

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVII.

AUGUST 2, 1912.

No. 31

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

The boards of health of the State of Louisiana and of the city of New Orleans have been cooperating in the trapping of rats along the New Orleans water front, and the laboratory examination of the rats thus caught. Surg. J. H. White of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service is in charge of this work. Up to July 27 several hundred rats had been collected and examined, and on this date Surg. White reported that one plague-infected rat had been found at Stuyvesant Dock No. 5, head of Pennison Street; that the location where the rat was found had not been connected with Porto Rican or Cuban shipping, and that, therefore, presumably the infection did not come from that source; that an extensive campaign had been planned for the destruction of rats and the eradication of the focus discovered; and that that part of the city contiguous to the location where the infected rat was found, including 60 city blocks, will be surrounded, and all rodents therein will be killed, beginning on the city side and working toward the river.

In Porto Rico, a case was reported as suspicious of plague on July 22 in Santurce. The diagnosis in this case was confirmed as plague on July 26. On July 23 a case was reported as suspicious in the Puerta de Tierra section of San Juan, and the diagnosis was confirmed July 24. On July 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 no new cases were reported. On July 29 one case was reported at San Juan. This makes a total for all Porto Rico, up to and including July 29, of 45 cases, of which 30 cases occurred in San Juan; 10 in Santurce, a residential suburb of San Juan; 2 at Carolina, a town 13 miles from San Juan; 1 in Loiza, a short distance from Carolina; 1 at Dorado, a town 13 miles from San Juan; and 1 on a vessel at Arroyo on the southern coast of the island.

In Cuba no new cases were reported from July 23 to July 28. The total number of cases in Havana, therefore, to July 29 remains as reported last week—3 cases.

REPORT OF A SUSPECTED CASE OF TYPHUS FEVER AT
PETERSBURG, VA.

By JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

At the request of Dr. Ennion Williams, commissioner of health of Virginia, and accompanied by him, I visited Petersburg, Va., in order to examine a patient reported as a suspected case of typhus.

Clinical history.—A. B., 35 years, native of Austria-Hungary, nine years resident in Prince George County, Va., farmer. Patient of Dr. W. P. Hoy, of Petersburg, Va.

There has been no suspicious illness in the household of the patient for over a year. Patient has not been away except to the village of Disputanta for some two or three weeks prior to the onset of his illness. Inquiry at Disputanta fails to elicit information as to occurrence of similar cases there or in vicinity.

On June 19 patient was taken sick very abruptly while at work in the field, with severe headache and thoracic compression. This was followed by fever and next day by marked chilly sensations. Five days later, namely, June 24, an eruption was first observed that very quickly extended over the whole body.

The patient continued with fever, headache, and general pains. He was brought to the Petersburg Hospital on the evening of June 27. Dr. Hoy reports that his patient had a flushed face, injected conjunctivæ, that he was delirious, and passed urine and feces involuntarily. A Widal with blood taken on June 27 was reported negative.

Examined on July 6, two days after the temperature of the patient first reached normal, there was noted an abundant macular rash involving the trunk and limbs; some had been present on the face. The maculæ were typically typhuslike in color, form, and in not disappearing on pressure. The lymph nodes were normal; bones not tender; abdomen flat; liver and spleen normal. Widal with blood taken July 6 was negative for typhoid and paratyphoid A and B. Cultures from feces obtained July 7 were negative for typhoid or typhoidlike organisms.

Diagnosis.—The clinical picture presented by this patient was that of typhus fever. The negative widal and fecal culture, although not absolutely excluding typhoid, weigh heavily against this infection, the only one that entered seriously into the question of differential diagnosis.

Two guinea pigs were inoculated with blood obtained July 6, but unfortunately they both died prematurely, so that they furnished no evidence that would be helpful in forming a final opinion as to the nature of the fever in this very interesting case.

Sanitary treatment.—As typhoid infection could not be absolutely excluded a diagnosis of probable typhus only could be made. Accordingly sanitary treatment was outlined on this basis. It was recommended that the patient's hair be treated with a parasiticide to kill lice and their eggs and that his clothing be boiled. In other respects it was considered wise to treat the patient as a case of typhoid.

RABIES IN MANILA.

REPORT OF TWO CASES AFFECTING HUMAN BEINGS.

By CARROLL FOX, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Assistant Director of Health for the Philippine Islands.

Although some of the local physicians claimed to have seen rabies in animal and man in the Philippines before the American occupation, there was a great deal of dispute as to its existence until the work of Dudley and Whitmore proved its presence beyond a doubt. Since then evidence has accumulated in abundance showing that rabies is present in the Philippine Islands and that cases of it are not infrequent. Dudley and Whitmore collected statistics on a number of cases of the disease in man, and to this list may be added two more in the Province of Pangasinan (diagnosis made on clinical symptoms only), one in a soldier at Camp Overton, Mindanao (diagnosed by clinical symptoms and absence of any post-mortem lesions to account for death), one in the Province of Ambos Camarines (this case developed notwithstanding the Pasteur treatment), and two cases which came under the observation of the writer at the San Lazaro Hospital, one of which was infected in Cavite and the other in Manila.

The situation became sufficiently important for the bureau of science to establish a Pasteur laboratory, and at present the bureau of health is enabled through the bureau of science to furnish its district health officers upon request with a sufficient number of treatments ready for use. The inoculations are then made either by the district health officer or the municipal physician. In the transmittal of this virus the same difficulties present themselves as have been experienced with vaccine virus in the Philippine Islands, namely, the infrequent and slow transportation to many of the municipalities and the absence of ice in a majority of them, thereby rendering the virus liable to deterioration before the treatment is completed.

The histories of the two cases in Manila were as follows:

CASE I.

The patient was a Filipina woman 50 years of age, a cook, and an extensive consumer of vino. She entered the hospital on Christmas Day, 1910, with a history of having been bitten on the calf of the left leg by a dog 40 days before and of having been sick three days before admission.

The first symptoms noticed before entering the hospital were nervousness, restlessness, irritability, and slight fever, with a loss of appetite and sleeplessness. Later she became unable to swallow and refused to attempt it, and more or less delirium developed. There was apparently no numbness or tingling in the region of the wound, which was entirely healed.

When she came to the hospital she was delirious most of the time; face and eyes were congested; she swallowed only with the greatest difficulty, and had a slight amount of fever. There was abundant secretion of saliva and congestion of throat.

On December 26, temperature was 103° F. and pulse became weak and rapid and respiration more shallow and rapid.

On December 27, all symptoms became worse, pulse and respiration very weak and rapid, and deglutition practically impossible; paralysis of legs complete with more or less general paralysis and patient unconscious. The patient was catheterized and considerable urine was obtained. The urine was scanty throughout, owing to lack of liquids, but otherwise apparently normal. There was considerable abdominal distention, due to gas, which was relieved by enemas. The patient died about 2 p. m., December 27, 1910.

The post-mortem examination showed a slight chronic nephritis, slight endocarditis, and slight cirrhosis of liver, not enough, however, to account for death. The brain showed nothing abnormal, but the spinal cord was considerably congested. The blood vessels in the pia mater were deeply engorged and the gray matter of a pinkish color. Negri bodies were not found in the brain, but inoculated animals died of paralysis and negri bodies were demonstrated in them.

CASE II.

Patient was a Filipino woman 21 years of age, married, a resident of Cavite. Entered hospital on October 5, 1911, with history of having been bitten by a dog on the right hand about 40 days before and having been sick two days before admission.

Symptoms before entering hospital were restlessness and difficulty in swallowing. When she entered hospital was restless, quite weak, and deglutition was difficult. There was some congestion of throat.

Patient became weaker, and deglutition was practically impossible on the 6th. Pulse became rapid, and respiration rapid and shallow. No paralysis developed. There was slight fever, about 100° F. Patient died October 7, 1911, at 3.30 p. m., apparently of respiratory failure.

The post-mortem examination disclosed nothing abnormal except a possible hypoplasia of the cardio-vascular system and slight meningeal congestion. Negri bodies were demonstrated in the cells of the hippocampus major and inoculated animals died of paralysis and negri bodies were demonstrated in their hippocampi.

DISCUSSION.

It will be noticed that in each case the period of incubation was about 40 days and the duration of the disease about 5 days. In the first case the nervous symptoms were very pronounced, while in the second case, except for the restlessness, the nervous symptoms were not at all marked, although it is probable that death was due to paralysis of respiration. In both cases, however, a prominent symptom was the inability to swallow, efforts to do so resulting in a regurgitation of the liquid and discomfort amounting to great suffering. While all the symptoms were consistent with a diagnosis of rabies, this symptom alone, with the history of the case, was considered sufficient to justify such a diagnosis.

It will also be noted that negri bodies were demonstrated in the hippocampus major in that case which showed the least general nervous symptoms, while in the case which showed marked general nervous symptoms negri bodies were not demonstrated and resort had to be made to animal inoculation before the laboratory diagnosis was given.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

CHICAGO, ILL.

BUILDINGS USED FOR CARRYING ON BUSINESS OF DRY CLEANING—VENTILATION,
EQUIPMENT, LIGHTING.

