored for sale, or given away or held or kept by any person within the city of Los Angeles shall be subject to inspection at all times by the health commissioner of the city of Los Angeles, or any of his deputies, or any of the fruit and vegetable inspectors of the health department of said city; and said health commissioner and his deputies and said fruit and vegetable inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to enter any place or places where fruits or vegetables are sold, offered or exposed for sale, or kept or stored for sale, or given away, or held or kept, for the purpose of inspecting such fruits or vegetables, and said health commissioner and deputies, and said inspectors, are hereby authorized to arrest any person selling, exposing, or offering for sale, or keeping or storing for sale or giving away, or holding or keeping any lettuce, celery, strawberries, tomatoes, radishes, or onions that have been irrigated with sewage, or any decayed, frost-bitten, or unwholesome fruit or vegetables, or any fruit or vegetables infected with injurious scale or other insect, or with the egg, larva, or pupa

thereof, or any berries or soft fruits packed and contained in any basket or box that has already once previously contained other berries or soft fruits of the same or any other kind.

SEC. 4. Whenever any fruit or vegetable, or any portion of any fruit or vegetable contained in any package, box, or other receptacle shall upon inspection and examination by the health commissioner or any of his deputies, or by the fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of the city of Los Angeles, be found to be decayed or affected in any manner so as to be unwholesome or unfit for human food, or affected with injurious scale or other insect, or the egg, larva, or pupa thereof, the health commissioner, his deputy, or said fruit and vegetable inspector shall condemn such fruit or vegetable and shall mark or mutilate such fruit or vegetable, or the package containing the same, or shall apply coal oil or other substance thereto, so as to make the fact of such condemnation apparent and render such fruit or vegetable impossible of use for human food.

The health commissioner or any of his deputies or any inspector in the health department shall forthwith order such condemned fruit or vegetables, by notice in writing, to be removed by the owner or person in control or possession thereof, within four hours, to the city garbage incinerator and burned therein, or to be removed by such person within such time to the garbage dumping ground of the city and deposited therein.

That every person who has been ordered to dispose of condemned fruit or vegetables as herein provided shall take a receipt, to be indorsed upon the said notice, from the person in charge of said incinerator or dumping ground, stating the time the same was received by him; and that such person so ordered to dispose of condemned fruit or vegetables shall within 24 hours thereafter file such notice and receipt in the office of the said health department. That the expense of the removal and disposal of any fruit or vegetables which have been condemned as herein provided shall be paid by the owner thereof or by the person in whose premises or under whose control the same was found.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to hinder or obstruct the health commissioner or any of his deputies, or any fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of the city of Los Angeles, in the performance of any of the duties, or in the exercise of any of the powers herein prescribed; and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse admission, access, or inspection to the said health commissioner or any of his deputies, or any fruit and vegetable inspector of the health department of said city, to any house, room, place, wagon, cart, or other vehicle occupied by or in the possession, or under the control of such person, in or from which fruits or vegetables are sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or kept or stored for sale, or given away, or held or kept.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent, employee or otherwise, to sell, or expose for sale, or keep or have for sale, or have or keep in possession, any bread, breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, or fruit, except citrus fruits, apples, and bananas, in any open window, or in any doorway, wagon, cart, or other vehicle, or upon any street, sidewalk, alley, or other public place, unless such bread, breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, or fruit, except citrus fruits, apples, and bananas, be covered or inclosed in such manner as to be thoroughly protected from dirt or dust, flies and other insects.

SEC. 7. Every market or other place where fruit or vegetables are sold or kept for sale shall be provided with cans or other receptacles into which refuse and decayed fruit may be placed. It shall be unlawful for any person to place any refuse or fruit upon any area, floor, or driveway of any market or other place where horses or wagons are permitted to be.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. That ordinance No. 12988 (new series), approved July 12, 1906, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

[Ordinance No. 25039, adopted May 7, 1912.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

VESSELS—PASSAGE OF RATS TO OR FROM—DOCKING, BERTHING, AND DISCHARGE OF FREIGHT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the council of the city of New Orleans*, That it shall be unlawful for any vessel to dock in the city of New Orleans unless every hawser, or line, extending from said vessel to the wharf or dock shall be provided with and have properly attached thereto, immediately after docking, a rat shield or guard of such design and in such manner as is approved by the health officer of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That no gangplank, staging, or other structure whereon or whereby rats may leave the vessel and reach the wharf or dock shall be allowed to extend from said vessel to the wharf or dock, except during such time as loading or unloading is in progress: *Provided*, That when loading or unloading is in progress the owner, agent, master, or other officer in charge of said ship shall have stationed at each such point of loading or unloading a person whose duty it will be to guard said approaches to prevent the egress of rats from said ship.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That after dark all such gangplanks, staging, and other structures leading from the vessel to the wharf or dock shall be removed, except in such cases where vessels work night and day, in which event section 2 will apply. Gangplanks or companionways may remain in place after nightfall, provided men be placed near by continuously to destroy escaping rats.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That no crated cargo shall be permitted to leave such vessel unless and until the same shall have been inspected to insure that same contains no rats, and to prevent any rats from being brought ashore from said vessel.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That it is hereby made the duty of the owner, agent, and master, or other officer in charge of said vessel docking in the city of New Orleans, to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the officers and employees of the dock board of the city of New Orleans are requested to, and the police force of the city of New Orleans are enjoined and required to, assist in the enforcement of this ordinance and to report any violation thereof to the board of health of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the board of health of the city of New Orleans, through its officers, agents, and inspectors, are charged with the authority and duty to enforce the provisions of this ordinance and to prosecute all persons, firms, or corporations violating the same, and to take such other steps in behalf of the city of New Orleans against the introduction and spread of the bubonic plague.

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the owner, agent, master, or other officer in charge of any vessel, or any other person, firm, or corporation, by himself or itself, or as the agent or employee of another, who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or imprisonment in the parish prison for a term of not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the recorder having proper jurisdiction of the same.

[Ordinance No. 8968, adopted Sept. 18, 1912.]

OCCURRENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASE.

The following report for the District of Columbia was made pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Tenth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities with the United States Public-Health Service, June 1, 1912:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1912.

Disease.	Cases reported.	Disease.	Cases reported.
Smallpox.....	1	Measles.....	43
Typhoid fever.....	65	Diphtheria.....	74
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Whooping cough.....	16
Scarlet fever.....	32	Chicken pox.....	37

NOTE.—No death reported from smallpox. The patient in the case reported had never been successfully vaccinated.

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—	1912.				
Berkeley.....	Nov. 23	2	1 199	154	
Oakland.....	do.	15	2 578	460	
San Francisco.....	do.	26	1, 623	1, 423	
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	Nov. 9		874	915	
Do.....	Nov. 16		1, 122	1, 055	

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 161; *Mus musculus*, 38.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 475; *Mus musculus*, 103.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 880; *Mus alexandrinus*, 186; *Mus rattus*, 272; *Mus musculus*, 285.

