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## UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

#### FOODSTUFFS—PROTECTION, CARE, AND SALE.

**SUBD. C. Sale of food products.**—No person shall bring into the city, or keep or offer for sale for food therein, any meat, fish, birds, fowls, fruit, or vegetables that are not healthy, fresh, and wholesome, or any veal of a calf under 4 weeks old, or pork of a pig under 5 weeks old, or mutton of a lamb under 8 weeks old. Any of the unwholesome food products here mentioned shall be seized wherever found by the commissioner and destroyed as the commissioner may direct.

No person shall keep any articles of human food in any receptacle that has become musty or otherwise polluted.

No person shall permit the carcass, body, or meat of any animal, or any fish, to lie or hang or be offered for sale outside of any market, store, or in any open window or doorway.

**SUBD. D. Sale of certain food forbidden.**—No ice cream, fruit, candy, macaroni or other foodstuffs made, prepared, or stored in any sleeping quarter or place contaminated by filth, dust, or obnoxious gases or otherwise insanitary shall be sold or offered for sale.

**SUBD. E. Sale of certain breadstuffs prohibited in open spaces unless protected.**—No breadstuffs, cake, pastry, dried or preserved fruit, candies or confectionery shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale in the city or in any street or public place or delivered unless they be kept properly covered so they shall be protected from dust and dirt.

The body of any animal, or any part thereof, which is to be used as human food shall not be carted or carried through any streets or avenues unless covered so as to be protected from all dust and dirt.

**SUBD. F. Bread, biscuits, bake stuffs sold from wagons to be covered.**—All bread, biscuits, pies, and other bake stuffs sold from wagons or other vehicles are to be protected by paraffin paper or other covering. (Ordinance adopted March 27, 1911.)

#### HOBOKEN, N. J.

#### LODGING HOUSES—LICENSING AND REGULATION OF.

**SECTION 1.** A lodging house is hereby defined to be a building, or part of a building, where lodgings are provided and let for profit, only as sleeping quarters for persons.

**SEC. 2.** No person, firm, or corporation shall maintain a lodging house in the city of Hoboken unless a permit therefor shall be first obtained by such person, firm, or corporation from the board of health of this city, and shall pay therefor a license fee of \$1 per bed per year. Said license fee shall be payable upon issuance and said licenses may be renewed on the 1st of May of each year thereafter.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation conducting the business of a lodging house shall be governed by the following regulations:

Every lodging house shall be provided with at least:

(a) One shower bath on each floor, to be supplied with hot and cold water and open for the free use of lodgers at all times.

(b) One washbasin for every 25 beds or fraction thereof.

(c) One water-closet for every 25 beds or fraction thereof.

(d) One urinal for every 50 beds or fraction thereof.

(e) An adequate supply of clean towels shall be provided for lodgers free of charge.

(f) Lodging-house keepers shall cause all floors to be thoroughly scrubbed once in each week, all side walls, ceilings, beds, and furniture to be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed at least once in every 30 days (where walls are whitewashed they shall be rewhitewashed once in every six months).

(g) All floors to be sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid before sweeping, which shall be done once in each day.

(h) All beds to be so arranged that the air shall circulate freely under and around each of them; all windows shall be open top and bottom at least three hours in each day; ventilation shall be in accordance with the ordinances, regulations, resolutions, and rules of the board of health of Hoboken and the laws of the State of New Jersey.

(i) All beds, bed clothing, mattresses, and pillows shall be kept free from vermin.

(j) Every person, firm, or corporation maintaining a lodging house or houses in the city of Hoboken shall keep the same at all times clean and free from dirt, filth, garbage, and rubbish in or on the premises belonging to or connected with the same.

(k) All washbasins, baths, water-closets, windows, fixtures, furniture, fittings, and painted surfaces shall be at all times kept thoroughly clean and in good repair.

(l) All bed linens to be laundered once every three days.

SEC. 4. Any permit obtained as aforesaid may be revoked by the board of health upon 10 days' notice, when in its judgment any of the above regulations are being violated.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50. [Ordinance adopted June 28, 1911.]

