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UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

No case of cholera has been reported as having developed in the United States since those recorded in the Public Health Reports of July 28.

Notification was given August 5, 1911, by telegraph, to quarantine authorities at Atlantic coast ports that in addition to Naples and Palermo, Trieste, Marseille, Smyrna, and Genoa, were regarded as cholera-infected ports.

NEW YORK.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf reported August 11 the arrival of the French steamship *Venezia* from Marseille, Naples, and Palermo with 109 members in the crew, and 18 cabin and 681 steerage passengers. A boatswain who embarked at Marseille had sickened August 3 with what was suspected to be cholera, and one steerage passenger who embarked at Naples had sickened August 7 and died August 8 of what clinically was regarded as cholera. Specimens were being examined at the quarantine laboratory. August 12 he reported that the diagnosis of the clinical case of cholera on the steamship *Venezia* had been confirmed bacteriologically and that the boatswain who had been suspected of suffering with cholera was found after like examination to be free from the disease. The passengers were being detained on board.

On August 14, Dr. von Ezdorf further reported that the passengers were still being detained on board and that bacteriological examination was being made of 300 specimen swabs taken on August 12, 163 taken on August 13, 218 taken on August 14, and that specimens were to be taken from members of the crew August 14.

DATA REGARDING OPERATIONS OF INFANTS' MILK DEPOTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

[Prepared by direction of the Surgeon General.]

By J. W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

In previous compilations regarding infants' milk depots in the United States facts were presented which indicated briefly the extent of the operations of a majority of those institutions in 1907 and 1909.¹

¹ Bull. No. 41, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Public Health Reports, Vol. XXV, No. 39, Sept. 30, 1910.

It was shown that there is a **great lack** of uniformity of action in the several institutions, and for this reason the data collected were difficult of comparison.

While the general object of all the depots from which data were received is the protection of infant life, there is difficulty in determining in every instance whether it is the endeavor to accomplish this by meeting the purely hygienic needs of infants or by simply relieving the distress brought about by poverty.

Poverty is undoubtedly a most important factor in the production of infant morbidity, and in consequence imposes additional responsibilities on communities in which it exists. In meeting these responsibilities milk has been provided by charitable organizations and others, as well as by regular milk dispensaries.

Desirable as it would be to ascertain all the avenues through which milk is furnished to needy infants and the number thus supplied, it has been found to be impracticable thus far to do so. There are undoubtedly many organizations which furnish both milk and instructions to families in connection with other philanthropic work; but the facts regarding such organizations are not at hand, and, if they were, would not properly be comparable with those from infants' milk depots, which are established to fulfill a specific function and operated under medical supervision.

With the view to securing further data from these latter institutions, blanks were used similar to those in the previous compilation, the questions contained therein having been formulated by a committee of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, the members being Drs. H. L. Coit, Roland Freeman, and the writer.

Every effort has been made to secure data from all the institutions engaged in dispensing milk under medical supervision to infants. As was the case in the previous compilations, however, it has been impossible to secure data from all of the known institutions, and this accounts for the lack of reference to several of the more important ones that are mentioned in previous reports.

It is desired here to acknowledge the assistance of those who furnished data. Without such assistance this report would be impossible, and it is a matter of regret that lack of space prevents individual mention of those to whom credit is due.

Data were received from 43 institutions located in 30 cities. In addition, communications were received from health authorities regarding general measures for the protection of infant life, one of these, for example, being from Dr. J. S. Neff, director of public health and charities, regarding the conference on summer work for mothers and infants in Philadelphia. This conference adopted resolutions providing for a plan of coordination and cooperation with that department of all existing agencies, including day nurseries, settlements, and neighborhood social-betterment agencies having facilities such as baths, camps, mothers' clubs, milk stations, etc., agencies providing temporary shelter for mothers and children, modified-milk stations, and hospitals and dispensaries. From this the wide field of operations is apparent, some of them being carried on in regular milk depots.

The following is a list of all institutions from which data were received, their objects, methods of operation, and means of mainte-

nance. The data contained in the following tables relate to the calendar year 1910, except where otherwise specified:

TABLE I.

Institution.	Object.	How operated.	How maintained.
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	To conduct an infants' milk depot.	By depot and visits.....	By the union.
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association.	To furnish to mothers who need it best milk for their babies.	.....do.....	
Council milk and ice fund.	To distribute milk and ice to needy persons, and to sell pure milk at nominal prices to reduce mortality.	Visits made after certificate from physician; tickets issued for milk and ice, which are delivered at homes.	Appropriation made by Federated Jewish Charities of Baltimore.
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, committee on infant social service.	Improvement of health of babies.	Visits by nurses; clinics..	
Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	To improve milk supply, to prevent sickness and reduce mortality among infants, and to increase health and vitality of children and mothers.	By milk depots, visits, and conferences.	By private charity.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	To reduce infant mortality; to help and teach mothers; to improve general milk supply.	By laboratory, distributing stations, consultations, and visits.	By private subscriptions and sale of milk.
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	To supply infants with pure milk at cost or below from distributing stations.	Central pasteurizing and distributing station, and substations.	
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	To reduce infant mortality by preventive measures.	Central and branch dispensaries, milk laboratory and stations, consultations and visits, outdoor ward during summer, control of milk farms, supplying milk to nurseries.	
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission Montgomery County Medical Society, free milk fund.	Distribution of milk to worthy poor.	Through physicians, charity nurses, and organizations.	By contributions and money raised by ball game.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund.	To educate mothers in the care of infants, and to supply milk to the poor.	By clinics and visits	By private charity.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Inc.).	Treatment of babies under 2 years suffering with gastro-intestinal diseases.	By a committee.....	By voluntary contributions.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	To reduce mortality among infants, and to raise the standard of milk sold in the city.	Distribution of milk, instruction of mothers in care of infants.	By donation and sale of milk below cost.
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure Milk Commission of the Children's Aid Association.	Prevention of infant mortality.	Distribution of milk, instruction of mothers.	Private contributions and appropriations.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	To provide proper milk for infants who otherwise would be unable to obtain it.	Central laboratory and distributing stations.	Subscriptions, donations, and receipts from sale of milk.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	To supply clean milk and give instruction in baby hygiene.	By classes of instruction and visits.	By subscriptions.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Distribution of clean milk, scientific feeding of young children, care of sick children, education of poor mothers.	By laboratory, stations, lectures, and visits.	
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.	To supply infants with pure, fresh milk, teach mothers to feed and care for their children.	By milk station and visits.	By public subscription.

TABLE I—Continued.

Institution.	Object.	How operated.	How maintained.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Visiting Nurse Association, two summer day camps.	See answer to next question.	Cares for sick poor in homes, for children with intestinal disorders in camps.	
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	To prevent infant mortality educate mothers, and teach infant hygiene.	By hospital, dispensary, and nurses.	By voluntary contributions.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	To furnish pure milk for infants and invalids of the tenement house district during the summer.	Stations maintained, visiting nurse employed.	By private contributions.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	To furnish pure milk for infants and children up to 2 years.	By distributing station..	
New York City: Division of Child Hygiene, Department of Health.	To give instruction in baby hygiene and home sanitation.	Lectures, clinics, district offices, care of sick poor.	By appropriation from the city.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	To prevent infant mortality, give special attention to cases of tuberculosis, and furnish pure milk to other cases needing it.	By stations, or "kitchens," and visits.	By subscriptions, donations, and a small endowment.
Good Samaritan Dispensary.	To furnish pure milk for infants and invalids.	By dispensary and diet kitchen.	For adults, by fund raised by dispensary; for children, by fund raised by Mrs. Felix Adler and Mrs. Isaac Adler.
Nathan Straus Laboratory.	To reduce infant mortality by feeding infants proper milk.	By milk depots.....	By Mr. Nathan Straus.
New York Milk Committee.	Improvement of milk supply, reduction of infant mortality, and education of public to the proper use of milk.	By infants' milk depots (with other means).	By a private society maintained by voluntary contributions.
Wilkes' Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	The medical and surgical treatment of infants and children.	By dispensary.....	
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities.	To preserve life, by giving free medical attendance and nursing, and providing pure milk.	By dispensary and visits.	
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	Distribution of good milk to babies otherwise unable to obtain it; instruction of mothers in feeding and care of babies.	By dispensaries and visits.	By the city of Pittsburg.
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	Protection of infant life by education of mothers or those who have care of children.	Through visits at home, clinics, school for mothers, and day camps.	By voluntary contributions, donation days, and aid of Providence Medical Association.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Depots.	Information of mothers and protection of child life.	Central milk station on a farm; 5 stations in school buildings, each station in charge of a nurse with a visiting nurse on duty.	
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	Supervision of production of certified milk; furnishing pure milk for infant feeding among the poor; clinical and home supervision of feeding cases.	A laboratory, distributing stations, clinics, physicians, visiting nurses.	By private donations, assisted by St. Louis Provident Association.
United Hebrew Charities.	Distribution of pure milk.	Milk station in connection with St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	Modified milk supplied by the milk commission.
Clinic for infant feeding of St. Louis Children's Hospital.	Proper feeding of infants.	Through feeding clinics, with assistance of social-service committee of the board of trustees.	By efforts of board of trustees and directors of hospital.

TABLE I—Continued.

Institution.	Object.	How operated.	How maintained.
St. Louis, Mo.—Contd. Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	To supply pure and clean milk to babies in congested districts.	By feeding clinic.....	By private charity.
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary.	Supply of inspected milk to poor babies.	By out-door camp for infants, education of mothers.	By public subscription.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	To lessen infant mortality.	Distribution of modified, pasteurized milk in nursing bottles.	By Mr. Nathan Straus.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	To distribute food to the indigent.	Through the visiting nurse society; by kitchen and stations.	By subscriptions and donations.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	To cooperate with the health department of the District of Columbia in the prevention of infant mortality.	.....	By private charity.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurse Association.	To provide nurses for the sick poor, to furnish milk for sick babies.	By milk station, day camp, depots, instruction to mothers.	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Improvement of the milk supply.	Distribution of milk prepared in laboratory supervised by society.	
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	To furnish pure milk to children.	By milk stations conducted during summer by the milk committee.	By public philanthropy.
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.	Sale of pasteurized milk, education by literature and instruction.	Milk dispensary and visits.	By the hospital, by subscription and sales of milk.

Objects of the institutions.—Thirty of the institutions mentioned in the above list furnished similar data for previous reports. Four of the 12 remaining institutions are located in cities not previously mentioned, viz, Honolulu, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Wis., and Springfield, Ohio, and the objects of all are the prevention of infant morbidity and mortality.

Operation of institutions.—The work was carried on either through milk stations, hospitals or medical dispensaries, milk station on farm with substations, or dispensing of milk in the homes on physicians' prescriptions or nurses' orders. In addition to dispensing milk, a large number gave particular attention to house visits, clinics, conferences, or lectures, and some, such as the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital at Cleveland, actually conducted outdoor wards or summer camps; educational measures being made an important feature of the work. In certain cities, for instance, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington, substations were maintained in connection with central depots, thus enlarging the field of operations in those cities. In St. Louis, as will be seen, one institution operates in connection with the Pure Milk Commission, and, in so far as relates to milk distribution, is probably in reality a substation. The same is true in Washington, the Nathan Straus Milk Laboratory having supplied milk through six substations, two of which were located at Neighborhood House and Noel House. The milk stations at these latter institutions are maintained, however, by the Washington Diet Kitchen,

and the milk depot at Neighborhood House is operated by the Infants' and Children's Dispensary, the milk being dispensed under the direction of the physician associated with the dispensary. This work was begun in April, 1908, and has been continued since that time. The Instructive Visiting Nurses' Society of the District of Columbia is also intimately associated with the above institutions, in reality furnishing the nursing staff of the milk stations. The arrangement as outlined represents very well the character of cooperation rendered by charitable organizations, not only in Washington, but in other cities.

How maintained.—Twenty-nine of the institutions were stated to be maintained by private means, one partly by private means and partly by public appropriations. No information was forwarded on this point regarding the 11 remaining institutions. One of these, which is in Rochester, is believed to be maintained by the health department. New York and Pittsburg are the only other cities known that provided funds for the carrying on of such work.

The following table contains an analysis of the data received regarding measures taken for the education of mothers in infant hygiene, those who gave the instructions, and where given:

TABLE II.

Institution.	Special measures taken for education of mothers in infant hygiene?	Instructions given by literature or by physicians and nurses?	In the homes or at central consultations?
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	Yes.....	Both.....	Both.
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	Do.
Council milk and ice fund.....	.....do.....	By physicians, nurses, and friendly visitors.	Do.
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, committee on infant social service.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	Do.
Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	.....do.....	By literature and by visiting nurses and attendants at the stations.	Do.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission Montgomery County Medical Society, free milk fund.....	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	At the homes.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund.....	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital, Inc.	.....do.....	Mostly by nurses; literature prepared by board of health distributed.	At the hospital.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure Milk Commission of the Children's Aid Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Visiting Nurse Association, two summer-day camps.	.....do.....	.....do.....	In camps and at homes.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Both.

TABLE II—Continued.