NOTE.—Rats taken from steamers, not included above:

	Alexandrinus.	Rattus.
Nile.....	2	1
Bessie Dollar.....	13	
Queen.....	13	8
City of Panama.....	9	
General-Y-Pasqueira.....	189	32
Total.....	226	41

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended November 23, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 142 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County and 38 from Santa Clara County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	2	New Orleans, La.....	2	
Dayton, Ohio.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	5	2
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Houston, Tex.....	1	1	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....		1
La Crosse, Wis.....		1	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	

ERYSIPELAS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	
Boston, Mass.....		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	
Cambridge, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	5	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2		Schenectady, N. Y.....		1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	1	Springfield, Mass.....		1
New York, N. Y.....	27	8	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended November 23, 1912, pellagra was reported as follows: Nashville, Tenn., 1 case; St. Joseph, Mo., 1 case and 1 death; South Bend, Ind., 2 deaths.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.		2	Montclair, N. J.		2
Baltimore, Md.		26	Nashville, Tenn.		5
Bayonne, N. J.		4	Newark, N. J.		7
Binghamton, N. Y.	4	1	New Bedford, Mass.		1
Boston, Mass.		22	New Orleans, La.		9
Braddock, Pa.	1		Newton, Mass.		1
Bridgeport, Conn.		5	New York, N. Y.		115
Cambridge, Mass.		3	Norristown, Pa.	1	
Cambridge, Ohio.		1	North Adams, Mass.		1
Chelsea, Mass.		3	Oakland, Cal.		5
Chicago, Ill.	27	103	Oklahoma, Okla.		2
Cincinnati, Ohio.		13	Omaha, Nebr.		3
Cleveland, Ohio.	20	9	Passaic, N. J.		3
Columbus, Ga.		1	Peoria, Ill.		1
Columbus, Ind.		2	Philadelphia, Pa.	26	47
Cumberland, Md.		1	Pittsfield, Mass.		1
Danville, Ill.		2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	30
Dayton, Ohio.		2	Portsmouth, Va.		4
Elizabeth, N. J.		2	Providence, R. I.		9
Elmira, N. Y.		2	Reading, Pa.	2	2
El Paso, Tex.	2	2	Richmond, Va.		3
Fall River, Mass.	7	5	Roanoke, Va.		2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3		Rockford, Ill.		1
Harrisburg, Pa.		1	St. Joseph, Mo.		3
Hartford, Conn.	7		San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Houston, Tex.		2	San Francisco, Cal.	12	
Jersey City, N. J.		7	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	2	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Lexington, Ky.		2	South Bend, Ind.		2
Logansport, Ind.		1	South Bethlehem, Pa.	3	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	8	South Omaha, Nebr.	1	
Lowell, Mass.		2	Spokane, Wash.		2
Lynchburg, Va.		2	Springfield, Mass.		1
Lynn, Mass.		1	Superior, Wis.		1
Manchester, N. H.	2	2	Toledo, Ohio.		6
Massillon, Ohio.		1	Wheeling, W. Va.		1
Medford, Mass.		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	4
Melrose, Mass.		1	Washington, D. C.		12
Moline, Ill.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.		3
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1		Zanesville, Ohio.		1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1		New Orleans, La.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	3	2	New York, N. Y.	20	4
Cleveland, Ohio.	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	1	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Yonkers, N. Y.	1				

RABIES.

During the week ended November 23, 1912, rabies was reported as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, 1 death; Montgomery, Ala., 1 death; Nashville, Tenn., 1 death.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	5	1	New York, N. Y.....		3
Montgomery, Ala.....		1	Norristown, Pa.....		1
New Orleans, La.....		3	San Diego, Cal.....	1	1

SMALLPOX.

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.

REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED DEC. 13, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Counties—				
Butte.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		
Los Angeles.....	do.....	2		
Sacramento.....	do.....	1		
San Bernardino.....	do.....	2		
San Francisco.....	do.....	1		
San Joaquin.....	do.....	2		
Tehama.....	do.....	1		
Tuolumne.....	do.....	1		
Total.....		12		
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Arapahoe.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Chaffee.....	do.....	1		
Crowley.....	do.....	1		
Denver.....	do.....	3		
Pitkin.....	do.....	1		
Total.....		7		
Connecticut.....	Nov. 1-30.....			No case.
Maryland:				
County—				
Allegany.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11		
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Arenac.....	Nov. 1-30.....	14		
Clinton.....	do.....	3		
Ingham.....	do.....	50		
Macomb.....	do.....	1		
Monroe.....	do.....	4		
Osceola.....	do.....	1		
Shiawassee.....	do.....	1		
Tuscola.....	do.....	3		
Wayne.....	do.....	60		
Total.....		137		
New Jersey:				
County—				
Camden.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Coshocton.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Hamilton.....	do.....	3		
Lucas.....	do.....	4		
Muskingum.....	do.....	13		
Seneca.....	do.....	13		
Total.....		34		
Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 1-31.....	32		

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 13, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
Counties—				
Boxelder.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Cache.....	do.....	2	.....	
Emery.....	do.....	1	.....	
Juab.....	do.....	1	.....	
Salt Lake.....	do.....	67	.....	
Sanpete.....	do.....	2	.....	
Sevier.....	do.....	2	.....	
Summit.....	do.....	4	.....	
Tooele.....	do.....	2	.....	
Utah.....	do.....	10	.....	
Weber.....	do.....	3	.....	
Total.....		95		
Vermont:				
Counties—				
Caledonia.....	Nov. 1-30.....	9	.....	
Rutland.....	do.....	1	.....	
Washington.....	do.....	38	.....	
Total.....		48		
Grand total.....		378		

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the week ended Nov. 23, 1912.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	1	Omaha, Nebr.....	2	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	26	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	2	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	8	.....	Superior, Wis.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	2	.....
New Orleans, La.....	5	.....			

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED NOV. 16, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 in- habitants.												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	179	35	4	3	19	28	13	17	1	8	1
Boston, Mass.	670,585	190	39	89	19	73	17	8	17	8	17	8
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	636	268	30	118	209	13	101	64	12	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	148	117	7	23	33	2	32	10	4	1	1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,216	296	22	175	5	118	8	402	140	62	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	394	93	9	76	95	70	47	19	1	1	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	167	62	3	236	6	44	25	12	6	1	1
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	180	60	8	47	1	13	34	11	13	1	1

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Nov. 16, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	111	15	2	203	1	5	21	8	7	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	119	23	3	148		22	1	34	11	5	
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	186	67	6			21	1				
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	88	19		1		10		27	15	7	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	87	31	3	3		17	2	13	5	3	1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	88	53		3		20		46	10	6	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	135	12	1	1		2		14	16	3	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	114	15		2		9		11	19	21	3
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	66		1						7		1
Providence, R. I.	224,326	58	31	3			15		6	3	6	1
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	33	7		4		4		3	2	1	
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	14	2				1		9	2		
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	18	5		2		2		4	1		
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	65	11	1	1		11		2	5	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	34	28	1	1		8			1		1
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	36	7	2			9		9	3	2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	42	7		1				4	3	7	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	22	6		6		11		3	2	5	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	35	3				4		3	4	10	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	37	5				1			3	1	
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	33	4		1		1			2	1	
Richmond, Va.	127,628	50	12		1		13		4	7	4	
Spokane, Wash.	104,402			2	2		2	1	2	2	1	1
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	52	13	2	20		12		6	5	4	1
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	29	22	1			8	1	4	2	3	0
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	8	5				4					
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	20	1	1	6		5					
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	15	2						2	2		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		16		2		2		5		1	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	9					7		2	2		
Erie, Pa.	66,525	15	6		1		3		1	1	1	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	21	8				6			1	4	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	11	1		1		10			1	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	20	8								1	1
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	34	4		7		8	1	5	4	4	1
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	17	10		2				3		1	
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		4						1			
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	25	1				2			2	1	1
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	20	7		2		5		3	2	2	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	20	9				2				1	
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	20	8	2	12		1		2	2	1	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	3	5						1			
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	10	2		8	1			1		6	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	16	3									1
Portland, Me.	58,571	14	4				3				5	
Reading, Pa.	96,071	26	3	1	9		1					
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	9			3		1			4		
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	16	1				3				1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	9							2	2		
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	12	3	1			3			1	1	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	34	4				1		3	2	1	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	31	6	1					27	8	2	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	21	4		2		12		4	2	1	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	27	22				1		5	3		

