

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

JULY 12, 1912.

No. 28.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF PLAGUE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are in charge of the plague-suppressive measures in Porto Rico. The work being done will be found described under Porto Rico on page 1120.

Immediately upon the first intimation of the occurrence of plague in Habana (see under Cuba on p. 1118) the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service dispatched Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. von Ezdorf to Habana to supervise the outgoing quarantine of vessels bound for United States ports. Also orders for the fumigation of vessels and for the certification of passengers and freight destined for the United States were issued to the service representative at Habana.

Because of the occurrence of plague in Porto Rico and Habana appropriate instructions were issued to the quarantine officers at the various United States ports. Telegrams were also sent to service officers stationed in all of the ports on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards instructing them to confer with the city health officers and recommend the immediate inauguration of work for the destruction and examination of rats on the water front. This work has already been begun by the cities of Galveston and Norfolk.

Upon the request of Dr. J. Y. Porter, State health officer of Florida, the representative of the service at Habana, Cuba, was cabled that all passengers destined for Florida must be detained for seven days in Tricornia quarantine station at Habana until the foci of infection in Habana are definitely located.

The restrictions now being imposed at Habana upon vessels and passengers destined to United States ports may be summarized as follows: 1. Ships are not allowed to go to the dock after fumigation for the destruction of rats, and this latter expedient is being enforced on all vessels destined for United States ports. 2. Members of crews are not allowed to go ashore at Habana nor is the shipping of new members in Habana allowed. 3. All freight is carefully inspected to determine whether it is harboring rats, and only such freight is allowed to be shipped as is known to be free of rats. 4. All passengers for Florida ports are being detained for seven days at Tricornia (Habana quarantine station).

The following restrictions are being placed at domestic ports upon vessels arriving from Habana: 1. The vessels are subjected to careful inspection, the temperatures of passengers are taken, and if the vessel has been fumigated at the port of departure and this fact duly certified, and if it is also certified that no passengers are on board from an infected district and there is no other quarantine reason for detention, said vessels are passed. On the other hand, signs of rats being on board, or the presence of suspicious illness or fever in passengers or members of crew concerning which the quarantine officer is in doubt, or the presence on board of persons from infected districts who have not passed the period of incubation of plague are any one or all causes for the quarantining of the vessel and the enforcement of sufficient measures to insure full compliance with the quarantine regulations.

RABIES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1911.

By A. M. STIMSON, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

In 1909 there were published, by direction of the Surgeon General, the results of an investigation into the prevalence of rabies throughout the country during the year 1908.¹ The methods employed in this investigation, while probably the best available, were admittedly imperfect, inasmuch as they could not be expected to discover all cases of the disease; but every effort was made to have the results reliable and accurate so far as they went.

The present article embodies the results of a similar investigation for the year 1911, carried out in much the same manner as the preceding one and subject to the same limitations. The sources of information have been the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Animal Industry, State and territorial boards of health, local health authorities, Pasteur institutes, and agricultural and veterinary establishments. Press notices have been of value in directing attention to some cases, but have not been accepted as final evidence in any case.

In interpreting the figures of the table it must be borne in mind that the results are not in all cases complete and comparable among the different States. While the authorities have in nearly every instance responded graciously to requests for information, it has happened occasionally that they were unable, for some good reason, to furnish complete data.

By a system of painstaking checking, duplication of the data received from various sources has been eliminated. The deaths in man have been subjected to particularly searching scrutiny to determine their authenticity and to avoid repetition. Under the heading of "Infected localities" are included villages, towns, and municipalities where rabies has been reported by health or veterinary authorities and where persons have been so exposed to infection as to necessitate their taking the antirabic inoculations. Under the

¹Kerr, J. W., and Stimson, A. M.: The prevalence of rabies in the United States. Public Health Bulletin 29.

heading of persons treated, are included those who were reported on good authority to have taken antirabic inoculations for the prevention of rabies, but the figures are believed to be considerably short of the actual number who did so. Such an underestimate is certainly true in the case of the rabid animals reported, as it is a hopeless task to collect complete data on this subject, even in municipalities having the most rigid and best enforced regulations in this direction.

State.	Deaths in man.		Infected localities.		Persons treated, 1911.	Rabid animals, 1911.
	1911	1908	1911	1908		
Alabama.....	4	1	1 47	13	281	154
Arizona.....		1	1	1	1	.....
Arkansas.....		1	18	5	29	9
California.....	3		49		124	310
Colorado.....			10	1	10	16
Connecticut.....		1	11	7	8	19
Delaware.....			15	5	22	17
District of Columbia.....	1		1	1	41	72
Florida.....	4		36	11	128	106
Georgia.....	2	3	* 4	17	457	* 11
Idaho.....						
Illinois.....	8	2	35	18	292	265
Indiana.....	4	5	62	57	104	119
Iowa.....	1	1	29	5	92	35
Kansas.....		2	86	4	175	80
Kentucky.....	2	1	14	7	24	27
Louisiana.....	3	4	61	3	233	19
Maine.....						
Maryland.....	3	6	59	12	122	52
Massachusetts.....	1	5	45	9	27	139
Michigan.....	3	3	46	11	58	70
Minnesota.....		2	31	18	117	60
Mississippi.....		1	34	10	51	11
Missouri.....	6	8	52	9	187	102
Montana.....						
Nebraska.....		1		5		.....
Nevada.....						
New Hampshire.....	1	2	3	7	2	.....
New Jersey.....	13	11	68	41	189	77
New York.....	13	19	* 38	52	899	488
New Mexico.....						
North Carolina.....	1		96	19	166	101
North Dakota.....			12	2	15	22
Ohio.....	8	4	91	32	275	295
Oklahoma.....	1	3	51	6	106	58
Oregon.....			3		1	11
Pennsylvania.....	10	14	152	25	* 46	347
Rhode Island.....		1	4	10	5	5
South Carolina.....	1	1	1 32	5	114	63
South Dakota.....	1		7	2	14	11
Tennessee.....		1	16	7	13	17
Texas.....	2	3	(*)	15	(*)	(*)
Utah.....						
Vermont.....				1		.....
Virginia.....		1	48	37	54	55
Washington.....			7		2	22
West Virginia.....			21	2	30	7
Wisconsin.....	2	3	83	42	112	114
Wyoming.....			3		4	7
Total.....	98	111	1,381	534	4,625	3,393

* Counties.

* Incomplete.

The most striking feature of the figures shown in this table is the spread of rabies to the Pacific Coast States, which were apparently entirely free from the disease at the time of the former investigation. Another feature of interest is the greatly increased number of localities from which the disease, in man or animals, was reported. The most obvious explanation of these figures is that there has actually been a generalized spread of the disease to territory previously uninfected.

While this is undoubtedly true, and is in fact the conclusion reached by those who have been observing the disease for some years, we can not assume that this spread has been proportional to the figures shown. Increased activities of health authorities and greatly extended facilities for the administration of protective treatment, have undoubtedly brought to light many cases of animal infection which formerly would have escaped record. In contrast with the increased distribution in the lower animals there has been a diminution in the number of human deaths, amounting to nearly 12 per cent. While this decrease may possibly be attributable to chance, there is another element which must be given due consideration—the much more widespread resort to antirabic inoculations of exposed persons.

In 1908 there were 23 institutions in the country where this treatment was administered; at present there are at least 42 such institutions or their equivalent. In addition, there are 5 firms and public laboratories that furnish material for inoculations to practicing physicians, the business of these establishments having been established or their greatest activity having been developed within the last three years. The distribution of virus from the Hygienic Laboratory amounted to 443 treatments in 1908 and 942 in 1911. The number of persons known to have taken treatment in 1908 was about 1,500, while the table shows 4,625 for 1911. The decrease in the number of human deaths, coincident with an increase on the number of antirabic inoculations, at least effectually disposes of the claim still advanced occasionally by opponents of the Pasteur method that this treatment causes rather than prevents rabies.

Analysis of fatal cases in man.

Distribution as to age (data given in 94 cases):

Age, years—	Cases.
1 to 10.....	44
11 to 20.....	15
21 to 30.....	8
31 to 40.....	9
41 to 50.....	8
51 to 60.....	2
61 to 70.....	5
71 to 80.....	2
81 to 90.....	1
 Total.....	 <hr/> <hr/> 94

Period of incubation (in 65 cases):

Period—	
10 to 20 days.....	11
21 to 30 days.....	19
31 to 40 days.....	9
41 to 60 days.....	8
Over 2 months but less than 4 months.....	10
4 to 6 months.....	3
6 to 12 months.....	2
Over 12 months.....	3
 Total.....	 <hr/> <hr/> 65

The average incubation period of all cases, excluding those over 1 year, was 49.25 days.