SEC. 1. That the first three paragraphs of section 2854 of the Chicago code of 1911, being all that part of said section 2854 before the paragraph beginning, "All doors in any such building," be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"2854. *Building requirements—Ventilation—Equipment—Lighting—Water trough.*—Every building used or intended to be used for the purpose of conducting or carrying on the business of dry cleaning as defined in this chapter, shall be constructed and equipped according to the following specifications:

Every such building shall be built of brick, stone, or concrete, with no basement, and shall not exceed two stories in height; provided, however, that the use of any building not exceeding three stories in height, in which a dry-cleaning business was carried on prior to the passage of this ordinance may be continued, if such building complies in all other respects with the provisions of this chapter. The first floor of such building shall be higher than the surface of the ground surrounding such building, and shall be so laid that there shall be no space underneath the same. The floor or floors and roof shall be of fireproof construction. There shall be no openings through the floors, excepting in two-story buildings, in which a stairway leading from the second floor to the first floor may be permitted, if properly inclosed with walls of incombustible material. Such stairways shall lead to the outside of the building without any doors or openings leading into the dry-cleaning room. Every such building shall be detached from all other buildings; provided, however, that the use of any building in which a dry-cleaning business was carried on prior to the passage of this ordinance may be continued where such building is separated from all other buildings by a fire wall, with no openings into any adjoining building. Such building shall not be occupied for any purpose other than the conduct of a dry-cleaning and dry-room plant. The walls of such building shall be not less than 12 inches thick and shall have vent holes at the floor line not less than 16 square inches in area when ventilation by means of exhaust fan or fans is employed, and not less than 32 square inches in area when ventilation by means of paddle-wheel type fan or fans is employed; such vent holes shall be not less than 6 feet apart, measured from center to center, and shall be protected by screens of 30 mesh brass wire on the inside of such walls and by iron bars or screens of large mesh on the outside of such walls.

Such building, unless divided into compartments, as hereinafter described, shall be further ventilated by means of an exhaust fan or fans, of sufficient capacity to change the air in the building every three minutes and shall be kept in operation at all times during the use of such building. Such exhaust fan shall be located in an air conduit whose inlet openings shall be at or near the floor level in the wall farthest away from any other building or structure, and the discharge end of such conduit shall be carried above the roof of such building. If such building be divided into fireproof compartments, by partitions of 6-inch hollow tile or equivalent extending from floor to ceiling, each such compartment having a capacity of not to exceed 2,500 cubic feet, the exhaust fan or fans and air conduit before mentioned may be omitted from each of such compartments, and in lieu thereof there shall be a paddle-wheel type fan attached to the line shafting in each compartment of sufficient size to displace an

amount of air equal to the cubical contents of the compartment at least once each minute.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

[Ordinance, amending sec. 2854 of the Chicago code of 1911, adopted Nov. 20, 1911.]

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

DRINKING WATER, WELLS AND CISTERNS.

SEC. 8. Every dwelling house, tenement house, or other occupied building shall have an adequate supply of drinkable water at one or more accessible points.

SEC. 9. Whenever, in the opinion of the town council, the use of any well or cistern is dangerous to health the use of such well or cistern shall be discontinued, and such well or cistern shall be filled with ashes, sand, or gravel, or shall have a suitable stone or iron cover cemented down.

[From chap. 4 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 1911.]

ELYRIA, OHIO.

ICE—PRODUCTION AND SALE.

SEC. 1. No person shall manufacture or bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any ice, without a permit from the board of health.

SEC. 2. No person shall throw, place, or allow to run or pass into any pond, canal, lake, creek, or hole, or other body of water from which ice is cut, any sewage, refuse, garbage, ashes, or other substance tending to render the water thereof unhealthful or unwholesome.

SEC. 3. No person shall manufacture or shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale any ice—

(a) Containing more than five-tenths part nitrogen as nitrates in 1,000,000.

(b) Containing more than two parts chloride in 1,000,000.

(c) Containing more than five-tenths part albumenoid ammonia in 1,000,000.

(d) Containing any pathogenic bacteria.

(e) Containing bacteria of the colon bacillus group.

(f) Having a loss of ignition at red heat of a volume greater than one-half of the total volume of solids.

(g) Containing any nitrogen as nitrates.

SEC. 4. Provided that the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this resolution shall not apply to any ice cut or sold under the name of "ice for cooling purposes only," as provided in section 5 of this resolution.

SEC. 5. No person shall manufacture or shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any ice failing to comply with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this resolution, unless said ice is sold for cooling purposes only, and unless on both sides of the vehicle from which such ice is sold, in letters not less than 6 inches in height, or if said ice is not sold from a vehicle, in a conspicuous place in the ice house, manufactory, or other place from which said ice is sold, there be displayed in plain and legible manner the words "ice for cooling purposes only."

SEC. 6. Whoever violates any provision of the above resolution, or obstructs or interferes with the execution thereof, or willfully or illegally omits to obey any provision of said resolution, shall be fined not to exceed \$100, or imprisoned not to exceed 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned hereunder for the first offense, and the prosecution shall always be as and for a first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 7. This resolution shall be in force and effect from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

[Ordinance adopted July 28, 1911.]

FORT WAYNE, IND.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—CONSTRUCTION AND LOCATION.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., that section 23 of general ordinance No. 143, entitled, "An ordinance defining certain offenses," be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful for any person to build, or cause to be built, within the limits of said city, any privy vault, or to use for such purpose any vault, unless the

same is built of brick, stone, or metallic substances and made water-tight, and not less than 4 feet deep. And it shall also be unlawful to construct or maintain any such privy vault or other vault used for that purpose within a distance less than 50 feet from any dwelling place. It shall be the duty of the board of health to report all cases where the said vaults are not built as herein provided to the building inspector who shall, after due notice to the owner of said vault, proceed to condemn any said vault not constructed as herein provided."

[Ordinance, amending section 23 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance defining certain offenses," adopted July 25, 1911.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

ICE CREAM—MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

SEC. 1. From and after August 25, 1911, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, in the city of Little Rock, ice cream for the purpose of sale unless such person, firm, or corporation shall have the license hereinafter described authorizing the manufacture and sale of ice cream.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the manufacture of ice cream for sale in this city, after August 25, 1911, must apply to the city milk and dairy inspector for an inspection of his, her, or its premises and apparatus, and for a permit to engage in said business. Immediately the said inspector shall inspect said premises and apparatus, and, if satisfied of sanitary conditions, he shall issue a permit to said applicant, upon presentation of which to the city collector, and the payment of \$20, as annual license fee, a license shall be issued authorizing the applicant to manufacture ice cream for sale. Said license fee shall be due and payable on or before August 25, and expire August 26 of each year.

SEC. 3. Upon application being made to the milk and dairy inspector an examination of the premises and apparatus shall be made, and the same shall comply with the following specifications in every respect, or the permit to engage in such business shall be denied:

1. The ice-cream plant must be properly screened.
2. The floors, walls, and ceiling must be sanitary.
3. The water closets and urinals must be separate from the plant.
4. The room used for mixing cream must be close-ceiled, properly ventilated and screened, and with no insanitary surroundings.
5. The utensils used in the manufacture or distribution of the cream must be of porcelain or granite ware, or shall be lined with tin or other noncorrosive material, and must be kept in good condition.
6. All labor employed in or about the said establishment, and all persons engaged in said manufacture or sale, must be cleanly, both in person and attire.
7. Every person or employee connected with the business shall wear a suitable garb and free from disease. Report must be made at once to the city physician of the sickness of any employee connected with such business, giving the name of the attending physician, by the person, firm, or corporation so engaged.
8. The cans must be sterilized at a temperature of 212° F., and for not less than 15 minutes, and a suitable room must be provided where sterilized cans can be kept and their sterility maintained.
9. No ice cream shall ever be returned or exchanged after once leaving the plant.
10. Aniline dyes must not be used, nor must same be found in the ice-cream plant.
11. No one, with the exception of the employees, shall be permitted in the plant, except on official business.
12. The ingredients used in the manufacture of the ice cream must be fresh and properly preserved, and under no circumstances shall decayed or overripe fruit ever be used in the manufacture of the cream.
13. No milk shall be used in the manufacture of ice cream which contains over 400,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

SEC. 4. The milk and dairy inspector shall make a careful and thorough inspection of every ice-cream plant in the city monthly, and oftener if necessary, and any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance or any of the requirements or specifications named above, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and each violation shall be considered and treated as a separate offense and punished accordingly, and the license of the offender may be revoked by the police judge.

SEC. 5. All drug stores, confectionery stores, restaurants, and other places of business, selling or offering for sale ice cream, are hereby required to keep their premises and apparatus in a sanitary condition, and their employees and attendants cleanly, both

in attire and person, and the cream free from exposure to flies and dirt of every description. The milk and dairy inspector is hereby authorized and instructed to make necessary inspections of such premises, compelling a compliance with this provision. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this section of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of having committed a nuisance, and, upon conviction in police court, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25; and each day's violation shall be considered a separate offense and punished accordingly.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage, and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict. [Ordinance No. 1709, adopted Aug. 7, 1911.]

OIL CITY, PA.

ICE.

RULE 25. It shall be unlawful to cut or use ice cut from the Allegheny River or Oil Creek for drinking purposes or for cooling purposes where it comes into contact with meats, fish, vegetables, or other eatables or beverages. The use of ice cut from any other point or place for the above-enumerated purposes may be forbidden if in the opinion of the board of health such ice is unfit for such uses.

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

PERU, IND.

PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any privy vault to be any nearer full than within 1 foot of the ground level. Any and all such privy vaults shall be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected of sewage, excreta, human excrement, and offensive matter, and all such matter removed and conveyed away to a place or places designated by the city health officer or chief of police. When any privy vault has become filled with human excrement, excreta, sewage, or other offensive matter to within 1 foot of the ground level, said privy vault shall be emptied, cleaned, and disinfected, and the offensive matter removed and conveyed away, and all receptacles of human excrements must be properly connected with a city sewer, if one be convenient, and no receptacle for human excrement shall be erected, constructed, caused, permitted, kept, or maintained on any premises within the city limits or within one-half mile of the city limits, except it be properly connected with said convenient city sewer. When the privy vault on any premises has become filled as stated above to within 1 foot of the ground level, when any cesspool, drain, or other similar place shall become offensive or injurious to health, said cesspool, drain, or other similar place must be properly connected with a convenient city sewer. It shall be unlawful for any nonfly-proof privy to exist.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of cleaning, removing, or conveying away the contents of privy vaults, water-closets, or other receptacles of human excrements without having first obtained a license therefor, as required by this ordinance. The license required shall be issued by the city clerk upon the application of the person applying for and desiring the same; who shall at the same time deposit with the city clerk the receipt of the city treasurer for the sum of \$10, and pay \$1 to the city clerk for services in issuing the license, said \$11 to cover all expense of said license for the period of one year. All licenses shall expire on the last day of June of each year. It shall be unlawful for any licensed person, in cleaning, removing, or conveying away of the contents of any privy vault, water-closet, or other receptacle of human excrement to use any other than an odorless machine or apparatus, which machine or apparatus shall use a vault-cleaning force pump with hose not less than 3 inches in diameter. It shall be unlawful for any licensed person to demand or receive, as compensation for cleaning any privy vault, water-closet, or other receptacle of human excrement a price or sum greater than 10 cents per cubic foot of such contents removed, which contents shall be measured before the same or any part thereof shall have been removed. It shall be unlawful to remove or convey away any human excrement from any privy vault, water-closet, or other receptacle by any licensed person except to a place or places designated by the city health officer or chief of police. Each licensed vault cleaner must exhibit on his machine or wagon the words, "Licensed vault cleaner."

[Part of Ordinance No. 18, adopted July 11, 1911.]

ROCKFORD, ILL.**MILK—PRODUCTION, CARE, AND SALE.**

All samples of milk and cream collected shall be tested for the addition of water and preservatives, the removal of cream, the presence of dirt, and the percentage of butter fat, and total solids. Samples showing the presence of dirt when run through a sediment tester shall at once be condemned as dangerous to the public health, even though the percentage of butter fat and solids be above standard. The farmer from whom this dirty milk is received shall be forbidden to bring his milk to the city for sale until all rules of the dairy inspection are complied with and his milk meets the approval of the health commissioner.

Ice cream shall be collected from time to time from the various dealers and ice cream cone wagons, and tested for the percentage of butter fat. At irregular intervals the ice cream factories shall be given a thorough inspection.

Milk wagons shall be stopped on the streets whenever seen by the inspector, and the contents of the cans, the floor of wagon, ice tank, and the general conditions carefully scrutinized and reported to the department of health; if found defective, a letter of instruction shall be sent to the owner, with time specified to comply with same.

Milk bottling plants shall be inspected from time to time and the condition of utensils, employees, and the general method of handling milk carefully investigated and reported to the commissioner of health.

Dairies supplying milk to the city of Rockford are subject to inspections of cows, stables, milk room, handling of milk, condition of water tank, storage, and method of transportation. A detailed score card as recommended by the Government is used in the inspection of dairies and the score of each farmer or dairyman shall be kept on record at the office of the department of health open to public examination.

Milkmen are forbidden to receive milk or cream from farms or dairies whose score is below 49 on the health department's records. While the scoring is being done, instructions shall be given the owner of the dairies so that he may improve the score of his dairy. Any dairy refusing to comply with the rules of the dairy inspector shall have his milk taken off the market and condemned as unsanitary, or any milkman who, after having been notified of the condemned dairy farm, shall persist in purchasing milk or cream from a condemned dairy farm shall at once have all such milk or cream dumped by reason of its being unsafe for the public to use.

[Regulation, Department of Health, adopted Sept., 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.**NUISANCES.***Filling of lots, etc.*

SEC. 82. No animal or vegetable substance and no muck, silt, or dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks, or slips, or waste of mills or factories, or any materials which are offensive, or tend, by decay, to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, docks, wharf, or pier within the limits of the city of Yonkers, unless pursuant to a special permit from the health officer; and no ground or material filled with offensive matter or substance or that will emit or allow to arise through or from the same any offensive odor or deleterious exhalation shall be opened or turned up, or the surface thereof removed, between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October in any year, except pursuant to a permit therefor first obtained from the health officer.

Stables.

SEC. 83. No person shall hereafter occupy or use any building in the city of Yonkers for a stable unless first authorized thereto by the health officer. The conditions upon which such permits are issued are:

1. The stable must be erected and completed in all its appointments.
2. The manure must be stored in tight receptacles and removed at frequent intervals.
3. The ventilation, lighting, and drainage of the stable must be satisfactory to the board of health.
4. The erection of the stable must be begun within 90 days after the date of application for a permit and prosecuted to completion.
5. The position of the stable must be in accordance with a plan on file in the office of the health bureau.

Manure pits, etc.

SEC. 84. All manure when allowed to accumulate for more than 24 hours shall be kept in properly constructed manure pits. All manure pits shall be water tight and provided with proper covers, and shall be properly ventilated. All liquid discharges and water from stables shall be conducted by properly constructed drains to the public sewers, except in cases where special permit is obtained from the health officer.

Oyster shells, etc.

SEC. 85. Every proprietor, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any oyster house, oyster saloon, or other premises where any oysters, clams, lobsters, or fish are consumed, used, or sold, or where any of the shells or refuse matter thereof shall accumulate, shall daily cause all such shells, offal, and refuse matter to be removed therefrom to some proper place, and shall keep his house, saloon, and premises at all times free from any offensive odors or accumulations.

Accumulation of bones, decayed fish, meat, etc.

SEC. 86. No deposit or accumulation of bones, decayed fish, meat, or vegetables, clam or oyster shells, or any offensive or unwholesome substance shall be made or permitted in any part of any tenement, dwelling house, or shop in the city of Yonkers.

Deleterious substances on land or in ponds.

SEC. 87. No person shall permit or have any offensive substance, water, or other liquid, whether refuse or for use in any trade or otherwise, on his premises to the prejudice of life or health; or throw, deposit, or allow to run or be thrown or deposited into or upon any street or public place, lake, pond, stream, or river in said city, any offensive or deleterious liquid, gas, or solid, or any offensive matter whatsoever; or foul or render impure any natural stream of water in any manner which may be prejudicial to health; and any refiner or manufacturer of any produce whatsoever shall use the most approved and all reasonable and proper means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases, and odors from his premises.

Factories detrimental to health.

SEC. 88. No person or company shall erect or maintain within the limits of the city of Yonkers any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalations are generated without a permit from the health officer and subject to sanitary regulations of the health bureau; and every such establishment now or hereafter established shall be kept clean and wholesome in every particular, so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to life or health.

Smoke, gases, etc.

SEC. 89. The owners, lessees, tenants, occupants, and managers of every building, vessel, or place in or upon which a locomotive or stationary engine, furnace, or boilers are used, shall cause all ashes, cinder, rubbish, dirt, and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate; nor shall any person cause, suffer, or allow smoke, cinders, dust, gas, steam, or offensive or noisome odors to escape or be discharged from any such building, vessel, or place to the detriment or annoyance of any person or persons not being therein or thereupon engaged.

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

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE-INFECTED RAT FOUND.

Surg. White at New Orleans, La., reports July 27 and 28 that one plague-infected rat has been found on the water front in New Orleans at Stuyvesant Dock 5, head of Pennison Street. The infection is not thought to be connected with Porto Rican or Cuban shipping.

CALIFORNIA—PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS FOUND.

During the week ended June 29, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 172 plague-infected ground squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Cal., as follows: Alameda County—June 17, 2 squirrels; June 26, 1 squirrel. Contra Costa County—June 8, 1 squirrel; June 10, 1 squirrel; June 11, 1 squirrel; June 13, 1 squirrel; June 15, 1 squirrel; June 17, 3 squirrels; June 18, 2 squirrels; June 19, 6 squirrels; June 20, 4 squirrels; June 21, 2 squirrels; June 22, 19 squirrels; June 24, 13 squirrels; June 25, 22 squirrels; June 26, 43 squirrels; June 27, 27 squirrels; June 28, 23 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, 4,495 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended June 29, 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.	July 3, 1912.....	237 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	July 6, 1912.....	869 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 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.
Louisiana:				
City—				
New Orleans.....	do.....	July 27, 1912.....	None.....	1 rat.
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	do.....	25 rats.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley	June 29, 1912	4	1 207	None.	None.
Oakland	do	26	* 866	None.	None.
San Francisco	do	1	* 1,951	1,682	None.
Louisiana:					
City—					
New Orleans	July 27, 1912				1
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle	June 29, 1912		927	866	

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 161; *Mus musculus*, 46.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 759; *Mus musculus*, 107.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,179; *Mus rattus*, 283; *Mus musculus*, 269; *Mus alexandrinus*, 220.