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Nov. 16, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	3	2		5		1			1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	7	2				1					
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	12							4			
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	8	2						3		4	2
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	6	7						1			
Butte, Mont.	39,165		2				7			3		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604						1		2		1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12	1				1		2	1		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	10	2		3	1			1	1	4	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	9	1				4			1		
East Orange, N. J.	34,371								1			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	10	2				2					
Everett, Mass.	33,484	3	3						1		2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	5	3		7		1				1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	8	1				3					
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	27	2				2		1	2	4	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	12										1
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	12							1			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		2				2					
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	18	2	1					8	1	1	
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	7	4				2					
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	7	1				1		1	1	1	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	10	3				2		1	1	1	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19	2							2		
New Castle, Pa.	36,280		9				4				1	
Newton, Mass.	39,806	10	1				2		1	1		1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	8	3		10		1					
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	5	2								1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	14	2		1		1		1	2	2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	8	3				2			1		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	11	4				2			1		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	13	5				3					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	8	3				9		3	2	4	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578						1		1	1		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	11										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	6	4							3		
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	10	1		2		2					
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	5	3				1			1		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		3						2		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	11	6	1	19		1		1	1	2	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	11	4							2	1	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	12	3							2		
York, Pa.	44,750				8		2				3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	8	7				2			2		
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	8							1			
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	10	1				1		1	1		
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	0	1									
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	7										
Bradock, Pa.	17,759		5		3							
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	4										
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	2			5				1			
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687								1			
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	9										
Columbus, Ind.		2	1									
Concord, N. H.	21,497	5										
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	5	1							1	5	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.		6										
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	4	2									
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	3	3						4			
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	3	5		1				1	1		
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	8										
Logansport, Ind.		11								2		
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	1										
Marlboro, Mass.	14,749	3	1									
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	4	1									
Medford, Mass.	23,150	11			2					1	1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Nov. 16, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Contd.</i>												
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	4										
Moline, Ill.	24,190	6	6								1	
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	8			1		1		1			
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	3					3		1	1		
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	4	1	1								
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	3							1			
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6					1				1	1
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	7	1						1			
Ottumwa, Iowa.	23,012	7					3					1
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	6										
Pottstown, Pa.	15,559	3			1							1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		3										
South Bethlehem, Pa.		7	1	1					1			
Steelton, Pa.	14,476	4	6				1				2	
Warren, Ohio.		4			3		7					
Wilkesburg, Pa.	11,080	9	3		58				1	1	1	
Woburn, Mass.	18,594	3					1				2	

WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912.

<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	220	42	3	10		5	2	46	31	15	2
Boston, Mass.	670,585	212	35	2	77	2	10		54	19	7	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	633	247	76	106	2	176	16	121	72	16	5
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	156	114	4	18		29	4	20	8	4	1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,354	332	26	211	1	167	8	485	163	61	14
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	397	82	10	110	1	79	3	67	41	22	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	127	71	4	225		55	3	32	15	9	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	200	72	4	76	2	21		35	14	6	2
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	121	7	2	187	1	12		21	7	4	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	119	23	1	275	2	12	1	30	14	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	119	6	1	2		18		40	19	6	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	112	29	3	1		13	1	13	19	1	1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	92	28	4			11		37	9	3	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	150	36	4	4		9		31	22	8	2
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	109	11		4		4		34	16	2	1
Washington, D. C.	331,069	98	14	1	19		10		16	4	16	3
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	73						1		9		1
Providence, R. I.	224,326	73	15	2	7	1	7	1		4	3	1
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	26	1						6	2	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	33	9	1			1		8	6		
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	46	24		1		12	1	6	5	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	31	38		7					1	5	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	27	4		1		4			2		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	24		1	2				4	2	3	3
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	37	6	1	7		28			5	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	47	7	1			2		4	2	8	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	45	2						3	7	6	
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	37	5		2		1			2	1	
Richmond, Va.	127,628	42	7		4		18		4	6	3	
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	19	1		1		3			1	2	
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	61	13	2	22	1	20		15	4	8	3
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	43	25		1		2		4	3	2	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Nov. 23, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	11	4				5				1	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	10	2		4		3		7	2		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	13	2				2		4			
Camden, N. J.	94,538		14				4		2			
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	18	2		8				6	2		
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	18	24	1			9			2	1	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	12	2		8						1	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	32	10	1	8		15		4	3	2	
Houston, Tex.	78,800	30	3				3					
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	20	29	2	2		1				1	
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		6		1				1		4	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	18	3		8		7		4	2		
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	25	7	1			1				1	
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	23	5	1	4		7		5	1	2	1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	7	6			1	1				2	1
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	19	1		6	1	2		4	2		
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	13	3				1			1		
Reading, Pa.	96,071	33	5		4				2		3	
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	17	3		14		5	1			6	1
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	23			2		7				1	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	16			1				2	2	2	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	12	1				1			1	1	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	26	7	1	5		3		3	2		
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	40	2	1			1		9	3	3	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	17	2		1		6		3	3		
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	20	11	3			3		3	1		1
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	6	1		4		2		2	1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	5	2									
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	7	1		1		1			1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	20	1							1	1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	7	10							1		
Chatanooga, Tenn.	44,604		3	1					1			
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	14					3	1	2	1	2	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	8	1		7				1	2		
Danville, Ill.	27,871	9	9				3			2		
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		3		1		1		4			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	12	6		1		1					
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	29					1			5		
Everett, Mass.	33,484	6							1	1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	9	1	1	6							
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	6	3				1		1			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	15	1						1	1	3	2
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	13	2						1	1		
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		10				2		3			
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	19	3		2		1		5	2		
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	5	2				1					1
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	7					5				2	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	9	1		1		3		2	1		1
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19	3				3		1	1	1	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919						1					
New Castle, Pa.	36,280		4		3						2	
Newton, Mass.	39,806	11	1				2		1	2	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	10	4		2		2	1		1		
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	6	2								2	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	6								3	1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	10	4				2			2		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	14	6				2			2		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	13	1	1								
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	12	4				6		2	1	3	1
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	7	2				3					
San Diego, Cal.	39,578								4	4		
Superior, Wis.	40,384	5	2									
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	12	3	1					1	1		
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	6	3						1	1		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		3						5		1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Nov. 23, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Contd.</i>												
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	14	15	2	12		2		2		3	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	5	1				2					
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	12	1									
York, Pa.	44,750	1	1		25		4		3			
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	17	7				1				5	
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	7	2						1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191		4	1								
Braddock, Pa.	17,759		3		5						1	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3			13							
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687		1						1			
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	8								1		
Columbus, Ind.		6								1		
Concord, N. H.	21,497	10								1		
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	7	2				3		3		6	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		2							1			
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	5	4		1				1		1	
Logansport, Ind.		8										
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3									1	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,749	6	1									
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	3	1									
Medford, Mass.	23,150	4										
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	3										
Moline, Ill.	24,190	2	5								1	
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	7			1							
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	8										
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	6	2									
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	2					2					
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	8	2	1					1			
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	6	2						1	1		
Pottstown, Pa.	15,559	7			6				1	1		
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		2	1									
South Bethlehem, Pa.		7	2						2		1	
Steelton, Pa.	14,476	6	2							1		1
Warren, Pa.		2			16		7					
Wilksburg, Pa.	11,080	4			80							
Woburn, Mass.	18,594	3	1				1		1			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

Habana—Examination of Rats.

