

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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No. 28.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

COLUMBUS, GA.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

Permits.—SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bring into or receive into the city of Columbus for sale, or to sell, or to offer for sale therein, or have on hand for purposes of sale, any milk or cream without first having obtained from the clerk of council of Columbus permit to do so, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Said permit shall state that the licensee will comply with this or any other ordinances of the city, and, on violation of any of its items, the health officer shall have the privilege of suspending the license to do business, and said license may be revoked by a majority vote of council. The licensee can be reinstated to do a regular dairy business by agreeing to carry out all the ordinances and laws of the city pertaining to same, and by a recommendation of the sanitary committee and the health officer. It shall be unlawful for any licensee to sell or furnish, or have on hand for sale in the city, any milk after the revocation of the license.

SEC. 3. To procure such a permit, the applicant therefor shall file with the said clerk of council a written statement setting forth his residence, the number of cows owned by him, the name and address of any and all persons from whom he is purchasing or obtaining milk, and the number of gallons of milk sold by him daily, as nearly as he can estimate the same; and if such permit be granted, it shall be the duty of the holder thereof to notify the health officer in writing of any change in the name or address of the persons from whom he obtains his supply of milk.

SEC. 4. All permits must be renewed during the month of January of each year to be valid. Renewal of permits may be granted at the discretion of the health officer after investigating the record of said applicant.

SEC. 5. There shall be no charge for such permits, but in accepting same the applicant agrees to furnish free of charge such samples of milk as the inspector may take for analysis, provided each sample be not more than one pint of milk or cream.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or have on hand for sale in this city any milk or butter, who fails or neglects, by himself or agents, to comply with all the terms of this ordinance, or who sells or offers for sale, or has on hand for sale, products from cows or dairies which are not maintained as required by the terms of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained, and constructed.

SEC. 8. The stalls or places where the cows are milked shall be provided with clean floors. The accumulation of urine, manure, stagnant water, or other filth shall not be permitted in any stable or place where milk cows are kept to that extent that the cows may become befouled by lying in or walking through same.

SEC. 9. No water-closet, cesspool, urinal, habited room, or workshop shall be located within any building or shed used for stabling cows for dairy purposes, nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep, or goat be kept in any room used for such purposes.

SEC. 10. No accumulation of manure, urine, stagnant water, or other filth shall be permitted within 20 feet of the stalls or place where cows are kept.

SEC. 11. Every building or shed for cows for dairy purposes shall be kept clean and in good repair and well painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 12. Milk from cows suffering with tuberculosis, actinomycosis, Texas fever, abscess, or any other contagious or infectious disease, and milk from cows 20 days previous to and 10 days after parturition shall not be marketed in the city of Columbus.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the dairy inspector of the existence of any contagious disease or serious or recurring inflammation or abscess of the udder immediately upon the discovery thereof, and to immediately isolate such cow or cows, and keep same away from herd until permission is granted in writing by the dairy inspector to permit such cow or cows to return to the herd.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for any dairyman to feed to milk cows, or have in his possession with intent to feed to milk cows, any garbage, swill, refuse, wet brewers' grain or other improper food.

Milkers.—SEC. 15. All milkers and other attendants who handle the milk or cream which is offered for sale or delivered in the city of Columbus shall be personally clean, and all such persons, before entering upon their duties, shall thoroughly wash their hands with soap, and no milker shall be permitted to wash the teats of the cow with milk or water in the milk bucket, or to milk the cows with wet or moist hands.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which milk or cream is produced, handled, stored, or distributed, to notify the health officer immediately upon the discovery of diphtheria, measles, membranous croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease upon such premises.

SEC. 17. No milk or cream shall be sold or exchanged, given away, or in any manner distributed from such infected premises until all danger of the spread of the disease shall be removed, and the health officer certifies to that effect.

SEC. 18. Any person who attends to cows, or milks them, or who has the care or handling of vessels for the sale, storage, or distribution of milk or cream shall not enter any place or premises wherein exists any of the diseases mentioned herein. Nor shall any such have any communication, direct or indirect, with any person who resides in or is an occupant of such infected place.

SEC. 19. All vehicles used for handling or distributing milk or cream must be kept neat and clean, and in good repair, and must not be used for hauling manure, slops, or anything else of an objectionable nature, and must be provided with a covered top of canvas, or other material, which will protect all vessels containing milk or cream from the rays of the sun.

SEC. 20. Each vehicle used for hauling or distributing milk or cream shall have printed on each side, in letters not less than three inches, the name of the dairy, the name of the person to whom such permit was granted, and the number of such permit.

Milk depot. SEC. 21. All milk depots and places for handling milk must be kept thoroughly clean throughout, and must be screened so as to exclude all flies. The floors of milk depots must be of cement or tiling. The room in which milk is handled, or kept, shall be screened, or protected in such manner as to be free from flies and bugs.

Care of milk. SEC. 22. All milk shall be strained as soon as milked.

SEC. 23. All milk must be offered for sale as milked from the cow, and shall not be passed through cream separators or other apparatus, other than strainers for the purpose of removing manure, dirt or other substance.