Time of the year at which infection was received (in 64 cases):	Cases.
January.....	3
February.....	4
March.....	3
April.....	4
May.....	8
June.....	4
July.....	5
August.....	13
September.....	4
October.....	3
November.....	7
December.....	6
Data regarding antirabic treatment (in 64 cases):	
Took presumably complete course.....	16
Partial treatment, died during it.....	8
No treatment.....	40

If the number of treated persons were in the same proportion in the cases for which the data were not given, the total death rate in persons taking the treatment would be 0.8 per cent, one-third of which would be due either to delayed treatment or to too short incubation periods to permit of immunization.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.

SECTION 1. The mayor of the city of Little Rock shall appoint, and the city council confirm, a milk and dairy inspector, who shall hold office for a period of two years, or until his successor is appointed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the milk and dairy inspector to see that all of the laws relating to the inspection of milk and dairies are enforced, and shall perform all the duties required of him by the laws of this city and the orders of the board of health. He shall make monthly written reports of the work done in his department to the board of health.

SEC. 3. The mayor shall appoint, and the city council confirm, from time to time as may be required, assistants to the milk and dairy inspector.

Application for and issuance of permit. Amount of fee.

SEC. 4. Each person, firm, or corporation desiring to sell, or in any manner to dispose of, milk within the city of Little Rock shall, before engaging in such business, make application to the office of the milk and dairy inspector for a permit for that purpose, and shall furnish him a certificate in writing of the number of cows used in the production of such milk, and the location of the barns, sheds, stalls, and premises in which said cows are kept, fed, and milked. And it shall be the duty thereupon of the inspector to inspect the barns, sheds, stalls, and premises so reported, and to examine, inspect, and test said cows for disease; and, if it be ascertained by said inspector, or his assistants, that said barns, sheds, stalls, and premises are properly constructed and sanitary, and as hereinafter provided, and that said cows are free from injury or disease, it shall be the duty of said inspector to issue a permit to the applicant to sell milk in the city. Said applicant shall immediately notify the inspector, in writing, when any additional cows are added to his, her, or its herd. To cover the cost of inspecting said barns, sheds, stalls, and premises for one year the applicant, upon being granted a permit, shall pay to the city collector, or his agent, the sum of \$5, which is to be credited to the "Inspection fund" and used for no other purpose. And the inspector is to inspect said barns, sheds, stalls, and premises as often within the said year as conditions necessitate, but no further charge is to be made of same.

Procedure where cows are not owned by dairyman. Also provides for additional permit.

SEC. 5. Each person, firm, or corporation who desires to sell or dispose of any milk in any way in the city of Little Rock, where said milk is not produced from cows owned by him, her, or it, shall before engaging in such business, make application at the office of the milk and dairy inspector for a permit for that purpose, and shall furnish him a certificate in writing from a qualified veterinarian, sworn to and subscribed before any person qualified to administer oaths, showing that said cows producing said milk are free from all injury or disease that would affect the milk, especially any disease that is communicable to man or which produces elevation of systematic temperature, such as tuberculosis (determined by tuberculin test), anthrax, Texas fever, pneumonia, parturient apoplexy (milk fever), malignant catarrh, and all such diseases; and that the veterinarian has examined, entered, and inspected the dairy from which said milk is supplied and that the barns,

sheds, and stalls in which each cow is kept, fed, and milked are properly ventilated, drained, lighted, and cleaned, and that in the dwelling house or houses of the said premise or premises of the persons who milk said cows, or prepare said milk for market, there is no typhoid fever, or other disease that is likely to be communicated to persons using said milk: *Provided*, That when any person, firm, or corporation dealing in milk sold or disposed of in any way to him, her, or it, by any person, firm, or corporation who has obtained a permit under the fourth section of this ordinance as to such milk, a copy of such permit may be presented to the milk and dairy inspector, and shall be by him accepted in lieu of the veterinarian's certificate required above. Any person, firm, or corporation obtaining a permit under this ordinance must obtain additional, new, or fresh certificate or certificates of veterinarian at any time on demand of the milk and dairy inspector, and upon failure within 10 days after demand in writing from the said inspector to furnish said new or fresh certificate the permit provided for in this ordinance shall be ipso facto forfeited.

Permit, license, renouncement by council.

SEC. 6. The issuance of the permit by the milk and dairy inspector shall not create a vested right to do business in the city. The city council hereby reserves the right to revoke the same at any time upon the failure or neglect of the party obtaining the same to comply with the terms, provisions, and requirements of this ordinance. Regulations shall be made from time to time by the inspector and board of health as they may deem advisable.

Penalty for sale without.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation who sells or disposes of milk in any way in the city of Little Rock produced from cows not included in the permit as provided for in this ordinance, or from cows, whether so included or not, which are not kept, fed, and milked in barns, sheds, stalls, or premises included in a permit as provided for in this ordinance shall be punished as hereinafter provided..

Grade of milk.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, barter, or offer for sale or barter, within the city any milk which contains more than 87.5 per cent of water, or less than 3.5 per cent of butter fat, and the specific gravity of which at 60° F. shall be between 1.029 and 1.033; all milk of lower grade and quality than specified by this section shall be taken and condemned as adulterated and impure by the milk and dairy inspector or his assistants, and the vendor thereof punished.

Skimmed milk.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or dispose of in any way, or to have in custody with the intention of selling, or expose or offer for sale, as pure milk any milk from which the cream, or any part thereof, has been removed, and all such milk from which the cream, or any part thereof has been removed shall be plainly labeled and marked "skimmed milk."

Grade of cream.

SEC. 10. No person, firm or corporation shall sell, barter, or offer for sale, within the city any cream which contains less than 18 per cent of butter fat, and all cream of lower grade and quality than that shall be taken and condemned as adulterated and impure by the milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants.

Grade of butter.

SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful to sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, within this city any butter that is not made from pure milk or cream; the same shall be free from all chemicals or adulterations, and shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the pure-food laws of the United States of America.

Grade of skimmed milk.

SEC. 12. Skimmed milk, or separated milk, that is sold, bartered, or offered for sale or barter, within this city shall contain not less than 9 per cent of milk solids exclusive of butter fat, and shall be plainly labeled "skimmed milk," and all buttermilk

shall contain not less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids exclusive of butter fat, and all such milk of lower grade and quality than specified in this section shall be taken and condemned as adulterated and impure by the milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants.

Adulteration of milk.

SEC. 13. It shall be unlawful to add to milk intended for sale or barter in this city any chalk, borax, salicylate of soda, or other preservative, ice, water, or other substance or fluid, and it shall be unlawful to sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, any milk which has been added to or adulterated as aforesaid, or any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, and the milk and dairy inspector shall condemn and destroy such milk.

Tuberculin test.

SEC. 14. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell or in any manner dispose of milk or cream in this city produced from cows which has not been tested by the milk and dairy inspector or a qualified veterinarian with tuberculin for tuberculosis, and certificate furnished by such aforesaid veterinarian after December 1, 1911, and such test prescribed shall be made at least once each year, before December 1; provided, that the official test of the United States Government be recognized; that is, where the United States Government has tested an animal such test shall be recognized in the city of Little Rock for a period of one year from the date of such testing.

Inspector's right to enter and make tests.

SEC. 15. The inspector, or his assistant inspectors, shall have the right at any time to enter, examine, and inspect any dairy the owner of which sells or in any manner disposes of milk in the city of Little Rock, and to examine, inspect, and test for disease any cow connected with or belonging to the owner or proprietor of such dairy. For any interference with or hindrance of the said inspector or assistants, by the owner, proprietor, or agents, the permit provided for by this ordinance shall be, upon conviction in police court, ipso facto forfeited; any person so hindering or preventing said inspector or assistants from making such inspection shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Diseased cows.

SEC. 16. It shall be unlawful to sell, barter, or offer for sale or barter, within this city milk from cows suffering from injury and disease which would affect the milk, especially diseases which are communicable to man or produce elevation of systematic temperature, such as tuberculosis, anthrax, Texas fever, pneumonia, parturient apoplexy (milk fever), malignant catarrh, and all such diseases.