During the week ended November 30, 1912, there were examined at Habana for plague infection 562 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 October, 1912.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	2,129	192	2,941
Leprosy.....		4	338
Malaria.....	92	12	162
Typhoid fever.....	59	15	39
Diphtheria.....	80	18	22
Scarlet fever.....	45	4	21
Measles.....	7		6
Varicella.....	16		6
Rabies.....	1	1	
Tetanus in new born.....	18	17	1
Filariasis.....			

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

A report from Guayaquil, November 5, states that during the first 15 days of October there were 26 new cases of plague with 10 deaths in Guayaquil. There were also 2 cases and 1 death from yellow fever. In the last 16 days of October there were 51 cases of plague with 16 deaths. At the end of October, 41 cases remained under treatment. The disease is generally distributed throughout the city. During the last 16 days of the month 6 cases of and 6 deaths from yellow fever were reported.

Report dated November 18 states that for the first 15 days of November there were at Guayaquil 56 new cases of plague with 19 deaths. There were also 6 cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever during the first 15 days of November.

During the last 16 days of October 2 cases of plague were reported at Duran. One case of and 1 death from yellow fever were also reported at Duran in the month of October; 9 cases of and 6 deaths from yellow fever occurred at Naranjito during the same month.

During the first 15 days of November there was 1 case of yellow fever in Duran, 2 cases in Milagro, and 1 case in Naranjito.

EGYPT.**Typhus Fever.**

During the 5 weeks ended October 28, 4 cases of and 18 deaths from typhus fever were reported at Cairo. Two cases and 1 death were reported at Port Said during the 2 weeks ended October 28.

GERMANY.**Typhus Fever.**

At Konigsberg during the two weeks ended November 16 there were reported 4 cases of and 2 deaths due to typhus fever; one death from typhus fever was reported at Mannheim during the week ended November 9.

HAWAII.**Kukuihale—Plague Rat.**

A report from Honolulu, dated November 21, states that a plague-infected rat was found in the plantation store at Kukuihale November 21. The last previous plague-infected rat found in this section was in a warehouse at Kukuihale October 19.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended November 23, 1912, 166 rats were examined at Honolulu for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

During the week ended November 16, 1912, 2,022 rats and mongoose were examined at Honokaa; and during the same week 795 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo. None were found to be plague infected.

ITALY.**Naples—Quarantine Against Passengers from the Levant.**

Passed Assistant Surg. Robinson at Naples, reported November 26, that because of the cholera epidemic in Turkey the quarantine regulations were being enforced against all passengers coming from ports of the Levant and embarking for the United States.

In addition to the 5 days detention and observation prescribed for steerage passengers an arrangement has been made with the "Medico Provinciale" by which these passengers are subjected to a bacteriological examination of the feces while under detention.

Typhus Fever.

During the month of September 17 cases of typhus fever, with 7 deaths, were reported at Florence. During the first two weeks of November 1 case and 1 death were reported at Messina.

JAPAN.**Fusan, Chosen (Korea)—Typhus Fever.**

During the period from October 21 to 31 there were reported at Fusan 3 cases of typhus fever with 2 deaths.

MEXICO.**Typhus Fever.**

During the five weeks ended November 2 there were reported 121 cases of and 13 deaths due to typhus fever at Mexico City. During the week ended December 1, 2 deaths from typhus fever were reported at Aguascalientes.

NETHERLANDS.**Typhus Fever.**

During the week ended November 16 2 cases of typhus fever were reported at Rotterdam.

PERSIA.**Khorassan—Plague.**

It is reported from St. Petersburg, November 10, that the north-eastern part of Khorassan is infected with plague.

PORTO RICO.**Plague Situation.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports:

Rats examined Nov. 9 to 23, 1912.

Places.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.
All Porto Rico.....	1,246	.....
San Juan municipality:		
San Juan.....	85	.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	29	.....
Santurce.....	92	.....

ROUMANIA.**Bucharest—Regulations to Prevent Introduction of Cholera.**

The American legation at Bucharest reported November 13 the promulgation of regulations by the Roumanian authorities, which were put into effect at once in order to prevent the introduction of cholera from Constantinople. Passenger and freight vessels from Constantinople are permitted to enter the ports of Constanza and Sulina only, and passengers and merchandise arriving by land routes are permitted to enter the country only at Calarashi, Giurgiu, Turnu Magurele, Corabia, and Turnu-Severin (all of which are Danubian ports). Vessels, their crews, passengers, and merchandise are subjected to the measures prescribed by the International Sanitary Convention of Paris of 1903. Passengers are subjected to domiciliary medical supervision for 5 days from the date of their arrival. Groups of laborers and food products are not permitted to enter the country.

RUSSIA.**Typhus Fever.**

Typhus fever has been reported in Russia, as follows: Libau, week ended November 17, 1 case and 1 death; Moscow, 3 weeks ended November 2, 66 cases and 12 deaths; St. Petersburg, 2 weeks ended November 9, 2 cases; Warsaw, 2 weeks ended September 21, 25 cases and 8 deaths.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.**Saloniki—Smallpox.**

December 7 smallpox was reported to have broken out among the refugees at Saloniki.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar—Cholera—Examination of Rats.

Reports from Zanzibar for the 2 weeks ended October 21 state: In Mwera district 53 new cases of cholera were reported; in Chwaka district, 6 new cases; in Mkokotoni district, 11 new cases. A total of 41 deaths was reported in the 3 districts named.

During the 2 weeks ended October 21, 3,484 rats were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rat was found.

MOVEMENTS OF INFECTED VESSELS.¹

CHOLERA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLAGUE.

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

Guillermito, Arroyo, P. R., 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.

Bellaisa, 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.

¹ Reported since July 1, 1912.

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 DEC. 13, 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: ¹				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency..	Aug. 9-29.....	20	27	
Rembang.....	June 7-13.....	1	1	
Semarang.....	June 10-20.....	1	1	
Surabaya.....	June 21-July 4....	13	10	
	July 19-25.....	14	10	
	Aug. 23-Sept. 2....	3	3	
Sumatra—				
Djambi, province.....	Aug. 10-12.....	164	39	
India:				
Calcutta.....	Sept. 1-28.....		70	
Cocanada.....	Sept. 1-27.....		10	
Karachi.....	Sept. 8-14.....	2	2	
Madras.....	do.....	1	1	
Italy:				
Cagliari.....	Oct. 17-19.....	3		
Japan.....				To Nov. 9: Cases 1,924, including previous reports. Deaths not yet reported.
Chiba ken.....	Nov. 2-8.....	5		
Fukuoka ken.....	do.....	13		
Hiroshima ken.....	do.....	2		
Hioqa ken.....	do.....	5		
Kagawa ken.....	do.....	5		
Kanagawa ken.....	do.....	8		
Kochie ken.....	do.....	1		
Nagasaki ken.....	do.....	11		
Okayama ken.....	do.....	42		
Oita ken.....	do.....	15		
Osaka fu.....	do.....	12		
Saga ken.....	do.....	19		
Shidzuoka ken.....	do.....	16		
Tokyo fu.....	do.....	25		
Wakayama ken.....	do.....	2		
Yamaguchi ken.....	do.....	7		
Persia:				
Ahwaz.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5....	3		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 12..		10	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 5-18.....	268	99	Mainly among immigrants.
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 8-21.....	70	66	Of these 26 cases from Mwera, 6 from Chwaka, and 11 from Mkokotoni districts.