The rats from Oakland and Berkeley were too badly decomposed to be examined.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

During the week ended June 29, 1912, 165 ground squirrels collected in Alameda County and 1,772 collected in Contra Costa County, Cal., were examined for plague infection. Three from Alameda County and 169 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague infected.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1		Kansas City, Kans.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	4	4	La Crosse, Wis.....	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Lawrence, Mass.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		New Orleans, La.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1	New York, N. Y.....	13	9
El Paso, Tex.....	1	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1		Richmond, Va.....		1
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		South Omaha, Nebr.....		1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1			

ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	56	1
Boston, Mass.....		3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	
Buffalo, N. Y.....		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Plainfield, N. J.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3		Providence, R. I.....		1
Lawrence, Mass.....		1	St. Louis, Mo.....	6	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2		San Francisco, Cal.....	4	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3				

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended July 13, 1912, pellagra was reported as follows: Lynchburg, Va., 1 death; Montgomery, Ala., 2 deaths; New Orleans, La., 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.	2	1	Montgomery, Ala.		1
Baltimore, Md.		8	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	
Boston, Mass.		13	Nanticoke, Pa.	1	
Bridgeport, Conn.		2	Nashville, Tenn.		2
Brockton, Mass.		1	Newark, N. J.		4
Buffalo, N. Y.		5	New Orleans, La.		4
Butte, Mont.		2	New York, N. Y.		63
Cambridge, Mass.		2	Omaha, Nebr.		1
Chicago, Ill.	15	49	Pawtucket, R. I.		1
Chicopee, Mass.		1	Peoria, Ill.		2
Cleveland, Ohio.	6	3	Philadelphia, Pa.	7	25
Cumberland, Md.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	9
Dayton, Ohio.		3	Providence, R. I.		3
Elizabeth, N. J.		3	Reading, Pa.	1	
El Paso, Tex.		2	San Diego, Cal.		1
Everett, Mass.		1	San Francisco, Cal.	5	
Fall River, Mass.	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1
Hartford, Conn.		1	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	2	South Omaha, Nebr.		1
Knoxville, Tenn.		1	Spokane, Wash.		1
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Springfield, Ill.		3
Lawrence, Mass.		1	Superior, Wis.		1
Lexington, Ky.		3	Toledo, Ohio.		1
Los Angeles, Cal.		7	Washington, D. C.		3
Lowell, Mass.		1	Wheeling, W. Va.		3
Lynn, Mass.		1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Moline, Ill.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.		3
Montclair, N. J.		1			

POLIOMYELITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	Newark, N. J.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	4		New York, N. Y.	8	1
Camden, N. J.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	20	6	Springfield, Mass.	3	
Lowell, Mass.	1	1			

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Passed Asst. Surg. Long at San Francisco, Cal., reported July 26 that the California State Board of Health had received information that the number of cases of poliomyelitis at Los Angeles was increasing and that there were 89 cases then in the city of Los Angeles.

July 30 Dr. James H. Parkinson, acting secretary of the California State Board of Health, reported that poliomyelitis was epidemic in Los Angeles, that 150 cases had occurred since June 1, and that the State board had declared the disease quarantinable on July 29.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	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 Aug. 2, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	June 1-30.....	4	.....
Alexander.....	do.....	2	.....
Bond.....	do.....	14	.....
Clinton.....	do.....	14	.....
Cook.....	do.....	7	.....
Fulton.....	do.....	1	.....
Henderson.....	do.....	6	.....
Henry.....	do.....	3	.....
Lasalle.....	do.....	19	.....
Macon.....	do.....	3	.....
McDonough.....	do.....	1	.....
Marion.....	do.....	1	.....
St. Clair.....	do.....	5	.....
Saline.....	do.....	2	.....
Vermilion.....	do.....	1	.....
Total.....		83		
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Apr. 1-30.....	23	.....
Beckham.....	do.....	5	.....
Canadian.....	do.....	42	.....
Delaware.....	do.....	2	.....
Grant.....	do.....	2	.....
Hughes.....	do.....	5	.....
Kay.....	do.....	2	.....
Kiowa.....	do.....	2	.....
Oklahoma.....	do.....	1	.....
Rogers.....	do.....	5	.....
Stephens.....	do.....	3	.....
Tulsa.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		98		
Canadian.....	May 1-31.....	84	.....
Delaware.....	do.....	6	.....
Dewey.....	do.....	2	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 2, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Okmulgee.....	May 1-31	1		
Rogers.....	do.....	5		
Woodward.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		100		
North Carolina:				
Counties—				
Beaufort.....	June 1-30	1		
Buncombe.....	do.....	7		
Catawba.....	do.....	2		
Craven.....	do.....	11		
Edgecombe.....	do.....	1		
Granville.....	do.....	4		
Greene.....	do.....	1		
Harnett.....	do.....	1		
Johnston.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln.....	do.....	4		
McDowell.....	do.....	3		
Madison.....	do.....	13		
Pender.....	do.....	9		
Robeson.....	do.....	3		
Tyrrell.....	do.....	3		
Union.....	do.....	3		
Warren.....	do.....	10		
Wayne.....	do.....	2		
Yancey.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		85		
Texas.....	Apr. 1-30.....		8	
Counties—				
Bee.....	do.....	1		
Gonzales.....	do.....	1		
Refugio.....	do.....	1		
Tarrant.....	do.....	31	14	
Upshur.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		37	22	
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	June 1-30	8		
Boxelder.....	do.....	5		
Carbon.....	do.....	5		
Davis.....	do.....	1		
Millard.....	do.....	1		
Salt Lake.....	do.....	78		
Sevier.....	do.....	8		
Tooele.....	do.....	4		
Utah.....	do.....	48	1	
Wasatch.....	do.....	1	1	
Washington.....	do.....	2		
Weber.....	do.....	16		
Total for State.....		177	2	
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Buffalo.....	June 1-30	1		
Chippewa.....	do.....	1		
Dane.....	do.....	1		
Jefferson.....	do.....	7		
La Crosse.....	do.....	1		
Monroe.....	do.....	8		
Polk.....	do.....	6		
Trempealeau.....	do.....	17		
Wood.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		44		
Grand total.....		624	24	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended July 13, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	6	
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Richmond, Va.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4		Rockford, Ill.	1	
Columbus, Ohio.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	3		San Antonio, Tex.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	2		San Francisco, Cal.	4	
El Paso, Tex.	1	1	Spokane, Wash.	2	
Evansville, Ind.	2		Toledo, Ohio.	6	
Milwaukee, Wis.	3		Wilmington, N. C.	1	
New Orleans, La.	2				

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

Cities.	Popula- tion United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tu- bercu- losis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 in- habitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	210	7		5		4		83	28	17	4
Boston, Mass.	670,585		11		86	3	8		71	22	12	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	612	88	13	224	8	119	5	154	55	14	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	163	26	2	28	1	23	3	25	14	6	2
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,390	197	20	607	18	133	8	434	156	60	7
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	523	26	1	9		39	1	110	46	21	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	170	9	2	213	4	17	1	19	8	8	1
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	202	19	3	14		12		43	8	15	
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	142	10	1	199	5	5		26	19	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	74	6		11		5		35		3	
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	165	12	3			5	1				
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	127	10	1	10		3		30	24	12	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	87	10		33	2	9		22	9	5	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	100	17		13		4		29	8	6	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	105	10		4		2		43	15	9	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	142	8	1	3				29	10	20	2
Washington, D. C.	331,069	128	4		51				31	16	11	1
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	81		1						8		
Providence, R. I.	224,326	82	2	1	2	1	7	1	3	5	2	
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	33	1		2	1	8		4	2		
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	22	1	1	6		2		5	6		
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	60	2		11		5		5	3	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	1	1		8				2	2	1	1
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	49	2	1			1		1	2		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	27	2		3				1	1	1	2
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	49	5	1	16	3	1		3	2	4	2
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	39							2	3	3	
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	32	2		2				4	2	1	
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	39	2		1		1		3	3		1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	71	2				1	1	3	6	9	1
Spokane, Wash.	104,402				4		1		2	1		
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	58	2		44	2	11		6			3
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	66	3	1	23		2					

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables, cities of the United States, for week ended July 13, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tu- bercu- losis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	6	3									1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	23			8		3	1		1		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	11							5	1		2
Camden, N. J.	94,538		2				1		3			
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	31	1				1		2	2		1
Erie, Pa.	66,525	17	4		17		2	1	4	2		
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	23	1	1					1	4		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	14							1	1		
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	14	4				1		2	2		
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	32	1		31		2		4	1		1
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	2	2				2		2			
Houston, Tex.	78,800	38								2		2
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	19			20				1	1		
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331								2			
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	34			4	1	1		8	2		2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	16	1		12	1	1		5	2		
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	22	3		3				1	1		
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	27	5		5		1		6			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	11			1				1			
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	34			5	1	2		1			
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622									2		
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	18								2		
Reading, Pa.	96,071	29	1	2	15		2		1			
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	48					1			9		7
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	17	1		6	1			2	4		3
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	16			3					1		1
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	20								1		
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	33	1		1		1		4			3
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	45	2	1	1		1		7	3		5
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	16	4		1				11	1		
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	27										1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	25	3				5	1	2	1		1
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	14	2		1							1
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	13			2					1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	5					1			1		
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10			1				4	1		1
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	15							1	1		
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	2			1				3	1		
Butte, Mont.	39,165	24	1						5	5		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13			2		1		1	5		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	12			3	3			2			1
Danville, Ill.	27,871	10			2		2			1		
East Orange, N. J.	34,371				12		1					
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	7	1		30	1						
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	52					1			9		1
Everett, Mass.	33,484				10					1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	7	1		1							
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	13	2		4		2		4			1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	13			1				2	3		1
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	12					1			1		1
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		1		4					1		1
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	13							1	1		1
Lima, Ohio.	30,508				2							
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	7			3		1	1				2
Malden, Mass.	44,404	9	2		21		3		1			
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	17	1				1	1				2
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919				12				2			
Newport, Ky.	30,309		5				1					
Newton, Mass.	39,806	10	2		15					2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	14	1				1			3		
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	7										1
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	8	2		1					3		
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	12	1	1	1					1		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	15	2	1								