SEC. 24. All milk shall be marketed as soon as possible after milking.

SEC. 25. All milk brought into the city, or sold or offered for sale in the city, must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to bring or receive into the city of Columbus for sale, or to sell any milk which contains any manure or dirt (that is, in quantity sufficient to be detected with the naked eye after milk has been standing for one hour or more).

SEC. 27. No milk shall be kept in ice boxes or refrigerators which are in any way connected with sewers or cesspools, nor shall any milk be kept in the same compartments of any ice box or refrigerator in which meats or other articles of food are kept.

SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in milk or cream, or his agents, to serve milk or cream in bottles to any dwelling that has in it any contagious disease, or that is placarded by the department of health for contagious disease, until such placard has been removed by the proper authorities. This section is not intended to prevent the delivery of milk or cream to such dwellings.

SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove from such dwelling any bottles or receptacles which have been or are to be used for the purpose of receiving or storing milk or cream.

SEC. 30. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in milk or cream, or his agents, to bottle or cause to be bottled, or to be placed in jars or cans, any part of his milk or cream supply while upon the wagon, or at any other place than the dairy or milk depot.

SEC. 31. All milk or cream brought or shipped into the city for sale, or offered for sale, by dairymen or their agents, milk depots, hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms, ice-cream factories, etc., shall be kept at a temperature below 55° F. and must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

All milk or cream used in ice-cream factories, bakeries, soda founts, etc., must be kept at a temperature below 55° F. and must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 32. It shall be unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or have on hand for sale, any milk, cream, butter, or cheese containing any preservatives of any kind, or adulterated milk, cream, butter, or cheese.

SEC. 33. The words "adulterated milk," as used in this ordinance, mean:

Milk containing more than 88 per centum of water.

Milk containing less than 12 per centum of milk solids.

Milk containing less than 3.6 per centum of butter fats.

Milk which has been diluted with water or other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, wet brewers' grain, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or on any unwholesome food.

Cream.—SEC. 34. Cream sold or offered or kept for sale as such must contain at least 18 per cent butter fats, and must not contain any foreign substance or coloring matter, and must not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Ice cream.—SEC. 35. Ice cream sold or kept for sale must contain at least 10 per cent butter fats for fruit ice cream and 12 per cent for plain ice cream.

All ice-cream factories, where ice cream is manufactured for sale, must have floors of tiling or cement.

Skimmed milk.—SEC. 36. All milk which contains less than 3.6 per cent butter fats and not less than 10.5 total solids, which is of specific gravity between 1030 and 1038, which is free from foreign addition of any kind, and conforms to the requirements of sweet milk as regards temperature and number of bacteria per cubic centimeter, except where being ripened for buttermilk, shall be known as "skimmed milk," and may be lawfully sold as such, if all vessels, cans, and packages be distinctly marked in a conspicuous place on the outside of each container with the words "skimmed milk" in letters.

Care of vessels.—SEC. 37. All cans, bottles, or vessels of any kind, used for holding milk or cream, must be cleansed at least once a day with soap or soda, or other cleansing preparations made for the purpose, and then rinsed with boiling water. They should always be cleansed as soon as emptied. All bottles, cans, and vessels in which milk or cream has been delivered must be thoroughly cleansed before they are returned to the dairymen.

SEC. 38. Copies of this ordinance are to be printed on large cardboard, and copy of same delivered with each permit, or renewal of same, and said copy must be posted in a conspicuous place in the dairy or milk depot of party holding such permit.

SEC. 39. Any person, firm, or corporation, their agent or employees, who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof in the recorder's court, shall be punished by fine not less than \$1 and not exceeding \$100, or sentenced to work upon the public works for a term not exceeding 30 days, one or both penalties to be inflicted, in the discretion of the recorder.

SEC. 40. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. [Ordinance approved May 5, 1911.]

SEATTLE, WASH.

STREET RAILWAY CARS—VENTILATION, DISINFECTION, AND CLEANSING.

SECTION 1. That all street cars operated within the city of Seattle shall, within three months after this ordinance becomes a law, be ventilated in a manner approved by the commissioner of health.

SEC. 2. The interior of all street railway cars and all parts of such cars which are used by the general public in entering or leaving such cars, shall be thoroughly cleaned and dusted at least once each day.

SEC. 3. At least once each week the interior, platforms, and hand rails of all street railway cars shall be cleansed by flushing and scrubbing with a disinfecting fluid composed of a solution of bichloride of mercury, or other suitable disinfecting fluid of such strength as to destroy all germ life. All strap hangers, seats, and windows shall also once a week be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. All window boxes must be cleared of all accumulations and must be sprayed with a disinfecting fluid or otherwise rendered free from germ life.

SEC. 4. Any violation or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance by any street railway company, or any person in authority, or any corporation operating street railway cars within the city of Seattle, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding the sum of \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the city charter. [Ordinance approved July 28, 1910.]

CHOLERA IN THE UNITED STATES.