Tagging cows inspected and inspection fees.

SEC. 17. No milk shall be used from a dairy, the owner of which sells or in any manner disposes of milk in this city, unless cows have been tested by the milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants, with tuberculin for tuberculosis, or by some qualified veterinarian satisfactory to the said inspector, provided the Government test shall be recognized as provided for in section 14. All cows so tested shall be marked in the ear with a tag bearing a serial number and the words "Little Rock, Ark.," and such cow may be retested as aforesaid as often as the inspector may deem it necessary. And it shall be unlawful to sell or in any manner dispose of milk in this city from any cow which has not been so tested. The owner of said cow or cows so inspected for tuberculosis shall pay the said inspector the sum of \$3 for the first cow inspected and 25 cents for each additional cow at the time of inspection.

Inspector's power to make inspection of dairies.

SEC. 18. The milk and dairy inspector, or his assistants, shall have the right to enter and examine any place within this city where milk is sold, bartered, or offered for sale or barter, and to inspect and examine at any time and any place any of said milk, and said inspector or inspectors are hereby given police power and authority.

Prohibition of certain food for cows.

SEC. 19. Dairy cows producing milk for the Little Rock market shall not be fed distillery waste, "swill," or any substance in a state of putrefaction or rotteness, or any other substance that is unwholesome or that will in any way affect the healthfulness

of their milk; and any person, firm, or corporation who sells milk in the city of Little Rock produced from cows fed on the above-described substance shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Cows to run in open air and premises drained, etc.

SEC. 20. Each cow used in the production of milk for sale or disposal in the city of Little Rock shall be allowed free movement in the open air at least six hours each day, and the barns, sheds, stalls, or premises in which the cows are kept, fed, and milked shall be properly drained, lighted, ventilated, and cleaned as per instructions of the inspector.

Procedure where cows have disease.

SEC. 21. If, upon inspection as provided for in this ordinance, it is ascertained that any milk cow kept, owned, or used in any dairy or on the premises of any dairyman who sells or otherwise disposes of milk in this city, has the disease of tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of said inspector or assistants to notify the owner; provided, that the owner of any cow so found to have the disease of tuberculosis shall have the right to call a competent veterinarian, who, together with the said inspector, shall select a third person, and the three shall reexamine said cow or cows, and if a majority of those examining find that said cow or cows is or are so diseased the same shall be disposed of as hereinafter provided. And should a majority not so find, then the said cow or cows shall not be so disposed of.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the owner upon receiving notice from the said inspector that any cow belonging to him or her and used in the dairy, or kept on his or her premises, is diseased with tuberculosis, to immediately stop using the milk from said cow and either kill or quarantine her, and keep her quarantined until said animal shall either be killed or found nontuberculous by the inspector.

SEC. 23. If any owner of a dairy shall fail to kill or quarantine a tuberculous cow upon receipt of notice from the milk and dairy inspector or his assistants, and after receiving said notice sells or offers for sale within this city any milk or butter produced from a cow or cow's owner or used by him or her which are fed or milked in any of the barns, sheds, stalls, or premises in which said tuberculous cow or cows are kept or fed, or the milk of said tuberculous cow or cows, such action shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. Upon disposing of any diseased cow the owner shall at once notify the inspector in writing what disposition has been made of said cow.

Conditions of wagons used. No waste hauled, etc.

SEC. 25. Each wagon used in the delivery of milk shall have the name of the owner or proprietor and the number of the permit under which the business is conducted, painted thereon in prominent letters. All such wagons shall be provided with covers and shall be neat and clean, the interior of such wagons being scrubbed with soap and hot water at least twice per week. The wagons shall be kept neatly painted. No vegetable or waste products shall at any time be hauled in any wagon used for the transportation of milk.

Certified milk.

SEC. 26. Dairymen who wish to put a milk of exceptional excellence on the market may be allowed to use the words "certified milk" on their labels, provided that they shall receive from the inspector a certificate of the unusual excellence of said milk, and the inspector shall upon request give such certificate if the conditions respecting such milk hereinafter specified are found to exist. But under no other circumstances shall such or any other label likely to mislead the purchaser appear on packages containing milk. All milk sold as sterilized milk shall at all times prove to be such, and dealers purporting to sell sterilized milk shall be suspended from business should their milk be proven not to be sterile. Certified milk shall not contain over 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and shall at no time contain pathogenic germs; it shall contain 4 per cent of butter fat and other customary ingredients in proportion; it shall not be delivered to customers at a higher temperature than 50° F., and shall always be delivered in sealed packages. Barn and milk house shall be provided with a cement floor or floor of sound heart boards laid so as to be water-tight, and there shall be arrangements of water under pressure to flush said barn and milk house. There shall also be arrangements for steam sterilization of all cans and bottles; and the barn and milk house shall be flushed three times a week and the bottles or cans shall be sterilized each time before using. Provided that the results of chemical and bacteriological examinations made and certified by the person designated by the city to make such examinations shall be considered prima facie correct.

License due and payable, when.

SEC. 27. All applications for license to establish and conduct a dairy depot shall be approved by the milk and dairy inspector before such license is issued. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct a dairy depot, restaurant, or other place from which milk is delivered and sold in this city shall apply to the city collector, who shall, upon the approval of the milk and dairy inspector and the payment of \$5 by the person, firm, or corporation desiring to conduct such dairy, issue a license. Said license to be due and payable on or before August 1 and to expire July 31 of the following year.

Premises and equipment to be sanitary, etc. Illness of family or employees.

SEC. 28. Any person, firm, or corporation conducting a dairy depot, restaurant, or other place in which milk is sold or otherwise disposed of in this city shall at all times maintain such place in a strictly sanitary condition, to be open for inspection at all times during business hours. All ice boxes and refrigerators in which milk is kept shall be and remain in a sanitary condition, being scrubbed at least once in each week, said boxes or refrigerators to be drained according to the direction of the inspector. There shall be no closets, hoggpens, or quarters for animals or fowls closer than 100 feet from such dairy depot or place where milk is sold. *Provided*, This shall not apply to a water closet properly connected with the city sewerage system, and maintained in a clean, sanitary condition.

Any person conducting a dairy depot or restaurant shall report within 24 hours to the city physician any illness of any kind whatsoever occurring in his family or among his employees, or any person connected with the business in any way, giving name and address of the attending physician. The city physician shall have the power to suspend temporarily the business of any such place if he deems such action necessary to protect the public health against infection from such case of illness.

Rules governing.

SEC. 29. In addition to the rules and regulations hereinbefore set out, all persons, firms, or corporations selling or offering to sell milk in this city shall observe and comply with the following requirements:

Temperature of milk.

First. No milk shall be delivered to customers or any milk depot at a higher temperature than 65° F.

Place of bottling milk, etc.

Second. No milk shall be bottled except at a dairy or properly equipped dairy depot, and all milk receptacles shall be kept when not in use free from dirt and flies.

Must not strain milk in barn, etc.

Third. No milk shall be strained in a barn or any other place where the milk will be liable to become contaminated.

Aerator.

Fourth. Every dairy shall be provided with an aerator of approved type, over which milk shall be poured as it is strained, said aerator to be filled with cold water or ice.

Ponds contaminated with sewage.

Fifth. Dairy cattle shall be prohibited from running on pastures that contain streams, ponds, or other water that shall be found contaminated with sewage.

Clean teats of cows and clean clothes of milkers.

Sixth. Every cow shall have the teats and udder well cleaned before each milking, and all milkers shall wear at each milking overalls or clothing that is clean; each milker shall clean his or her hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately before milking.

Percentage of bacteria. Pasteurized milk.

Seventh. No milk shall be sold which contains more than 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and dairymen whose milk shall be found continually contaminated with pathogenic germs shall be suspended from selling milk in the city and not licensed to sell milk without permission of the inspector. No milk shall be sold which has been pasteurized that contains more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and such pasteurized milk shall not be repasteurized for the purpose of lowering the number of bacteria or for preserving purposes, but shall be kept at a temperature of not more than 65° F. after leaving the pasteurizer until reaching its destination.

Cement or water-tight floors and whitewashed barns.

Eighth. All dairy barns shall be properly floored with cement or sound-heart boards, water tight, and the interior of every barn shall be given a coat of whitewash within 60 days after the passage of this ordinance and in the month of May of each year thereafter.