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables, cities of the United States, for week ended July 13, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tu- bercu- losis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Contd.</i>												
Racine, Wis.....	38,002	13					1					
Roanoke, Va.....	34,874	5			3				1			1
Rockford, Ill.....	45,401	15	1				1				12	
Salem, Mass.....	43,697	15			2		1				1	
San Diego, Cal.....	39,578								4	4		
South Omaha, Nebr.....	26,259	4										
Superior, Wis.....	40,384	6	1									
Taunton, Mass.....	34,259	19			3	1						
Waltham, Mass.....	27,834	11			3							
West Hoboken, N. J.....	35,403				2		1					
Wheeling, W. Va.....	41,641	9	4		1				1		4	
Williamsport, Pa.....	31,860	6			3		1		7			
Wilmington, N. C.....	25,748	9							1	1	6	
York, Pa.....	44,750				13		1		4			
Zanesville, Ohio.....	28,026	9									3	
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.....	23,833	5			2					1		
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,817	5			2				6			
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	12,191		1								1	
Bennington, Vt.....		5			54	3						
Biddeford, Me.....	17,079	3										
Cambridge, Ohio.....	11,327	4			6							
Camden, S. C.....		2	1								1	
Carbondale, Pa.....	17,040	4	1		3			14		1		
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	4										
Coffeyville, Kans.....	12,687										2	
Columbus, Ga.....	20,554	3										
Columbus, Ind.....		2										
Concord, N. H.....	21,497	11	1		17							
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	4			8						4	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....		7							2			
Harrison, N. J.....	14,498	5	1									
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	5	1		1				2			
La Fayette, Ind.....	20,081	8										
Logansport, Ind.....	19,050	7					1			1		1
Marquette, Wis.....	14,610	1					1					
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,579	5			2					2		
Medford, Mass.....	23,150	7	2		24							
Melrose, Mass.....	15,715	2			2							
Moline, Ill.....	24,199	12										
Montclair, N. J.....	21,150	7						2				
Morristown, N. J.....	12,507	2						1	1		2	
Nanticoke, Pa.....	18,857	5	1									
Newburyport, Mass.....	19,240	8						1				
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	4	1									
Northampton, Mass.....	19,431				1				1	2		
Paducah, Ky.....	22,760	9										1
Palmer, Mass.....		3								1		
Plainfield, N. J.....	22,550	5						1			1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		7			1					2		
South Bethlehem, Pa.....		7						4		1		
Steeleton, Pa.....	14,246	3	1		5							
Warren, Pa.....	11,080	4			8							
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	18,924	4					1					
Woburn, Mass.....	15,308	2							1	1		

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

INDIANA.—Month of May, 1912. Population 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,622, including diphtheria 18, measles 10, scarlet fever 4, tuberculosis 368, typhoid fever 35. Cases reported: Diphtheria 95 (in 30 counties), smallpox 72 (19), typhoid fever 191 (37).

MINNESOTA.—Month of April, 1912. Population 2,075,708. Total number of deaths from all causes 718, including diphtheria 16, measles 4, scarlet fever 15, tuberculosis 86, typhoid fever 14.

NEW YORK.—Month of May, 1912. Population 9,113,614. Total number of deaths from all causes 12,045, including diphtheria 136, measles 165, scarlet fever 95, tuberculosis 1,489, typhoid fever 84. Cases reported: Diphtheria 1,580, measles 11,159, scarlet fever 2,308, smallpox 40, tuberculosis 2,939, typhoid fever 412.

OKLAHOMA.—Month of May, 1912. Population, 1,657,155. Total number of deaths from all causes, 624, including scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 49, typhoid fever 10. Cases reported: Diphtheria 19, scarlet fever 60, smallpox 100, tuberculosis 85, typhoid fever 49.

UTAH.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 373,351. Total number of deaths from all causes 238, including measles 2, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 6. Cases reported: Diphtheria 18, measles 107, scarlet fever 50, smallpox 177, typhoid fever 40.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANADA.

Leprosy.

Consul Johnson at Kingston reports July 12: The Canadian director general of health states that 3 new cases of leprosy were admitted to the leper lazaretto at Tracadia, New Brunswick, during the year, and 1 death occurred.

According to the director's statement there are at this date 22 patients there—12 males and 10 females. Eighteen are of French Acadian origin, 2 of English, 1 of Icelandic, and 1 of Russian origin. The leper lazaretto at Darey Island, British Columbia, has not been occupied by any leper since the last was deported previous to this year.

Ottawa—Typhoid Fever.

American Vice Consul General Sanford, at Ottawa, reports July 25: At the present time there is an epidemic of typhoid fever in the city of Ottawa. Up to noon of July 24, 135 cases had been reported to the board of health. About 40 of these cases were reported during the week ended July 20 and the remainder since that time. The three hospitals in the city are filled on account of the increase in typhoid cases, and there is a possibility that an emergency hospital may be necessary. The cause of the epidemic is attributed to a break in the intake pipe of the city water supply which allowed sewage to enter.

CHILE.

Tocopilla—Yellow Fever.

Consul Winslow at Valparaiso reports June 17: The latest published reports put the number of cases of yellow fever at Tocopilla since the beginning of the outbreak, January 28, 1912, at 1,072, with 374 deaths. The conditions are improving and the Government authorities seem to have the matter well in hand.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended June 8, 1912, 134 cases of plague, with 96 deaths, at Hongkong.

During the same period 2,372 rats were examined at Hongkong for plague infection. Of this number 25 were found to be plague infected.

CUBA.

Plague Situation.

No new cases of plague were reported in Cuba from July 23 to 28, inclusive. The total for Havana, therefore, remains 3 cases, as reported last week.

In accordance with the provisions of Article II of the Sanitary Convention of Washington, a report regarding the occurrence of plague in Havana has been received from the Cuban Government. A translation of the report follows:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES,
Havana, July 8, 1912.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Supplementing my communications Nos. 10926 and 10939, of the 6th and 7th instant respectively, I have the honor to report to you the history of the appearance of bubonic plague in Cuba, to enable compliance with Articles II and IV of the Washington Sanitary Convention.

HISTORY.

The newspaper *La Prensa* published in its night edition of June 19, 1912, the news of the existence of cases of bubonic plague in Porto Rico, between which island and Cuba there is considerable traffic. All the Cuban sanitary authorities who had been ignorant of this fact immediately held a conference, and a cablegram was sent to the chief health office of Porto Rico and through the department of state to our consul on that island, asking for confirmation of this news.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the following day, June 20, quarantine was declared against San Juan de Porto Rico, steps were taken to destroy rats along the water front, and to render sanitary the commercial part of the city.

As soon as the news of the existence of bubonic plague in Porto Rico became known, an anonymous communication was received in the office of the local chief health officer, of Habana, stating that in a barber shop at No. 7 Obispo Street, this city, there were dead rats.

The local chief health officer immediately ordered an investigation on the premises, which resulted in the discovery of a few dead rats, which, upon clinical and microscopical examination in our laboratories did not reveal anything. Notwithstanding, steps were immediately taken to destroy the rats in that barber shop and the immediate neighborhood.

Advices were received at the same time of the suspicious death in the private hospitals *La Benéfica* and *La Purísima Concepción* of persons residing in that part of the city.

The health officers endeavored to interview Dr. Gavaldá, who attended the first case in *La Benéfica*, but were unable to see him. They saw, however, Dr. Moas, director of *La Purísima Concepción*, who described his case as one showing symptoms of bubonic plague. Accordingly, exhumation of the body was ordered, although death had occurred more than two days previous. The result was negative. Notwithstanding, sanitation of the places where both cases originated was undertaken.

In these circumstances a case was presented in hospital No. 1 in the person of Vicente Méndez Guerra, 47 years of age, white, a native of Spain, and a resident of No. 4 Mercaderes Street. On July 5 a report was received in the office of the local chief health officer of Habana to the effect that this was a suspected bubonic-plague case. The case having been referred to the commission on infectious diseases, the patient was visited that same day and again on the following day, when the case was confirmed as bubonic plague.

From the first moment the patient was duly transferred to the Hospital Las Animas, and the place where he spent the night was appropriately disinfected and rid of rats.

The measures taken by the department of public health and charities up to the present time are as follows:

1. On June 20, quarantine against San Juan de Porto Rico, in accordance with provisions of the marine sanitary regulations; this quarantine was extended to the whole island of Porto Rico on July 2.

2. Printing and free distribution of simple instructions in respect of the plague, indicating its symptoms, how to avoid the disease profilaxis, and its treatment.

3. Sanitation of the commercial district of the city which might be regarded as infected, destruction of rats, and fumigation of furniture in stores, dwellings, and public places, brick masons being added to the labor gangs.