Institution.	Special measures taken for education of mothers in infant hygiene?	Instructions given by literature or by physicians and nurses?	In the homes or at central consultations?
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	Yes.....	Both, but mainly by visiting nurse.	In the homes.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	No.....		
New York City: Division of Child Hygiene, department of health.	Yes.....	Both.....	At homes, recreation centers, milk depots, public schools, playgrounds; special lectures.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Both.
Good Samaritan Dispensary.....	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses	Both, but chiefly at dispensary.
Nathan Straus Laboratory.....	.....do.....	By literature and physician.	At central consultation.
New York Milk Committee.....	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
Wilkes' Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses	Do.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	At homes and at mothers' meetings.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	.....do.....	Both.....	Both.
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Depots.	.....do.....	By literature and nurses.	Do.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission...	.....do.....	Both.....	Both, but chiefly given individually at central consultations.
United Hebrew Charities.....	.....do.....	By literature and nurse..	Both.
Clinic for infant feeding of St. Louis Children's Hospital.	.....do.....	By physician and district worker.	Do.
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	.....do.....	Both.....	Mostly in homes
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	By physicians and nurses.	Both.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	.....do.....	By pamphlets, posters, and nurses.	Principally in the homes.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurse Association.	.....do.....	By nurses.....	Both.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	.....do.....	Both.....	Do.
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.

Dissemination of information regarding infant hygiene.—Every institution mentioned but one took special measures for the education of mothers in infant hygiene. These instructions were given by physicians and nurses, or by means of literature, or both. Two did this educational work in the homes, 2 only at central stations, and 38 both in the homes and at central consultations.

The division of child hygiene of the department of health of the city of New York also gave instructions at recreation centers, playgrounds, public schools, and by means of special lectures. The

success attending this work in the schools has been emphasized by those carrying it on, and clearly indicates that the public school is a most important social center from which influences are exerted on practically every family regarding a great variety of subjects affecting the public health.

TABLE III.

Institution.	Does agency distribute milk to infants and invalids?	Is milk sold to the poor or given outright?	What proportion of cost is charged?
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	Yes.....	Sold, except in needy cases.	Less than one-half.
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association.	To infants only.....	Sold below cost.....	About 75 per cent.
Council milk and fee fund..	Yes.....	Given.....	
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, committee on infant social service.	.....do.....	Sold.....	Full cost.
Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sold at cost.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	To infants.....	Sold; given to those unable to pay.	Maximum, 10 cents a quart.
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	To infants principally.	Usually sold below cost.	40 to 80 per cent.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	To children.....	Sold; given to those unable to pay.	One-half to two-thirds.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission, Montgomery County Medical Society, free milk fund.	To infants only.....	Given or sold at half price.	About 12 per cent.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit milk fund.	Yes.....	Sold, if person is able to pay.	Amount person is supposed to be able to pay.
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Inc.).	Only in exceptional cases.	Given when furnished at all.	
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	To infants.....	Some sold at or below cost; some given.	65 per cent.
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure milk commission of the Children's Aid Association.	Generally to infants; occasionally to older invalid children.	Sold.....	81.3 per cent.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	To infants only.....	Given outright in some very needy cases.	About 50 per cent where it is sold.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	.....do.....	Given to those unable to pay.	Total cost if person able to pay.
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.	To infants (may be used by invalids).	Sold.....	(?)
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	To infants and nursing and expectant mothers.	Sold; given to those unable to pay.	58 per cent, cost of modification; 90 per cent, cost of whole milk.
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.	To infants only.....	Sold, except to needy persons.	Full cost.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Visiting Nurse Association, two summer day camps.	To infants while at camps.	Small charge for night feedings taken to homes.	About one-half.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	To infants only.....	Sold, except to a few who are destitute.	Half of the cost.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	Yes.....	Sold to those who can pay; given to others.	80 per cent.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	To infants only.....	Sold.....	About one-half.
New York City: Division of child hygiene, department of health.	To infants and mothers who are nursing children.	Sold.....	Actual cost.
Good Samaritan Dispensary.	Yes.....	Given to adults; to children given and sold.	When sold, 1 cent a bottle, to insure return of bottle.
Nathan Straus Laboratory.	Yes.....	Sold at cost to those who can pay; given to others.	Cost, when it is sold.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	Yes.....	Sold, except in a few cases.	About six-sevenths.
New York milk committee..	To infants up to 2 years, and longer, if the baby needs it.	Sold.....	Seven-eighths of cost.

TABLE III—Continued.

Institution.	Does agency distribute milk to infants and invalids?	Is milk sold to the poor or given outright?	What proportion of cost is charged?
New York City—Continued.			
Wilkes' Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	Infants and children.....	Both.....	One-half.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities.	Yes.....	Sold; some given to those unable to pay.	(?)
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	To infants only.....	Mostly given.....	When sold, some at cost, some at half cost.
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	.....do.....	Both.....	About one-half.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester milk depots.	.....do.....	Sold.....	Three-fourths (work of nurses included).
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	.....do.....	Given to these unable to pay; sold to others.	About two-thirds.
United Hebrew Charities... Clinic for infant feeding of St. Louis Children's Hospital.	Yes..... To infants only.....	Both.....	Less than one-half. About two-thirds.
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	.....do.....	Sold at less than cost.....	About one-half.
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	Sold except to those unable to pay.	Charge varies.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	Yes.....	Sold in most cases.....	26 per cent.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	.....do.....	Both.....	About one-half.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	.....do.....	Sold to those able to pay.	About cost.
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurse Association.	To infants.....	Usually sold; given sometimes.	Cost of milk, but not of service.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Yes.....	Given to those who can not pay; sold to those who can.	(?)
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	.....do.....	Sold.....	Cost, less breakage on bottles.

Agencies that distribute milk.—Forty-three of the institutions mentioned distribute milk, 23 of them to infants only and 20 to both infants and adults. At some depots the milk supplied to adults is for expectant or nursing mothers, thus contributing indirectly to the welfare of the children.

Milk sold or given away.—Of the 43 institutions dispensing milk, 8 sell it, 4 additional ones sell it below cost, 28 sell to those who are able to pay and give to those who are not, and 3 give it outright. The sale of the milk appears to be one means of securing funds to extend the work, the price varying from almost nothing to actual cost, in the different depots.

TABLE IV.

Institution.	What proportion of those benefited are (a) children, (b) invalid adults, (c) nursing mothers?	What proportion of the children are sick when they first get the milk?	What proportion of the children are well while distribution is in progress (a) in summer, (b) in winter?
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	All children.....	Two-thirds.....	
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association. The council milk and ice fund.	(a) 95 per cent; (c) 5 per cent. (a) 25 per cent; (b) 65 per cent; (c) 10 per cent.	A large proportion.... A very small proportion.	60 to 80 per cent. (?).
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, committee on infant social service. Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Almost all children.... (a) 95 per cent; (c) 5 per cent.	None..... .....do.....	(?). When a baby under the care of the association falls ill, it is sent to the physician or hospital that referred the case.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	All infants.....	(?).....	(?).
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	(a) 99 per cent.....	99 per cent.....	Not known.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	(a) 95 to 98 per cent; (b) and (c) 2 to 5 per cent.	(?).....	(?).
Dayton, Ohio: Milk commission Montgomery County Medical Society, free milk fund.	All children.....	Nearly all are sick when first seen.	Exact proportions not known.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit milk fund.	Mostly children.....	Majority.....	(?).
Hartford, Conn.: Babies' Hospital (Inc.).	.....	.....	Hospital open only during summer.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	All children.....	75 per cent.....	
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure milk commission of the Children's Aid Association.	.....do.....	About 75 per cent.....	Work in summer only.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	.....do.....	About 90 per cent.....	Very little sickness through the year.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	(a) one-half; (c) one-half.	Two-thirds.....	About one-third; work only in summer.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	(a) 97 per cent; (b) 3 per cent.	More than 50 per cent.	(a) About 90 per cent; no distribution in winter.
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.	All children.....	One-half.....	(a) 75 per cent; (b) 66 per cent.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Visiting Nurse Association, two summer day camps.	All babies.....	All.....	
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	All children.....	90 per cent.....	(a) 90 per cent; (b) 95 per cent.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	(a) 95 per cent; (b) 3 per cent; (c) 2 per cent.	About 10 per cent.....	
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	All children.....	.....
New York City: Division of child hygiene, department of health. New York Diet Kitchen Association.	(?) 40 per cent children under 2 years; 46 per cent invalid adults and children over 2 (about); 14 per cent nursing mothers (about).	10 per cent (estimated) (?)	(?) (a) About 97 per cent; (b) about 98 per cent.
Good Samaritan Dispensary.	(a) Five-sixths; (b) one-sixth.	About one-half.....	No record.
Nathan Straus Laboratory..	(a) 90 per cent; (b) 1 per cent; (c) 9 per cent (about).	90 per cent in summer; 40 per cent in winter.	(a) 85 per cent; (b) 98 per cent (about).
New York milk committee.	(1)	75 per cent.....	(a) 75 per cent; (b) 90 per cent.

¹ Five per cent of the babies are entirely breast-fed; their mothers are supplied with milk to drink; 35 per cent are partly breast-fed; mother and baby are supplied with milk; 60 per cent are babies dependent entirely on the depot milk for food. No milk is furnished to invalid adults.

TABLE IV—Continued.

Institution.	What proportion of those benefited are (a) children, (b) invalid adults, (c) nursing mothers?	What proportion of the children are sick when they first get the milk?	What proportion of the children are well while distribution is in progress (a) in summer, (b) in winter?
New York City—Continued.			
Wilkes' Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	All children.....	Two-thirds (about)...	One-third (about).
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities.	Nearly all children...	Most of them.....	(?)
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	Children, 83.6 per cent; nursing mothers, 14.1 per cent; expectant mothers, 2.3 per cent.	Nearly all.....	No distribution in winter.
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	All children.....	All.....	
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Depots.	A few nursing mothers; rest children.	One-half.....	One-half in summer.
St. Louis, Mo.:			
St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	All under 3 years of age.	Not known.....	(?)
United Hebrew Charities...	About 95 per cent are children.	Nearly all sick or improperly fed.	(a) About 75 per cent; (b) 70 per cent.
Clinic for infant feeding of St. Louis Children's Hospital.	All children.....	Not determined.....	Not determined.
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	.....do.....	75 per cent.....	(a) 25 per cent; (b) 50 per cent.
Springfield, Ohio: Babies' Milk Dispensary.	.....do.....	A large proportion....	(?)
Washington, D. C.:			
Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	Nearly all children...	57 per cent.....	(?)
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	Nearly one-half children.	One-seventh.....	(?)
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	About 37 per cent infants.	(?).....	(?)
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurse Association.	All children.....	(?).....	(?)
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	(?).....	(?).....	(?)
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	Nearly all children....	50 per cent.....	Not open in winter.
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.	(?).....	(?).....	(?)

Percentage of children and adult beneficiaries.—The beneficiaries were mostly children. Of the 39 institutions giving information as to what proportion of the beneficiaries were children, invalid adults, and nursing mothers, in 17 all were children, in 6 almost all, in 8 from 90 to 100 per cent, in 2 from 80 to 90 per cent, in 1 from 70 to 80 per cent, in 3 from 40 to 50 per cent, in 1 from 30 to 40 per cent, and in 1 from 20 to 30 per cent.

The remainder of the beneficiaries were invalid adults or nursing or expectant mothers, in 6 institutions from 2 to 14 per cent of the beneficiaries being of the latter class.

Percentage of the children sick on application.—At two of the institutions none of the children were sick when application was first made for milk; at two all were sick. The figures remaining indicate that the majority of the children were ill, and that the

largest field of usefulness of such institutions at the present time is among these patients. At the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, of Boston, none of the children were ill on application, and when a baby under the care of the association becomes ill it is sent to the physician or hospital that referred the case.

Proportion of children remaining well while taking the milk.—The information furnished regarding the proportion of children that remained well during the distribution of the milk is somewhat indefinite, but indicated on the whole that decided improvement took place.

Since a number of the depots were operated during the summer only, no information could be furnished from them regarding the proportion of children remaining well during that period as compared with winter. The information from those depots which remained open throughout the year apparently indicates that a greater number remained well during winter, which was not the case in 1909.

TABLE V.

Institution.	Average age of children fed.	Is literature on infant hygiene distributed with the milk?	Number fed during past year: (a) infants, (b) adults.
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	2 weeks to 2 years.	Yes.....	(a) 54.
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association..... Council milk and ice fund.....	About 6 months..... Up to 30 months.....	No..... .....do.....	1,350 babies. (a) 75; (b) 248.
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, Committee on Infant Social Service. Milk and Baby Hygiene Association....	All under 1 year..... Average age at admission, 3½ months; at discharge, 10½ months.	.....do..... Yes; at intervals..	(a) 26.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	(?).....	Yes; furnished by department of health.	(a) 213.
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	3 weeks to 16 months.	Yes; in 7 languages..	(?)
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	(?).....	At time of first visit to dispensary.	(a) 3,060.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission Montgomery County Medical Society.	About 1 year.....	No.....	99 children.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit milk fund.....	Under 1 year.....	Yes.....	(?)
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.....	4 months.....	.....do.....	(a) 130.
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure Milk Commission of the Children's Aid Association.	Under 1 year, 35 per cent; 1 year and over, 65 per cent.	.....do.....	324 children.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	8 months.....	.....do.....	About 500 babies.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	All under 2 years; two-thirds under 1 year.	.....do.....	(a) 121.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	One half 1 year or under; one-half 1 to 5 years.	.....do.....	(a) 558; (b) 20.
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.....	4 to 5 months.....	Not regularly.....	(a) 653.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Visiting Nurse Association, two summer day camps.	(?).....	Very little.....	(?)
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	6 months.....	Yes.....	(a) 515.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	1 year.....	A very little.....	(a) 140; (b) 21.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	From birth to 2 years.	No.....	(a) About 200.
New York City: Division of Child Hygiene, department of health. Good Samaritan Dispensary.....	Mostly under 1 year. From birth to 2 years.	Yes..... No.....	Not known. (a) 1,000; (b) 200.