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES—REGULATION OF.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in select and common councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of same,* That no person, firm, or corporation, agent, owner, or occupant shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his, her, or their premises or grounds, in the city of Pittsburgh, to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business shall hereafter be opened, started, established, or maintained in the city of Pittsburgh without a permit from the department of public health. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 2. No person or corporation being a manufacturer of gas or engaged about the manufacture thereof shall throw or deposit or allow to run, or shall permit to be thrown or deposited in any public waters, river, or stream, or in any sewer therewith connected, or in any street or public place, any gas, tar, or any refuse matter of or from any gas-house works, manufactory, mains, or service pipes; or permit the escape of any offensive odors from their works, mains, or pipes; nor shall any such person or corporation permit to escape from any of their works, mains, or pipes any gas dangerous or prejudicial to life or health; or manufacture illuminating gas of such ingredients and quality that in the process of burning it any substance which may escape therefrom shall be dangerous or prejudicial to life or health; or fail to use the most approved or all reasonable means for the preventing of the escape of odors.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, incorporated or unincorporated, to carry on, establish, prosecute, or continue within the city of Pittsburgh the occupation or trade or business of bone boiling, bone burning, bone grinding, horse skinning, cow skinning, or skinning of dead animals, or the boiling of offal; and any such establishments or place of business existing within said city shall be forthwith removed out of said city, and such trade and occupation or business shall be forthwith abated and discontinued, providing that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the slaughtering or dressing of animals for sale in said city, and in conformity to the laws of the State.

SEC. 4. The business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone and shell burning, lime making, horse skinning, cow skinning, glue making, cheese making, boiling fish, swill or offal, heating, drying, storing of blood, scrap, fat, grease, or offensive animal or vegetable matter, or manufacturing materials for manure or fertilizer shall not be carried on or continued within the city of Pittsburgh without a permit from the department of public health.

SEC. 5. Nor shall any buildings be erected or converted or used for the carrying on of any business above mentioned until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the department of public health and approved in writing by said department of public health.

SEC. 6. All persons engaged in the boiling, or rendering fat, lard, animal matter shall cause the scrap or residuum to be dried or otherwise prepared so as to effectually deprive such material of all offensive odors, and to preserve the same entirely inoffensive, immediately after the removal thereof from the receptacles in which the rendering process was conducted.

SEC. 7. No fat, tallow, or lard shall be melted or rendered, except when fresh from the slaughtered animal, and taken directly from the places of slaughter in the city of Pittsburgh, and in a condition free from sourness and taint and all other causes of offense at the time of rendering, and all melting and rendering must be in a steam-tight vessel, and the gases and odors therefrom must be destroyed by combustion or other means equally effective and according to the best and most approved means and processes; and everything preceding, following, and in connection with such melting and rendering and the premises where the same shall be conducted must be free from all offensive odors and other cause of detriment to the public health. No fat, lard, or tallow shall be brought into the city of Pittsburgh to be rendered or melted and none shall be rendered or melted that has come from any place outside of the city of Pittsburgh without a permit from the department of public health. The business of melting or rendering fat, tallow, or lard shall not be carried on or conducted in the city of Pittsburgh without a permit from the department of public health.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall build or use any asphalt factory, slaughterhouse, cattle yard, phosphate or fertilizing works or storehouse, rendering establishment, or works for the reduction of garbage, dead animals, or night soil, or any soap factory, tannery, or other place or establishment that shall give rise to nauseous or offensive odors without permission from the department of public health.

SEC. 9. Any person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any police magistrate or alderman in the city of Pittsburgh, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$50, and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not more than 30 days. [Ordinance adopted Mar. 27, 1911.]

#### SYRACUSE, N. Y.

##### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

SEC. 7. SUBD. I. *Offensive places of business.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall build or use any asphalt factory, slaughterhouse, cattle yard, phosphate or fertilizing works or storehouse, rendering establishment, or works for the reduction of garbage, dead animals, or night soil, or any soap factory, tannery, or other place or establishment that will give rise to nauseous or offensive odors without written permission from the commissioner, which permission must be registered with the commissioner.

Every person, firm, or corporation owning, leasing, or occupying any place where any cattle or swine have been or hereafter shall be killed or dressed shall cause such place and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleansed and purified and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, or offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to.

Without written permission from the commissioner no person shall in the city of Syracuse keep any place for the storage, drying, cleaning, or assorting of rags or waste paper. [Ordinance adopted Mar. 27, 1911.]