During June, 1911, 6 cases of cholera were removed at quarantine from vessels arriving at the port of New York as follows: 1 case on June 14 from the steamship *Europa* from Naples and 5 cases June 20-23 from the steamship *Duca degli Abruzzi* from Genoa, Naples, and Madeira.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 7, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York:				
Auburn.....	June 30-July 1....	1	1	From s. s. <i>Duca degli Abruzzi</i> . ¹ Diagnosis not verified bacteriologically.
Brooklyn.....	June 30-July 4....	1	1	From s. s. <i>Duca degli Abruzzi</i> .

¹ See Public Health Reports, June 30, p. 1014.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES AGAINST IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA.

The following amendment to the quarantine regulations has been issued:

[1911. Department Circular No. 45. Bureau of P. H. and M. H. S.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 6, 1911.

To National, State, and local quarantine officers, collectors of customs, shipowners and agents, and others concerned:

The following additions to the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department issued October 20, 1910, under the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, are hereby promulgated and shall remain in force until otherwise ordered.

CHOLERA BACILLUS CARRIERS.

To diminish the danger from cholera bacillus carriers, steerage passengers coming from ports or places where cholera prevails and arriving on vessels upon which cholera has appeared, shall be detained 10 days for observation unless after five days' detention they are found not to be bacillus carriers.

The same provision shall also apply to other persons arriving on said vessels who for special reasons are deemed liable to be thus infected.

FOOD PRODUCTS BROUGHT BY STEERAGE PASSENGERS FROM PORTS OR PLACES INFECTED WITH CHOLERA.

Attention is called to paragraph 27 of the special regulations on account of cholera, to be enforced at foreign ports, which provides as follows:

27. Certain food products, viz, unsalted meats, sausages, dressed poultry, fresh butter, fresh milk (unsterilized), fresh cheese, coming from cholera-infected localities, or through such localities, if exposed to infection therein, should not be shipped. Fresh fruits and vegetables, from districts where cholera prevails, shall be shipped only under such sanitary supervision as will enable the inspector to certify that they have not been exposed to infection.

At domestic ports, to supplement the above regulations, it is hereby ordered that food products brought by steerage passengers or members of the crew from ports or places where cholera prevails, in violation of paragraph 27, Quarantine Regulations, whether brought in trunks, hand baggage, or on the persons of immigrants or members of the crew, shall be removed to the quarantine station. Said food products and others, including water supplies, which in the opinion of the quarantine officer may be infected, shall be destroyed or held until by careful examination it is determined that they are free from infection, and if allowed entry must be accompanied by a written certificate in each case.

R. O. BAILEY, *Acting Secretary.*

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following tables the States indicated by an asterisk are those from which reports of smallpox are received only from certain city, and in some cases county, boards of health. In these States, therefore, the recorded cases and deaths should not be taken as showing the general prevalence of the disease. In the States not marked by an asterisk the reports are received monthly from the State boards of health and include all cases reported throughout the State.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*Alabama:				
Montgomery.....	June 25-July 1.....	2		
California:				
Counties—				
Santa Cruz.....	May 1-31.....	1		
San Diego.....	do.....	1		
San Francisco.....	do.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	do.....	5		
Total for State.....		8		
*Kentucky:				
Covington.....	July 2-8.....	7		
Louisville.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		11		
Louisiana:				
Parishes—				
Ascension.....	Mar. 1-31.....	21		
Orleans—				
New Orleans.....				June 25-July 1, 1 case.
Tangipahoa.....	Mar. 1-31.....	7		
St. Tammany.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		31		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
Parishes—Continued.				
Morehouse.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Tangipahoa.....	do.....	14		
Total for State.....		18		
Maine:				
Counties—				
Somerset.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	May 1-31.....	16		
Box Elder.....	do.....	18		
Cacha.....	do.....	12		
Carbon.....	do.....	9	1	
Emery.....	do.....	4		
Garfield.....	do.....	1		
Piute.....	do.....	9		
Salt Lake.....	do.....	13		
San Pete.....	do.....	16		
Sevier.....	do.....	18		
Tooele.....	do.....	27		
Uinta.....	do.....	1		
Utah.....	do.....	2	1	
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Weber.....	do.....	7		
Total for State.....		154	2	

Reports Received from July 1 to July 7, 1911.

[For reports received from Dec. 31, 1910, to June 30, 1911, see Public Health Reports for June 30, 1911.* In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*Alabama:				
Mobile.....	June 18-24.....	3		
Florida:				
Counties—				
De Soto.....	June 16-24.....	1		
Duval.....	do.....	9		
Escambia.....	do.....	1		
Hillsboro.....	do.....	1		
Leon.....	do.....	6		
Manatee.....	June 16-May 24.....	6		
Orange.....	May 12-24.....	1		
Polk.....	May 16-24.....	2		
Total for State.....		27		
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Ramsey.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	Cases in March, reported on p. 683, vol. 1.
*Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 18-24.....	1		
*Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 19-24.....	2		
Pennsylvania:				
Entire State.....	May 1-31.....	37		
*Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	June 18-24.....	5		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 7, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Counties—				
Denton—				
Denton.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		Omitted on p. 813, vol. 1.
Cameron.....	May 1-31.....	21		
Collin.....	do.....	5		
Dallas.....	do.....	13		
Denton.....	do.....	1		
El Paso.....	do.....	10		
Floyd.....	do.....	3		
Galveston.....	do.....	2		
Hall.....	do.....	3		
Harris.....	do.....	2		
Hidalgo.....	do.....	3		
Marion.....	do.....	1		
McLennan.....	do.....	1		
Navarro.....	do.....	32		
Nueces.....	do.....	5		
Tarrant.....	do.....	3		
Titus.....	do.....	5		
Wichita.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		120		
Grand total for the United States.....		195	1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 24, 1911.