TABLE V—Continued.

Institution.	Average age of children fed.	Is literature on infant hygiene distributed with the milk?	Number fed during past year: (a) infants, (b) adults.
New York City—Continued.			
Nathan Straus Laboratory.....	2 days to 2 years...	Yes.....	(a) Average, 2,500 daily; (b) 200.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.....	.....	do.....	.....
New York Milk Committee.....	One-half under 3 months.	do.....	(a) A daily average of 310.
Wilkes' Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	From 1 month to 12 years.	No.....	(?)
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities.....	Under 1 year.....	do.....	(?)
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	About 1 year.....	Yes.....	1,033 children; 203 adults.
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	From birth to 3 years.	do.....	86 children.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Milk Depots...	More than three-fourths under 1 year.	do.....	(a) More than 500.
St. Louis, Mo.:			
St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.....	Great majority in first year.	No.....	About 1,200 infants Feb. 15, 1910, to Feb. 16, 1911.
United Hebrew Charities.....	From 1 month to 1½ years.	Yes.....	(a) 200.
Clinic for infant feeding of St. Louis Children's Hospital.	Most of them under 1 year	No.....	140 infants since Apr. 1, 1910.
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	4 to 8 months.....	Yes.....	(a) 167.
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary..	Under 18 months.	No.....	(a) 37.
Washington, D. C.:			
Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	Under 1 year; average about 8 months.	Yes.....	(a) 600 in 9 months; (b) no record, very few.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby-milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	10 months.....	do.....	1,353 ¹ in all. For 8 months: (a) 361, (b) 610.
Instructive Visiting Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	Under 1 year.....	do.....	(?)
Waterbury, Conn.: Waterbury Visiting Nurse Association.	Under 12 months.	No.....	(?)
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Not known.....	Yes.....	(a) 318.
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	1 year.....	do.....	(a) 293; (b) 2.
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.	(?).....	do.....	(?)

¹ This number appears to represent the sum of monthly totals of children receiving milk, no effort being made to record readmissions and carried-over cases.

Average ages of children fed.—Of the 36 institutions furnishing information as to the average age of the children fed, in the majority the children were under one year of age, and in practically all they were under three years.

Literature distributed with milk.—At 30 of the institutions reporting, literature on infant hygiene is distributed with the milk, one of them in seven languages. Twelve distributed no literature, and one but little.

Number of persons fed.—The data received indicated that 29 institutions fed a total of about 13,873 babies, and two additional institutions fed daily about 2,500 and 300 respectively. In addition, eight institutions fed a total of about 1,504 adults, presumably invalids and nursing or expectant mothers.

In addition also the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association of Boston supervised the feeding of 1,870 children, 402 of whom were stated to be breast fed, 554 partially breast fed, and 875 fed entirely with modified milk.

No data for 1910 were received from several important depots. The total number fed in 1910, as compared with 1909 can not therefore be stated.

TABLE VI.

Institution.	Milk distributed in bulk or in individual packages.	Quantity of milk distributed during past year.	How many modifications or mixtures of milk are furnished?
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	Individual packages...	About 8,000 bottles....	6.
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Both.....	(?).....	6; and special can be ordered.
Council milk and ice fund..	In quart bottles.....	Fresh milk, about 33,200 quarts.	6, as they may be prescribed.
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, committee on infant social service.	Both.....	(?).....	As many as are necessary.
Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Feeding bottles and pint and quart bottles.	About 102,781 quarts..	3, and whole milk, fat-free milk, whey, and barley water.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	Individual packages...	16,442 quarts.....	7 regular, besides special formulas.
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	Individual nursing bottles.	999,313 bottles.....	7.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	Mostly in bulk; some in individual packages.	32,610 gallons, including 20,921 gallons distributed in bulk to hospitals.	Prepared to order; no stock formulas used.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk commission Montgomery County Medical Society free milk fund.	Individual packages...	16,128 quarts.....	No standard mixtures.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit milk fund.	.....do.....	(?).....	To order.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	.....do.....	(?).....	8 standard; special to order.
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure milk commission of the Children's Aid Association.	.....do.....	4,810 gallons.....	
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Individual containers, 1 feeding each.	About 175,000 feedings.	3.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	Individual packages...	About 1,000 quarts....	5.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	.....do.....	Whole milk, 20,637 quarts; buttermilk, 1,226 quarts.	5 stock; special as they are ordered.
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.	.....do.....	12,395 quarts.....	4, and special as ordered.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Visiting Nurse Association, two summer day camps.	.....do.....		As they are ordered.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	Individual feeding bottles.	240,000 bottles.....	6.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	In quart and pint bottles.	6,630.....	None.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	Individual packages...	36,870 quarts.....	4.
New York City: Division of child hygiene, department of health.	Packages.....	Not known.....	4.
Good Samaritan Dispensary.	Both.....	35,515 quarts for children; 1,500 quarts for adults.	18.
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	In bulk.....	614,058 quarts.....	None.
Nathan Straus Laboratory.	Individual bottles.....	2,804,238 bottles; 1,384,021 glasses.	5.
New York milk committee..	Bottles.....	About 68,580 quarts...	No set formulas.
Wilkes' Dispensary, outpatient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	Individual bottles.....	3,255 quarts.....	None.
Peoria, Ill.: Associated Charities.	Both.....	2,451 quarts.....	None.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	Quart bottles.....	71,053 quarts.....	None.
Providence, B. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	Individual packages...	354 gallons.....	As may be ordered.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester milk depots.	.....do.....	(?).....	4.

TABLE VI—Continued.

Institution.	Milk distributed in bulk or in individual packages.	Quantity of milk distributed during past year.	How many modifications or mixtures of milk are furnished?
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis pure milk commission.	Individual packages..	658,022 bottles, and 7,429 bottles barley water. Feb. 15, 1910, to Feb. 15, 1911.	3.
United Hebrew Charities...	In bottles, 1 feeding in each.	91,000 bottles; average size, 5 ounces.	3.
Clinic for infant feeding of St. Louis Children's Hospital.	Individual packages...	(?).....	(?)
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	Individual bottles, 1 feeding each.	83,000 bottles.....	3.
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary.	Individual packages...	(?).....	(?)
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	.....do.....	196,288 bottles in 8 months.	5, and whole milk.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	Packages.....	Diet kitchen, 14,989.25 quarts; milk stations, 7,539.25 (?) about.	5.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	In bottles.....	Not known.....	5, and whole milk.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Individual packages...	No record.....	6, and pasteurized whole milk.
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	Pints.....	11,429 quarts.....	Whole milk only.
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.	6 or 8 ounce bottles....	3,343 quarts in 3½ months.	Pure milk, milk and barley water, milk and plain water, and barley water.

Character of distribution of milk.—Twenty-eight institutions dispensed milk in individual feedings, six in ordinary bottles, one in both individual feedings and ordinary bottles, one in bulk, and five in both individual packages and in bulk.

The number of modifications varies in the several institutions from 2 to 18, and in some the number is dependent on the prescriptions of physicians. On the whole, it appears to be the practice to prepare the milk in accordance with standard formulæ, varying these only in response to the special needs of individual infants as indicated by physicians.

TABLE VII.

Institution.	For what ages are modifications designed?	Milk heated or used raw.	If heated, to what temperature and how long?
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	2 weeks to 2 years.....	Raw.....	
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association. Council Milk and Ice Fund.....	.....	Pasteurized in summer. Heated.....	145°; 40 minutes. (?)
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, Committee on Infant Social Service. Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Any age under 1 year. Under 1 month; 1 to 4 months; over 4 months.	Raw..... Heated.....	 140°; 20 to 30 minutes.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	2 years and under.....	Raw.....	

TABLE VII—Continued.

Institution.	For what ages are modifications designed?	Milk heated or used raw.	If heated, to what temperature and how long?
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	3 weeks to 16 months..	Pasteurized.....	170°; continuous-flow pasteurizer, held 1 minute.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.		Raw.....	
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission Montgomery County Medical Society, free milk fund.		do.....	
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund.		As may be ordered.	As may be ordered.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	From birth to 15 months.	Raw.....	
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure Milk Commission of the Children's Aid Association.	Chiefly for nursing babies.	do.....	
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Birth to 3 months; 3 to 8 months; 8 months and over.	Heated.....	165°; 20 minutes.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	3 months, 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, barley water (modified).	Raw.....	
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	Stock mixtures from birth to 12 months.	do.....	
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild...	1 to 18 months.	do.....	
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	Birth to 3 months; 3 to 6 months; 6 to 9 months; 9 to 12 months; full milk for second year; mixture for fever cases.	Heated.....	185°; 20 minutes.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.		Raw.....	
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	From birth to 2 years..	Modified.....	Warmed before giving to child.
New York City: Division of child hygiene, department of health.	Birth to 3 months; 3 to 6 months; 6 to 9 months; 9 to 12 months.	Pasteurized.....	140° F.
Good Samaritan Dispensary.....	1 day to 2 years.....	Both.....	60° C.; 20 minutes.
Nathan Straus Laboratory.....	2 days to 1 year.....	Heated.....	155° F.; 20 minutes.
New York milk committee.....		Raw.....	
Wilkes's dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.		As may be directed.	
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	Under 3 months; 3 to 6 months; 6 to 9 months; 9 to 12 months.	Raw.....	
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	From birth to 16 months.	do.....	
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester milk depots.	1 month to 1 year.....	do.....	
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	2 to 3 months; 3 to 7 months.	Pasteurized.....	160° to 167° F.; 20 minutes.
United Hebrew Charities.....	First to fourth month; fifth to ninth month; over 9 months.	Usually pasteurized.	160° F.; 20 minutes.
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	1 week to 15 months...	Heated.....	160° F.; 10 minutes.
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary.		Raw.....	
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	1 week to 11 months...	Heated.....	150° F.; 25 to 30 minutes.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	4 weeks; 1 to 3 months; 2 to 6 months; 3 to 7 months; 7 to 9 months.	do.....	For babies, 150° for 20 minutes; for adults, 140° for 20 minutes.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	(?).....	do.....	140° to 150°; 20 minutes.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	1 week to 1 month; 3 weeks to 2 months; 2 to 6 months; 4 to 7 months; 6 to 9 months; over 9 months.	do.....	
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.		Raw.....	
Yonkers, N. Y.: St. John's Riverside Hospital.		Heated.....	165° for 20 minutes.

Treatment of milk dispensed.—The various modifications in the several institutions were intended to meet the needs of infants from birth to 1 year or 18 months of age.

The replies received indicate that at 15 institutions the milk is heated, at 17 it is dispensed raw, and at 5 both heated and raw milk are used.

The temperatures employed for pasteurization varied in the different institutions from 140° F. to 170° F., and the time of heating varied from 10 minutes to 40 minutes. One depot only used a continuous flow pasteurizer, holding the milk to 170° for 1 minute. In the majority of depots, on the other hand, 20 minutes was the minimum time of exposure.

TABLE VIII.

Institution.	Is heat applied summer and winter alike?	What grade of milk is employed?	Mortality rate for infants under 1 year of age.	Mortality rate among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over during past year.
Albany, N. Y.: Central Christian Mothers' Union.	.....	Certified.	17+ per cent.	6 per cent.
Baltimore, Md.: The Babies' Milk Fund Association.	No.	Best.	Not known.	7 to 9 per cent.
Council milk and ice fund. . . .	(?).....	.....do.....	(?).....	(?)
Boston, Mass.: Women's Municipal League, committee on infant social service.	.....	Walker-Gordon.	In 1909, 26.87 per cent.	2.58 per cent, year ending April, 1910.
Milk and Baby Hygiene Association.	Yes.....	Inspected; from tuberculin-tested cattle.	About 12 per cent.	About 5.77 per cent.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Babies' Milk Dispensary of Buffalo.	.....	Certified; examined by bacteriologist every week.	22 per cent of total deaths.	3½ per cent.
Chicago, Ill.: Infant Welfare Society (formerly Milk Commission of Chicago).	Yes.....	Holstein; butter-fat, 4 per cent.	(?).....	No statistics available.
Cleveland, Ohio: The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital.	From May 1...	Tested; from tuberculin-tested cattle.	15 per cent.	7.6 per cent.
Dayton, Ohio: Milk Commission Montgomery County Medical Society, free milk fund.	.....	Certified.	(?).....	5 out of 99.
Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Milk Fund.	(?).....	Best.....	(?).....	(?)
Honolulu, Hawaii: Palama Settlement.	.....	Best obtainable.	273 per 1,000.....	14 per 1,000.
Indianapolis, Ind.: Pure Milk Commission of the Children's Aid Association.	.....	High grade; tested.	12.5 per cent.....	11 out of 324.
Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City Pure Milk Commission.	Yes.....	Best obtainable.	About 20 per cent.	Not known.
Lawrence, Mass.: Lawrence Sanitary Milk Commission.	.....	Very good, bacterial count averaging 10,000.	About 15 per cent of children under 1 year.	None died.
Louisville, Ky.: Babies' Milk Fund Association.	.....	Certified.....	15.9 per cent average last 5 years.	1.07 per cent.
Lowell, Mass.: The Lowell Guild.	.....	Standard milk.	28.9.....	4.5 per cent.
Newark, N. J.: The Babies' Hospital Milk Dispensary.	Yes.....	Grade of certified (not certified).	18.31 per cent of total deaths.	2.5 per cent.
New Bedford, Mass.: The Charity Organization Society.	.....	Best obtainable.	34.2 in 1909.....	17.
New Haven, Conn.: Consumers' League, milk depot.	.....	Best, from a model dairy.	(?).....	(?).
New York City: Division of child hygiene, department of health.	Yes.....	Conforming to requirements of sanitary code.	134 per 1,000.....	Not known.