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

##### SECONDHAND CLOTHING—SALE OF.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the board of commissioners of the city of Memphis,* That any person or persons desiring to conduct a rummage sale or sale where secondhand articles of clothing are disposed of shall, before selling or offering for sale any such articles of secondhand clothing, apply to the superintendent of health for a permit to conduct said sale, and comply with the terms of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That the applicant for a permit to conduct a rummage sale shall state where the goods are to be sold and the character of articles intended to be disposed of, and shall, before the same are sold or offered for sale, allow them to be fumigated in such a manner as the superintendent of health shall direct.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That upon the applicant complying with the conditions herein, said superintendent shall issue a permit to the said applicant to conduct said sale stating therein the number of days the sale is to be authorized and the character of articles which may be disposed of.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall not apply to persons selling exclusively their own wearing apparel, provided the same is not offered for sale in some public place.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That any person violating this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$50.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the matter being one of necessity, and the public welfare requiring it. [Ordinance adopted Aug. 9, 1910.]

#### PITTSBURGH, PA.

##### RAGS—STORING, CLEANING, DRYING, AND SORTING.

SECTION 1. Without permission from the department of public health of the city of Pittsburgh, no person, firm, or corporation shall keep within the built-up portions of the city any building or place for the storage, drying, cleaning, or assorting of rags unless the said premises be at least 200 feet from any house, factory, or other building occupied by human beings.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate, any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any police magistrate or alderman in the city of Pittsburgh, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$25, and in default of payment thereof to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not more than 30 days. [Ordinance adopted Mar. 27, 1911.]

#### SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

##### HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND CLOTHING—SALE OF SECONDHAND.

SECTION 1. Any charitable or religious organization of the city of Springfield desiring to conduct a sale of secondhand furniture, household goods, secondhand clothing, and other such articles which such sales are usually known and designated as "rummage sales," shall make application to the health department for the holding of such sales.

SEC. 2. The superintendent of health shall examine or cause to be examined the articles to be offered for sale by such organization, "charitable or religious," and if the same are not deleterious to the health of the city, he may issue a permit authorizing such organizations to conduct a sale of the articles inspected by him, which sale in no instance shall be conducted by any such organization for a longer period than three days of any calendar year.

SEC. 3. An inspection fee of \$2 shall be collected by the superintendent of health, but in no instance shall any other license fee be charged such charitable or religious organizations.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons conducting a rummage sale within the meaning of this ordinance or anywise connected therewith, without first obtaining a permit therefor, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense. [Ordinance adopted Oct. 17, 1910.]

#### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

##### PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—CLEANING OF.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Indianapolis, Ind.*, That section 7 of an ordinance designated as an ordinance regulating the cleaning of privy vaults, water-closets, and other receptacles of human excrement and requiring persons who are engaged in such business to be duly licensed before doing said work be amended as follows:

"SEC. 7. The license required by section 2 of this ordinance shall be issued by the city controller upon the application of the person desiring the same, who shall at the same time deposit with the controller the receipt of the city treasurer showing the

payment to the city treasurer of the license fee hereinafter in this section fixed. All licenses shall expire on the last day of June of each year, and all applicants for such license shall pay into the city treasury the sum of \$5."

SEC. 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and from and after its publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in the Indianapolis Commercial, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the city of Indianapolis. [Ordinance passed Dec. 19, 1910.]

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

### PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 7, SUBD. C. No privy vaults, sink, or cesspool hereafter shall be built except by permission of the commissioner and in accordance with his directions; nor shall any building or cover be placed over any such vault, sink, or cesspool until the same has been inspected and found to be in accordance with the permit granted. All such privy vaults or cesspools shall be built of brick, stone, or cement. All privy vaults hereafter made shall be of such dimensions as to contain at least 50 cubic feet for every family or group of five persons using the same; and such vault shall be so constructed as to be conveniently cleaned, and shall be made and maintained in such manner as to prevent the contents thereof from escaping. No privy vault or cesspool hereafter shall be built except in such places where there can not be had connection with a public sewer, or with the public or other constant water service; and no privy vault or cesspool shall be built or maintained except upon premises which will permit their location at a distance of at least 5 feet from any adjoining building used for human occupation, or for the storage of human food, and at least 5 feet distant from the several lot lines of the lot on which the same is placed or the lines of any street adjoining such lot. In cases where the provisions of this ordinance do not allow privy vaults there shall be provided for all premises on which there are houses or other buildings used for human habitation, either for business, meeting, or dwelling purposes, a water-closet or a suitable number thereof, as determined by the commissioner.

No privy vaults or cesspools shall be allowed to remain on any lot adjoining a street containing a sewer and city water.