Premises free from manure, filth, etc. Springs, cisterns.

Ninth. Every dairyman shall be required to keep his barn and lot where same is located free from manure, droppings from the cows being gathered once daily, piled in an inclosure not closer than 100 feet to the dairy barn, milk house, or source of water supply, and said lot and barn shall also be kept free from stagnant water and other objectionable material. All fresh manure placed on the above-mentioned heap to be properly limed. All wells, springs, cisterns supplying water to the cows shall be so constructed or situated as to satisfy the inspector that they are reasonably free from any source of possible infection. Each dairy farm shall be provided with a water closet or privy of sanitary type, approved by the inspector, where the discharge shall be thoroughly protected from the flies. It shall be unlawful for any human excrement to be deposited on such premises in such manner as to make possible the contamination of the water supply or milk.

Construction and location of milk house.

Tenth. Each dairy shall be provided with a properly constructed milk house, provided with wire screens for doors and windows and ample arrangements for heating water, and shall not be used for any purpose other than handling milk or milk products; said house shall have a properly constructed sink, at which bottles, cans, and other utensils used in handling milk may be washed, and shall be provided with a drain-pipe carrying all waste water at least 100 feet from the milk house, water supply, and barn. Said milk house shall be at least 50 feet from any cow stall or stable.

Milk to be bottled, and bottles stoppered—exception.

SEC. 30. It shall be unlawful on and after September 1, 1911, for any retail dairyman or merchant to sell milk, when delivering the same in wagons over the city, in any way whatsoever except in glass bottles, well and securely stoppered when it leaves the dairy and not removed from them until delivered. *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and bakeries, so far as purchasing milk in bulk is concerned. *Provided further*, this section shall not apply where milk is being delivered to houses where there are infectious diseases, and all persons receiving milk on any such premises shall furnish proper receptacles into which the milk shall be poured.

Salary of inspector and assistants.

SEC. 31. The salary of the milk and dairy inspector shall be \$125 per month, and the salary of all assistant inspectors shall be \$75 per month, each.

What constitutes a dairy or dairy depot.

SEC. 32. All persons, firms, or corporations owning or using more than one cow, who sell or barter, or offer for sale or barter, any milk within this city, shall under the provisions of this ordinance be considered and be a dairy; and all persons, firms, or corporations retailing milk by wagon or other vehicle shall under the provisions of this ordinance be considered and be held a dairy or dairy depot, and fall within the scope and meanings of this ordinance.

Sale of milk cows prohibited until inspected.

SEC. 32. No milk cow shall be sold or offered for sale within this city, or be brought within to be used within the city limits as a milk cow, until said cow or cows have been inspected by the milk and dairy inspectors, and the vendor shall furnish a certificate from said inspector with each cow sold.

Bond of inspector and assistants.

SEC. 33. The milk and dairy inspector shall, before entering upon his duties, give a good and sufficient bond to the city of Little Rock, in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties; and every assistant inspector shall give bond in the sum of \$500. The inspectors shall deposit with the city collector the money collected at the end of each month, with a statement showing from whom and for what collected.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 34. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each offense, and the license of such convicted person, firm, or corporation may be revoked.

Date effective.

SEC. 35. This ordinance is for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety of the city of Little Rock, and shall, therefore, take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict.

[Ordinance No. 1711, adopted Oct. 9, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.**BUILDINGS—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.**

RULE 1. The construction or maintainance of any building or part of building or cellar thereof, or structure of any kind to be used for living apartments, store, or storage rooms, places of amusement, or for any other purpose, which is not properly constructed or kept in proper repair to furnish the occupants thereof with proper protection from the elements, or which is not properly supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, cleaned, lighted, or furnished with proper means of ingress and egress, is forbidden.

RULE 2. All buildings or parts of buildings or structures used or intended to be used as living apartments, or where a number of people are employed, must be provided with proper accommodations in the way of water closets properly constructed and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

[Regulations board of health adopted Oct. 18, 1911.]

UNION (TOWNSHIP), N. J.**FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION OF.**

SEC. 21. That every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, or place where meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruits, nuts, or vegetables, designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, or shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall, or place, and its appurtenances in a cleanly and wholesome condition; and every person having charge of or interested, or engaged, whether as a principal or agent, in the care of or in respect to, the custody or sale of any meat, fish, bird, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables, designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with or violating or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 22. That upon any cattle, meat, fish, bird, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of the board of health in a condition which renders the same unsafe or unwholesome for human food, it shall be the duty of said inspector or officer to affix to the said article or articles a label on which shall

be written or printed the words "Condemned by direction of the board of health of the township of Union, N. J.," and when anything included within the provisions of this section shall be found in numbers, quantity, or bulk it shall only be necessary for said officer or inspector to affix one such label to a conspicuous part of the box, tin, basket, compartment, or other place or thing containing the same, and he shall report every such condemnation at the office of the board. And no person or persons shall destroy, deface, conceal, interfere with, or remove any label affixed by any inspector or officer of this board as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any matter or substances that have been condemned to immediately remove the same from any market, street, or place, and convey the same to such place as may be designated by the inspector or officer, and such article shall not be sold or offered for sale, nor in any way disposed of, and in case the owner or person in charge shall fail or neglect, or refuse to remove said articles within three hours after having been notified to do so, the same may be removed by the inspector or other officer of this board, the owner or person in charge paying all the expenses therefor.

SEC. 23. That whenever this board shall have satisfactory evidence that any well, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, has become polluted and rendered unsafe for potable use, notice to discontinue the use of said polluted water shall be sent to the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well, and at the discretion of this board, the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well may be ordered in writing to close or fill up said well. If said order is not complied with within the time therein specified, this section shall be deemed violated, and this board may proceed to cause the said well to be closed or filled up. Every well which is used for domestic purposes shall be at least as many feet from every privy vault, catch basin, cesspool, manure vault, or stable, as the said board may by resolution direct.

SEC. 24. That whatever is dangerous to human health, or whatever renders the ground, the water, the air, or food a hazard or an injury to human health is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons creating or maintaining any such nuisance shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 25. That the sale of any meat or vegetable food or drink that is unwholesome or unfit for food is hereby prohibited; any person or persons making any such sale as aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

OFFENSIVE OCCUPATIONS.

SEC. 112. No person shall boil, heat, dry, keep, store, or manufacture any offal, swill, blood, bones, fat, tallow, or lard, save in ordinary cooking, or any decaying animal or vegetable matter; nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone or shell burning, lime making, fat burning, gut, cleaning, skinning or making glue from any part of dead animals, heating, drying, storing, shipping any blood, scarp, fat, grease, or any offensive animal or vegetable matter, or the manufacturer of any varnish or oil, or the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or the conducting of any business or occupation that will or does generate any unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalation, or that is or would be dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be carried on anywhere in the city of Yonkers without a permit from the health officer.

SEC. 113. No person or persons engaged in the business of buying or selling rags shall keep, or store, or sort the same within one hundred (100) feet of any tenement or dwelling house, except the house occupied exclusively by the person and his immediate family engaged in such business without a permit from the health officer.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS FOUND.

During the week ended June 1, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 16 plague-infected ground squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Cal. as follows: Alameda County; May 14, 1 squirrel; May 20, 1 squirrel; Contra Costa County; May 6, 1 squirrel; May 17, 2 squirrels; May 18, 1 squirrel; May 21, 3 squirrels; May 23, 3 squirrels; May 24, 4 squirrels.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making and maintenance of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay, 5,270 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended June 1, 1912.