TABLE VIII—Continued.

Institution.	Is heat applied summer and winter alike?	What grade of milk is employed?	Mortality rate for infants under 1 year of age.	Mortality rate among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over during past year.
New York City—Continued.				
New York Diet Kitchen Association.	.....	75 per cent certified, 25 per cent ordinary.	134 in 1,000.....	
Good Samaritan Dispensary...	Summer 75° to 80°.	Borden's best.....		10.
Nathan Straus Laboratory...	Yes.....	Certified.....	134 per 1,000.....	1.7 per cent.
New York Milk Committee..	.....	Of the grade of "certified."		6.45 per cent.
Wilkes's Dispensary, out-patient department of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.	.....	Certified.....		
Pittsburg, Pa.: Department of health of the city of Pittsburg.	.....	.....do.....	Per 10,000 inhabitants for 1910, 42.46.	23 out of 1,207.
Providence, R. I.: Providence District Nursing Association.	.....	From dairies recommended by milk inspector.	20.87 per cent of the total number of deaths.	Not known.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester milk depots.	.....	Market milk.....	13.8 per 1,000....	Less than 3 per cent.
St. Louis, Mo.: St. Louis Pure Milk Commission.	Yes.....	Certified.....		Not known.
United Hebrew Charities.....	Milk not pasteurized when temperature is below 40.	.....do.....	(?).....	Do.
Kingdom House Feeding Clinic, Kingdom House Settlement.	Less heat during winter.	.....do.....	30 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Springfield, Ohio: Baby's Milk Dispensary.	.....	From registered Jersey cows.	(?).....	6 per cent.
Washington, D. C.: Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory.	Yes.....	Corresponding to certified milk.	15.2 per cent (basis births during year).	6 per cent for 8 months, May 1 to Dec. 31, 1910.
Washington Diet Kitchen, with baby milk stations situated at Neighborhood House and Noel House.	.....do.....	First grade.....	170.32 to 1,000....	6 per cent for 6 months during the summer.
Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, department for prevention of infant mortality.	.....do.....	.....do.....	170.32 to 1,000....	Unable to state.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Wyoming Valley Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	.....	Best obtainable.		
Worcester, Mass.: Worcester Conference on Child Welfare.	.....	Inspected.....	11.8 per cent (1909).	4 per cent (1910).
Yonkers, N. Y.: Saint John's Riverside Hospital.	Open only during summer.	Canned milk.....		

Heating of milk in summer and winter.—At 10 depots the milk was heated in summer and winter alike. In others, less heat was applied in winter and at some none at all.

At 11 institutions "certified" milk was used. The remainder appear to have used the best milk obtainable. This in some instances was stated to be of the grade of "certified milk," though not certified.

Statistics as to benefits derived.—As in previous compilations, the figures contained in the last two columns are presented for what they are worth.

As a whole, the statistics of infant mortality in the several cities mentioned are not comparable, both because of the different methods

used in determining the rates and because of the general incompleteness of the statistics on which such rates are based.

The correct infant mortality rate is the ratio of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to the number of children born alive during the year. In the absence of registration of births in many cities, therefore, no such rate can be determined, and since registration of births in the great majority of cities is very incomplete, any ratio based upon the returns would be misleading.

The data presented indicate how desirable it would be to know the correct infant-mortality rate, and emphasize in some measure the importance of the accurate registration of both births and deaths.

The small number of deaths among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over shows the value of such work, and especially when it is borne in mind that the majority of the children were sick when application was first made for milk. As to the relative importance of the educational work as compared with the dispensing of proper milk, this can only be conjectured. But the two together would appear to accomplish results which could not be expected of either one alone.

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

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

SALEM, MASS.

BURIAL AND REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

Revised Laws, chapter 78, sections 37-44:

Sec. 37. The body of a deceased person shall not be cremated within 48 hours after his decease unless death was caused by a contagious or infectious disease, and it shall not be received or cremated by any corporation organized under the provisions of section 7 or the corresponding provisions of earlier laws until its officers have received the certificate or burial permit required by law before burial and a certificate from the medical examiner of the district within which the death occurred that he has viewed the body and made personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, and is of opinion that no further examination or judicial inquiry concerning the same is necessary.

Sec. 38. No undertaker or other person shall bury a human body in a city or town, or remove therefrom a human body which has not been buried, except as provided in the following section, until he has received a permit from the board of health or its agent appointed to issue such permits, or if there is no such board, from the clerk of the city or town in which the person died; and no undertaker or other person shall exhume a human body and remove it from a city or town, or from one cemetery to another, until he has received a permit from the board of health or its agent aforesaid or from the clerk of the city or town in which the body is buried. No such permit shall be issued until there shall have been delivered to such board, agent, or clerk, as the case may be, a satisfactory written statement containing the facts required by law to be returned and recorded, which statement, in case of an original interment shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of the attending physician, if any, as required by law, or in lieu thereof a certificate as hereinafter provided. If there is no attending physician, or if, for sufficient reasons, his certificate can not be obtained early enough for the purpose, or is insufficient, the chairman of the board of health, if a physician or any physician employed by said board or by the selectmen for the purpose, shall upon application make such certificate as is required of the attending physician. If death is caused by violence, the medical examiner only shall make such certificate. The board of health or its agent, upon receipt of such statement and certificate, shall forthwith countersign and transmit it to the clerk of the city or town for registration. The person to whom the permit is so given and the physician who certifies to the cause of death shall thereafter furnish for registration any other necessary information which can be obtained as to the deceased or as to the manner or cause of the death, which the clerk or registrar may require.

Sec. 39. No undertaker or other person shall bury in a city or town a human body or the ashes thereof which have been brought into this Commonwealth until he has received a permit so to do from the board of health or its agent appointed to issue such permits, or if there is no such board, from the clerk of the city or town in which the body is to be buried or the funeral is to be held, or from a person appointed to have the care of the cemetery or burial ground in which the interment is made, if a record is kept of the names of all persons buried therein, or from a duly appointed superintendent of burials in such city or town who keeps a record of interments. Such permit shall not be issued until the undertaker or other person has delivered a certificate to said board, agent, clerk, superintendent, or person having such care, giving the name of the deceased, his age as nearly as can be ascertained, the cause of death, the name of the city or town in which he last resided, or from which body was brought, or, if the death occurred at sea, the name of the vessel upon which it occurred, and any other facts required for record which could be obtained with reasonable exertion. The board of health or its agent, or the superintendent or person having such care, shall, upon receipt of such certificate, forthwith countersign and transmit it to the city or town clerk; and if the deceased was a resident of said city or town, the clerk shall record the same in the books kept for recording deaths; but if the deceased was at the time of his death a resident of any other city or town

within this Commonwealth said clerk shall forthwith forward to the clerk thereof a copy of such certificate, who shall record the same.

SEC. 40. No person having the care of a cemetery or burial ground shall permit a human body to be buried therein, or such body or the ashes thereof to be removed therefrom, until the permit for such burial or removal has been delivered to him, nor permit the ashes of a human body to be buried therein until there has been delivered to him a certificate that the burial permit and the certificate of the medical examiner prerequisite to the cremating of said body have been duly presented.

SEC. 41. An undertaker shall not bury the ashes of a human body until he has received from the person having the charge of the crematory a certificate that the burial permit and the certificate of the medical examiner prerequisite to the cremating of said body have been duly presented.

SEC. 42. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the four preceding sections shall forfeit not more than \$50.

REG. 13. The remains of any person dying of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, smallpox, or cholera shall at once be placed in a tight or sealed coffin, and shall not thereafter be exposed to view or disturbed except for burial, and shall be buried within 24 hours, and the funeral shall be strictly private, and no undertaker or other person shall be permitted to take or to use in any house where a death from any of said diseases shall have occurred any bier or stand with draperies which is to be used at any other funeral.

REG. 14. In case of death from any disease named in regulation 13, no public funeral shall be held in the house where death occurred or elsewhere, except in accordance with permit from the board of health.

REG. 15. In all cases of death from any disease named in regulation 13, where burial is contemplated beyond the city limits, the undertaker shall apply at once for the necessary permit and certificate, and remove the body immediately from the city.

REG. 16. All undertakers or persons in charge of the remains of any person passing through the city shall, whenever requested, exhibit the certificate required by section 43 of chapter 78 of the Revised Laws. (See below.)

Extract from Revised Laws, chapter 78, section 43:

SEC. 43. No common carrier or other person shall convey or cause to be conveyed, through or from any city or town in this Commonwealth, the body of any person who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or typhus fever until such body has been so incased and prepared as to preclude any danger of contagion or infection by its transportation; and no city or town clerk or clerk or agent of the board of health shall give a permit for the removal of such body until he has received from the board of health of the city or from the selectmen of the town in which the death occurred a certificate stating the cause of death and that said body has been prepared in the manner prescribed in this section, which certificate shall be delivered to the agent or person who receives the body. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than \$25.

REG. 17. No person shall inter or cause to be interred the body of any dead person in a grave less than 3 feet deep from the surface of the ground surrounding the grave to the top of the coffin.

REG. 18. No person shall bury or inter, or cause to be buried or interred, the body of any dead person at any other time of the day than between sunrise and sunset except in accordance with a permit from the board of health. No person shall open a grave or remove the body of a dead person or its remains from a grave or tomb, except in accordance with a permit from the board of health.

REG. 19. The superintendent, sexton, or other person having charge of any burying ground or crematory shall not inter, disinter, or cremate within the city limits any human body until a permit has been given as required by law. He shall keep a separate record of each burial when the permit states the cause of death to be any disease named in regulation 13, which record shall be open to examination by the board of health.

REG. 20. Any burial permit issued by any officer outside this Commonwealth must be filed at the office of this board, and a permit from this board applied for in all cases where burial is contemplated within the city limits.

REG. 21. Any person receiving burial permits from the board of health shall return the same to the office of said board immediately on their failure to use them for the purpose for which they were procured.—[Regulations board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]

HOUSES AND PREMISES—CLEANLINESS AND CARE OF.

REG. 22. Said board of health shall make all contracts and regulations for the removal of house offal.

REG. 23. The owners or occupants of premises in this city shall deodorize all privies, vaults, sluice vaults, cesspools, grease traps, urinals, manure bins, stalls, garbage receptacles, or vessels of any nature used to contain or move any offensive matter, whenever ordered so to do by the board of health.

REG. 24. All henneries, dog kennels, and pens for any animals shall be kept clean and free from decaying food and from filth of any kind. The buildings and pens shall be whitewashed or disinfected and put in such condition as may be ordered by the board of health.

Extract from revised laws, chapter 75, section 71:

SEC. 71. The board, if satisfied upon examination that a building, tenement, room, or cellar in its town which is occupied as a dwelling place has become, by reason of the number of occupants, uncleanness, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, and is liable to become a nuisance or to be a cause of sickness to the occupants or to the public, may issue a notice in writing to such occupants or any of them, requiring the premises to be put into a cleanly condition, or to be vacated within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, the board may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owner, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, which shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place without its permission in writing. If the owner thereafter occupies or knowingly permits the same to be occupied without such permission in writing, he shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

REG. 25. In considering the number of occupants in accordance with the foregoing section, this board will consider a sleeping room to be overcrowded unless there should be at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each inhabitant occupying the same. [Regulation board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]

UNWHOLESOME FOOD—SALE OF.

REG. 26. No person shall sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, in this city, any unwholesome, decayed, or stale fruit, vegetables, or provisions of any kind whatever, or any tainted, diseased, corrupt, decayed, or unwholesome meat or fish, or any adulterated article of food. [Regulation board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

REG. 27. Whereas the exposure of foodstuffs to street dust, insects, and animals is liable to infect and corrupt such foodstuffs, it is hereby ordered that meat, poultry, game, fish, sea food, dried or preserved fruits, dates, figs, cherries, grapes, berries, cut fruit's, cut melons, cracked nuts or nut meats, candies, maple sugar, confectionery, or bakers' products shall not be kept, sold, or offered for sale in or near an open window or doorway, outside of a building or in any street, private way, or public place of the city of Salem, unless so covered or screened as to be protected from dust and flies or from contact with animals.

No article intended to be used as food shall be exposed or displayed in any street or way, or in front of any place of business, unless the bottom of the box or other receptacle containing such articles is raised at least 24 inches above the sidewalk, platform, or landing upon which such receptacle rests.