Whenever any vault, privy, or drain shall become offensive or obstructed, the owner, agent, or occupant of the property where it is situated shall clean or repair the same forthwith. No privy vault shall be cleaned, emptied, or removed without a special permit from the commissioner, except by a licensed scavenger. Whenever satisfied that any privy is offensive and should be removed or needs cleaning, the commissioner shall notify the owner, agent, or occupants of the property to remove or clean the same within the period named in said notice. In case the owner or agent fails or neglects to do so, or in case the owner or agent is unknown, the commissioner shall cause such offensive privy to be removed, abolished, or cleaned. Where the owner, agent, or occupant neglects or refuses to comply with the order, the commissioner may cause such vault, privy, or drain to be removed, altered, repaired, or cleaned, as he may deem expedient, and the costs of such removal, alteration, repairing, or cleaning shall be collected from the owner of the property in the manner provided in section 4, subdivision B, and shall be a lien upon the premises as provided in section 4, subdivision C.

The cleaning, emptying, and removing of the contents of privy vaults shall be done in an inoffensive manner, and any scavenger having begun any such work shall, without interruption or delay, finish the same, and shall in every instance leave the privy in as good condition upon the vault as when the work was undertaken. The contents of privy vaults so removed shall be disposed of in a manner approved of by the commissioner.

During the prevalence of epidemics or contagious diseases all putrid and offensive matter and all night soil and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults, or cesspools, before their removal or exposure, shall be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where situated; and if not so done, then said disinfecting shall be done by the contractor who removes the same; and the person, not being such tenant, owner, or occupant, who shall so disinfect or remove the same shall be entitled to demand and receive a compensation to be fixed by the commissioner and paid by such tenant, owner, or occupant.

No person shall deposit any slops, liquid of any offensive kind, garbage, contents of sink, privy, or cesspool, manure, offal, or anything which can become offensive to human beings or detrimental to public health upon any street, lot, public or vacant

place; nor deposit in any vault, privy, sink, or cesspool any offal, meat, fish, or garbage; nor shall any slops or kitchen waste be permitted to run into any privy or cesspool; provided, however, that manure may be placed on private lands for the purpose of fertilizing.

When any lot or excavation shall from any cause whatsoever become the repository of stagnant water or of any decaying or offensive substance, liquid or solid, it shall be the duty of the owner or occupant within a specified time, given in a written notice from the commissioner, to cause such lot or excavation to be drained or to be filled with clean earth or other inoffensive substance. [Ordinance adopted Mar. 27, 1911.]

#### TRENTON, N. J.

#### PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS—LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 128. *Permits required.*—That no privy vault, cesspool, or manure pit shall hereafter be constructed or reconstructed within the city of Trenton without a permit for that purpose being first had and obtained from the board of health.

SEC. 129. *Plan and description.*—That no permit for the construction of a privy vault, cesspool, or manure pit shall be issued as required in the above section until there shall be filed in the office of the board of health a plan or drawing in ink and written description thereof, signed by the owner or lessee of the premises upon which such privy vault, cesspool, or manure pit is to be located, showing in detail the proposed construction of the same, and said description explaining all portions of the proposed construction not clearly set forth in the plans or drawings and written description thereof properly approved by the inspector of plumbing in writing.

SEC. 130. *Fee for filing plan.*—That the owner or lessee of such premises or other person filing any such plan as is set forth in the next two preceding sections shall, at the time of such filing and before the said plans or drawings and the written description thereof are approved by the inspector of plumbing, pay a fee of 25 cents to the board of health for every such plan.

SEC. 131. *Work in accordance with plan.*—That all work upon any privy vault, cesspool, or manure pit hereafter to be constructed or reconstructed in the city of Trenton shall be strictly in accordance with the approved plan or drawing and the written description thereof as hereinbefore required to be filed.

SEC. 132. *Where cesspools to be constructed.*—That every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building within this city shall not construct such cesspool within the distance of 50 feet from any stream of water or well which is used for domestic purposes, or otherwise in such a position as to endanger the pollution of such water.

SEC. 133. *Cesspools near potable water.*—That every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building within this city shall construct such cesspool at a distance of 15 feet, at the least, from a dwelling house or public building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

SEC. 134. *Method of constructing cesspools.*—That every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with any building within this city shall construct such cesspool of good brickwork, properly laid, at least 4 inches thick, and shall cause such cesspool to be arched with brick or covered with a flagstone or flagstones so that the same shall be properly and tightly covered.