Cities	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small-pox.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	168	12	6	42	1	18				31	38	11	5
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	177	37	2	97	4	27				66	23	15	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	541	152	11	117	2	139	6	1		153	77	26	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	111	12	2	29		72	6	1		33	14	5	2
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,273	266	18	806	31	299	15	1		417	160	52	6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	419	58	8	69	1	33	5			82	48	15	3
Pittsburg, Pa.....	533,905	118	14	5	49		6	1			32	15	6	3
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	210	18	2	34		50	6	1		38	20	9	1
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	139	21	1	13		11		2		19	13	9	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	97	2		8		44	1			26	21	10	
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	107	23	1			14		2					
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	77	4		14		4				11	11	11	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	95	16	1	28		14				13	7	7	
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	38	9		23		4				29	19	20	4
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	145	3	1	31		15	1			28	19	2	2
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	105	2		123	4	4				24	17	3	
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Denver, Colo.....	213,381	46	7	1	5		14		4			8	3	
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	83		2		1		1				15		2
Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	79	1		3		2		3			5	1	1
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	41	6		1		3				9	5	1	
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	57	3		18	1	12	1	3		5	5	1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended June 24, 1911—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	32			6	2	1				1	5		
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839		18	3	14		2				6	2		
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	56	3		4		4		1		8	7		
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	33	1		7		1				6	6		1
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	27	1		5	1	4				4	1		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	23	1		1		3				2	2	7	2
Lowell, Mass.	106,294		4		4		3	1			3	3		
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105				1				2			2	10	1
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	55			2	2	1				7	2	9	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	54			1		5					1		1
Omaha, Nebr.	124,086	4	3				3		2			1		
Richmond, Va.	127,628	60			21						6	1	10	
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	26	5	1	10		6		1	1		5	1	
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	44	3	3	5		9				1	6	7	
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	49	9	1	7		13	1			8	5		
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	8	2				1				1	1		
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	8			9		1				2	2	2	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	11			1						2	2		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		2	1			3				2			
Canton, Ohio.	50,217	11					7					2		
Covington, Ky.	53,270	15	4				3					2	6	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	17	4		20		2				4		3	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	22	5		2		9					4		
Fvansville, Ind.	69,647	23			3				1			1	1	
Eort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	21	9	1	4		2					4	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	20	1	1	6		7				17	1	1	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	22	11		13		6	1						
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	11	3		3		4				1			
Houston, Tex.	78,800	19	2				2					3		3
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	20							2			4	3	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	21	1		14	1	2				9	2		
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	28	2		2				2		1	4	4	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	23			13		1				1	1		1
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	13	1		5		5							
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	18	1		2				1		2	2	1	
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	28	1						3		1	8		1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	27	3		8		4				6	3	4	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	19	3									1	7	2
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	24	3		4		1				2	1	1	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	13	3		1				1			2		
Reading, Pa.	96,071	23	4	1	3		5				1	2	2	
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	52			1		2	1				11	7	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	18			3		7				3	2		
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	9					2					2		
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	16	1									1		
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	22	1		10		3				4	2	5	1
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	20	2	1			5				2	1	3	
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	24	4	1			3				1	3	1	
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141		1				1				2	1	1	
Wichita, Kans.	52,450	10			1		1					1		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	18	6		13		3				6	3	2	
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	28										2	2	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	17	2		22		7	1			2	1		
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	11	1		3									
Aurora, Ill.	29,807		2											
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	7	1		1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	11	1								1		1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	6			17		1							
Butte, Mont.	39,165	9	1				1		3			2		1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604										2		3	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended June 24, 1911—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398													
Greensboro, N. C.	15,895	12										4		
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	5												
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	8	1		11	1						1	1	
Hyde Park, Mass.	15,507	7										1		
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	5	1										1	
Kokomo, Ind.	17,012	4	3	1							2	1		
La Fayette, Ind.		3										1		
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240		1		2						1	1	1	
Manistee, Mich.	12,381						1						1	
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	3												
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	6												
Massillon, Ohio.	13,879	3	1											
Medford, Mass.	23,150	8	1		5		1				1	3		
Melrose, Mass.	15,517	5			3		1				1			
Moline, Ill.	24,199	7	1		1							1		
Montclair, N. J.	21,550	7			1						1	1		
Morristown, N. J.	12,507													
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,877	4									1			
Newburyport, Mass.	14,949	7												
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5										1		
Northampton, Mass.	19,451	4			1		1							
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	6					1							
Palmer, Mass.														
Palo Alto, Cal.	4,486											1		
Peekskill, N. Y.		7			2								1	
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	7	1								2	3		
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,209				1									
Pottstown, Pa.		8										1		
Rock Island, Ill.														
Rutland, Vt.	13,546													
Sandusky, Ohio.		4					1						1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		2			1								1	1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	4	1								3	1	1	
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	1	3	1			2				4		1	
Warren, Ohio.														
Warren, Pa.	11,080													
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,294	1									3			
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	1	2											

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

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 25,138. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 4.