¹ Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, Oct. 24-Nov. 14.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 13, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Manaos	Nov. 3-9	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Duran	Oct. 16-31	1	1	
Guayaquil	Oct. 1-31	8	7	
	Nov. 1-15	6	3	
Millagro	July 1-31	2	1	Received out of date.
	Nov. 1-15	2	1	
Naranjito	Oct. 1-31	9	6	
	Nov. 1-15	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Sept. 1-30	2	2	Cases previously reported.
	Oct. 1-31	6	1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 6-Nov. 2	5	2	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa	Aug. 1-31	59	9	Not previously reported.
Nairobi	Sept. 1-15	2	1	
Chili:				
Iquique	Oct. 27-Nov. 9	2	1	
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 11-17	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kediri	Aug. 1-Sept. 7	30	30	
	Aug. 8-14	15	15	
	Aug. 4-31	5	5	
Madison	Sept. 8-14	3	3	
Paseroean Residency ..	Aug. 4-Sept. 7	192	185	
	Sept. 8-14	37	34	
Ecuador:				
Duran	Oct. 16-31	2	1	
	Nov. 1-15	2	1	
Guayaquil	Oct. 1-31	77	26	
	Nov. 1-15	56	19	
Egypt				Total Sept. 16-Nov. 12: Cases 16, deaths 6.
Provinces—				
Behera	Oct. 8-24	2	2	
Galloubah	Oct. 10-Nov. 12 ..	5	1	
Ghizeh	Oct. 28-Nov. 2	5	1	
India:				
Calcutta	Sept. 1-28	17	17	
Mauritius	Aug. 30-Sept. 26 ..	63	46	
Persia:				
Khorassan—				
Tubetjani	To Oct. 9	50	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Sept. 15-Oct. 12 ..	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Sept. 30-Oct. 5	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Galicja	Oct. 13-Nov. 2	5	1	
China:				
Shanghai	Oct. 29-Nov. 17 ..	6	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 6-Nov. 2	9	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo	Oct. 8-28	2	1	
Port Said	Oct. 22-28	1	1	
France:				
Marseille	Oct. 1-31	7	1	
Paris	Nov. 10-16	1	1	
Gibraltar	Nov. 18-24	1	1	
India:				
Madras	Oct. 27-Nov. 2	1	1	
Maulmain	Aug. 25-31	1	1	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 13, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1.....		2	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 18-28.....		1	
Mexico.....	Sept. 29-Nov. 2....	27	12	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan (Miraflores quar- antine station).	Dec. 1.....	1		From S. S. Catalina from Barcelo- na via ports in Spain and the Canary Islands.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 10-16.....	6		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Oct. 20-26.....	3		
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 3-9.....		2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 16-Oct. 12....		3	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Oct. 1-31.....		19	
Madrid.....	do.....		17	
Seville.....	do.....		36	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 10-16.....		15	
Saloniki.....	Dec. 7.....			Present among refugees.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 29 TO DEC. 6, 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.
Dairen.....				Aug. 23-29, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru and 1 case on s. s. Kobe Maru from Shanghai.
Hankow.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 12....	6	2	
Holhow.....				July 5, 15 to 20 deaths daily; Aug. 3, decreasing. The seaport of the island of Hainan.
Nanking.....	Aug. 29.....	14	1	Among Europeans. Endemic.
Pechuia.....	Sept. 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.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-Oct. 19....	332	264	Sept. 28-Oct. 19, 60 cases and 22 deaths among Europeans.
Rembang, Province....	May 31-June 6.....	1	2	
Samarang.....	Sept. 23.....			Present.
Surabaya.....	Mar. 28-June 18....	14	8	
Sumatra—				
Padangsche, Upper- land Section Agam.	May 26-June 22....	37	35	Present Sept. 16.
Tapanoeli, Province....	July 11.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-July 20.....	35	26	
Bombay.....	May 19-Oct. 26....	1,917	1,494	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 31.....		501	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Cocanada.....	Aug. 24-30.....	2	2	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 14..	140	65	Report of deaths incomplete; nearly all cases fatal.
Madras.....	May 19-Oct. 26...	228	168	Madras Presidency, May 1-Sept. 30; cases, 62,299; deaths, 33,459.
Maulmain.....	May 5-Aug. 17.....	22	22	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30.....	104	75	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 19...	634	514	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-Oct. 13...	64	20	
Japan.....				Total to Oct. 13: Cases, 1,098.
Chiba ken.....				To Nov. 1, 66 cases.
Ehime ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	12		To Oct. 13, 49.
Formosa.....				Total June 16-Aug. 31: 65 cases, 34 deaths.
Kelung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Fukuoka ken.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.....	164		To Oct. 13, 537.
Hiroshima ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	19		To Sept. 27, 7.
Hyogo ken.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 1.....	45		To Sept. 27, 7, including Kobe.
Kobe.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 27...	23	14	Aug. 28, 3 cases on s. s. Nitsusho Maru; Sept. 12-18, 2 cases, 1 death in the suburbs.
Kagawa ken.....	Oct. 12-18.....	26		
Kagoshima ken.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 18.....	5		
Kanagawa ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 1.....	8		
Daishi-kawara.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 21...	10		
Hira-tsuka.....	do.....	1		
Hodo-gaya.....	do.....	2		
Kawasaki.....	do.....	15		
Nama-mugi.....	do.....	8		
Sumiyoshi-mura.....	do.....	1		
Tajima-mura.....	do.....	1		
Tsurumi.....	do.....	1		
Yokohama.....	do.....	15	15	
Kiushiu.....				
Kuchinotsu.....				Aug. 21-29, 1 case on s. s. Otaru Maru from Shanghai.
Miike.....	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	
Kochi ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 1.....	16		
Kumamoto ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	11		
Kyoto fu.....	do.....	6		
Kyoto.....	Sept. 10-19.....	4	2	
Miyako Islands.....	July 10.....	81		
Nagasaki ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	87		
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 6-20.....	2	2	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.
Oita ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	34		
Okayama ken.....	do.....	23		
Osaka fu.....	do.....	36		To Sept. 28, 85, including Osaka for same period.
Osaka.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 11.....	32	22	
Saga ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	62		
Saitama ken.....	Oct. 12-18.....	1		
Shizuoka ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 1.....	20		
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 23.....	40	13	
Tokushima ken.....	Oct. 12-Nov. 1.....	6		
Tokyo fu.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 1.....	67		To Oct. 13, 157.
Tokyo.....	Sept. 24-30.....	24		
Do.....	Oct. 2-4.....	2		
Wakayama ken.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 1.....	2		
Yamaguchi ken.....	Sept. 21-Nov. 1.....	81		To Oct. 13, 242.
Other districts.....				To Oct. 13, 161 cases.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27...	6	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Sept. 14.....		1,026	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-Oct. 12....	105	94	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 22....	15	9	
Bitilis.....	Oct. 1-9.....	11	14	
Cesaree.....	do.....	1		
Damascus.....	July 18-Oct. 13....	327	262	And vicinity.
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-July 27....	14	11	
Dorach Bache.....	do.....	4	5	
Nigde.....	June 15-Aug. 24....	72	80	
Oula Kichia.....	May 28-July 6....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-July 9....	21	9	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-Nov. 2....	322	278	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-Aug. 1....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Oct. 9....	23	30	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Oct. 9....	28	31	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Bilan.....	Sept. 8-15.....	7		
Bierdjik.....	Sept. 23-30.....	1	2	
Djisri-Chougour.....	June 23-Sept. 7....	17	5	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Sept. 15....	11	2	
Elbistan.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9....	8	4	
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22....	47	33	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlb.....	June 23-July 8....	6	5	
Keudige.....	June 23-29.....	4		
Killis.....	June 16-Oct. 9....	45	21	
Kiriqui.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Sept. 7....	212	103	
Ourfa.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 9....	69	64	
Reca.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 30....	19	13	
Sarenda.....	July 1-6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Angora—				
Chehissar.....	June 10-July 29....	3	8	
Iskilb.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 7....	4		
Nehie-Tomarza.....	July 29-Oct. 9....	20	10	
Sandal.....	June 28-July 5....	4	9	
Ufkure.....	Sept. 9-22.....	13	13	
Bagdad—				
Dier-el-Zor.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 16....	233	187	
Diarbekir.....	Aug. 21-Oct. 9....	27	41	
Viran-Chehir.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 30....	15	13	
Erzeroum—				
Hassan-Mansour.....	July 31-Sept. 7....	25	11	
Heiaz—				
Medina.....	Oct. 1-9.....		32	
Mekka.....	do.....	5	4	Present among troops and pilgrims, Sept. 26.
Konia—				
Alaya.....	July 14-27.....	1	1	
Ergeli.....	June 18-Sept. 15....	98	55	
New Chehir.....	July 30-Sept. 30....	117	75	
Oulou-Kichia.....	Sept. 15.....	4	4	
Mersina.....	June 9-July 28....	40	33	
Severek.....	Aug. 14-17.....	3	8	
Sivas—				
Darende.....	Sept. 23-30.....	5	4	
Smyrna—				
Smyrna.....	Sept. 1-15.....		1	
Syria.....	July 19-Oct. 9....	81	76	
Latakia.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7....	2	3	
Tarsus.....	June 25-July 9....	11	16	
Zor.....	Oct. 1-9.....	5	4	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 20.....			Present.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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 Ki-bonde-Mzungo, 2 in Fuoni, and 4 in Walezo.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Ceara.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Manaos.....	June 2-Nov. 2.....		34	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-July 15.....		12	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17.....	502	195	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.
Dahomey:				
Abomey.....	May 25-June 5.....	6	3	
Porto Novo.....	June 13.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1		
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1-June 30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	59	39	
Milagro.....	May 16-Sept. 30.....	11	6	
Maranjito.....	May 1-Sept. 30.....	16	7	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche— Carmen.....	Sept. 6-29.....	2	2	The fatal case Sept. 6 on s. s. Puebla, from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports.
Tabasco.				
Cardenas.....	Oct. 11.....		2	
Comalcalco.....	Oct. 16.....			Present.
Cunduacan.....	Sept. 28-Nov. 3.....	5	3	
Huimanguillo.....	Oct. 12.....	1		
Frontera.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
	Aug. 31-Oct. 11.....	10	3	Aug. 13-21, 2 cases and 1 death on the Swedish schooner Val-kyrien.
Jalapa.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 16.....	2		
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-Nov. 3.....	36	10	Total May 4-Nov. 3: Cases, 58; deaths, 25, including previous reports.
Sitio Grande.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	1	1	
Yucatan				
Espita.....	Aug. 25-30.....	1		Aug. 1, 1911, to Nov. 9, 1912, 73 cases, 34 deaths.
Merida.....	July 14-Nov. 17.....	7	4	Total Aug. 1 to Sept. 22, 1911: Cases, 71; deaths, 33, including previous reports. The 2 cases July 16-22 from Motul, 29 miles distant.
Canal Zone:				
Panama.....	July 14.....	1	1	At Santo Tomas Hospital, from s. s. Chile, from Guayaquil.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....		42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....		10	July 22, 3 cases from El Valle; 1 case from Villa de Cura, about 29 miles distant; and to July 31, 2 other cases; Caracas, Nov. 2, 2 cases. Total Jan. 1-Nov. 2: Cases, 44; deaths, 19, including previous reports. Sept. 24, 1 case from Cua; Sept. 26, 1 case from Ocumare. Year 1911: Cases, 172; deaths, 107.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Venezuela—Continued.				
La Guaira.....	Oct. 20-26.....	1		May 1, 1 case.
Cua.....	July 20.....			Present.
La Victoria.....				Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Malquetia.....	June 17-Oct. 5.....	12	5	
Victoria.....	Oct. 1.....			Present.