SEC. 135. *Notice to clean cesspools.*—That the owner, lessee, or occupier of any premises within this city shall cleanse every cesspool belonging to such premises and remove the contents therefrom upon notice in writing to that effect from this board whenever in the opinion of this board it shall be necessary so to do in order to prevent or abate a nuisance. And every such occupier or owner or lessee who shall neglect or refuse to cleanse any such cesspool for two days after such written notice to that effect shall forfeit and pay a penalty hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 136. *Limitation of contents of cesspool.*—That the owner, lessee, or occupier of any premises within this city shall not allow the contents of any cesspool belonging to such premises to rise within 1 foot of the top thereof.

SEC. 137. *Privies—How constructed.*—That every person who shall construct a privy within this city shall construct such privy at a distance of 15 feet at least from a dwelling house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be employed, in any manufacture, trade, or business, and at least 5 feet distant from the line of every adjoining street, alley, court, or public or private passageway, and at least 2 feet from party lines. And every privy now located within a distance of 15 feet from a dwelling house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, and within a distance of 5 feet from the line of every street, alley, court, or

public or private passageway, shall be moved to a greater distance than 15 feet from said dwelling house or building, and 5 feet from every street, alley, court, or public passageway. And every privy vault within said distance shall be cleaned and filled up when in the judgment of the board of health it may be declared a nuisance.

SEC. 138. *Privy not to be constructed near potable water.*—That every person who shall construct a privy within this city shall not construct such privy within the distance of 25 feet from any stream of water or well which is used for domestic purposes or otherwise in such a position as to endanger the pollution of such water.

SEC. 139. *Method of cleansing privies.*—That every person who shall construct a privy within this city shall construct such privy in such position as to afford ready means of access thereto for the purpose of cleansing such privy and of removing filth therefrom; and such privy vault shall be constructed of good brick, with sides and bottom in cement at least 8 inches thick, properly rendered inside with cement and made water-tight.

SEC. 140. *Ventilation of privies.*—That every person who shall construct such privy within this city shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening for ventilation as near to the top as practicable and communicating with the external air.

SEC. 141. *Privy not to communicate with drain.*—That every person who shall construct a privy within this city shall not cause or suffer any part of the space under the seat of such privy or any part of any receptacle for filth or in connection with such privy to communicate with any drain.

SEC. 142. *Notice to cleanse privies.*—That the owner, lessee, or occupier of any premises within this city shall cleanse every privy belonging to such premises and remove the contents therefrom upon notice in writing to that effect from this board whenever in the opinion of this board it shall be necessary so to do in order to prevent or abate a nuisance. And every such owner or occupier who shall neglect or refuse to cleanse any such privy for two days after such written notice to that effect shall forfeit and pay a penalty hereinafter named.

SEC. 143. *Limitation of contents.*—That the owner, lessee, or occupier of any premises within this city shall not allow the contents of any privy vault belonging to such premises to rise within 1 foot of the top thereof.

SEC. 144. *Removal and cleaning privy.*—That the owner of any privy in the city of Trenton, situated on premises abutting on a street of said city in which a sewer is laid for the purpose of carrying off the sewage of such city, shall clean, remove, and fill up all privy vaults on said premises or connect the same with said sewer, with a closet properly placed therein, whenever in the judgment of the board of health of said city it shall be necessary for them so to do; and any such owner who shall not within 30 days after notification in writing or printing by the board of health, through the health officer of the city of Trenton, make such aforesaid connection, or clean, fill up, or remove said privy vaults as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25 for every such offense and an additional fine of \$10 for each and every day after the said 30 days in which the provisions of this section and of said notice shall not be complied with; and in case such owner shall reside out of the State or can not be found, the posting of said written notice upon said house or building shall be considered sufficient notice. [Article III, sanitary code, adopted Aug. 1, 1910.]

SEC. 84. *Scavengers.*—That no person shall engage in the business of cleaning, emptying, and removing, or shall clean, empty, or remove the contents of any necessary, privy vault, sink, or cesspool in the city of Trenton, except by the permission and under the supervision and control of the board of health.

SEC. 85. That no permit, as required in the foregoing section, to be issued to any person, shall in any case be issued until there have been paid at the office of the said board of health for the issuing thereof and for the supervision and control of said business the sum of \$20.

SEC. 86. That each permit so to be granted, as set forth in the two preceding sections, shall continue for the term of one year from the 1st day of the preceding January: *Provided*, That any person taking out such permit after the 1st day of January in any year shall be required to pay for such permit only for that portion of the calendar year which said license has to run: *Provided*, That if any person licensed as aforesaid, or any of his employees, servants, or agents shall violate any ordinance or rule of the board of health in cleaning any cesspool or privy vault or in removing the contents thereof, such license may, at the discretion of the board, be revoked.