4. Authorization to the director of health to increase, in his discretion, the number of sanitary laborers employed, and to buy as many rat traps and as much poison as might be needed to exterminate the rats.

5. The organization of a brigade under a quarantine officer for the fumigation, sanitation, and extermination of rats in launches, lighters, and other harbor craft and coastwise vessels, and also for the extermination of rats upon wharves.

6. Authorization to the chief of the quarantine service to fumigate cargoes and exterminate rats in all ships leaving Havana for other ports of the Republic.

7. All physicians in the employ of the department were placed under the orders of the chief medical inspector for the sanitary inspection of all individuals residing in the infected zones and for attendance upon every suspicious case of which notice may be received in this department.

8. Circular instructions were sent to local health officers throughout the island for the sanitation, and extermination of rats, in their respective localities, and for the observation during eight days of all passengers from this city.

9. A communication was sent to the secretary of gobernación requesting the cooperation of auntamientos, municipal physicians, and police for compliance with these orders.

10. A communication was addressed to the secretary of public works requesting that he order immediately the prompt removal of materials from the streets and the filling in of rat holes in the streets and throughout the zone which we regard as infected; that he abolish the garbage pyres at Las Torres and La Purisima Concepcion, and that in Regla garbage be properly gathered and cremated. He was also requested to exterminate, by means of traps and poison, all rats in the Tallapiedra dump and in the public works stable.

11. Private hospitals have been requested to provide an isolated ward for all suspicious cases which might come to them and to report immediately by telephone to the office of the local chief health officer every suspicious case.

12. The local chief health officer of Havana has ordered electric railway and omnibus companies to flush every day with strong antiseptic solutions the floors of electric cars and omnibuses and to exterminate rats in stables and car sheds.

13. A permanent guard has been placed on duty in the department of public health and charities, which will give prompt attention to all cases arising during the continuance of the present situation.

14. As soon as the case of Vicente Mendez Guerra was confirmed, notice of it was officially communicated, through the department of state, to those foreign governments with which we have close relations.

15. A large quantity of vaccine and antibubonic serum has been acquired by the department of public health, which, in case it becomes necessary, will be distributed gratuitously.

As soon as the foregoing measures were approved, the following plan of disinfection, sanitation, and extermination of rats throughout the affected zone was approved at a conference of officers of the department:

1. Upon receipt of advice of the existence of a case of bubonic plague the patient will be immediately examined, and if it is considered a suspicious case and the circumstances seem to warrant it, in the opinion of the director of sanitation, the patient will be transferred to the hospital Las Animas for proper isolation.

2. The house or houses occupied or visited by the patient will immediately be disinfected and such parts thereof as may be considered necessary will be fumigated, and the premises will be immediately flushed by the same brigade with strong solutions of kreso or chloro-naphtholeum in order to kill fleas, for which purpose the ceilings, walls, and floors will be sprayed with that solution, and every room in the house thoroughly and scrupulously washed. The same brigade will whitewash the premises with a solution of chloride of lime and kreso, and all rat holes will be hermetically closed with sand, pulverized glass, and cement.

The chief of disinfection will, under authorization from the local chief health officer of Habana, proceed to carry out such measures of sanitation as the houses may demand, such as removing wooden floors, stables, partitions, etc., so that when the brigade concludes its labors there shall be absolute and complete assurance that the premises are in perfect hygienic condition. For a period of not less than 12 days the brigade will daily wash the floors and spray the ceilings and walls in order to insure the extermination of fleas. The two houses on either side of the infected house will be treated with the same rigor in regard to flushing and sanitation. All houses in the infected block will be appropriately flushed and made sanitary by the disinfecting brigades once only, and the chief of disinfection will cause one of his employees to oblige the tenants of all houses in that block daily to flush the premises thoroughly with a preparation which will be furnished by the department. All houses in the infected block will be cleaned and made sanitary, as also the house in front, and the sidewalks will be flooded and the streets sprinkled with the disinfecting solution.

The flushing of the houses in the infected block and in the opposite block will be supervised for a period of 12 days. All houses in the district bounded by San Pedro, Oficios, Mercaderes, Inquisidor, San Ignacio and Cuba Streets, and also all cross streets running east and west between Cuba Street and the bay, will be made thoroughly sanitary. The disinfecting brigade will not only clean out and thoroughly wash the houses in that district but will take all the measures above indicated in order to insure that every house is placed in proper sanitary condition. All junk, partitions, etc., which might afford a hiding place for rats or fleas, will be taken from every house, and in stores, shops, and warehouses the merchandise will be so placed that it can not give refuge to rats or favor the procreation of those rodents. The local chief health officer of Habana, or the person in whom he shall delegate his authority for the purpose, will issue strict orders for the immediate execution of all these measures.

3. The chief of the rat-extermination service will place in each infected house a permanent guard provided with traps and rat poison in order to exterminate all rodents on the premises. This permanent guard will be maintained in the infected house

12 days. During the same period traps and rat poison will be distributed throughout the block, in which the infected house is located, and also in the opposite block for the purpose of catching and destroying all rats in the neighborhood. Dead rats will be immersed in petroleum and appropriately prepared and transmitted to the laboratory of scientific studies and investigations for classification and examination.

The chief of that service will organize it throughout Havana, starting in the district between Cuba Street and the harbor, and will also give proper attention to complaints of the public regarding the existence of rats in their houses.

All wharves and buildings along the water front and in the wards of Casa Blanca and Regla, all launches and minor craft, the exits of sewers and syphons will be given special attention by that service.

The chief of the service will have in his charge the personal inspection of everything referring to the extermination of rats in public and private hospitals, clinics, infirmaries, and public toilets.

In order properly to organize the work, the chief of the service will divide the part of Havana above indicated into districts, for which he will make proper provision, and any suggestion which he may have to make in this respect will be received and given prompt attention.

4. The staff of medical inspectors of the office of the local chief health officer of Havana will continue the inspection of such parts of Havana as they deem appropriate, and the medical inspectors attached to the office of the director of sanitation and the inspector general will be detailed to service with the local chief health officer of Havana for this work.

5. The work of rat extermination now being carried out throughout Havana will be continued on a more extensive scale.

The foregoing will be communicated to the local chief health officer of Havana.

It affords me pleasure to convey the foregoing information to you in reply to your communication No. 4767, of the 7th instant, upon this subject.

Respectfully, yours,

M. VARONA,
Secretary of Public Health and Charities.

Havana—Regulations for Vessels Bound for the United States.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf at Havana submits a copy of a circular letter which was addressed to steamship agents at the port of Havana, regarding regulations to be observed by steamers leaving that port for the United States, as follows:

HAVANA, CUBA, July 22, 1912.

STR: The following regulations on account of plague in the port of Havana, for vessels sailing for ports in the United States, must be observed so far as practicable:

Every precaution must be taken to prevent rats, fleas, or other vermin from getting aboard.

Vessels should remain in open bay. Where vessels have lain at a dock, such vessel when empty must anchor in open bay and be subjected to fumigation before sailing.

If cargo is to be taken on after such fumigation, it must be reported to this office in order that a sanitary guard may be detailed to inspect the cargo and see that the lines from lighters are properly guarded, by use of rat guard and tarring, in order to prevent the possible passing of rats from lighters to the ship.

Vessels will be required to take on cargo only by daylight. After sunset all lighters or any other craft must be away from the vessel, by anchoring or otherwise, and no lines permitted to extend between the vessel and lighters or any other craft.

No freight shall be shipped unless from plague-free districts, and all freight will be subject to inspection by the sanitary guard to observe that it is rat free.

All general freight is required to be taken from a rat-proof wharf unless it can be shown that the character of the freight is not liable to harbor rats.

Vessels sailing for ports in the United States via Cuban ports are subjected to fumigation by the Cuban quarantine service. This fumigation will only be certified on the United States bill of health, provided that it is done under supervision of a representative from this office and in accordance with the requirements of the United States Quarantine Regulations.

Respectfully,

Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Health Certificate Issued to Passengers.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf also sends the following copy of the health certificate issued by him to passengers leaving Havana for the United States:

HEALTH CERTIFICATE.**UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,**

Havana, _____, 1912.

This is to certify that M _____, native of _____, age _____, color _____, sex _____, going to _____ by steamship _____, presents no evidence of a quarantinable disease at the present time, and presented satisfactory evidence of residence outside of the known plague-infected area during seven days immediately prior to date.

_____,
Surgeon.

_____,
(Signature for identification.)

HAWAII.**Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.**

During the week ended June 30, 1912, 841 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,721 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

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

INDIA.**Bombay—Cholera, Plague, Smallpox.**

Consul Cunningham at Bombay reports as follows:

During the week ended June 15, 1912, 518 cases of cholera with 428 deaths; 29 cases of plague with 27 deaths; 24 cases of smallpox with 24 deaths were reported at Bombay.

During the week ended June 22, 1912, 465 cases of cholera with 356 deaths; 11 cases of plague with 10 deaths; 27 cases of smallpox with 20 deaths, were reported at Bombay.

Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports cholera and plague as follows:

During the week ended June 1, 1912, 47 deaths from cholera and 30 from plague were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal 185 cases of plague with 176 deaths; in all India 1,560 cases of plague with 1,301 deaths.