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.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	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.	May 20, 1912. . . .	217 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911....	None.....	May 24, 1912....	422 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 13, 1911....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911....	Do.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910....	do.....	June 8, 1911....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 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....	Sept. 21, 1911....	None.....	25 rats.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	June 1, 1912	13	1 171	.....	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	56	2 806	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	3	1,523	1,311	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	886	817	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 141; *Mus musculus*, 30.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 713; *Mus musculus*, 91; *Mus rattus*, 1; *Mus alexandrinus*, 1.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 854; *Mus musculus*, 181; *Mus rattus*, 199; *Mus alexandrinus*, 289.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

During the week ended June 1, 1912, 232 squirrels from Alameda County and 1,548 from Contra Costa County, Cal., were examined for plague infection. Two from Alameda County and 14 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague infected.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1912.**

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	8	7
Haverhill, Mass.....	2	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Lynn, Mass.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1

ERYSIPELAS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1912.**

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	16	6
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	7
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	2	Providence, R. I.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	2	St. Louis, Mo.....	5	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	1
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	1			

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended June 22, 1912, pellagra was reported as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 case; Elizabeth, N. J., 1 death; Montgomery, Ala., 1 case and 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1912.**

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	2	1	Lynchburg, Va.....	2	2
Altoona, Pa.....	3	3	Lynn, Mass.....	1	1
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Aurora, Ill.....	1	1	Marquette, Wis.....	3	3
Baltimore, Md.....	10	10	Moline, Ill.....	1	1
Bennington, Vt.....	3	3	Newark, N. J.....	4	4
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	New Bedford, Mass.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	12	12	Newburyport, Mass.....	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Brookline, Mass.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	72	72
Butte, Mont.....	1	1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	23	52	Omaha, Nebr.....	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7	7	Pawtucket, R. I.....	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	10	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	11	24
Cumberland, Md.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18	19
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	2	2	Providence, R. I.....	4	4
Galesburg, Ill.....	2	2	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3	3	South Bend, Ind.....	1	1
Homestead, Pa.....	1	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	6	6
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	2	Washington, D. C.....	4	4
La Fayette, Ind.....	1	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	2	2	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	2	2
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Williamsport, Pa.....	2	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	4	Wilmington, Del.....	2	2

POLIOMYELITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1		Lowell, Mass.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	15	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	1
New Orleans, La.....		1	Portsmouth, Va.....		1
Peoria, Ill.....		1	Providence, R. I.....		1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1				

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATE REPORTS.

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

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 12, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	May 1-31.....	10		
Bond.....	do.....	6		
Bureau.....	do.....	1		
Champaign.....	do.....	1		
Clinton.....	do.....	2		
Cook.....	do.....	17		
Fulton.....	do.....	1		
Henry.....	do.....	14		
Jefferson.....	do.....	6		
Kane.....	do.....	1		
Lasalle.....	do.....	14		
Lawrence.....	do.....	3		
Madison.....	do.....	9		
Menard.....	do.....	30		
Randolph.....	do.....	6		
Rockland.....	do.....	1		
St. Clair.....	do.....	7		
Saline.....	do.....	2		
Sangamon.....	do.....	5		
Total for State.....		136		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.
Reports Received During Week Ended July 12, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Counties—				
Cascade.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Fergus.....	do.....	2		
Lewis and Clark.....	do.....	7		
Meagher.....	do.....	11		
Musselshell.....	do.....	1		
Silver Bow.....	do.....	1		
Valley.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		25		
New York:				
Counties—				
Allegany.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Groome.....	do.....	10		
Cattaraugus.....	do.....	8		
Chautauqua.....	do.....	4		
Chenango.....	do.....	1		
Erie.....	do.....	4		
Niagara.....	do.....	10		
Orange.....	do.....	1		
Steuben.....	do.....	1		
Wayne.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		41		
Pennsylvania.....				
	May 1-31.....	23		
South Dakota:				
Counties—				
Aurora.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Brown.....	do.....	15		
Charles Mix.....	do.....	2		
Clark.....	do.....	9		
Coddington.....	do.....	1		
McCook.....	do.....	1		
Marshall.....	do.....	3		
Roberts.....	do.....	5		
Spink.....	do.....	8		
Union.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		48		
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	May 1-31.....	17		
Boxelder.....	do.....	2		
Cache.....	do.....	12		
Carbon.....	do.....	10		
Davis.....	do.....	20		
Emery.....	do.....	1		
Salt Lake.....	do.....	100	1	
Sevier.....	do.....	6		
Tooele.....	do.....	4		
Utah.....	do.....	26		
Wasatch.....	do.....	8		
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Weber.....	do.....	22	1	
Total for State.....		229	2	
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Buffalo.....	May 1-31.....	11		
Clark.....	do.....	1		
Dane.....	do.....	1		
Fond du Lac.....	do.....	2		
Green Lake.....	do.....	1		
Jefferson.....	do.....	2		
La Crosse.....	do.....	2		
Manitowoc.....	do.....	2		
Marathon.....	do.....	6		
Milwaukee.....	do.....	7		
Monroe.....	do.....	14		
Sauk.....	do.....	4		
Sheboygan.....	do.....	1		
Trempealeau.....	do.....	5		
Vernon.....	do.....	3		
Waukesha.....	do.....	1		
Waupaca.....	do.....	1		
Waushara.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		66		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 12, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wyoming:				
Counties—				
Albany.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	.....
Carbon.....	do.....	2	.....
Sheridan.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		8	.....
May 1-31.....				
Natrona.....	do.....	1	1	
Sheridan.....	do.....	4	.....
Sweetwater.....	do.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		8	1	
Grand total for the United States.....		584	3	

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended June 22, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	3	.....	Richmond, Va.....	3	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	11	.....
New Orleans, La.....	2	.....	South Bend, Ind.....	1	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 22, 1912.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	143	8	.....	21	.....	14	.....	51	22	14	.....
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	194	21	3	100	3	16	1	58	26	14	6
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	534	130	16	240	7	214	17	151	56	17	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	137	29	1	80	1	33	3	22	10	4	.....
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,206	340	25	861	19	290	7	490	155	55	10
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	392	55	6	33	.....	54	3	92	47	17	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	145	15	1	190	6	44	1	31	14	6	2
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	188	15	2	10	.....	18	2	34	13	1	1
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	118	12	2	6	.....	15	.....	40	19	5	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	154	27	4	.....	.....	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	105	11	.....	3	.....	4	.....	28	21	6	3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	86	8	1	79	3	13	.....	17	10	6	2
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	89	23	1	15	1	18	.....	39	9	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	5	.....	.....	12	.....	2	.....	26	21	3	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	109	5	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	29	15	1	.....
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	112	5	.....	68	.....	3	.....	24	18	2	1

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables, cities of the United States, for week ended June 22, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	60	9	1	2		19		9	7	4	
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	17	6		15		4		7	3	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,548	55	2		25	1	5		4	5		
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	31			38	1	1		1	2		1
Fall River, Mass.....	119,295	29	5						4	6	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	21	1		1		1				3	
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	32	5		16	4	2		5	3		
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	26							3	2	2	
Omaha, Nebr.....	124,096	38			5		2			1	2	
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	41			8		1		8	2	3	
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	44	2	1	57		7			7	1	1
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	+	8		19	1	3		7	3		
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	10	1						1			
Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545				9		4		1			
Brockton, Mass.....	56,878	18	1		3		2		4	1		
Camden, N. J.....	94,538		4				4		6			
Duluth, Minn.....	78,466	20					6		1	1	6	
Elizabeth, N. J.....	73,409	13			3				1	1		
Evansville, Ind.....	69,647	14	2						1	1		
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	63,933	11	1				1		1			
Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186	18	2		4		1		2	3		
Hartford, Conn.....	98,915	25	15	1	20	2	7		2	2		
Hoboken, N. J.....	70,324				4		1		8	1		
Houston, Tex.....	78,800	42								4		1
Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482	10	1		8				1	1		
Kansas City, Kans.....	82,331						1		3		1	
Lawrence, Mass.....	85,892	21	2		4				6	1	2	
Lynn, Mass.....	89,336	20	1		4		1		3	2		
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	17	1		3		5					
Oklahoma, Okla.....	64,205	11			1					1	1	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	51,622	6		1						2		
Peoria, Ill.....	66,950	12	1				1				1	1
Reading, Pa.....	96,071	18	4		13		1				4	
San Antonio, Tex.....	96,614	58	3				3			11	6	3
South Bend, Ind.....	53,684	19					2			2	1	
Springfield, Ill.....	51,678	13				1				1	1	1
Springfield, Mass.....	88,926	30	2		7		5		2	1	1	
Trenton, N. J.....	96,815	31	1				4		4	3	1	
Wilmington, Del.....	87,411	27							4	4		1
Yonkers, N. Y.....	79,803	20	8		1		4		1	1		
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Auburn, N. Y.....	34,668	8					1		1			
Aurora, Ill.....	29,807	3	2									
Binghamton, N. Y.....	48,443	15			2							
Brookline, Mass.....	27,792	5			2							
Butte, Mont.....	39,165	19	1				2			4		
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	44,604								1		1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	10			11		1		3	2		
Chicopee, Mass.....	25,401	7			10							
Danville, Ill.....	27,871	4	1				1			1		
East Orange, N. J.....	34,371		1		12		1		1			
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,176	13			32							
Everett, Mass.....	33,484	9			6		1		1			
Fitchburg, Mass.....	37,826	6			1		1		1	1		
Haverhill, Mass.....	44,115	11			33		1		1	1	6	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	39,437	16	1	2			2		4		1	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables, cities of the United States, for week ended June 22, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>												
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	11									1	
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7					2				1	
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		2		15							
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	12	1		2				1		3	
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	3			2							
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	16			3		3	1	5		1	1
Malden, Mass.	44,404	5			59		1		1			
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	15									1	
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		4		2				1		1	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	8					2					
Newton, Mass.	39,806	6			19							
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	5	2				2		2		1	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	12			1		1				1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	4	1		18						1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	10			2		1		1			
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	19									2	
Racine, Wis.	38,002	16					4					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	12		1	2				1		2	1
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	16	1				1				2	3
Salem, Mass.	43,697	11			2						1	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	3										
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	10	1								1	
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	7	3		6				1		2	
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		3		7		2					
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	9	4		5		1		1		1	4
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	11			31							
York, Pa.	44,750				19				2			
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	5					1					
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	6			5						1	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191		1									
Bennington, Vt.		4			123						12	1
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	7			1							
Braddock, Pa.	17,759	7			4						1	
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	2										
Camden, S. C.		1					1				1	
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	4			1							
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4								2		
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	9										1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	4			15				3		5	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		3										
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	9										
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	3	1				1					
Homestead, Pa.	18,710	4	1				3					
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	1							1			
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	6			1							
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	6									1	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	4		1	1							
Massillon, Ohio.	13,879	4					1				1	
Medford, Mass.	23,150	8	1		32				2		1	
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	3	1		11						1	
Moline, Ill.	24,199	5										
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	1	1		12				1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	2									1	2
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	5					1		1		1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019								3			
Northampton, Mass.	19,431						2		9		1	
Ottumwa, Iowa	22,012		3									
Palmer, Mass.		3										
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	3	1		1				1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		5									1	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	9	3						3		1	
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	4	2		2				1			
Warren, Pa.	11,080	3			6		1					
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	10			2		1		1		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	3							1		1	