SEC. 87. That every person engaged in the business of removing the contents of necessaries, privy vaults, sinks, or cesspools in this city, where such contents are to be carried through any public streets or highway of said city, shall use in such business a suitable conveyance for the carrying of such contents provided with water-tight tanks or boxes, with close-fitting lids or covers, or some other suitable conveyance, to be first approved for such use by this board.

SEC. 88. That no person so licensed and engaged in the business or employment of cleaning and emptying any necessary, privy vault, sink, or cesspool, or removing the contents thereof, shall clean or empty any such necessary, privy vault, sink, or cesspool, or remove the contents thereof without in each particular case first having obtained from the board of health a permit for such cleaning, emptying, or removing.

SEC. 89. That every scavenger, or person so licensed and engaged in the business and employment of cleaning and emptying necessities, privy vaults, sinks, and cesspools and removing the contents thereof shall, upon receipt of an order signed by the health officer, stating the necessity for the immediate cleaning or emptying of any necessary, privy vault, sink, or cesspool in this city and the removal of the contents thereof, perform such work within 24 hours after the receipt of such order: *Provided*, That the owner, lessee, or occupant of said premises on which such necessary, privy vault, sink, or cesspool is situated, or the board of health, shall express willingness to pay for such services the usual fee allowed for such work.

SEC. 90. That no privy vault, cesspool, or underground receptacle for filth shall be hereafter erected or built on any lot or premises abutting on any street in which a public sewer is laid, but proper water-closets, school sinks, or some means approved by this board shall be provided which shall discharge into said sewer, and no such water-closet or school sink shall be allowed unless provided with a flow of water sufficient to wash all filth into the public sewer. [Art. I, Sanitary Code adopted Aug. 1, 1910.]

#### READING, PA.

#### NUISANCES.

RULE 1. Any noisome matter, whether vegetable, animal, or otherwise, any reservoir of stagnant water or other nuisance or unwholesome thing in this city, which, according to the opinion of the board, may be the cause of or may occasion disease shall be abated, removed, emptied, or remedied by the person or persons upon whose property the same exists.

RULE 2. No person shall be allowed to throw or run into any street, lane, or alley, place, basin, or sewer, or into any standing water or excavation, or near to any dwelling house, or upon the grounds or premises in his or her possession, or upon the grounds or premises of any other person, any sewage or contents of cesspools, butchers' offal, blood or bloody water, skins, noisome or offensive rags, dead animals, putrid or stinking matter of any kind whatsoever, nor shall any person be permitted to carry on within the limits of the city any trade or manufacture that shall corrupt the air by offensive smell detrimental to the comfort or health of its inhabitants. Nor shall the rendering or steaming of any animal or vegetable product or substance generating noisome or unwholesome odors or gaseous vapors be permitted, unless the same be conducted in steam-tight kettles, tanks, or boilers, and such methods adopted as will entirely condense, decompose, deodorize, or destroy the vapors, odors, and gaseous products. Nor shall any bones, hides, fish, offal, or other animal or vegetable matter or substance, in a decomposed or offensive condition, be carried through the city in any other than covered and inclosed vehicles or in covered receptacles.

RULE 3. If any of the said nuisances as stated in rules 1 and 2 are caused or produced by any person or persons other than those on whose premises the said nuisances are caused or produced, by water, filthy, noisome, or unwholesome matter flowing or running from the premises of which he, she, or they may be the occupants, the same shall be removed, cleansed, abated, and remedied by the person or persons causing or producing such nuisance, or their agents, or by the person or persons owning or occupying the premises from which the same shall flow or run.

RULE 4. If any person shall, after notice by the board of health, neglect or refuse to abate a nuisance, the health commissioner may proceed to abate the nuisance complained of and the board of health shall collect the costs and expenses thereof from the owner of the premises from which the nuisance shall be removed, or from any person or persons causing or maintaining the same, in addition to such penalty as may be imposed under the rule applicable to such case.

RULE 5. Every person keeping any oyster house, cellar, or fish stand, or owning or occupying as a tenant any place whereat oysters, clams, fish, or other articles liable to decay, are sold, shall be required to remove the shells or other refuse matter from their houses, cellars, places, or premises at least twice in each and every week during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, between the hours of 10 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m., or oftener, if so directed. Nor shall any person be permitted to place upon the streets and sidewalks any shells or refuse matter, or suffer them to become noisome or offensive, while in or on their premises, and injurious to the health of the public.