INDIANA.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 3,054, including diphtheria 15, measles 89, scarlet fever 22, tuberculosis 358, typhoid fever 40. Cases reported: Diphtheria, 104 in 24 counties; scarlet fever, 551 in 42 counties; smallpox, 202 in 28 counties; typhoid fever, 135 in 26 counties.

IOWA.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 2,224,771. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,791, including diphtheria 9, measles 16, scarlet fever 9, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 141, typhoid fever 7.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Week ended January 7, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,581,344. Total number of deaths from all causes 795, including diphtheria 11, measles 3, scarlet fever 5, tuberculosis 75, typhoid fever 1.

Week ended January 14, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,556,946. Total number of deaths from all causes 793, including diphtheria 15, measles 3, scarlet fever 5, tuberculosis 73, typhoid fever 6.

Week ended January 21, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,581,344. Total number of deaths from all causes 819, including diphtheria 12, measles 4, scarlet fever 7, tuberculosis 84.

Week ended January 28, 1911. Population of reporting towns 2,568,289. Total number of deaths from all causes 815, including diphtheria 12, measles 3, scarlet fever 4, tuberculosis 82, typhoid fever 3.

Morbidity.—During the four weeks ended January 28, 1911, communicable diseases were reported as follows: Diphtheria 992 cases, measles 957, scarlet fever 631, typhoid fever 90, tuberculosis 530, cerebrospinal meningitis 6, meningitis other than cerebrospinal 5, whooping cough 383, varicella 333, ophthalmia neonatorum 51, poliomyelitis 13, mumps 48 (not notifiable), erysipelas 3 (not notifiable), leprosy 1, anthrax 1, malaria 1.

NEW JERSEY.—Four weeks ended June 10, 1911. Population, 2,537,167. Total number of deaths from all causes 3,052, including diphtheria 53, measles 67, scarlet fever 26, tuberculosis 398, typhoid fever 24.

NEW YORK—*Rochester.*—Month of May, 1911. Population, 218,149. Total number of deaths from all causes 300, including diphtheria 10, measles 1, scarlet fever 11, tuberculosis 30, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 54, measles 87, scarlet fever 223, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 31, typhoid fever 1.

TEXAS.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 3,896,542. Total number of deaths from all causes, 2,484, including diphtheria, 17, measles 43, scarlet fever 8, smallpox 11, tuberculosis 304, typhoid fever 40.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney—Examination of Rats for Plague Infection.

The following information was taken from bulletins issued by the department of health of New South Wales:

During the two weeks ended May 27, 1911, 6,229 rats were destroyed. Of this number 1,941 were examined for plague infection. No plague-infected rats were found.

The last case of human plague was reported May 29, 1909.

The last plague-infected rat was found April 25, 1910.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera at Gratz.

The following information was transmitted June 2 to the Department of State by Minister Kerens at Vienna:

On May 28 a case of cholera was bacteriologically verified in the person of a post office official at Gratz, who had previously made a brief stay at Trieste and Venice. He was taken ill at Venice with vomiting and diarrhea. On his return to Gratz, May 23, he was apparently well, but on May 24 was again taken ill and died May 29. The case was verified as Asiatic cholera on necropsy and by bacteriological examination. On June 1 a second case of cholera was verified in the person of a member of the family of the first patient who had been in contact with the case and was under observation when attacked by the disease.

During the year 1910 isolated cases of cholera occurred in Austria, but the infection was shown to have been imported, and the disease did not recur.

CHINA.

Amoy—Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports May 30:

During the week ended May 27, 31 cases of plague with 10 deaths were reported in the city of Amoy.

SWATOW—Plague in Consular District.

Consul Williams reports May 23:

Plague is reported to be epidemic at many localities in this consular district, including Chao-yang, Hweilai, Chao-chow-fu, and Kit-yang. The city of Swatow remains free from infection. Passengers and merchandise arriving from the interior are inspected under the requirements of the port sanitary regulations recently adopted by the customs and consular officers. Plague appears to be endemic in many parts of the district. At Chao-yang the disease has appeared regularly every year since 1901. In 1910 the total number of deaths

was estimated at 6,000 at Chao-yang and the local press places the number for 1911 at 2,000. The native press at Chao-chow-fu states that the epidemic at that place is growing in intensity and that every quarter of the city is infected. It is reported that from 10 to 20 per cent of the cases recover. The type of the disease is bubonic, the pneumonic form being unknown here.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following information was received from the director of public health:

June 1-15, 1911.

Plague.—At Guayaquil 2 cases were reported.

Yellow fever.—At Guayaquil 8 cases with 4 deaths were reported; at Milagro 4 cases with 3 deaths.