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

MINNESOTA.—Month of March, 1912. Population 2,075,708. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,841, including diphtheria 11, measles 4, scarlet fever 16, tuberculosis 226, typhoid fever 17.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Month of May, 1912. Population 577,056. Total number of deaths from all causes 246, including tuberculosis 2, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 14, measles 14, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 17, tuberculosis 9, typhoid fever 13.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Month of April, 1912.

Mortality.—Population 7,665,111. Total number of deaths 9,396, including typhoid fever 82, scarlet fever 53, diphtheria 127, measles 98, whooping cough 96, influenza 76, malaria 3, tuberculosis of the lungs 822, tuberculosis of other organs 146, cancer 451, diabetes 62, meningitis 58, acute anterior poliomyelitis 7, pneumonia 1,227, diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years 194, diarrhea and enteritis over 2 years 78, Bright's disease 625, early infancy 569, suicide 105, accidents in mines 39, railway injuries 107, other forms of violence 431, all other diseases 3,940.

Morbidity.—Month of May, 1912. Total number of cases of communicable diseases reported 14,943, including anterior poliomyelitis 7, anthrax 2, cerebrospinal meningitis 16, chicken pox 1,219, diphtheria 882, erysipelas 151, German measles 193, malarial fever 8, measles 6,537, mumps 1,214, pellagra 1, pneumonia 410, puerperal fever 3, rabies 3, scarlet fever 1,062, smallpox 23, tetanus 6, trachoma 6, tuberculosis 1,325, typhoid fever 508, whooping cough 1,367.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Amoy—Plague, Cholera, Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports May 29 that during the week ended May 25 there were reported at Amoy 6 cases of plague with 2 deaths and 2 cases of smallpox.

June 3 Dr. Bonthius further reported that plague continues to be present at Amoy, but is not spreading; that a few cases of cholera and of smallpox continue to be reported; that otherwise the general health condition is good.

Hongkong—Plague—Smallpox—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended May 25, 1912, 199 cases of plague, with 168 deaths, and 2 cases of smallpox, with 1 death, were reported at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,608 rats were examined at Hongkong, of which number 70 were found to be plague infected.

CUBA.

Habana—Case of Plague.

On July 5 Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of sanitation of Cuba, reported that on July 4 a case suspicious of plague had been found in Habana and isolated at once in the Las Animas Hospital to await the decision of the commission for infectious diseases as to the diagnosis in the case and that rats were being caught along the water front and examined for plague infection.

On July 6 Dr. Guiteras further reported that the diagnosis in the case had been confirmed as that of bubonic plague, and that so far no infection had been found in rats.

The patient resided at No. 2 Mercaderes across the Plaza from the first block of Oficio Street in which locality attention had been called to a mortality in the rats. It was found that at No. 8 Oficio Street a suspicious death had occurred on June 30, but that although the body had been exhumed the examination proved negative. According to advice received to date, July 8, there are no suspects in Habana.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended June 15, 1912, 803 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,694 at Honokaa. During the same period 35 rodents were examined bacteriologically at Hilo, and 175 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found in these animals.

The last case of human plague occurred at Honokaa March 15, 1912. The last case of rat plague was found between Honokaa and Kapulena April 24, 1912.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings, at Naples, reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo, week ended June 15, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	San Giovanni.....	New York.....	128	30	280
11	Mendoza.....	do.....	400	45	450
12	Cretic.....	Boston.....	1,298	245	1,890
12	Canada.....	New York.....	759	190	1,250
12	Ivernia.....	do.....			
13	Duca d'Aosta.....	do.....	1,024	160	1,100
14	Friedrich der Grosse.....	do.....	927	90	1,220
	Total.....		4,536	760	6,190

MESSINA.

June 9	San Giovanni.....	New York.....	60	17	62
10	Ivernia.....	do.....			
	Total.....		60	17	62

PALERMO.

June 10	Mendoza.....	New York.....	88	80	50
11	San Giovanni.....	do.....	119	180	80
11	Ivernia.....	do.....			
13	Cretic.....	Boston.....	64	120	50
13	Canada.....	New York.....	606	800	250
14	Duca d'Aosta.....	do.....	320	150	90
	Total.....		1,197	1,330	520

JAMAICA.

Quarantine Restrictions against Porto Rico.

Consul Dreher reports June 28 that strict quarantine regulations have been established by the Government of Jamaica against Porto Rico on account of the outbreak of bubonic plague in that island. During this quarantine no vessel from Porto Rico will be allowed to land at any port in the island of Jamaica.

JAVA.

Batavia—Typhus Fever.

Consul Rairden reports the occurrence of two cases of typhus fever, with one death, during the two weeks ended May 25, 1912.

MEXICO.

San Juan Bautista—Yellow Fever.

American consul at Frontera, Mexico, reports, July 7: Two cases yellow fever officially reported at San Juan Bautista.

PORTO RICO.**Plague Situation.**

From July 2 to 11 cases of plague have been reported in Porto Rico as follows: July 3, 1 case at San Juan; July 4, 1 case at Santurce; July 8, 1 case at San Juan and 1 case at Santurce; July 10, 1 case at San Juan.

The totals of reported cases and deaths to July 11 are as follows: San Juan, 24 cases, 16 deaths; Santurce, 7 cases, 3 deaths; Carolina, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Arroyo, 1 case, 1 death, making in all 34 cases of plague with 22 deaths in Porto Rico from the time of the occurrence of the first diagnosed case, June 14. Infected rats have been found in San Juan, Santurce, and Carolina.

As referred to in last week's issue of the Public Health Reports, pages 1089 and 1090, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is carrying on the work of plague eradication in cooperation with the Porto Rican department of sanitation, and Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. Creel has been put in charge. A division of the work has been made as follows:

WORK TO BE PERFORMED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION OF PORTO RICO.