**RULE 9.** The raising and keeping of hogs within the corporate limits of the city of Reading is prohibited, and the keeping of one or more hogs within the said city is hereby declared a nuisance, and any person found maintaining such nuisance shall be forthwith proceeded against for violation of the rules of this board.

**RULE 33. Complaints.**—Whenever any citizen of the city of Reading is desirous of lodging information of the existence of a nuisance in any part of the city, he or she shall be required to lodge such complaint at the office of the board of health or with the health commissioner, in writing, over his or her signature, such complaint to designate the nature of the nuisance, location thereof, and the name of the owner of the property upon which it is alleged to exist. [Regulations, board of health, adopted May 15, 1911.]

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

##### NUISANCES—INSPECTION OF PREMISES.

**SECTION 1.** Section 632 of the Revised Code of St. Louis is hereby repealed, and there is enacted in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 632 of the Revised Code of St. Louis, as follows:

**SEC. 632.** The members of the police force and such officers, agents, and employees as are appointed by the health commissioner, with the approval of the board of health, are hereby authorized to enter, inspect, and examine all buildings and parts of buildings and other premises within the city for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition thereof and for the purpose of the discovery and abatement of nuisances therein. If any such member of the police force, or any such officer, agent, or employee shall find any nuisance whatever in or upon any such buildings, parts of buildings, or other premises, he shall report the same immediately to the board of health, unless the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises immediately cause the same to be remedied. Any person or persons who shall in any manner interfere with, hinder, or obstruct any such member of the police force or any other such officer, agent, or employee so appointed by the health commissioner in the exercise of the said authority or duty of said officer, agent, or employee, as provided by this article, or who shall refuse to any such member of the police force or to any such officer, agent, or employee admission or entry to such premises after demand made by such officer, agent, or employee in the exercise of his authority or duty, as prescribed by this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$20 nor more than \$100. [Ordinance adopted July 11, 1910.]

#### SYRACUSE, N. Y.

##### NUISANCES—DEFINITION AND ABATEMENT.

**SEC. 4, SUBD. A. Nuisances defined.**—Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever building or part thereof is overcrowded or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewerage, lighted, or cleaned, and whatever renders soil, water, food, or air impure and unwholesome are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal; and every person having aided in creating or contributing to the same or who may support, continue, or retain any of them shall be deemed guilty of violation of this ordinance and shall also be liable for the expenses of the abatement or remedy required.

**SUBD. B. Removal of nuisances.**—If the owner or occupant of any premises whereon any nuisance or condition deemed to be detrimental to the public health exists or is the cause of the existence elsewhere fails to comply with any order or regulation of the commissioner for the suppression or removal of any such nuisance or other matter in the judgment of the commissioner detrimental to the public health, the commissioner may enter upon the premises to which such order or regulation relates and suppress or remove such nuisance or other matter. The expense of such suppression or removal shall be paid by the owner or occupant of such premises, or by the person who caused or maintained such nuisance or other matters, and the commissioner may maintain an action in the name of the city to recover such expense, and the same when recovered shall be paid to the treasurer of the city, to be held and used as the fund of the city. Whenever the suppression or removal of such nuisance or conditions detrimental to health demand the immediate expenditure of money, the commissioner shall be authorized to use for such purpose any money available for that purpose, or may call upon the common council for such money, or may borrow the same on the credit of the city. All such moneys so expended or borrowed shall be immediately repaid to the fund or source whence they were received on the recovery of the same by action or otherwise from the persons responsible for the expenses of suppression or removal.