Meats or other products, as named above, shall not be carried through any street, private way, or public place unless properly protected or screened from dust and flies. Every person being the occupant or lessee of any room, stall, building, or place where any meat, poultry, game, fish, sea food, milk, vegetables, butter, fruit, confectionery, bakers' products, or other articles intended for human food shall be kept, stored, sold, or offered for sale, shall maintain such room, stall, building, or place and its appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition. Every peddler of foodstuffs from wagons or carts, in addition to the covering or screen provided for in this regulation shall keep in his wagon or cart a suitable receptacle for the wastes of his business, such wastes to be disposed of in a manner that shall not create a nuisance.

No person or corporation, individually or by his agents, servants, or employees, shall transport meat or poultry of any description through the public streets or ways of the city of Salem except in wagons or vehicles which have been thoroughly washed at least once in every 24 hours. [Regulation board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]

MILK—REGULATION OF THE CARE AND SALE.

REG. 28, ART. 1, SEC. 1. All persons in the city of Salem engaged in the production of milk for sale, or in the business of selling, delivering, or distributing milk in said city, shall annually, on the 1st day of May, or within 30 days thereafter, make written application to the inspector of milk, on forms prescribed by the board of health for a license.

SEC. 2. No person in said city shall engage in the business of producing milk for sale, or in the sale or distribution of milk in the city of Salem, without a license so to do, under these regulations and such other conditions as the board of health may impose; said license to be revoked if the licensee fails to comply with the conditions of his license or the regulations of this board.

SEC. 3. The conditions under which every cow is kept whose milk is brought into the city of Salem, or kept, delivered, distributed, sold, or offered for sale in said city, shall be made known by the licensee to the inspector of milk in such detail as the board of health may require, and shall be approved by said board, and no milk except

that derived from such cows shall be brought, kept, delivered, sold, or offered for sale in said city.

SEC. 4. No milk shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Salem unless the cows from which it is delivered have, within one year, been examined by a competent authority, and shown to be free from diseases dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 5. All persons having a permit or license to sell, deliver or distribute milk in the city of Salem, shall keep a copy of the license constantly posted in a conspicuous place on the premises, and shall have his name and the number of his license marked in plain, uncondensed gothic letters, not less than 1 inch in height, on vehicles used by him in the conveyance and sale of milk.

ART. 2, SEC. 1. No milk for sale or distribution shall be stored in that portion of the building which is used for the stabling of horses, cows, or other animals, or for the storing of manure, or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes.

SEC. 2. No person in the city of Salem engaged in the business of producing milk for sale and no person engaged in the business of storing or delivering milk in said city shall store, cool, or mix said milk in any room which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals. All rooms in which milk is stored, cooled, or mixed shall be provided with tight walls and floor and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms to be of such construction as to allow easy and thorough cleansing. The room or rooms aforesaid shall contain proper appliances for washing and sterilizing all utensils actually employed in the storage, sale, or distribution of milk, and all such apparatus and utensils shall be sterilized with boiling water or sterilized by steam regularly after being so used.

SEC. 3. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms called for in the preceding section or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

SEC. 4. All milk produced in the city of Salem for sale shall be strained, cooled, or stored as soon as it is drawn from the cow.

ART. 3, SEC. 1. Milk kept for sale in any store, shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment shall always be kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator, properly drained and cared for, and while therein shall be kept tightly closed and only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by board of health.

ART. 4, SEC. 1. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the retail sale, delivery, or distribution of milk to the consumer must be cleaned and sterilized before they are again used for the same purpose; and it shall be deemed a sufficient reason for forfeiture of license for any milk dealer to fail to do so.

SEC. 2. No person shall use in any way a milk vessel for any other substance than milk; and any licensed milk dealer who shall so misuse such vessel shall be liable to forfeiture of license.

ART. 5, SEC. 1. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk shall immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious disease, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, notify the board of health, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the board of health. No vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such diseases shall be used to hold or convey milk until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

ART. 6, SEC. 1. In all cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever, on notification, all milkmen shall discontinue leaving any milk jars or cans of any description at the house where said disease exists, and notify the family that they must furnish their own receptacles for the milk.

ART. 7, SEC. 1. No person, by himself or by his servant or agent or as the servant or agent or any other person, firm, or corporation, shall in the city of Salem sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk, skimmed milk, or cream which has a temperature higher than 50° F.—[Regulation board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

Further Relative to Plague Case.¹

The case of illness, clinically plague, in Contra Costa County, Cal., which was reported July 25, 1911, ended fatally July 26. The case was verified bacteriologically as plague July 31, 1911.

INFECTED GROUND SQUIRRELS.

During the week ended July 22, 1911, the finding of 4 plague-infected ground squirrels was reported as follows: In Alameda County, Cal., at Otis and Mastick ranch, 2 miles northwest of Decoto, June 29, 1 squirrel, and at People's Water Co. land, July 13, 1 squirrel; in Contra Costa County, Cal., at Mahoney ranch, 3 miles southwest of Pinole, July 12, 1 squirrel, and at Tormey ranch, 2 miles southwest of Crockett, July 18, 1 squirrel; in Merced County, at Holloway ranch, 4 miles south of Los Banos, July 13, 1 squirrel.

During the week ended July 29, 1911, the finding of 7 plague-infected ground squirrels was reported as follows: In Alameda County, Cal., July 21, at J. Dobbie ranch, 3 miles north of Decoto, 1 squirrel, and July 24, at A. S. De Silva ranch, 4½ miles northwest of Decoto and 1½ miles east of Haywards, 1 squirrel; in Contra Costa County, Cal., July 21, at Fernandez ranch, 1 mile south of Pinole, 1 squirrel, July 24, at People's Water Co. land, 3 miles southeast of Pinole, 2 squirrels, July 25, at Fassler ranch, 2 miles east of Pinole, 1 squirrel, and July 27, at Buckley ranch, 4 miles east of Berkeley, 1 squirrel.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay, 3,400 acres of land in Alameda County and 1,820 acres in Contra Costa County were covered with poison during the week ended July 22, 1911.

During the same period 205 acres of land in Merced County were covered with poison for the purpose of eradicating plague foci.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay, 3,400 acres of land in Alameda County and 1,974 acres in Contra Costa County were covered with poison during the week ended July 29, 1911.

In Merced County, Cal., during the week ended July 29, 1911, 235 acres of land and in San Benito County, Cal., 175 acres of land were covered with poison for the purpose of eradicating plague foci.

¹ Public Health Report, Aug. 4, 1911, p. 1167.

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 of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Oct. 26, 1908.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 27, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	July 24, 1911....	107 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	July 27, 1911.....	260 squirrels.
Merced.....	None.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	June 6, 1910.....	4 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None.....	do.....	June 29, 1911.....	17 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
Washington:				
Cities—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1910.....	None.....	22 rats.

Rats Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	July 22.....		1 122	75	
Oakland.....	do.....	43	2 622	493	
San Francisco.....	do.....	28	3 1,815	1,207	
Counties—					
Alameda.....	do.....		42	2	
Washington:					
Cities—					
Seattle.....	do.....		905	977	
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	July 29.....		5 145	70	
Oakland.....	do.....	33	6 639	471	
San Francisco.....	do.....	21	7 1,832	1,196	
Counties—					
Contra Costa.....	do.....		8 1	1	
Washington:					
Cities—					
Seattle.....	do.....		996	849	

1 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 75, *Mus musculus* 47.
 2 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 561, *Mus musculus* 60, *Mus alexandrinus* 1.
 3 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 1,051, *Mus musculus* 309, *Mus rattus* 177, *Mus alexandrinus* 188.
 4 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 2.
 5 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 100, *Mus musculus* 45.
 6 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 560, *Mus musculus* 71.
 7 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 1,040, *Mus musculus* 380, *Mus rattus* 225, *Mus alexandrinus* 187
 8 Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 1.

Squirrels Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Shot or trapped.	Found dead.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Counties—					
Alameda.....	July 22	290	19	309	2
Butte.....	do.	7		7	
Contra Costa.....	do.	649	433	886	2
Glenn.....	do.	195		190	
Lake.....	do.	200		200	
Mendocino.....	do.	196	4	200	
Merced.....	do.	10	9	19	1
Monterey.....	do.	541	12	458	
Plumas.....	do.	37		37	
San Benito.....	do.	130		130	
San Joaquin.....	do.	19		19	
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	223		223	
Sonoma.....	do.	43		43	
Stanislaus.....	do.	266		266	
Sutter.....	do.	37		37	
Tehama.....	do.	46		46	
Tuolumne.....	do.	16		16	
Yolo.....	do.	103		103	
Nevada:					
Counties—					
Douglas.....	do.	16		16	
Ormsby.....	do.	69		69	
Oregon:					
Counties—					
Jackson.....	do.	22		22	
Total.....		3,115	477	3,296	5
California:					
Counties—					
Alameda.....	July 29	381	106	441	2
Butte.....	do.	24		24	
Contra Costa.....	do.	867	162	719	5
Glenn.....	do.	208		198	
Lake.....	do.	189		185	
Mendocino.....	do.	199	9	191	
Merced.....	do.	15		15	
Monterey.....	do.	519		412	
Plumas.....	do.	42		42	
San Benito.....	do.	85	3	88	
San Joaquin.....	do.	19		19	
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	143		123	
Sonoma.....	do.	51		51	
Stanislaus.....	do.	250		194	
Sutter.....	do.	23		23	
Tehama.....	do.	61		59	
Yolo.....	do.	148		130	
Nevada:					
Counties—					
Douglas.....	do.	51		51	
Washoe.....	do.	103		103	
Oregon:					
Counties—					
Jackson.....	do.	30		30	
Total.....		3,406	280	3,098	7

Other Animals Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:				
Counties—				
Contra Costa.....	July 22..	5 rabbits.....	5	.....
Glenn.....	do.....	2 rabbits.....	2	.....
Lake.....	do.....	3 rabbits.....	3	.....
Monterey.....	do.....	1 rabbit, 1 wood rat, 3 kangaroo rats.	5	.....
Plumas.....	do.....	6 chipmunks.....	6	.....
San Joaquin.....	do.....	16 rabbits.....	16	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	2 rabbits.....	2	.....
Sonoma.....	do.....	1 rabbit.....	1	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.....	11 rabbits.....	11	.....
Tehama.....	do.....	6 rabbits.....	6	.....
Yolo.....	do.....	do.....	6	.....
Total.....			63	
Counties—				
Contra Costa.....	July 29..	5 rabbits, 1 gopher.....	6	.....
Glenn.....	do.....	9 rabbits.....	9	.....
Lake.....	do.....	7 rabbits.....	7	.....
Monterey.....	do.....	2 rabbits, 1 kangaroo rat.....	3	.....
Plumas.....	do.....	4 chipmunks, 2 field mice.....	6	.....
San Joaquin.....	do.....	6 rabbits, 1 wood rat.....	7	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	5 rabbits.....	5	.....
Sonoma.....	do.....	2 rabbits.....	2	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.....	14 rabbits.....	14	.....
Sutter.....	do.....	1 rabbit.....	1	.....
Tehama.....	do.....	14 rabbits.....	14	.....
Yolo.....	do.....	9 rabbits.....	9	.....
Total.....			83	

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 Aug. 18, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Counties—				
Los Angeles.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		3		
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	June 1-30.....	18	.....
Appanoose.....	do.....	1	.....
Blackhawk.....	do.....	4	.....
Carroll.....	do.....	1	.....
Davis.....	do.....	3	.....
Decatur.....	do.....	1	.....
Fremont.....	do.....	11	.....
Henry.....	do.....	1	.....
Johnson.....	do.....	4	.....
Lee.....	do.....	1	.....
Linn.....	do.....	4	.....
Marshall.....	do.....	4	.....
Mills.....	do.....	1	1	
Polk.....	do.....	11	.....
Pottawattamie.....	do.....	8	.....
Scott.....	do.....	3	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 18, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Sioux.....	June 1-30.....	6	.....
Taylor.....	do.....	6	.....
Wapello.....	do.....	2	.....
Wright.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		91	1	
Maryland:				
Counties—				
Frederick.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
Prince Georges.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		2	.....
Massachusetts.....				
County—				
Middlesex.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....	July 1-31, no cases.
Montana.....				
do.....				
No cases.				
New Jersey:				
County—				
Middlesex.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Billings.....	do.....	5	.....
Lamoure.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		6	.....