1. Collection and disposal of garbage.
2. Maintenance of isolation and refugee camps.
3. Maintenance of isolation hospital.
4. Inspection of dead and cases of suspicious sickness.
5. Autopsy of bodies in cases of suspicious deaths, this to be done together with the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service representatives.
6. Condemnation and destruction of infested houses when necessary.
7. Disinfection of houses.
8. Enforcement of rat-proofing regulations when legal proceedings are necessary.
9. The provision of necessary office and laboratory buildings.
10. The provision of necessary transportation facilities.

WORK TO BE PERFORMED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

1. To supply officers to take special charge of the plague work.
2. The catching and poisoning of rats and general supervision of rat-proofing of premises and buildings; also laboratory examination of rodents.
3. The payment of the salaries of the field force, laboratory force, and office force.
4. The supervision of the source, storage, and shipping of outgoing freight.

QUARANTINE PROTECTION TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Passed Asst. Surg. Grubbs, chief quarantine officer of Porto Rico, reported, June 28, that a request had been received from the quarantine officer at Habana asking that outgoing quarantine precautions be enforced on all vessels destined for Cuba, and that, in compliance with this request and for the protection of others, outgoing quarantine precautions were being carried out on vessels destined for Cuba and also for other foreign ports.

TRINIDAD, WEST INDIES.**Plague Summary.**

Consul Hale reports June 20 as follows regarding the occurrence of plague in Trinidad:

In 1910 there were nine cases of plague reported in Trinidad, the first case being February 18, and the last one July 12. Seven of these occurred during the months of April and May at Tacarigua, 10 miles from Port of Spain. This was an outbreak among coolie

laborers on a sugar estate, and was quickly under the control of the health authorities.

In 1911 there were seven cases reported between February 10 and May 9. Most of these occurred in March and April and all were in Port of Spain.

This year, 1912, the first case was reported April 1, followed by five other cases in April, one being in Tunapuna, 8 miles from Port of Spain. The next case was reported June 12, having been isolated June 8, since which time there have been four other cases, the last one being isolated on June 10; two of these cases were at Tunapuna.

There are no suspected cases at this writing.

One peculiarity of these sporadic cases is, especially here in Port of Spain, that seldom is there more than one or possibly two cases in the same locality. They are usually in different sections of the city and seemingly not at all related as to cause.

Although the people generally express no special alarm as these cases are reported, still the health department immediately and with energy attack the situation and thus far have easily mastered it, preventing the spread of the disease.

As soon as a case of illness is accompanied by conditions which create a suspicion in the mind of the attending physician, the patient is at once taken to the isolation ward of the Colonial Hospital, and, although only under suspicion, is most carefully treated. As soon as possible a bacteriological investigation is made, the results of which are reported to the Surgeon General of Trinidad and on this basis the official report is made. General notification is given to the Government and all consuls. This bacteriological examination is sometimes completed before the death of the patient, but, in some cases where death occurs, results are not determined until after death. In some cases the conditions are such that a number of days pass before the diagnosis can be confirmed.

At the time of placing the patient in the hospital, careful attention is given to the room, and building previously occupied by the patient, and surrounding district, the police being in charge so far as necessary. Note is also made of all possible contacts, who are kept under careful surveillance. The premises are thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution used to prevent any spread of the disease. The clothing worn and other personal belongings of the patient which might by any possibility be the cause of spreading the disease are burned, and authority is given, by ordinance, to destroy buildings if the Government deems such steps necessary to master all conditions of danger.

The surgeon general of Trinidad is constantly in close touch with all the changing conditions and developments of each case, and directs the action of his subordinates.

In case the outbreak occurs in the country districts the patient is immediately isolated and taken charge of by the Government medical officer, who at once notifies the surgeon general, and the bacteriologist of the health department immediately proceeds to the place to advise with the local doctor in charge of the case and make his investigation. This work is done as speedily as possible, considering the necessity for thoroughness.

Touching disinfection of premises and destruction of property, the same course is pursued as in the city. Every means at the command of the health department is called into action to master the situation.

Compensation is made by the Government for any property thus destroyed.

Rat gangs are engaged all the time in the destruction of these allies of plague. This work has been energetically prosecuted for some time, and has resulted in the destruction of hundreds every week; and notwithstanding they multiply so rapidly, still it is encouraging to know that in the principal provision and rat-food districts and about the wharves there is a noticeable diminution in the number of rats, and much less destruction of meal, corn, etc.

As soon as a suspected case of plague is reported a rat gang at once operates with thoroughness all through that immediate district. Among all the thousands of rats and mice which have been caught and examined since January 1 only two have been found to be infected—one in the city proper and one in one of the suburbs. The latest report shows that during the week ending June 7, 190 rats were caught and destroyed, and 278 during the week ending June 14—468 for the two weeks and none was found infected. During the same period 881 mice were destroyed.

Under the instructions of the department this office reports to Washington all officially notified cases, but in the issuance of bills of health every suspected case is noted with dates, although it may not have been reported officially by the Surgeon General as the result of bacteriological investigation.

At the harbor master's office and other consulates clean bills of health are given in 10 days after isolation, while in this consulate 14 days must elapse before clean bills are issued. At present there is a hope that there may be no more cases of plague this year, as the usual season for the appearance of these sporadic cases is now passed.

Consul Hale further reported July 2 the occurrence of one case of plague in Trinidad.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 12, 1912.

[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.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 1.....			Present in vicinity. Sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Swatow.....	do.....			
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 1....	27	23	
Madras.....	do.....	2	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-28.....	92	68	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-May 18....		660	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-18.....	3	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 2-15.....		6	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-30.....		3	
Mexico:				
San Juan Bautista.....	July 7.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-31.....		4	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 12, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-June 9....	9	6	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1....	46	40	Present in vicinity.
Hongkong.....	May 12-18.....	208	179	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4.....	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 5-16.....	3	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 1....	44	40	
Karachi.....	May 2-June 1....	10	12	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-28.....	21	14	
Java:				
Passoeroean Residency.....	May 12-25.....	16	15	
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-18.....	64	61	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	July 3-10.....	3	3	
Santurce.....	July 3-8.....	2	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-May 18....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-18.....	4	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases, 11; deaths, 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	17		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Galicia.....	do.....	2		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-30.....		39	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	June 23-29.....	2		
Quebec.....	June 16-22.....	2		
Winnipeg.....	do.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-27.....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 12-18.....				Present.
Hongkong.....	do.....	11	6	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 21-27.....	2		
Germany:				
Total June 9-23: Cases, 8.				
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-June 1....	43	32	
Madras.....	do.....	5	3	
Moulmine.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30 ¹ ..		39	
Do.....	Mar. 31-May 4....		46	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-20.....	3	2	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-22.....	4		
Naples.....	do.....	10	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 12-25.....	5	1	
Mexico:				
Frontera.....	July 7.....	1		
Mazatlan.....	June 19-25.....		1	
Mexico.....	May 19-June 1....	94	43	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 7-13.....	7		

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, May 8 and June 19, 1912.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended July 12, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Odessa.....	May 19-25.....		1	
Do.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-June 8....	18	5	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 29-May 11...	14	5	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-May 18...		41	
Switzerland:				
Berne.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Geneva.....	do.....	1		
Lucerne.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1		
Turkey in Asia.....	June 2-8.....	15		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-16.....		11	

Reports Received from June 29 to July 5, 1912.