During the week ended June 8, 1912, 36 deaths from cholera and 31 from plague were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal 122 cases of plague with 125 deaths; in all India 1,541 cases of plague with 1,291 deaths.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

*Surg. Geddings, at Naples, reports:**Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo, week ended July 7, 1912.*

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
June 30	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	1,388	240	1,750
July 1	Luisiana.....	New York.....	397	55	520
2	Venezia.....	do.....	628	140	890
4	Strathan.....	Newport News.....			
5	Principe di Piemonte.....	New York.....	385	55	480
	Total.....		2,798	490	3,640

PALERMO.

July 1	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	225	200	180
2	Luisiana.....	New York.....	175	180	100
2	Montan.....	Philadelphia.....			
6	Principe di Piemonte.....	New York.....	311	300	250
	Total.....		711	680	530

MEXICO.

Merida—Yellow Fever.

The American consul at Progreso reports, July 25: One fatal case of yellow fever at Merida.

PORTO RICO.

Plague Situation.

In Santurce a case was reported as suspicious of plague on July 22. The diagnosis was confirmed to be plague on July 26. On July 23 a case was reported as suspicious in the Puerto de Tierra section of San Juan, and the diagnosis was confirmed July 24. No cases were reported from July 24 to 28, inclusive. July 29 one case was reported at San Juan. This makes a total for all Porto Rico, up to and including July 29, of 45 cases, of which 30 cases were in San Juan, 10 in Santurce, 2 at Carolina, 1 at Loiza, 1 at Dorado, and 1 at Arroyo.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports as follows:

Rats examined July 14 to 20, inclusive.

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,007	10	10
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	119	2	.....
Puerto de Tierra.....	193	2	.....
Santurce.....	160	6	.....

A summary of the plague situation to July 20, including all human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 2,816; rats found infected, 52; human cases, 41; deaths, 27.

The number of rats caught has been small because up to July 23 only 372 traps had been delivered of those ordered by cable on June 29. July 23, 2,086 traps were received. With these it is expected to catch a much larger number of rats daily.

Inspections made July 14 to 20, inclusive.

Houses inspected.....	628
Cars inspected.....	65
Pieces of freight fumigated.....	623
Pieces of freight repacked.....	399
Pieces of freight inspected and passed.....	12, 040

RUSSIA.

Vitebsk—Cholera.

The American consul at Riga, Russia, reports July 29: Two cases and one death from cholera in Vitebsk.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Durban, Natal—Plague.

The American consul general at Cape Town reports June 25: A native male died in Durban Borough from plague June 15, 1912.

VENEZUELA.

Caracas—Plague—Yellow Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart at La Guaira reports July 16, 1912: One death from plague on June 1 and another on June 18 were reported in Caracas. There was one death from yellow fever reported in Caracas during the month of June.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 2, 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.
India:				
Bassein.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	Epidemic, confined to natives.
Bombay.....	June 9-15.....	518	428	
	June 16-22.....	465	356	
Calcutta.....	May 26-June 8.....		83	
Maulmain.....	June 2-8.....	7	7	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 4-10.....	29	23	
Russia:				
Vitebsk.....	July 29.....	2	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 2-8.....	4	4	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 2, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	May 31-June 6.....		3	
Chile:				
Tocopilla.....	May 16-June 17.....	255	110	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	July 25.....	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....		1	

PLAGUE.

Cuba:				
Havana.....	July 23-27.....		1	Resulting from case reported July 22.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 17-26.....	1		
Port Said.....	June 2-26.....	1		
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	June 2-27.....	10	5	
Beni Souef.....	June 7-26.....	9	6	
Carchieh.....	June 5-July 2.....	6	2	
Fayoum.....	May 5-July 2.....	47	26	
Galioubeh.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	1		
Gingeh.....	May 26-July 2.....	49	42	
Mimieh.....	June 5-July 2.....	19	9	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 9-22.....	40	37	
Calcutta.....	May 26-June 8.....		61	
Karachi.....	June 19-24.....	2	3	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 4-10.....	1		
Java.....	June 9-15.....	14	10	In the eastern part.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 14-18.....	1	1	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	July 22-29.....	2		July 16, 1 case confirmed, previously reported as suspicious.
Santurce.....	July 23-26.....	1		
South Africa:				
Durban.....	June 15-21.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 2-8.....	4	3	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	2	2	

SMALLPOX.

Canada:				
Halifax.....	July 17-13.....	1		
Montreal.....	July 14-20.....	3		
St. Johns.....	do.....	5		
France:				
Paris.....	July 1-6.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	June 9-22.....	51	44	
Calcutta.....	May 26-June 8.....		5	
Madras.....	June 16-22.....	3		
Italy:				
Naples.....	July 1-13.....	4		
Palermo.....	July 1-6.....	1	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	July 9-15.....	6	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 8-14.....		2	
Frontera.....	July 11.....	1		
Guadalajara.....	July 1-6.....	1	1	
Mazatlan.....	July 10-16.....		2	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11.....	1	1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 1-6.....	1		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 9-22.....	7	1	
Odessa.....	June 23-29.....	1	1	
St. Petersburg.....	do.....	12	5	
Warsaw.....	May 19-25.....	10		

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 2, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-30.....		3	
Seville.....	do.....		6	
Valencia.....	July 1-6.....	16		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 2-8.....	2	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	July 1-6.....	20		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	July 1-7.....		9	

Reports Received from June 29 to July 26, 1912.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 1-20.....			Present in vicinity.
Swatow.....	June 1-22.....			Sporadic cases occurring in the port.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-11.....	14	13	
Bombay.....	May 19-June 8.....	82	74	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-27.....		87	Received out of date.
Do.....	May 5-25.....		116	
Madras.....	May 19-June 8.....	3	2	
Maulmain.....	May 4-11.....	6	6	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	25	24	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-28.....	92	68	
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 12.....	2	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-May 18.....		660	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-June 1.....	5	8	
Turkey in Asia.....				Total May 19-June 15: Cases 58, deaths 67.
Adana.....	May 14-20.....	11	6	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-June 15.....	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 2-29.....		13	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-30.....		3	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	do.....	237	85	Total Jan. 28-June 17: Cases 1,072, deaths 374, including report, p. 1058, Part I.
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-July 7.....	6		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-31.....		4	
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1		
Macuto.....	June 1.....		1	
Maiquetia.....	June 17.....	1	1	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to July 26, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-June 22...	16	10	
China.....				May 18-June 15 present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Cayung, and Puning.
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1.....	46	40	Present in vicinity.
Ampo.....	May 18-June 22.....			Present.
Chifu.....	June 2-8.....			2 deaths on S. S. Cheongahing between Tientsin and Taku.
Hongkong.....	May 12-June 15.....	1,006	825	
Packhoi.....	May 1-29.....		35	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	From S. S. Cheongahing from Hongkong.
Cuba:				
Havana.....	July 4-22.....	3	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Dutch East Indies.....				May 12-June 15: Cases, 39; deaths 33, in the eastern part.
Java—				
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	....do.....	3	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 27-June 16...	5	1	
Port Said.....	May 29-June 1....	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	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-June 8....	156	117	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-27.....		119	
Do.....	May 5-25.....		166	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-June 15....	58	57	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	51	46	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Apr. 21-May 25....	1,434	1,211	
Madras Presidency.....	....do.....	64	57	
Bengal.....	....do.....	443	406	
Babar and Orissa.....	....do.....	4,796	4,167	
United Provinces.....	....do.....	6,794	6,370	
Punjab.....	....do.....	13,349	10,940	
Burma.....	....do.....	125	108	
Central Provinces.....	....do.....	283	238	
Mysore State.....	....do.....	55	50	
Hyderabad State.....	....do.....	217	175	
Central India.....	....do.....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere.....	....do.....	490	411	
Merwara.....	....do.....			
Kashmir.....	....do.....	229	134	Total for India Apr. 21-May 25: Cases, 28,555; deaths, 24,494.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-28.....	21	14	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-June 15...	67	47	
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 1....	107	100	Total Feb. 4-June 1: Cases 1,022; deaths, 703, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Philippine Islands:				
Mariveles quarantine station.....	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
Porto Rico.....				Total June 14-July 29: Cases, 45.
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		On the schooner Guillermito from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19...	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-July 20...	15	11	Total June 14-July 29: Cases, 30; deaths, 16.
Santurce.....	June 22-July 20...	9	3	
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-May 18...		1	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to July 26, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 15: Cases 31, deaths 25, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 5-June 1.....	8	6	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Hiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases 11, deaths 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2-11.....	2		