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 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	.....
Montgomery.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	.....
Total for State.....		5	.....
Arizona:				
Counties—				
Cochise.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
California:				
Counties—				
Santa Cruz.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
San Diego.....	do.....	1	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	5	.....
Total for State.....		8	.....
Connecticut, entire State.....				
Middlesex County.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....	May 1-31, no cases.
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Boulder.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Chaffee.....	do.....	3	.....
Clear Creek.....	do.....	5	.....
Conejos.....	do.....	4	.....
Costilla.....	do.....	1	.....
Delta.....	do.....	7	.....
Denver.....	do.....	20	.....
El Paso.....	do.....	2	.....
Huerfano.....	do.....	3	.....
Lake.....	do.....	6	.....
La Plata.....	do.....	4	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Larimer.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Lincoln.....	do.....	2		
Mesa.....	do.....	1		
Phillips.....	do.....	1		
Pueblo.....	do.....	5		
San Miguel.....	do.....	1		
Washington.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		80		
District of Columbia.....	July 2-8.....	5		
Florida:				
Counties—				
Bradford.....	July 17-22.....	2		
Citrus.....	July 9-22.....	2		
Columbia.....	July 2-8.....	1		
De Soto.....	June 16-July 22.....	4		
Duval.....	do.....	25		
Escambia.....	do.....	5		
Gadsden.....	July 9-16.....	20		
Hillsboro.....	June 16-July 16.....	2		
Jackson.....	July 2-8.....	31		
Leon.....	June 16-July 8.....	11		
Levy.....	July 9-16.....	1		
Manatee.....	June 16-July 8.....	8		
Marion.....	July 9-16.....	1		
Orange.....	June 16-July 16.....	2		
Pasco.....	July 9-16.....	20		
Polk.....	June 16-July 16.....	5		
Santa Rosa.....	July 9-16.....	6		
Volusia.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		147		
Indiana:				
Counties—				
Allen.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Benton.....	do.....	2		
Blackford.....	do.....	4		
Clinton.....	do.....	7		
Delaware.....	do.....	12		
Howard.....	do.....	14		
Jay.....	do.....	2		
Laporte.....	do.....	2		
Madison.....	do.....	16		
Marion.....	do.....	3		
Parke.....	do.....	1		
Posey.....	do.....	3		
Shelby.....	do.....	3		
Tipton.....	do.....	5		
Vanderburg.....	do.....	1	1	
Wabash.....	do.....	2		
Wayne.....	do.....	12		
Total for State.....		90	1	
*Kentucky:				
Covington.....	July 2-22.....	10		
Louisville.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		14		
Louisiana:				
Parishes—				
Ascension.....	Mar. 1-31.....	21		
Morehouse.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Orleans—				
New Orleans.....	June 25-July 15.....	2		
St. Tammany.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Tangipahoa.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Total for State.....		51		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine, entire State				July 1-31 no cases.
Counties—				
Somerset.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Maryland:				
Counties—				
Frederick.....	do.....	2		
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Total for State		3		
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Antrim.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Calhoun.....	do.....	8		
Grand Traverse.....	do.....	6		
Isabella.....	do.....	1		
Mackinac.....	do.....	1		
Marquette.....	do.....	1		
Oakland.....	do.....	1		
Ottawa.....	do.....	1		
St. Clair.....	do.....	8		
Shiawassee.....	do.....	1		
Washtenaw.....	do.....	3		
Wayne.....	do.....	5		
Total for State		38		
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Ramsey.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	Cases in March, reported on p. 683, vol. 1.
* Missouri:				
Counties—				
Kansas City.....	June 1-30.....	17		
St. Louis.....	June 18-24.....	1		
Total for State		18		
* Nebraska:				
Counties—				
Omaha.....	June 19-July 1.....	3		
New Jersey	June 1-30.....			No cases.
New York:				
Counties—				
Erie.....	do.....	12		
Clinton.....	do.....	1		
Franklin.....	do.....	1		
Monroe.....	do.....	4		
Onondaga.....	do.....	3		
Otsego.....	do.....	1		
St. Lawrence.....	do.....	4		
Tioga.....	do.....	1		
Ulster.....	do.....	5		
Total for State		32		
North Carolina:				
Counties—				
Alamance.....	June 1-30.....	1		Estimated.
Avery.....	do.....	50		
Bertie.....	do.....	1		
Catawba.....	do.....	1		
Chatham.....	do.....	2		
Craven.....	do.....	3		
Cumberland.....	do.....	2		
Edgecombe.....	do.....	4		
Haywood.....	do.....	3		
Henderson.....	do.....	4		
New Hanover.....	do.....	6		
Pasquotank.....	do.....	2		
Rowan.....	do.....	1		
Watauga.....	do.....	2		
Total for State		82		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Billings.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Morton.....	do.....	1		
Montraille.....	do.....	6		
Ward.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		11		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Ashtabula.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Brown.....	do.....	4		
Clark.....	do.....	15		
Clermont.....	do.....	3		
Defiance.....	do.....	1		
Franklin.....	do.....	36		
Geauga.....	do.....	2		
Hamilton.....	do.....	7		
Licking.....	do.....	1		
Pickaway.....	do.....	3		
Sandusky.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		75		
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Caddo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cleveland.....	do.....	34		
Custer.....	do.....	5		
Dewey.....	do.....	6		
Garvin.....	do.....	19		
Haskell.....	do.....	1		
Hughes.....	do.....	3		
Jefferson.....	do.....	4		
Johnson.....	do.....	3		
Kay.....	do.....	6		
Kingfisher.....	do.....	1		
Kiowa.....	do.....	1		
Le Flore.....	do.....	1		
McLain.....	do.....	18		
McIntosh.....	do.....	1		
Nowata.....	do.....	1		
Okfuskee.....	do.....	1		
Oklahoma.....	do.....	7		
Pontotoc.....	do.....	5		
Pushmahata.....	do.....	2		
Roger Mills.....	do.....	2		
Seminole.....	do.....	15		
Tulsa.....	do.....	9		
Wagoner.....	do.....	1		
Washita.....	do.....	1		
Woodward.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		149		
Pennsylvania:				
Entire State.....	May 1-31.....	37		
South Dakota:				
Counties—				
Aurora.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Beadle.....	May 1-31.....	13		
Brookings.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9		
Brown.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	10		
Brule.....	Apr. 1-May 21.....	6		
Charles Mix.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Codington.....	do.....	1		
Davison.....	May 1-June 30.....	5		
Day.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Dewey.....	do.....	4		
Fall River.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	18		
Grant.....	do.....	4		
Hanson.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Hughes.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Hutchinson.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Jerauld.....	May 1-June 30.....	6		
Kingsbury.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	8		
Lawrence.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	6		
Lyman.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	16	1	
McCook.....	do.....	11		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Dakota—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Miner.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	5		
Minnehaha.....	do.....	15		
Pennington.....	do.....	48		
Sanborn.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Spink.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	7		
Tripp.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		208	1	
Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	June 18-July 22....	9		
Shelby.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Total for State.....		18		
Texas				
Counties.....	May 1-31.....	12		
Denton—				
Denton.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Bell.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Cameron.....	May 1-June 30....	22		
Childress.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Collin.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Dallas.....	do.....	13		
Denton.....	do.....	1		
El Paso.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Floyd.....	do.....	3		
Galveston.....	May 1-June 30....	7		
Hall.....	do.....	4		
Harris.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Hidalgo.....	do.....	3		
Hunt.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Marion.....	May 1-31.....	1		
McLennan.....	do.....	1		
Navarro.....	do.....	32		
Nueces.....	do.....	5		
Tarrant.....	May 1-June 30....	9		
Titus.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Wayne.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Wichita.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Total for State.....		154		
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	May 1-31.....	16		
Boxelder.....	do.....	18		
Cache.....	do.....	12		
Carbon.....	do.....	9	1	
Emery.....	do.....	4		
Garfield.....	do.....	1		
Piute.....	do.....	9		
Salt Lake.....	do.....	13		
Sanpete.....	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	
Virginia:				
Counties—				
Brunswick.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	49		
Campbell.....	May 1-June 30....	1		
Dinwiddie.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	19		
Fairfax.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	4		
Fauquier.....	Apr. 1-May 30....	6		
Hanover.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	2		
Henrico.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	14		
Henry.....	do.....	74		
Isle of Wight.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Lancaster.....	do.....	1		
Lee.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	93		
Loudoun.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Mecklenburg.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	18		
Nansemond.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	21		

Omitted on p. 813, vol. 1.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Norfolk.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	26		
Northampton.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Page.....	do.....	8		
Pittsylvania.....	Mar. 1-May 31....	42		
Prince William.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Princess Anne.....	do.....	1		
Roanoke.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Southampton.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	9		
Surry.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Sussex.....	Mar. 1-June 30....	7		
Wise.....	do.....	15		
Total for State.....		417		
Washington:				
Counties—				
Chehalis.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Chelan.....	do.....	1		
Columbia.....	do.....	5		
Cowlitz.....	do.....	1		
Garfield.....	do.....	3		
King.....	do.....	27		
Mason.....	do.....	28		
Pierce.....	do.....	7		
San Juan.....	do.....	1		
Skagit.....	do.....	4		
Spokane.....	do.....	5		
Thurston.....	do.....	1		
Whatcom.....	do.....	5		
Whitman.....	do.....	17		
Yakima.....	do.....	35		
Total for State.....		142		
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Ashland.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Barron.....	do.....	3		
Douglas.....	do.....	2		
Iowa.....	do.....	8		
Milwaukee.....	do.....	1		
Vilas.....	do.....	1		
Wood.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		18		
Grand total for the United States.....		1,964	5	

PLAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports Received from July 25 to August 11, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Contra Costa County.....	July 25-26.....	1	1	One mile from Lafayette.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR WEEK ENDED, JULY 29, 1911.

Cities.	Population, 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 over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	183	13	1	4	1	11	.....	.....	.....	27	27	34	2
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	212	19	2	34	1	11	1	.....	.....	65	18	7	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	.....	114	21	28	2	73	10	.....	.....	115	52	23	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	135	26	1	7	.....	57	4	.....	.....	42	12	5	1
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,347	189	14	332	10	77	5	.....	.....	418	161	111	10
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	457	50	6	10	4	38	1	.....	.....	119	49	28	3
Pittsburg, Pa.....	533,905	172	14	1	22	4	8	3	.....	.....	30	10	7	2
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	197	12	1	1	.....	20	2	.....	.....	45	13	24	6
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	91	23	.....	4	2	12	.....	1	.....	.....	9	20	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	111	6	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	15	3	2
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	137	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	92	10	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	6	16	3
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	116	15	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	19	16	6	.....
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	107	11	1	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	31	19	14	4
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	87	5	.....	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	16	9	3	.....
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	116	3	1	26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	17	11	1
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Denver, Colo.....	213,381	49	11	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	2
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	76	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	72	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	7	6	.....
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	55	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	20	2	8	1
Seattle, Wash.....	237,194	45	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	19	4	4	.....
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	20	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	24	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,548	56	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	6	4	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295	62	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	29	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	2
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	47	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	9	12	5
Omaha, Nebr.....	124,096	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paterson, N. J.....	125,600	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	53	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	7	10	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	42	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	7	7	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	145,966	32	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	5	1	.....
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545	13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	56,878	9	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Camden, N. J.....	94,538	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	78,466	11	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.....	73,409	16	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.....	66,525	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5	1
Evansville, Ind.....	69,647	23	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186	12	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....
Hoboken, N. J.....	70,324	7	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Houston, Tex.....	78,800	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	57,699	21	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482	23	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	85,892	24	1	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1
Lynn, Mass.....	89,336	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	24	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended July 29, 1911—Continued.

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 less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,817	8			1						4			
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	12,191												2	
Bennington, Vt.....		3			1						1	1		
Biddeford, Me.....	17,079	11	10	1								5		
Braddock, Pa.....	19,357	11									1			
Butler, Pa.....	20,728	10											1	
Cambridge, Ohio.....	11,327	1												
Camden, N. J.....		1											1	
Carbondale, Pa.....	17,040	4												
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	5											1	
Columbus, Ga.....		11										1		
Columbus, Ind.....		4											4	
Coffeyville, Kans.....	12,687	3											1	
Concord, N. H.....	21,497	6												
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	3	1				1				11		8	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....		3	1						1					
Gloucester, Mass.....	24,398	7												
Greensboro, N. C.....	15,895	5										1	1	1
Harrison, N. J.....	14,498	4												
Hyde Park, Mass.....	15,507	2												
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	3												
Kokomo, Ind.....	17,012	4									1	1		
La Fayette, Ind.....	12,081	1												
Lebanon, Pa.....	19,240						1				2			
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	4												
Massillon, Ohio.....	13,879	3	1											
Medford, Mass.....	23,150	3	1	1							1			
Melrose, Mass.....	15,715	1												
Moline, Ill.....		5			1							1	1	1
Montclair, N. J.....	21,150	4			1						1	1	1	1
Morristown, N. J.....	12,907	5										1	1	
Newburyport, Mass.....	19,949	5			1								1	
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	5												
Northampton, Mass.....	19,431	11	1				3		3				1	
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	22,012	6												
Palmer, Mass.....		3												
Peekskill, N. Y.....		9			1									
Plainfield, N. J.....	20,550	3									1			
Portsmouth, N. H.....	11,209		1											
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		5	1		2									
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	19,973	9	1											
Steelton, Pa.....	14,246	2	2				1				4			
Warren, Pa.....	11,080	2												
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	18,294	9												
Woburn, Mass.....	15,308	4			1						1		1	

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

FLORIDA.—Week ended July 29, 1911. Reports from the State board of health show diphtheria present in 1 locality with 1 case, malaria in 5 localities with 21 cases, smallpox in 1 county (Orange) with 2 cases, tuberculosis in 8 localities with 10 cases, typhoid fever in 7 localities with 16 cases.

KANSAS.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 1,690,949. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 5, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 39,

typhoid fever, 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria 31, measles 693, scarlet fever 180, smallpox 220, tuberculosis 231, typhoid fever 25.

KENTUCKY—Louisville.—Month of June, 1911. Population 223,928. Total number of deaths from all causes 339, including typhoid fever 9. Cases reported: Diphtheria 5, measles 8, scarlet fever 22, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 32, typhoid fever 18.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Week ended May 6, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,565,623. Total number of deaths from all causes 846, including diphtheria 13, measles 9, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 89, typhoid fever 5.