[For reports received from December 30, 1911, to June 28, 1912, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 28, 1912. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-11.....	14	13	
Bombay.....	May 19-25.....	34	30	
Japan:				
Formosa—				
Tamsui.....	July 1.....			Present.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11.....	1	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Chile:				
Tocopilla.....	June 8.....			Improving.
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	May 1-15.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	37	21	
Milagro.....	May 16-31.....	5	2	
Naranjito.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-31.....	1		
Mexico:				
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-30.....	4		
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	do.....	3	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 27-June 4....	2		
Port Said.....	May 29-June 1....	1		
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 1....	2		
Beni Souef.....	May 30-June 6....	3	3	
Carchieh.....	Apr. 28-June 4....	1		
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-May 4....	1		
Minieh.....	May 27-June 5....	13	2	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to July 5, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	May 19-25	79	71	
Karachi	do	34	33	
Philippine Islands:				
Mariveles quarantine station	Apr. 30-May 7	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
Porto Rico:				
Arroyo	To July 2	1	.....	On a schooner from San Juan.
Carolina	do	2	2	
San Juan	June 21-July 2	9	8	Total June 14 to July 10: Cases 24, deaths 16.
Santurce	To July 2	5	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 5-11	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station	Apr. 19	1	.....	From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Canada:				
Provinces—				
Ontario—				
Ottawa	June 9-15	1	.....
Windsor	June 12-22	2	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal	June 16-22	2	.....
Chile:				
Coquimbo	May 26-June 1	7	.....
China:				
Chungking	May 5-June 1 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Nanking	May 19-25 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai	May 28-June 2 .....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo	May 14-20	2	.....
Port Said	do	2	1	
France:				
Paris	June 2-8	2	1	Total June 2-8: Cases, 7.
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	June 2-8	1	.....
India:				
Bombay	May 19-25	54	51	
Karachi	do	1	1	
Madras	do	1	1	
Italy:				
Naples	June 2-8	3	.....
Palermo	May 26-June 1	3	1	
Turin	June 3-9	1	.....
Mexico:				
Agascalientes	June 9-16 .....	.....	1	
Guadalajara	June 9-15	1	2	
Juarez	June 16-22 .....	.....	1	
San Luis Potosi	Apr. 7-13	1	1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 27-June 2	3	.....
Russia:				
Warsaw	Apr. 21-27	3	4	
South Africa:				
Durban	Apr. 28-May 4	4	1	
Spain:				
Valencia	June 2-8	13	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 5-11	3	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	May 26-June 1	15	.....
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	May 27-June 9 .....	.....	26	

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.....	June 23	40,000	61	1							1	2	6	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	June 1	157,748	51	7										3
Amsterdam.....	June 15	582,871	146	24									10	1
Antwerp.....	June 8	316,604	78	2									5	
Athens.....	June 10	250,010	106	17								1		
Do.....	June 17		94	13							3			
Barcelona.....	June 15	591,272	236	35						3		1	1	
Barmen.....	May 25	170,800	36	4							1			
Do.....	June 1		27	4									2	
Do.....	June 18	169,800	48	14							1	1	1	2
Batavia.....	May 18	217,630	10											
Do.....	May 25		10											
Beirut.....	June 8	80,000	20								2			
Do.....	June 15		18							5				
Belfast.....	do.....	391,051	108	29						2				1
Bergen.....	do.....	87,749	14	2						1				
Berlin.....	June 8	1,069,399	539	75						6	12	11	12	
Birmingham.....	June 15	842,512	167							1		2	2	1
Bombay.....	June 1	979,445	721	52	40	23		32				4	4	
Bordeaux.....	June 8	253,000	82	13						1		1	3	3
Do.....	June 18		89	3								3		
Do.....	June 22		92	15								2		2
Bradford.....	June 8	289,618	72	6						5	1			
Do.....	June 15		70	7						2		1		
Bremen.....	June 8	246,850	70	9						1				1
Bristol.....	June 15	359,400	72	5							2	4	4	2
Brussels.....	June 8	739,684	171	17						1	3	1	4	
Do.....	June 15		198	22						1		8		
Budapest.....	June 1	1,000,000								1	3	2		
Cairo.....	June 3	689,439	602	26						4	2	1	6	19
Catania.....	June 14	207,000	100	2							4	4	2	1
Do.....	June 21		75	1							2	1		1
Chemnitz.....	June 8	303,500	92	11							1	2		1
Christiania.....	June 15	245,000	69	6								1	2	
Coburg.....	June 8	24,220	12									1		
Cologne.....	do.....	530,544	132	16								2	1	
Constantinople.....	June 16	1,300,000	209	27				11		1	3	1	7	
Copenhagen.....	June 1	465,000	107	14										4
Do.....	June 15		128	21							1		1	1
Do.....	June 8		121	18										2
Dresden.....	June 1	557,800	116	5								3		2
Dublin.....	June 8	406,536	170	27							3		14	2
Do.....	June 15		190	27						2		3	17	1
Dundee.....	do.....	171,006	65	2								2	8	1
Edinburgh.....	do.....	321,200	88	13								2	2	2
Erfurt.....	June 2	127,004	30	5								2		
Frankfort on the Main.....	June 1	425,000	89									2		
Georgetown.....	June 8	57,577	67	6										
Glasgow.....	June 21	785,000	226									2	2	
Gothenburg.....	June 8	170,100	44	9						1				1
Do.....	June 15		30	9										
Hamburg.....	June 8	953,079	264	37							3	6	4	1
Havre.....	June 15	136,159	66	12						1				
Hongkong.....	May 18	336,488			179			6						
Hull.....	June 15	282,987	60							1		1	1	2
Iquique.....	June 1	40,000	7	1						1				
Do.....	June 9		8	5										2
Karachi.....	June 1	157,290	96										4	
Kingston.....	June 15	57,379	1							1				
Konigsberg.....	June 8	252,200	94	11						1			1	
Leeds.....	June 14	445,568	110	8							1	1	12	1
Libau.....	June 9	84,000								1	3			
Leipzig.....	June 8	605,755	130	25							1	1	1	
Leith.....	June 15	81,000	18	2									1	
Liege.....	June 8	167,942	43	5							2		3	
Liverpool.....	June 15	752,055	246	18							2		37	5
Liege.....	do.....	168,118	47	1								12	1	2
London.....	do.....	7,340,119	1,491							3	5	1	53	39
Lubec.....	do.....	100,000	43	5							1			1
Madras.....	June 1	518,660	306			1		3		1			3	

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.			
Manaos.....	June 15	52,000	45	3			4										
Masatlan.....	June 26	22,000	17	2				1									
Manchester.....	June 15	714,427	207	16									3	19			3
Mexico.....	May 25	719,052	456	18				19	10			7	1	5			2
Do.....	June 1		450	12				24	8			4	2	6			2
Monterey.....	June 25	100,000	75	4							2						
Montreal.....	June 29	466,197	144	13					3			1	1	1			5
Munich.....	June 1	610,000	184	30								1	1	2			1
Do.....	June 8		172	31								1	1	2			
Do.....	June 15		174	27									4				3
Niagara Falls.....	June 14											1					
Odessa.....	June 8	260,000	65	3												3	
Do.....	May 25	575,000	184	30				1			1	4	2				1
Do.....	June 8		150	22				1						1			
Palermo.....	do.	340,000	140	6						1	3	3					3
Do.....	June 15		123	9					1		2	2	1				1
Paris.....	do.	2,888,110	869	197							6	8	5	26			6
Port of Spain.....	June 8	60,000	36	5							1						
Do.....	June 15		28	6													
Prague.....	June 8	225,817	76	13									1	1			
Rangoon.....	May 11	293,316	159	10		4	1		6								
Do.....	May 18		146	11		5	1		4								
Saigon.....	May 20	220,000	48			10	36		2								
Do.....	May 28		36			4	32										

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

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended June 8, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,816.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate, Clydebank, viz, 5.2, and the highest at Greenock, viz, 24.7 per 1,000. The total number of all deaths from all causes was 648, including diphtheria 5, measles 33, scarlet fever 5, typhoid fever 2.

MALTA.—Month of May, 1912. Population 215,332. Total number of deaths from all causes 337, including diphtheria 1, measles 3, tuberculosis 12. Cases reported: Diphtheria 5, measles 39, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 30, typhoid fever 5.

NEW ZEALAND.—Month of April, 1912.

Auckland.—Population, 104,728. Total number of deaths 69, including diphtheria 2, tuberculosis 6, typhoid fever 1.

Christchurch.—Population, 82,004. Total number of deaths 51, including tuberculosis 1.

Dunedin.—Population, 65,690. Total number of deaths 55, including tuberculosis 7.

Wellington.—Population, 71,427. Total number of deaths 45, including typhoid fever 2, tuberculosis 3.

PANAMA—*Panama*.—Three weeks ended June 15, 1912. Population, 30,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include tuberculosis 15. Cases reported: Diphtheria 2, typhoid fever 3.

SOUTH AFRICA—*Johannesburg*.—Two weeks ended May 18, 1912. Population, 237,220. Total number of deaths from all causes 138, including measles 1, tuberculosis 21, typhoid fever 3. Cases reported: Diphtheria 14, scarlet fever 25, tuberculosis 21, typhoid fever 30.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of April, 1912. Population, 343,849. Total number of deaths from all causes 448, including tuberculosis 71, typhoid fever 14. Cases reported: Measles 6, scarlet fever 14, tuberculosis 95, typhoid fever 39.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication
may be procured from the SUPERINTEND-
ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy.
Subscription price, per volume - - - \$2