EGYPT.

PORT SAID—Plague on Steamship.

The following information was taken from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, Egypt, June 15:

The steamship *Yeddo* from New York via Naples and Torreveja, Spain, arrived at Port Said June 9 with a case of suspect plague on board. The patient was removed to the lazaretto. The case was bacteriologically verified June 13.

FRANCE.

Quarantine at St. Nazaire.

Vice Consul Beecher at Havre reports, June 23, that the health authorities at St. Nazaire have declared Naples, Palermo, and Venice to be infected with cholera and have ordered special quarantine measures to be put in force against vessels arriving from these ports. Measures have also been ordered against arrivals from Bouchir, Persia, on account of the presence of plague at that port.

GREECE.

Cholera.

The American consul general at Athens reports, July 8, the presence of cholera at Laurium in the southeast part of Attica, about 40 miles by rail from Athens.

HAWAII.

Record of Plague Infection.

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17,

1910; 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, June 19:

HONOLULU.

Week ended June 17, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	750
Rats trapped.....	743
Mongoose trapped.....	7
Examined bacteriologically.....	640
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	95
<i>Mus musculus</i>	257
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	30
<i>Mus rattus</i>	361

INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports June 8:

During the week ended May 20 there were reported at Calcutta 49 deaths from cholera, 65 from plague, and 1 from smallpox; in all Bengal, 554 cases of plague with 515 deaths; in all India, 23,431 cases of plague with 21,142 deaths.

ITALY.

NAPLES—Emigrant Inspection on Account of Cholera.

Passed Asst. Surg. King at Naples reports June 24:

The United States quarantine regulations prescribed for cholera-infected ports are in force at Naples. Steerage passengers from infected or suspect points are lodged in the emigrant barracks, where they are held isolated and under observation for a period of five days before sailing. Their stools are examined bacteriologically to exclude bacillus carriers. If coming from noninfected or nonsuspicious places the detention is only for the time spent in passing through the city. In passing from the railroad station to the barracks and again to the wharf they are under guard. This service is under the charge of a medical officer of the Royal navy. The second-class passengers are handled in practically the same way except that they are isolated in a small hotel maintained by the steamship companies. They are under the observation of physicians of the companies under supervision of this office. The passengers not requiring isolation generally time their arrival in Naples so that they can go directly on board the steamer.

First-class passengers are required to give evidence as to their whereabouts during the five days preceding embarkation and are held if circumstances warrant.

All steerage baggage is disinfected, and cabin baggage will be disinfected whenever necessary. The carrying of foodstuffs on board is prohibited, and all that is found after search is confiscated and destroyed. The selling of fruits and vegetables by bumboats alongside the steamers is prohibited.

Status of Cholera.

In response to orders cabled to Passed Asst. Surg. King at Naples directing him to report by telegraph the total number of cholera cases and deaths at Naples from the beginning of the present outbreak June 8 to date and to give the same information for the rest of continental Italy, Palermo, Messina, and for Sicily exclusive of Palermo and Messina, and hereafter to report new cases and deaths every 5 days and to also report the sailing of vessels, the following was received July 12:

Have just received official bulletin of July 6. Totals, Naples 216 cases and 68 deaths. Rest of continental Italy 374 cases and 116 deaths. Palermo 282 cases and 75 deaths. Messina none. Rest of Sicily 27 cases and 11 deaths. *Principe Piemonte* sailed July 6 for New York.

MEXICO.**MEXICO CITY—Typhus Fever.**

Consul General Shanklin reports for the two weeks ended June 23 the occurrence of 136 cases of typhus fever with 30 deaths.

PERU.**Status of Plague.**

The following statement of plague in Peru was issued by the director of public health:

April 30—May 20, 1911.

Localities.	Cases remaining Apr. 29.	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining May 20.
Lima.....	10	12	8	3	11
Callao.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Trujillo.....	18	6	9	3	12
Islay.....	2	8	7	2	1
Chiclayo.....	3	11	4	3	7
Lambayeque.....	4	1	1	1	3
Santa.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Pacasmayo.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....

Acting Asst. Surg. Castro-Gutierrez, at Callao, reports June 17:

Bills of health from ports south of Callao show as follows: Mollendo (June 13), 4 cases of plague with 1 death during previous two weeks; Arica, Chile (June 12), plague present; Iquique, Chile (June 11), 6 cases of plague with 2 deaths during previous two weeks; at Talcahuano, Chile (June 3), 9 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths in previous two weeks; at Valparaiso (June 7), 80 cases of smallpox with 4 deaths in previous two weeks.