Week ended May 13, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 815, including diphtheria 12, measles 8, scarlet fever 4, tuberculosis 68.

Week ended May 20, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 753, including diphtheria 3, measles 10, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 72, typhoid fever 1.

Week ended May 27, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 726, including diphtheria 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 62, typhoid fever 5.

Morbidity.—During the 4 weeks ended May 27, 1911, communicable diseases were reported as follows: Diphtheria 446, measles 3,095, scarlet fever 624, typhoid fever 97, tuberculosis (pulmonary) 664, tuberculosis other than pulmonary 11, cerebrospinal meningitis 14, meningitis other than cerebrospinal 5, whooping cough 281, varicella 201, erysipelas (not notifiable) 5, mumps (not notifiable) 35, ophthalmia neonatorum 109, anterior poliomyelitis 6, trachoma 1, smallpox 4, malaria 2, leprosy 1, actinomycosis 1, tetanus 5.

NEW YORK—Rochester.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 218,149. Total number of deaths from all causes 217, including diphtheria 7, measles 3, scarlet fever 5, tuberculosis 23. Cases reported: Diphtheria 50, measles 161, scarlet fever 119, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 4, typhoid fever 1.

OKLAHOMA.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 1,657,155. Total number of deaths from all causes 787, including diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 9, tuberculosis 55, typhoid fever 23. Cases reported: Diphtheria 26, scarlet fever 160, smallpox 149, tuberculosis 99, typhoid fever 136.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARGENTINA.

Measures Against Cholera.

The following translation of a decree issued July 5, by the President of the Argentine Republic was forwarded by the American consul general at Buenos Aires:

Having regard to the communications respecting the appearance of cholera in Italy and Russia and of its increasing development, which are transmitted by the representatives of this Government in those countries, and it being the duty of the executive power to provide in all possible ways for the preservation of the public in all the territory of the nation, and having received the report of the national department of hygiene, the President of the Argentine Republic decrees:

ART. 1. The president of the said department is authorized, in conformity with the principles established by the international sanitary convention of June 5, 1904, to adopt, with respect to arrivals from Italy and Russia, all the prophylactic measures required by the circumstances, an account of the same to be given to the minister of the interior.

ART. 2. The said president is also authorized, in accord with the Uruguayan sanitary authorities, to declare subsisting the provisions of the Argentine sanitary agreement of the 1st of September last.

ART. 3: The department of foreign affairs shall make known telegraphically to the legations in Italy and Russia and to the respective consular services that in signing the bills of health of the ships on the River Plate line they must state the number of cases of illness, proved or suspected to be cholera, which may have occurred within the radius of their respective jurisdictions.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Trieste—Cholera.

The American consul reports August 14:

Since August 8 there have been reported at Trieste 9 cases of cholera with 3 deaths.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Further Relative to Plague.

Consul Weddell at Zanzibar reports July 3:

From the date of the outbreak to June 26, 16 cases of plague with 13 deaths were reported at Kismayu and 22 cases with 10 deaths at Nairobi.

Previous reports received from Consul Weddell showed plague present at Kismayu May 19 and at Nairobi May 26.

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement was issued by the national department of sanitation:

JULY 21-30, 1911.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	47	85	2,289
Leprosy.....	1		347
Malaria.....	35	2	115
Typhoid fever.....	33	7	87
Diphtheria.....	13	2	16
Scarlet fever.....	7	1	9
Measles.....	109	3	209
Varicella.....	5		24
Tetanus in the new born.....	13	15	
Filariasis.....			2
Dengue.....			
Ictero gravis.....	1		1

No quarantinable diseases were reported in the island during the week ended July 29.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

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

July 1-15, 1911:

Plague.—At Guayaquil 7 cases with 1 death were reported.

Yellow fever.—At Guayaquil 1 case with 1 death; at Milagro 7 cases with 5 deaths; at Naranjito, 2 cases, and at Yuguachi, 1 death, were reported.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine Against Naples, Palermo, and Marseille.

The following order was issued July 3 by the board of health:

No vessels which have communicated with Naples or Palermo shall be admitted to pratique unless they have been more than seven days out from those ports, respectively, and then only after medical inspection and subject to there being good health on board and to there having been no sickness either before departure or during the voyage.

A similar order was issued July 20 with regard to vessels arriving from Marseille.

INDIA.

Calcutta—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports July 13:

During the week ended June 24, 37 deaths from cholera, 62 from plague, and 2 from smallpox were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal, 69 cases of plague with 79 deaths; in all India, 4,314 cases of plague with 3,671 deaths.

ITALY.

Status of Cholera.

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports August 12:

From July 26 to 31, 1911, cholera was reported in Italy as follows: City of Naples 94 cases with 29 deaths; Province of Naples 98 cases with 16 deaths; rest of continental Italy 370 cases with 166 deaths; city of Palermo 127 cases with 53 deaths; Palermo Province 61 cases with 32 deaths; rest of Sicily 52 cases with 23 deaths.

Naples—Examination of Emigrants.

Dr. Geddings reports, August 2:

Vessels inspected at Naples week ended July 29.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 26	Canopic	Boston	896	235	1,450
27	Calabria	New York	192	40	320
29	Venezia	do	529	190	780
29	San Giovanni	do			
	Total		1,617	465	2,550

Rejections recommended.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Other causes.	Total.
July 26	Canopic	10	2	3	5	20
27	Calabria	3				3
29	Venezia	2			1	3
29	San Giovanni					
	Total	15	2	3	6	26

During the week ended July 29, 1911, 90 pieces of second-class baggage were inspected and 210 pieces disinfected for the steamship *Canopic*.

Vessels Sailing from Naples.

Dr. Geddings further reports:

The steamship *Taormina* sailed August 10 for Philadelphia and the steamship *Europa* August 11 for New York.

JAMAICA.

Measures against Importation of Cholera.

The port quarantine authorities have decided that all vessels arriving from New York must, before coming alongside their piers, pump out all water that may be in any part of the vessel.

JAPAN.

Communicable Diseases in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports July 10:

An official report issued July 4 shows communicable diseases present in Kanagawa prefecture, as follows: Diphtheria 242 cases, dysentery 26 cases, scarlet fever 52 cases, typhoid fever 69 cases.

The city of Yokohama is situated in Kanagawa prefecture. The population of the prefecture is 776,685.

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Plague.

Information received August 9 from the Department of State shows plague present at Asuncion.

TURKEY.

Constantinople—Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

Consul Ravndal reports:

During the two weeks ended July 9, 2 deaths from cerebrospinal meningitis were reported at Constantinople.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 18, 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.
Austria-Hungary:				
Cattaro.....	July 6-22.....	3		
Trieste.....	Aug. 8-14.....	9	3	
India:				
Calcutta.....	June 18-24.....		37	
Italy.....				Total for Italy July 27-31: Cases, 802; deaths, 319.
Provinces—				
Naples.....	July 27-31.....	98	16	Continental Italy outside of
Naples, city.....	do.....	94	29	Naples Province: Cases, 370;
Sicily.....	do.....	52	23	deaths, 166.
Palermo.....	do.....	61	32	
Palermo, city.....	do.....	127	53	
Java.....				¹ June 15-28; Present in Borneo at Pamank and Singkawang; Sumatra at Telokpakedai, and in Lombok at Geroeng.
Batavia.....	June 25-July 1....	22	7	
Boeloe.....	June 15-28.....			Present.
Russia:				
Governments—				
Saratov.....	July 22.....	1		
Tambov.....	June 26.....			² Present in 5 districts.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 18-July 2....	9	12	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 11-15.....	7	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Foglieri.....	July 26.....	2	1	In the gulf of Smyrna.

¹ Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, July 27.

² From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Aug. 2.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 18, 1911.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	July 2-8.....	2	2	
India:				
Calcutta.....	June 18-24.....		62	
Kurraohi.....	July 2-8.....	5	4	
Java:				
Pasorocean Residency.....	June 25-July 1....	42	12	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Aug. 9.....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 25-July 2....	63	19	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 11-June 23...	206	7	And vicinity.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 25-July 8....	6		
Canada:				
Quebec.....	Aug. 1-5.....	1		
Vancouver.....	July 23-29.....	1		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	July 2-8.....	59		
France:				
Paris.....	July 16-22.....	2		
Germany.....	July 23-29.....	1		
India:				
Calcutta.....	June 18-24.....		2	
Madras.....	July 2-8.....	7	3	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	July 16-22.....	33	11	
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 16-22.....	12		
Mexico:				
Ciudad Porfirio.....	July 31-Aug. 5.....		2	
Mexico.....	July 2-15.....		25	June 25-July 1; cases, 11.
San Luis Potosi.....	July 2-22.....	7	6	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Moscow.....	July 9-15.....	5	10	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 2-June 3.....	31	16	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 14-June 13....	12	5	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	July 16-22.....	8	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 18-July 2....	21	7	

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 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.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Hodeida.....	June 16-30.....	21	17	Among the civil and the military population.
Austria-Hungary.....				Total Austria-Hungary, June 4-July 30, 29 cases, 10 deaths.
Trieste.....	July 8-22.....	7	2	July 8, the second case from s. s. Oceania. Total for Trieste, Aug. 1-14: Cases, 31; deaths, 5.
Waltendorf.....	May 31.....	1		Near Grätz.
Bulgaria:				
Kalondjik.....	June 18-20.....	1	1	Vicinity of Choumen. From the ship Cyrille, bound from the coast of Asia Minor.

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

CHOLERA—continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 21-June 30...	13	8	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 28-June 3.....		2	June 24, present in city and district.
Hoihow.....	June 2.....			Present.
France:				
Marseille.....	June 26-July 20... (Aug 8-10.....)	8 6	2 2	
Greece:				
Laurium.....	July 5-8.....	3	1	Case July 5, from a German vessel via Naples.
Piraeus, quarantine station.	Aug. 8.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 7-13.....	1	1	
Bombay.....	June 25-July 1.....	3	3	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 17.....		276	
Madras.....	June 4-18.....	3	2	
Moulmine.....	May 7-June 17.....	4	4	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	16	15	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-June 25....	38	28	
Italy.....				Total for Italy, June 8-July 31: Cases, 3,217; deaths, 1,162.
Genoa.....	July 21-26.....			Present.
Leghorn.....	July 16-26.....			Do.
Provinces—				
Caserta.....	June 18-July 16....	136	50	The Province outside of Naples, June 10-July 26: 565 cases; 213 deaths.
Naples.....				
Naples.....	June 11-July 26....	511	151	
Salerno.....	June 17-July 16....	149	52	
Sicily.....				Outside Palermo Province, July 22-26: Cases, 32; deaths, 10.
Palermo.....	June 18-July 26....	123	56	
Palermo.....	June 15-July 26....	668	252	
Rome.....	June 27-July 11....	5		
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 14-June 24....	298	150	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 10-May 6.....	38	22	
Russia.....				New outbreak Apr. 21-July 22: Cases, 91; deaths, 21, including 7 cases and 2 deaths, p. 1044, vol. 1. July 7-Aug. 14: Cases, 35; deaths, 10.
Governments—				
Baku—				
Baku.....	July 8-15.....	2		
Khasan—				
Kosmodemiansk.....	July 2.....	1		
Kherson—				
Nikolaiev.....	July 9-10.....	3		
Samara.....	June 29-July 22....	73	15	Including Nikolayevsk.
Nikolayevsk.....	June 29-July 3.....	15	1	
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	June 20-26.....	2		
Vilna—				
Disna.....	June 13.....	1		On the Duna.
Vitebsk—				
Lepel district.....	June 19.....	1	1	
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-June 10....	701	701	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 7-13.....		1	
Singapore.....	May 7-June 17....	42	45	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 21-July 15....	27	16	
Turkey in Asia:				
Alatsham.....	June 19.....	2		
Basra.....	do.....	2		70 miles from Basra.
Ezra's Tomb.....	June 17.....	6		Among troops.
Kamaran.....	May 28-June 4.....	2	1	And district.
Samsun.....	May 29-July 9.....	218	199	
Smyrna.....	do.....	161	102	
Zongouldak.....	July 1-16.....	13	6	And vicinity.
At sea.....	June 23.....	1	1	On s. s. Goeben, bound from Southampton for Suez. Case developed one day after leaving Naples.