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	17		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.	Apr. 19.....	1		From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Galiccia.....	do.....	2		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-30.....		39	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Canada:				
Provinces—				
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-22.....	2		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	Mar. 1-May 1.....	30		
Do.....	May 26-June 22.....	37	7	
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7.....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8.....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-June 8.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 12-June 8.....	18	11	
Nanking.....	May 19-June 29.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 28-June 16.....		7	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....		1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 14-27.....	4		
Port Said.....	do.....	2	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Paris.....	June 2-22.....	4	1	
Germany.....				Total June 2-July 6: Cases, 21.
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-June 8.....	128	106	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-27.....		2	
Do.....	May 5-25.....		8	
Karachi.....	May 19-26.....	1	1	
Madras.....	May 19-June 15.....	8	5	
Mulmaine.....	Jan. 1-May 4.....		85	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	154	57	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-20.....	3	2	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-July 6.....	9		
Naples.....	June 2-29.....	16	2	
Palermo.....	May 26-June 1.....	3	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to July 26, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe	June 3-23	3		
Java:				
Batavia	May 12-June 8	13	4	
Surabaya	Apr. 1-30	155	70	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	June 9-July 7		2	
Durango	June 1-30	1	1	
Frontera	July 7	1		
Guadalajara	June 9-15	1	2	
Juarez	June 16-22		1	
Mazatlan	June 19-July 9		2	
Mexico	May 19-June 22	206	103	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths, 29.
San Luis Potosi	Apr. 7-20	2	2	
Peru:				
Callao	May 19-June 29			Present.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 27-June 29	17		
Russia:				
Libau	May 14-June 13		1	
Do	June 22-28	2		
Moscow	May 19-June 8	12	2	
Odessa	May 19-25		1	
Do	June 2-22	4	1	
Riga	June 9-29	8		
St. Petersburg	May 27-June 22	44	9	
Warsaw	Apr. 21-May 18	18	12	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 21-May 18		41	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	May 17-23	1		
South Africa:				
Durban	Apr. 28-May 31	6	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	July 1-6		1	
Cadiz	May 1-31		2	
Valencia	June 2-22	45	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 5-June 1	3	1	
Switzerland:				
Berne	May 5-11	2		
Geneva	do	1		
Lucerne	May 12-18	1		
Neuchatel	do	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	May 26-June 29	50		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	May 27-June 30		54	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	June 6	1		

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.					
Aberdeen	July 6	163,084	66																
Aguascalientes	July 14	40,000	50																
Aix-la-Chapelle	June 22	157,830	50	4					2		1								
Amsterdam	July 6	582,674	105	21								1							
Antwerp	do.	316,604	79	6							1	2							
Athens	July 7	250,010	114	15															
Barcelona	July 13	591,272	210	28							1	1							
Barmen	June 15	171,000	44	7										1				5	
Do	June 22		37	3														4	
Barranquilla	July 7	50,000	18								1								
Batavia	June 15	707,307	12																
Beirut	July 6	80,000	20						2										
Belfast	do.	391,051	91	14															4
Birmingham	July 13	842,512	187	20									3	1	6				2
Bombay	June 15	979,445	1,252	54	27	428													
Do	June 22		1,035	39	10	356			24	20									
Bradford	do.	289,618	66	5															
Do	June 29		69	10							3								
Do	July 6		68	5							1								
Bremen	June 29	246,850	60	5										2					1
Do	July 6		65	7										5	1				1
Bristol	do.	359,400	92	12											1	1			4
Do	July 13		72	6											1				3
Brunswick	June 29	145,000		4								7	9						
Brussels	July 6	739,684	163	28							1	1	2	2	2				
Do	do.		163	28							1	1	2	2	2				
Budapest	do.	881,600										4	1						
Do	June 29																		1
Calcutta	June 1	896,067	410	38	30	47													
Do	June 8		401	33	31	36													
Catania	July 12	207,000	84	3															
Chemnitz	June 29	305,000	97	8															2
Do	July 6		77	5															
Christiana	do.	248,000	52	7															
Cologne	June 29	531,253	120	14							1	1	2	2	2				
Do	July 6		140	13								2	1	5					
Colombo	June 15	227,026	120	10							1								
Constantinople	July 7	1,300,000	218	23				9			2	3	2	3	1				
Copenhagen	June 29	465,000	128	22															2
Do	July 6		120	17											1				3
Dresden	June 8	558,400	116	21										2					2
Do	June 22		133	19								1							3
Do	June 29		129	24									2	2					3
Do	July 6		120	17															
Dublin	do.	406,536	137	20									3	1	7				1
Edinburgh	do.	321,200	85	8															6
Erfurt	do.	124,397	23	3										1					
Frankfort on the Main	June 22	425,000	88										2						1
Georgetown	July 6	57,577	53	7							1								
Glasgow	July 12	785,600	214								1		2	5	2				
Guadalajara	July 6	119,468	119					1											
Halifax	July 13	46,000	10	2															
Hamburg	July 6	953,079	232	33								1	9	1	8				
Havre	do.	136,159	55	11							1		1						
Hull	do.	282,987	51								1				1				2
Karachi	June 24	157,290	94		3														
Kingston, Jamaica	July 6	57,379									3								
Kingston, Canada	July 20	21,000	6	1							1								
Kobe	June 23	425,023	131								2								
Konigsberg	June 29	252,200	66	3															1
Leeds	July 13	445,568	127	8									2	3	10				2
Leipzig	June 29	605,755	138	22									1	2	2				2
Do	July 6		150	18															3
Libau	July 9	84,000										1							
Liverpool	July 13	752,055	245	16							1		3	4	32				5
London	July 6	7,340,119	1,336									7		11	45				30
Madras	June 22	518,660	292									4							

1 Epidemic among natives.

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.		
Magdeburg.....	June 15	287,465	89	5							1					
Do.....	June 29		93	6							1	2				
Manaos.....	July 6	52,000	36	2			3									
Manchester.....	do.....	714,427	181	20							1	2	5	3		
Mannheim.....	June 22	201,864	35	6									1	1		
Do.....	June 29	202,239	54	6							1		4	1		
Matamoros.....	July 21	15,000	5							1						
Mazatlan.....	July 16	22,000	22	1				2								
Montrey.....	July 14	100,000	58	10						3						
Montreal.....	July 20	466,197	273	15						1	1	6	1	4		
Moscow.....	June 15	617,157	769	92			1	1	1	2	7	6	24	10		
Do.....	June 22		768	100				3	2		12	6	20	5		
Do.....	June 29		933	95				4			7	8	16	4		
Munich.....	June 22	610,000	176	36								1	3	1		
Do.....	June 29		184	37								1	2			
Nagasaki.....	June 23	179,257	32	7							1					
Nagoya.....	June 22	42,297	163							1						
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	July 6	269,193	58	2								1				
Nuremberg.....	June 15	344,797	98	11								1	2	1		
Do.....	June 22		56	18								1	1			
Odessa.....	June 29	575,000	186	12				1		3	2	2	1	1		
Ottawa.....	July 13	90,000	33									1				
Palermo.....	July 6	340,000	148	8				1	2	1	3		1	1		
Para.....	do.....	185,000	84	15										1		
Paris.....	June 29	2,888,110	788	200						3	4	5	22			
Do.....	July 6		838	212						3	6	6	18			
Prague.....	June 29	225,817	54	14						1						
Rotterdam.....	July 6	440,309	111							2						
Do.....	July 13	441,338	103							1						
St. Petersburg.....	June 29	1,962,400	860	107			23	5		21	14	7	68	3		
Saigon.....	June 10	220,000	23													
Santiago.....	July 13	53,614	31	5						1						
Sarmia.....	July 20	9,936	2							1						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	do.....	12,500	5									1	2			
Sheffield.....	June 29	455,000	99	10							1	2				
Do.....	July 6	454,633	95								1	1				
Singapore.....	June 8	303,328	270	31	3	4		1		1						
Stettin.....	June 22	240,000	70	5									1			
Stockholm.....	do.....	346,599	69	13									2	1		
Do.....	June 29		92	20							3					
Stoke-on-Trent.....	do.....	237,153	57	4									2			
Do.....	July 6		49	2												
Swansea.....	June 1-29	117,150	135								1	1	6	1		
Do.....	July 6		21									1				
Talcahuano.....	June 15	28,000		1												
Torrageona.....	June 29	23,150	7							1						
Tientsin.....	June 22	465,000	15	1							1					
Toronto.....	July 6	392,000	123	5							1	1	2	1		
Do.....	July 13		109	5							1					
Trieste.....	June 29	235,999	88							1			1			
Turin.....	June 30	430,770	147	16						1			1			2

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

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1912. Population, 150,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 122, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 13. Cases reported: Diphtheria 1, typhoid fever 7.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended June 29, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,816.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 22 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 16 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rates were recorded at Lurgan, viz, 0, and at Portadown, viz, 0, and the highest at Galway, viz, 43.3 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 14 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Clydebank, viz, 3.9, and the highest at Dundee, viz, 23.4 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 586, including diphtheria 5, measles 32, scarlet fever 2, typhoid fever 1.

ITALY—*Genoa.*—Two weeks ended June 30, 1912. Population, 267,862. Total number of deaths from all causes, 125, including diphtheria 7, measles 3, tuberculosis 42. Cases reported: Diphtheria 33, measles 20, scarlet fever 5, tuberculosis 52, typhoid fever 8.

Messina.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 127,000. Total number of deaths from all causes, 152, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, scarlet fever 4, tuberculosis 7.

Milan.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1912. Population, 602,236. Total number of deaths from all causes, 117, including diphtheria 3, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 93, typhoid fever 12. Cases reported: Diphtheria 24, measles 115, scarlet fever 79, tuberculosis 44, typhoid fever 52.

SOUTH AFRICA—*Johannesburg.*—Four weeks ended June 15, 1912. Population, 237,220. Total number of deaths from all causes, 272, including diphtheria 4, measles 8, tuberculosis 34, typhoid fever 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 28, scarlet fever 30, tuberculosis 7, typhoid fever 42.

SPAIN—*Almeria.*—Month of June, 1912. Population, 53,000. Total number of deaths from all causes, 100, including smallpox 3, tuberculosis 6, typhoid fever 7.

Madrid.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 591,598. Total number of deaths from all causes, 1,424, including diphtheria 12, measles 68, tuberculosis 175, typhoid fever 17.

Seville.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 158,235. Total number of deaths from all causes, 480, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, smallpox 6, tuberculosis 60, typhoid fever 7.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.