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	July 12.....		1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruisseau.....	July 9-13.....		5	4 miles from Algiers. Pneumonic.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	July 1.....		1	From s. s. India.
Oman—				
Maskat.....	June 1-22.....	1		
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 7.....		3	Outbreak occurred in cancer section, clinical hospital.
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 14-25.....	2		In isolation hospital from s. s. Amphitrite from Messina via Port Said and Alexandria.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Sept. 11-Oct. 31....	35	21	In Praia da Victoria and Angra do Heroismo.
Brazil:				
Nichteroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 30....		3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-Oct. 5.....	3		
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Sept. 1-15.....	4	3	Oct. 27, present.
Nairobi.....	do.....	2		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-Oct. 26....	29	15	
China.....				May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Cayung, and Puning.
Amoy.....	May 20-Aug. 24.....		307	May 20-June 1, 46 cases.
Ampo.....	May 18-June 29.....			Present.
Canton.....	July 1-10.....			May 18, present. 45 cases daily. Mainly among children.
Chefu.....	June 2-8.....			2 deaths on s. s. Cheongshing between Tientsin and Taku.
Eng Chhun.....	July 6.....			Present. 100 miles inland from Amoy, and prevalent in the surrounding country.
Hongkong.....	May 12-Sept. 14....	1,393	1,144	
Packhoi.....	May 1-29.....		35	
Shanghai.....	Nov. 2-11.....	13		
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	From s. s. Cheongshing from Hongkong.
Wenchang.....	June 4.....			On the island of Hainan, 10 to 20 cases daily.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Paseroean Residency..	May 12-Aug. 3.....	203	198	
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-July 31....	8	5	
Madioen.....	Mar. 31-Aug. 3.....	37	37	
Ecuador:				
Guyaquil.....	May 1-Sept. 30....	63	25	
Egypt.....				Total, Jan. 1-Sept. 15: Cases, 813; deaths, 406, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-Oct. 6.....	24	8	
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	
Charkeih.....	Apr. 28-Sept. 2....	12	4	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
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	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....				Sept. 2-5, 2 cases on s. s. Bellaisla from Rosario, via Cape Verde Islands.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1	.....	
River Tyne Port Sanitary District.	Sept. 10-16.....	1	1	From s. s. Bellaisla from Rosario, via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Pepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Oct. 26.....	415	341	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 31.....	.....	475	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 12.....	65	64	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30.....	560	527	
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.....	284	238	
Mysore State.....	do.....	1,088	772	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	356	263	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25.....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere.....	Apr. 21-June 29.....	570	474	
Merwara.....				
Kashmir.....	Apr. 21-Aug. 3.....	290	172	Total for India, Apr. 21-Aug. 30: Cases, 38,347; deaths, 32,179.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 19.....	77	50	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-Aug. 17.....	97	69	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-Aug. 29.....	71	32	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12-29.....	11	1	To Sept. 29, 5 cases were among Europeans.
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 15.....	130	116	Total Feb. 4-June 15: Cases, 1,045; deaths, 719, including report, p. 1060. Pt. I. June 1-7, on the route to Shiras, 4 fatal cases.
Peru				
Callao.....				Year 1911: Cases, 879; deaths, 426.
Trujillo.....	Oct. 15.....	12	2	July 6, 1 fatal case.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5-Sept. 21.....	9	9	
Manila.....	June 14-Oct. 19.....	13	12	
Mariveles quarantine station.	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisan from Amoy.
Porto Rico				
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1	.....	Total June 14-Sept. 14: Cases, 57; deaths, 36.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19.....	2	2	On the schooner Guillermito, from San Juan.
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	.....	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11.....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5.....	13	3	
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan Government				
Rachinka.....	Oct. 20-26.....	1	1	Total July 4-Sept. 8: Cases, 55; deaths, 41.
Libistchensky district..	Oct. 24-Nov. 9.....	1	8	Nov. 2, free.
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2.....	2	2	
Karabas.....	May 15-June 16.....	13	12	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16.....	5	5	
Tchernoyarsk.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	32	24	Including previous report.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russian Empire—Continued.				
Astrakhan Government—Continued.				
Tsarevsk district.....	July 29-Sept. 8....	17	13	
Djanibek.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 8....	6	4	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20-June 16....	13	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13....		2	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kuala Lumpur.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 20....	17	11	Sept. 1-7, 1 fatal case.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	May 28-July 6....	3	3	
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases, 11; deaths, 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2-11.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-Aug. 16....	5	4	
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	2		On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Milke, Japan, to Hongkong.