TRINIDAD.**PORT OF SPAIN—Examination of Rats.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Layton reports June 24:

During the two weeks ended June 16, 1,657 rats were examined for plague infection. Of this number 618 were *Mus norvegicus*, 126 *Mus rattus*, and 913 *Mus musculus*. No plague-infected rats were found. The average number of rats taken per week is 372.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 14, 1911.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 21-27	1		
Greece:				
Laurium	July 8			Present.
India:				
Calcutta	May 12-20		49	
Moulmine	May 14-20		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 22-28	8	4	
Italy:				Total for continental Italy outside of Naples June 8 to July 6: Cases 374, deaths 116.
Provinces—				
Caserta	June 18-21	4		
Naples	June 11-July 6	216	68	Including cases previously reported.
Sicily				Outside Palermo to July 6, 27 cases, 11 deaths.
Palermo	June 15-July 6	282	75	
Monreale	June 18-21	3	1	
Salerno	June 17-22	17	3	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	May 7-13		1	
Singapore	May 14-20	6	7	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 12-18		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Kamاران	May 28-June 4	12	1	Among troops.
Smyrna	May 29-June 4	11	5	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos	June 4-10		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	8	5	
Milagro	June 1-15	4	3	

PLAGUE.

British East Africa:				
Port Florence	Apr. 26	1	1	
Chile:				
Arica	June 12			Present.
Iquique	May 28-June 10	4	3	
China:				
Amoy	May 21-27	31	10	Among Chinese.
Hongkong	May 21-27	21	20	Still present. Epidemic in Chao-chow-fu, Hweilai, Kit-yang, and in Chao-Yang Jan. 1-May 23, 2,000 deaths.
Swatow	June 3			
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-15	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 31-June 9	13	5	
Cairo	Feb. 12-May 31	1	1	
Port Said	May 27-June 13	1		On s. s. Yeddo, bound for Calcutta from New York, via Naples and Torrevieja, Spain.
Provinces—				
Assiout	May 31-June 14	4	2	
Dakahlieh	May 29-June 11	2		
Fayoum	May 28-June 11	2		
Girgeh	Apr. 19-June 14	1		
Kena	May 30-June 12	5	5	
Minieh	June 1-14	14	4	

¹ Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, June 15, 1911.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 14, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	May 21-June 3	245	218	
Calcutta	May 14-20		65	
Kurrachee	May 28-June 3	80	81	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 22-28	37	12	
Japan:				
Formosa	May 28-June 3	41	36	In Kagi province from Jan. 1-June 15: Cases 355, including report p. 1047, vol. 1.
Java:				
Surabaya	May 1-3	3	1	
Persia:				
Lingah	May 18	3		From the opposite Arabian coast.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs	Apr. 30-May 20	2	1	
Arequipa	do	8	2	Mollendo, June 1-13: Cases 4 deaths 1.
Callao	do	1		
Chiclayo	do	11	3	
Lambayeque	do	1	1	
Libertad	do	6	3	
Lima	do	12	3	
Pacasmayo	do	2	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	May 29-June 10	1		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Apr. 1-30		21	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 28-June 3		1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 21-27	1		
China:				
Hongkong	do	5	2	
Nanking	May 28-June 10			Present.
Shanghai	May 24-June 4		4	
Swatow	May 28-June 3			Present in the district.
Egypt:				
Cairo	May 28-June 3	3		
Port Said	do	2		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	June 18-24	1		
Lohdon	June 11-17	4		
India:				
Bombay	May 21-June 3	39	26	
Calcutta	May 14-20	1		
Madras	May 28-June 3	7	5	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 22-28	10		
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	June 18-24		1	
San Juan Bautista	June 11-17			Decreasing.
San Luis Potosi	June 4-10	2	2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	June 11-17	12		
Russia:				
St. Petersburg	May 21-June 3	40	7	
Siberia:				
Viadivostok	June 10			Epidemic among natives and a few cases among foreigners.
South Australia:				
Adelaide	Apr. 15			1 case from Colombo on s. s. Mooltan.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	Apr. 30-May 6	1		
Singapore	May 14-20	5	1	
Switzerland:				
Ticino, Canton	May 28-June 3	1		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Apr. 1-30	21	3	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to July 7, 1911.

[For reports received from December 31, 1910, to June 30, 1911, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1911. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 3	1		From s. s. Oceania.
China:				
Amoy	May 28-June 3		2	
India:				
Bassein.....	May 7-13.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	May 14-20.....		46	
Moulmine.....	May 7-13.....	1	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-21.....	12	8	
Italy.....				Total for continental Italy outside of Naples June 8 to July 6: Cases 374, deaths 116.
Naples.....	June 11-July 6	216	68	Including cases previously reported.
Sicily.....				Outside of Palermo to July 6, 27 cases, 11 deaths.
Palermo.....	June 15-July 6	282	75	
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 14-20.....	98	60	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-May 13.....	442	442	
Turkey in Asia:				
Samsun.....	May 29-June 10.....	166	156	
Unieh.....	June 4-10.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 7-13.....	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