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 4-July 15.....		5	July 29, 3 cases.
Para.....	June 21-July 15.....	3		
Pernambuco.....	July 19.....			Present.
Bissagos Islands:				
Bulama.....	May 27.....			Do.
British Gold Coast:				
Accra.....	May 23-27.....	3		Among natives.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-July 15.....	19	7	
Milagro.....	do.....	15	10	
Naranjito.....	July 1-15.....	2		
Yaguachi.....	June 16-July 15.....	1	1	
Gambia:				
Bathurst.....	May 23-27.....	5	2	Among Europeans.
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Aug. 8.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	July 1-21.....	3	1	
Maquetia.....	July 22.....	2		

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Maskat.....	May 21-27.....	3	2	
Brazil:				
Para.....	July 2-8.....	1		Aug. 4, 1 fatal case.
Pernambuco.....	July 19.....			Present.
British East Africa:				
Kismayu.....	Apr. 24-June 27....	21	18	
Nairobi.....	May 27-June 27....	25	12	
Port Florence.....	Apr. 26.....	1	1	
Chile:				
Arica.....	June 12.....			Do.
Iquique.....	May 14-July 1....	15	7	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 3....		16	To May 28: Cases, 61; June 24, present in city and district. July 17, 2 deaths.
Canton.....	May 31.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 14-June 24....	136	96	
Kulangsu.....	June 17.....		2	
Shanghai.....	May 14-27.....	3		In vicinity.
Swatow.....	May 21-July 1....			Still present in the district. May 21-June 2, epidemic in Chao-chow-fu. Hwei-lai, Kit-yang, and in Chao-Yang Jan. 1-June 30, 6,000 deaths.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-July 15....	9	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 31-July 26....	36	17	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-May 31....	1	1	
Port Said.....	May 27-July 28....	20	7	On s. s. Yeddo, bound for Calcutta from New York, via Naples and Torreveja, Spain.
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 31-June 14....	4	2	
Dakahlieh.....	May 29-June 11....	2		
Fayoum.....	May 28-June 11....	2		
Girgah.....	Apr. 19-June 14....	1		
Kena.....	May 30-June 12....	5	5	
Minieh.....	June 1-14.....	14	4	
India:				
Bahrain Island.....	May 15-June 15....		1,300	In Persian Gulf.
Bombay.....	May 21-June 24....	380	347	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 17....		349	
Kurrachee.....	May 28-July 1....	160	160	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	278	267	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 7-July 1....	5,426	4,162	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	369	269	
Bengal.....	do.....	2,188	1,988	
United Provinces.....	do.....	17,845	17,311	
Punjab.....	do.....	59,525	52,245	

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Burma.....	May 7-July 1.....	1,121	1,047	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	31	41	
Mysore State.....	do.....	831	576	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	5	9	
Central India.....	do.....	82	65	
Rajputana and Ajmere Marwara.....	do.....	1,580	1,395	
Kashmir.....	do.....	624	425	
North West Province.....	do.....	110	79	
Grand total.....		89,767	79,629	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-June 25....	172	59	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 21-July 1....	115	106	In Kagl Province from Jan. 1-June 15: Cases 355, including report, p. 1047, vol. 1.
Java:				
Paseroean Residency.....	May 14-June 17...	286	129	
Surabaya.....	May 1-18.....	21	4	
Mauritius.....				
Mar. 1-Apr. 27....		8	4	
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	May 1-8.....	4		
Persia:				
Buchir.....	May 14-June 25...	94	80	
Lingah.....	May 18-28.....	7		From Debai on opposite Arabian coast.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	Apr. 30-June 17...	9	2	
Arequipa.....	do.....	15	3	
Callao.....	do.....	4	1	
Chiclayo.....	do.....	12	4	
Lambayeque.....	Apr. 30-June 3...	2	2	
Libertad.....	Apr. 30-June 17...	10	5	
Lima.....	do.....	30	11	
Pacasmayo.....	Apr. 30-June 3...	3	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Mariveles quarantine station.	May 25-26.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
Russia:				
Odessa.....	June 18-24.....	2		
Astrakhan Government.....	do.....	3	3	Ujaly July 3, present.
Saraltschin.....	do.....			
Kirghis Steppe— Naryma.....	June 24.....	4	4	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-June 10...	28	28	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 21-June 17...	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	July 7.....	1		
Basra.....	May 21-31.....	4	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 29-July 6...	2		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-30.....		21	
Rosario.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....		75	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 28-June 17...	5		
Gallcia.....	do.....	2		
Brazil:				
Para.....	June 25-July 8...	2	1	Aug. 3, present.
Pernambuco.....	June 1-15.....		56	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 28-June 8...		1	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Victoria.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Manitoba—				
Fort Alexander.....	July 8.....	19		Among Indians.
Lac du Bonnet.....	do.....	1		
Point du Bois.....	do.....	1		Epidemic.
Selkirk.....	do.....	1		From Mapleton.
Winnipeg.....	July 23-29.....	1		

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
New Brunswick—				
Newcastle.....	July 15-Aug. 5.....			Present in vicinity.
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 11-July 29.....	18		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	May 23-July 8.....	2		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	July 9-29.....	2		
Quebec.....	June 18-July 15.....	6		
Yukon—				
Dawson.....	June 4-July 1.....	15		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 21-July 10.....	2		
Chile:				
Talcahuano.....	June 17-July 1.....	16	3	
Valparaiso.....	June 24-July 1.....	59		
China:				
Chungking.....	May 28-June 24.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 21-June 24.....	14	8	
Nanking.....	May 28-July 1.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 24-June 25.....	1	6	Deaths among natives.
Swatow.....	May 28-July 1.....			Present in the district.
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	May 22-July 9.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	44	27	
Cairo.....	May 22-June 17.....	7	3	
Port Said.....	May 29-July 1.....	10	10	
France:				
Havre.....	July 16-22.....	1	1	
Paris.....	June 18-24.....	2		
Germany.....				Total for Germany, June 4-July 22; cases, 16.
Bremen.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Gibraltar.....	June 4-11.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	July 2-15.....	1	1	
Dundee.....	June 11-22.....	5		
Liverpool.....	June 18-July 8.....	2		
London.....	June 4-24.....	13		
Plymouth.....	July 2-8.....		1	
Sheffield.....	June 18-24.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 21-June 24.....	72	53	
Calcutta.....	May 7-27.....		4	
Madras.....	May 21-July 18.....	51	25	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	238	107	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-June 25.....	70	22	
Italy:				
Catania.....	July 19-22.....		3	
Naples.....	June 11-July 22.....	44	6	
Palermo.....	June 4-July 15.....	59	48	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	June 28-July 23.....	4	3	
Ciudad Juarez.....	July 9-29.....	3		
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	July 23-29.....	3	3	
Frontera.....	June 19-24.....	1		
Guadalajara.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Mexico.....	May 21-June 10.....		50	June 4-24, 43 cases.
San Juan Bautista.....	June 17-July 15.....			Present and in vicinity.
San Luis Potosi.....	June 4-July 1.....	9	12	
Tampico.....	June 11-July 10.....		4	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 4-July 15.....	50		May 7-20, deaths 3.
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marquez.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	June 5-July 2.....	11	1	July 16, 1 death.
Moscow.....	May 28-July 1.....	106	43	
Odessa.....	May 27-July 1.....	3		
Reval.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Riga.....	May 27-July 8.....	14		Apr. 1-30, deaths 10.
St. Petersburg.....	May 21-July 8.....	119	25	
Windau.....	June 25-July 1.....			Present.

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

Reports Received from July 1 to Aug. 11, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-July 14...	48	37	
Siberia:				
Omsk.....	May 29-July 14...	3		
Vladivostok.....	June 10.....			Epidemic among natives and a few cases among foreigners.
South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	May 21-27.....	1		
South Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 15.....			1 case from Colombo on s. s. Mooltan.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 6-17.....		4	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Seville.....	do.....		2	
Valencia.....	June 4-July 15.....	20	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 30-May 27.....	2		
Singapore.....	May 7-June 17.....	61	25	
Switzerland:				
Ticino, canton.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-11.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 27-July 15.....	28	2	
Kharput.....	May 21-June 10.....	34	3	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	34	9	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	May 15-July 2.....	18	10	
At sea.....	May 15.....	1		On s. s. Narrung; vessel quarantined at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

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.				
Aguascalientes.....	July 23	40,000	52	1				1	5			1						
Do.....	July 30								1									
Amsterdam.....	July 29	577,188	105	13														
Antwerp.....	July 22	327,668	88	3														
Barranquilla.....	July 15	40,000	31	1														
Do.....	July 22		23	2														
Batavia.....	July 1	217,630																
Bergen.....	July 22	87,749	18	3		7												
Birmingham.....	July 29	526,030																
Bristol.....	do.....	387,509	78	9														
Bordeaux.....	do.....	253,000	105	11														
Brussels.....	July 22	739,694	161	23														
Budapest.....	do.....	950,610																
Cairo.....	July 1	689,439	765	28					2	2	3	4						
Calcutta.....	June 24	847,796	431	32	62	37		2	2	3								
Do.....	July 1		405	31	43	25												
Christiania.....	July 24	245,000	67	9														
Ciudad Porfirio.....	Aug. 5	16,000	9															
Constantinople.....	July 23	1,000,000	239	28						1								
Copenhagen.....	July 15	462,000	142	19														
Ghent.....	July 22	165,965	44	2														
Gothenburg.....	July 15	168,000	35	5														
Do.....	July 22		29	3														
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 5	119,466	62						1									
Hamburg.....	July 22	932,166	242	27														
Hermosillo.....	Aug. 5	150,000	11						1		1	6	9	6	1			2

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.		
Hull.....	July 29	278,024	60							1						4
Iquique.....	July 8	40,000		4	1					1						
Do.....	July 15	40,000		6	1											
Kurrachi.....	July 8	148,000	56		4											
Kingston.....	Aug. 5	19,000	5								1					
Leeds.....	July 29	445,568	132	8								3				2
Liege.....	July 22	174,768	44							1			6			1
Lyon.....	July 15	523,796	149	22						1			2			
Do.....	July 22	523,796	188	29						1			4			
Lubeck.....	do.....	98,700	21	1												
Madras.....	July 8	550,000	304					3		1				3		
Mexico.....	July 1	719,052	389						18							
Do.....	July 8		387	30				14	12			1	1			2
Do.....	July 15		363	21								1	5			1
Monterey.....	Aug. 6	100,000	56	5							3		1			1
Montreal.....	Aug. 5	450,000	255	20					1			4	1			1
Moscow.....	July 15	1,500,000	1,379	63				10	5	1	7	11	33			7
Munich.....	July 22	597,000	181	25								1				2
Nottingham.....	do.....	259,942	74								1		3			
Palermo.....	do.....	340,000	306	3				11	2	7						
Paris.....	do.....	2,846,986	925	164						8	5	7	36			6
Patras.....	July 23	40,000	26							2						
Port Elizabeth.....	July 15	30,692	9	2						2						
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 1	870,475	388	57												3
Do.....	July 8		323	47								1	2			5
Saigon.....	July 2	206,000	31		19	7		5								
San Luis Potosi.....	July 8	82,946	86	5				3		3			1			1
Do.....	July 15		70	8				1		5						1
Do.....	July 22		62	4				2								
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	do.....	46,000	14	3												
Santos.....	May 27	85,000	25							1			1			
Singapore.....	June 24	303,328	440	49		5		2	2							1
Smyrna.....	July 1	400,000	103	9		21						1	1			1
Do.....	July 8		132	11						1	1		1			1
Do.....	July 15		93	10						1	1					1
Do.....	July 22		108	13		10				1						1
Southampton.....	July 29	119,394	26	1								1				
Stockholm.....	July 1	343,832	90	16								1				
Do.....	July 8		77	13								4				
Do.....	July 15		73	15							1					
Toronto.....	Aug. 5	325,000	84	3						2		2				
Valencia.....	July 23	240,000	82	9				1		1						
Vladivostok.....	May 20	84,578	14	2				2			1	2				
Do.....	May 28		14	1				1								
Do.....	June 4		14	1								1				
Do.....	June 13		22	3				2			1					
Warsaw.....	Apr. 8	797,093	232	35				2			1	3	4	1		1
Do.....	Apr. 15		253	36				1		2	6	2	1			4
Do.....	Apr. 22		296	38				2		2	3					1
Do.....	Apr. 29		286	27				2		1	4	2	1			2
Do.....	May 6		288	42				2		1	4	2				3
Do.....	May 13		265	45						1	2	2	3			1
Do.....	do.....		265	45						1		2	3			1
Do.....	May 20		236	22				3		4	2		3			2
Do.....	May 27		262	32												2
Do.....	June 3		233	29				1		1	2	1	2			4
Yokohama.....	July 17	419,630								1	1					
Zanzibar.....	June 30	75,000	56	4				2								

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

GERMANY—Kehl.—Month of April, 1911. Population 180,193. Total number of deaths from all causes 254, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 41, typhoid fever 1.

Month of May, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 251, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 30.

Month of June, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 228, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 24.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Two weeks ended July 1, 1911. Population 3,290,180. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 1, plague 5, typhoid fever 4.

NEW ZEALAND.—Month of April, 1911.

Auckland.—Population 101,446. Total number of deaths 63, including typhoid fever 1, tuberculosis 2.

Christchurch.—Population 80,523. Total number of deaths 49, including typhoid fever 1, tuberculosis 2.

Dunedin.—Population 64,402. Total number of deaths 52, including tuberculosis 1.

Wellington.—Population 78,243. Total number of deaths 34, including tuberculosis 1.

SIAM—*Bangkok*.—Four weeks ended June 10, 1911. Population, 600,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include smallpox 16, cholera 259, plague 14.

SOUTH AFRICA—*Johannesburg*.—Two weeks ended June 10, 1911. Population, 220,304. Total number of deaths from all causes, 178, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 28, typhoid fever 7,

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—June 29—July 12, 1911. Population, 591,272. Total number of deaths from all causes, 490, including diphtheria 4, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 42, typhoid fever 10.

Huelva.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 28,335. Total number of deaths from all causes, 58, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 4, typhoid fever 1.

TASMANIA—*Hobart*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 187,195. Total number of deaths from all causes, 169, including tuberculosis 7, typhoid fever 7.

TURKS ISLANDS.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 1. No contagious diseases.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 321,224. Total number of deaths from all causes, 469, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 7, tuberculosis 82, typhoid fever 9.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.