SMALLPOX.

Abyssinia:				
Adis Ababa.....	Sept. 7.....			Prevalent.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-July 13....	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-Oct. 12....	29		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 9....	2		
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 30....		208	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Oct. 5....	45	6	
Sao Paulo.....	Sept. 22-28.....	13		
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		
Sydney.....	Nov. 17-23.....	1		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Nov. 17-23.....	9		
Ottawa.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Toronto.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1		
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-Nov. 23....	67		
Quebec.....	July 28-Nov. 16....	7		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Sept. 28....	99	18	Mar. 1-May 1, 30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7....	300	40	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8.....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-Sept. 21.....			Present.
Dairen.....	June 23-July 13.....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-Sept. 21.....	30	15	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 23-Oct. 27.....	7	29	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....		1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 12-Oct. 5.....	60	16	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-July 24, still epidemic.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 6.....	3	3	
Cairo.....	May 14-Sept. 2.....	11	5	
Port Said.....	do.....	2	2	
France:				
Lyon.....	Oct. 7-13.....		1	
Marseille.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....		8	
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6.....	4		
Paris.....	June 2-Nov. 9.....	11	1	
Germany:				Total, June 2-Oct. 5, 39 cases.
Hamburg.....	Sept. 8-14.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-Aug. 3.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1		
London.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 7.....	2		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13.....	1		
Honduras	July 19-31.....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
La Pomienta.....	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		Present.
Zacapa.....	July 29.....			
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Oct. 26.....	228	180	
Calcutta.....	May 5-Aug. 17.....		25	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-Aug. 10.....	3	3	
Madras.....	May 19-Oct. 26.....	36	23	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-July 6.....		117	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 30.....	219	80	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-Aug. 12.....	10	5	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-July 6.....	9		
Messina.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Naples.....	June 2-Nov. 9.....	30	5	
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-Nov. 3.....		15	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 4-Nov. 17.....	112	73	
Durango.....	June 1-Oct. 31.....	2	4	
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-Nov. 19.....		13	
Minatitlan.....	July 29.....	2		Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths, 29.
Mexico.....	May 19-Sept. 28.....	407	184	Aug. 21, still present.
Monterey.....	Nov. 4-10.....		1	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 1-7.....		1	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11-Aug. 31.....	5	3	
Salina Cruz.....	June 29-Nov. 16.....	24	5	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....			Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 7-Aug. 24.....	8	10	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Dec. 6, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Tampico.....	Sept. 10-20.....	.....	1	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1-21.....	.....		Present.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	July 14-Aug. 7....	7		
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 19-June 29....	.....		Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 27-Nov. 3....	92		
Roumania:				
Bucharest.....	.....	.....		Total Mar. 1-June 30: Cases, 38.
Russia:				Aug. 1-31: 67 cases, 2 deaths.
Batoum.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	May 14-Aug. 4. A. .	1	1	
Do.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Moscow.....	May 19-Sept. 28....	21	4	
Odessa.....	May 13-Nov. 2....	20	5	
Reval.....	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
Riga.....	June 9-29.....	8		May 1-Aug. 31, 4 deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Nov. 2....	106	32	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-Sept. 7....	71	28	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-Sept. 14....	.....	77	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-June 28....	2		
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	.....	34	
Barcelona.....	July 1-Nov. 9.....	.....	40	
Cadiz.....	May 1-Sept. 30....	.....	9	
Madrid.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	7	
Malaga.....	July 1-31.....	.....	3	
Seville.....	June 1-Sept. 30....	.....	69	
Valencia.....	June 2-Nov. 9.....	123	8	
Straits Settlements.....	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	June 23-July 20....	4	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-Oct. 19.....	25	13	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Sept. 22-Nov. 2....	6		
Berne.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Geneva.....	do.....	1		
Lucerne.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 26-Oct. 26....	161	2	
Dardanelles.....	June 23-Oct. 12....	.....	15	Sept. 14, 1 case.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 27-Nov. 9.....	.....	323	
Union of South Africa:				
Durban.....	Apr. 28-July 27....	21	4	
Johannesburg.....	July 22-Aug. 31....	73		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	June 6.....	1		
Zanzibar.....	Sept. 15-Oct. 7....	2	2	