British Gold Coast:				
Accra.....	May 23-27.....	3		Among natives.
Bissagos Islands:				
Bulama.....	May 27.....			Present.
Gambia:				
Bathurst.....	May 23-27.....	5	2	Among Europeans.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Maskat.....	May 21-27.....	3	2	
Austria-Hungary:				
Waltendorf.....	May 31.....	1		Near Gratz.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 14-27.....	6	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 28-June 3		6	To May 28: Cases 61.
Hongkong.....	May 14-20.....		5	
Shanghai.....	do.....		3	In vicinity.
Swatow.....	May 21-27.....			Present.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 7-13.....		94	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-21.....	16	7	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 21-27.....	35	38	
Java:				
Paseroean Residency.....	May 14-20.....	62	30	
Mauritius.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 27.....	8	4	
Persia:				
Buchir.....	May 14-30.....	41	39	
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	May 1-8.....	4		
Peru:				
Departments.....				To be included in report on p. 1048, vol. 1.
Arequipa.....	Apr. 23-29.....	2		Mollendo May 16-21, 2 cases.
Callao.....	do.....	1	1	
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3	3	
Libertad.....	do.....	2		Salaverry, June 12, present.
Lima.....	do.....	3	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-May 13.....	14	14	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	May 21-27.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to July 7, 1911.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 28-June 3.....	2		
Galicia.....	do.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	July 6.....			Present.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Victoria.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 11-24.....	3		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	June 18-24.....	3		
Yukon—				
Dawson.....	June 4-10.....	7		
Germany				Total for Germany, June 4-10, cases, 4.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	44	27	
Cairo.....	May 22-27.....	2	1	
Port Said.....	do.....	1	3	
Gibraltar	June 4-11.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Dundee.....	June 11-17.....	1		
London.....	June 4-10.....	5		
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 6-13.....		1	
Kurrachi.....	May 21-27.....	172	165	
Madras.....	do.....	9	5	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-21.....	20	1	
Italy:				
Naples.....	June 11-17.....	9	1	
Palermo.....	June 4-10.....	18	10	
Mexico:				
Mexico.....	May 21-June 3.....		34	
Tampico.....	June 11-20.....		2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 4-10.....	12		May 7-13, deaths, 2.
Russia:				
Libau.....	June 5-11.....		1	
Moscow.....	May 28-June 10.....	49	20	
Odessa.....	May 27-June 3.....	2		
Riga.....	May 27-June 10.....	6		
Siberia:				
Omak.....	May 29-June 3.....	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-May 13.....	22	16	
South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 6-12.....		2	
Valencia.....	June 4-17.....	8		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 7-13.....	7	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-11.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 27-June 3.....	3		
Kharpuz.....	May 21-27.....	9	2	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	May 15-21.....		1	

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Rotterdam.....	June 17	430,380	103							1		1		
Saigon.....	May 28	206,000	16		12	4								
St. John.....	July 1	40,711										1		
St. Petersburg.....	May 27	1,907,708	864	108				3		10	17	10	34	5
Do.....	June 3		731	105				4		9	10	11	23	3
Salina Cruz.....	June 24	6,138		1						1				
San Luis Potosi.....	June 10	82,946	78	4				2		3			5	
Do.....	June 17		105	6				9		4			2	1
Shanghai.....	June 4	492,000	131	19				4			1			
Do.....	June 11		127	11									1	
Singapore.....	May 29	303,828	360	33		7		1					5	
Talcahuano.....	June 10	28,000						2						1
Trieste.....	June 17	222,499	71										1	1
Turin.....	June 3	401,555	143	15										3
Do.....	June 10		150	19						1			1	
Do.....	June 17		120	15										1
Vienna.....	June 10	2,047,968	586	88							2	6	13	2
Yokohama.....	June 12	419,630									2			

MORTALITY—FOREIGN AND INSULAR—COUNTRIES AND CITIES (untabulated).

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 1,323,826. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,740, including diphtheria 23, measles 2, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 21, tuberculosis 204, typhoid fever 51.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 108,944. Total number of deaths from all causes 275, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 63, typhoid fever 2.

BRITISH BURMA—*Rangoon*.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 289,432. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,209, including cholera 52, measles 1, smallpox 193, tuberculosis 25, typhoid fever 1.

CANADA—*Sherbrooke*.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 16,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 27, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 4.

Vancouver.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 100,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 106, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended June 17, 1911.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 16,157,797.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is esti-

mated at 1,710,291. The lowest rate was recorded at Aberdeen, viz, 11.5, and the highest at Paisley, viz, 17.9 per 1,000 of the population. The total number of deaths from all causes was 466, including diphtheria 5, measles 14, scarlet fever 3.

ITALY—*Florence*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 242,403. Total number of deaths from all causes 452, including diphtheria 1, measles 12, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 59, typhoid fever 2.

Genoa.—Two weeks, 1911. Population, 279,163. Total number of deaths from all causes 116, including diphtheria 3, tuberculosis 22.

ST. THOMAS.—Three weeks ended June 16, 1911. Population, 11,012. Total number of deaths from all causes 24. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SIERRA LEONE—*Freetown*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 40,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 61. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Huelva*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 28,335. Total number of deaths from all causes 61, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 16.

TASMANIA—*Hobart*.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 187,195. Total number of deaths from all causes 140, including diphtheria 3, tuberculosis 13, typhoid fever 1.

TURKS ISLANDS.—Two weeks ended June 24, 1911. Population, 1,681. Total number of deaths from all causes 1. No contagious diseases.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of April, 1911. Population, 321,224. Total number of deaths from all causes 462, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 71, typhoid fever 12.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.