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

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.
Aberdeen.....	Nov. 16	164,300	56									3		
Aguscalientes.....	Nov. 24	40,000	54	1					1	1			1	
Do.....	Dec. 1		52			4				1	2			
Alexandria.....	Nov. 11	420,000	241			4					21	1		
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 16	584,979	123			3			2		12	2		
Asuncion, Paraguay.....	Oct. 19	75,000	36								2			
Do.....	Oct. 26		38	1							2	2		
Barmen.....	Nov. 9	171,400	37			1					5			
Belfast.....	Nov. 16	391,974	121			1			1		13			
Belize.....	Nov. 28	10,478	8			1								
Bergen.....	Nov. 21	87,500	16								3	2		
Berlin.....	Nov. 2	2,082,499	516			16			10		57			
Birmingham.....	Nov. 23	850,947	291			3			5		19	2		
Bradford.....	Nov. 16	289,618	68			1					4			
Bremen.....	Nov. 9	246,850	74			4					11			
Do.....	Nov. 16		72			4			1		11			
Breslau.....	Oct. 12	529,617	169						1		33	1		
Do.....	Nov. 9	530,000	163						2		20			
Bristol.....	Nov. 2	359,400	95	1		1					7			
Do.....	Nov. 9		83			1					10	1		
Do.....	Nov. 16					2					7			
Brussels.....	do	745,380	199			3					25	3		
Cairo.....	Sept. 30	704,701	466			16					19	3	3	
Do.....	Oct. 7		539			23					16	3	8	
Do.....	Oct. 14		494			26					12	4	4	
Do.....	Oct. 21		399			18					21	5	1	
Do.....	Oct. 28		406			18					18	1	2	
Catania.....	Nov. 22	207,000	75								7	3		
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 24	36,000	30							1	4	1		
Chemnitz.....	Nov. 16	309,100	78			5					6			
Do.....	Nov. 9	306,950	83			2					11			
Christiania.....	Nov. 16	248,000	50			3		1			7			
Cologne.....	do	533,147	112			1			1		13			
Colombo.....	Oct. 26	212,305	115			1					16	2		
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 16	488,000	120			1			1		14	1		
Constantinople.....	do	1,500,000	315		68	2			7	15	27	10		
Dresden.....	Nov. 9	562,700	111			1			2		10			
Dundee.....	Nov. 16	165,300	72			1					3		1	
Durban.....	Oct. 12	69,165	13								1			
Erfurt.....	Nov. 16	127,928	28			2					2			
Frankfort on the Main.....	Nov. 9	434,300	92			4								
Fredericktown.....	Nov. 30	8,000	4									1		
Georgetown.....	Nov. 9	57,577	38								3	2		
Do.....	Nov. 16		45								8	1		
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 24	25,367	6			1				1	1			
Glasgow.....	Nov. 15	1,013,792	252			2			1					
Do.....	Nov. 22		266			5			2			1		
Gottenborg.....	Nov. 9	170,100	41			3					9			
Do.....	Nov. 16		46			2					5			
Hamburg.....	Nov. 9	953,079	253			5			1		20			
Do.....	Nov. 16					9			2		21			
Havre.....	Nov. 9	136,159	54						1		6			
Do.....	Nov. 16		66								15	2		
Halifax.....	Oct. 19	50,000	14								2			
Hongkong.....	Oct. 26	336,488										1		
Do.....	Nov. 2											2		
Iquique.....	Sept. 28	40,000									5	1		
Do.....	Oct. 19										5			
Do.....	Oct. 26										7			
Hull.....	Nov. 16	282,988	87			2								
Kobe.....	Nov. 3	425,023	139			1						3		
Do.....	Nov. 10					2						1		
Konigsberg.....	Nov. 9	253,474	89								13		2	
Do.....	Nov. 16		80								5			
Leeds.....	do	445,568	107			1					8			
Do.....	Nov. 23		191			1					8	1		
Leipzig.....	Nov. 9	605,755	129						2		12			
Do.....	Nov. 16		140						2		13			
Libau.....	Nov. 17	84,000				2			1				1	

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Plague.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Yellow fever.
Liege.....	Nov. 2	169,124	46						1		3			
Do.....	Nov. 9		37						1		2	1		
Liverpool.....	Nov. 16	752,055	258			2					19			
London.....	Nov. 9	7,340,079	1,842			17			6					
Do.....	Nov. 16		1,865			12			9					
Lyon.....	Oct. 20	523,796	172	25							31			
Do.....	Oct. 27		159	16		2					16	1		
Do.....	Nov. 3		176	21		3					34			
Madras.....	Oct. 26	518,660	398		3					1				
Do.....	Nov. 2		352		1					1		1		
Manaos.....	Nov. 2	52,000	19								1			
Do.....	Nov. 9		19								2			2
Do.....	Nov. 16		22								5			1
Magdeburg.....	Nov. 9	290,758	85			3					7			
Manchester.....	do.	714,427	193			3			4		14			
Do.....	Nov. 16		199			3			1		21	1		
Mannheim.....	Nov. 9	203,689	30								2		1	
Maracaibo.....	Nov. 8	50,000	23								5	1		
Montreal.....	Nov. 23	466,197	159			4			1		17	2		
Messina.....	Nov. 1-15	127,000	123			1			14		9	1	1	
Mexico.....	Oct. 5	719,052	318						2	2	14	2	2	
Do.....	Oct. 12		318			2			2	5	9		2	
Do.....	Oct. 19		352						3	3	10	3	1	
Do.....	Oct. 26		331						3	2	6	1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 2		368			2			4	1	8	5		
Moscow.....	Oct. 19	1,625,487	576	1		13			18		79	1	5	
Do.....	Oct. 26		621			7			15		70	1	5	
Do.....	Nov. 2		605			7			16		71		2	
Munich.....	Oct. 26	615,000	164			1					31			
Nagoya.....	Nov. 2	432,494	93			1						1		
Nantes.....	Nov. 9	170,535	71								17	2		
Do.....	Nov. 17		54								14	1		
Nottingham.....	Nov. 9	262,563	90			3			2		9			
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Nov. 16	269,193	114			1			2		7			
Ottawa.....	Nov. 26	90,000	27								2			
Do.....	Dec. 2		24			1			1					
Palermo.....	Nov. 9	340,000	143			1			1		11	3		
Do.....	Nov. 16		163			1			1		13	1	4	
Para.....	Nov. 2	185,000	52	4							2			
Do.....	Nov. 9		62								5	1		
Paris.....	Nov. 2	2,888,110	737			4			2		159	2		
Do.....	Nov. 9		805			3			5		196	5		
Do.....	Nov. 16		849			5			1		174	8		
Patras.....	Nov. 10	40,000	12								1	1		
Port of Spain.....	Nov. 2	60,000	32								1	2		
Do.....	Nov. 9		29								5			
Port Said.....	Oct. 7	53,713	29										1	
Prague.....	Nov. 2	255,817	62			2					13	1		
Do.....	Nov. 9		64			1		14			12			
Rangoon.....	Oct. 12	293,316	192								12			
Rio de Janeiro.....	do.	946,134	390								91			
Do.....	Oct. 19		345								76	1		
Do.....	Oct. 26		387	1		1	1				74	5		
Do.....	Nov. 2		335	1		3	1			1	72			
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 9	444,327	102						2			1		
Do.....	Nov. 16		100			1								
St. Gall.....	Oct. 26	80,000	10			1					1			
Do.....	Nov. 2		7			1					1			
St. Petersburg.....	do.	1,990,500	707			15			12	1	128	25		
Do.....	Nov. 9		696			9			17	2	115	27		
Santiago de Cuba.....	Nov. 16	58,544	15								1	2		
Do.....	Nov. 23		22								1			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Nov. 16	12,500	4			1								
Do.....	Nov. 23		3			1								
Sheffield.....	Nov. 2	455,000	134						1		16	1		
Do.....	Nov. 9		154			1			2		19			
Singapore.....	Oct. 12	303,328	190	3							24			
Do.....	Oct. 19		235							1	30			
Southampton.....	Nov. 16	120,891	33			1			1		5			
South Shields.....	do.	109,678	46					1	1		6			
Stettin.....	Nov. 9	241,000	70						1		5			

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.
Stoke on Trent.....	Nov. 16	237,153	78	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Swansea.....	Nov. 9	117,150	22	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 16	.....	33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tientsen.....	Oct. 25	800,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Toronto.....	Nov. 16	292,000	103	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 26	.....	116	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Do.....	Nov. 30	.....	105	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Tripoli in Barbary.....	Nov. 17	40,000	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Turin.....	Nov. 10	430,770	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....
Do.....	Nov. 17	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....
Valencia.....	Nov. 9	235,000	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	.....
Do.....	Nov. 12	.....	76	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Vancouver.....	Nov. 2	110,000	33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Do.....	Nov. 16	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Victoria.....	Nov. 23	40,000	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Nov. 9	2,098,225	544	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	74	1	.....
Warsaw.....	Sept. 14	821,369	296	3	.....	3	.....	.....	19	1	30	.....	4
Do.....	Sept. 21	.....	270	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	18	24	.....	4
West Hartlepool.....	Nov. 9	63,932	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 16	.....	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	Nov. 23	166,533	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Nov. 4	444,039	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Nov. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 14	75,000	26	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

RUPERT BLUE,

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

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