**SUBD. C. *Expense of abatement of nuisances a lien upon the premises.***—If execution upon a judgment for the recovery of the expense of the suppression or removal of a nuisance or other matter, pursuant to an order or regulation of the commissioner, is returned wholly or in part unsatisfied, such judgment is docketed in the place and manner required by law to make a judgment of a court of record a lien upon real property, shall be a first lien upon such premises, having preference over all other liens and incumbrances whatever. The commissioner may cause such premises to be sold for a term of time for the payments and satisfaction of such lien and for the expense of the sale. Notice of such sale shall be published for 12 weeks successively at least once in each week in a newspaper of the city. If the owner or occupant of the premises, or his agent, is known, a copy of such notice shall be served upon him, either personally at least 14 days previous to the sale, or by mail at least 28 days prior thereto. The premises shall be sold to the person offering to take them for the shortest time, paying the amount unpaid on such judgment and interest and the expenses of such notice and sale. A certificate of sale, signed and acknowledged by the commissioner, shall be made and delivered to the purchaser and may be recorded as a conveyance of real property, and the purchaser shall thereupon be entitled to the immediate possession of such premises, and, if occupied, may maintain an action or proceeding to recover the possession thereof against the occupant, or against a tenant of real property holding over after the expiration of his term; and that the cost of any such action or proceeding, if not paid by the occupant, shall also be a lien upon such premises, having the same preference as the lien of such judgment, and the right of the purchaser to such premises shall be extended a longer term, which shall bear the same proportion to the original term as the amount of such costs bears to the amount paid by the purchaser on such sale. The term of the purchaser at any such sale shall commence when he shall have acquired possession of the premises sold. At any time within six months after recording such certificate the owner of the premises or any lessee, mortgagee, or encumbrance thereof, or any part of the same, may redeem the premises or any such part from such sale by paying to the purchaser the amount paid by him on the sale and all costs and expenses incurred by him in any action or proceeding to recover possession with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum thereon. If redemption is made by the owner, the right of the purchaser shall be extinguished; if by a lessee, the amount paid shall be applied as a payment upon any rent due, or which may accrue upon his lease; if by a mortgage, or an encumbrancer, the amount paid shall be added to his mortgage, encumbrance, or other lien, or if he have more than one, to the oldest, and shall thereafter be a part of such mortgage, lien, or encumbrance and enforceable as such. [Ordinance adopted Mar. 27, 1911.]

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making and maintenance of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay 8,898 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended December 16, 1911.

During the same period 11,080 acres of land in San Joaquin County and 8,360 acres in Stanislaus County were covered with poison for the purpose of eradicating plague foci.

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.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>Cities—</b>				
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.
<b>Counties—</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	Oct. 9, 1911.....	114 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Sept. 23, 1911.....	364 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	do.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	Do.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June, 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
<b>Washington:</b>				
<b>City—</b>				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	None.....	25 rats.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
<b>California:</b>					
<b>Cities—</b>					
Berkley.....	Dec. 16, 1911.....	1	1 148	91	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	38	2 614	444	.....
Fresno.....	do.....	do.....	3 100	100	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	13	1, 495	1, 103	.....
<b>Counties—</b>					
Fresno.....	do.....	do.....	5 38	38	.....
Santa Clara.....	do.....	do.....	6 81	81	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	7 26	26	.....
<b>Washington:</b>					
<b>City—</b>					
Seattle.....	do.....	do.....	937	809	.....

1 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 92; *Mus musculus*, 56.  
 2 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 527; *Mus rattus*, 2; *Mus musculus*, 83; *Mus alexandrinus*, 2.  
 3 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 762; *Mus rattus*, 189; *Mus musculus*, 383; *Mus alexandrinus*, 161  
 4 Identified: *Mus alexandrinus*, 83; *Mus musculus*, 4; species not determined, 13.  
 5 Identified: *Mus alexandrinus*, 38.  
 6 Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 81.  
 7 Identified: *Mus alexandrinus*, 24; *Mus musculus*, 2.

**SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.**

Places.	Week ended—	Shot or trapped.	Found dead.	Examined.	Found infected.
<b>California:</b>					
<b>Counties—</b>					
Alameda.....	Dec. 16, 1911		104		
San Joaquin.....	do.....	68		68	
Stanislaus.....	do.....	42		42	
Total.....		110	104	110	

**OTHER ANIMALS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED.**

Places.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
<b>California:</b>				
<b>City—</b>				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 16, 1911	1 gopher.....	1	
<b>Counties—</b>				
San Joaquin.....	do.....	7 rabbits.....	7	
Stanislaus.....	do.....	4 rabbits.....	4	
Total.....			12	

**SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.**

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

**REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 1912.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Florida:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Columbia.....	Dec. 3-9.....	8		
Jackson.....	do.....	37		
Palm Beach.....	do.....	2		
Sumter.....	Dec. 17-23.....	2		
Total for State.....		49		
<b>*Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 18-24.....	2		
<b>*Missouri:</b>				
Kansas City.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11	1	
<b>Montana:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Cascade.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2		
Chouteau.....	do.....	7		
Lincoln.....	do.....	1		
Yellowstone.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		11		
<b>New York:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Albany.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Allegany.....	do.....	1		
Cattaraugus.....	do.....	11		
Erie.....	do.....	3		
New York.....	do.....	5		
Wyoming.....	do.....	3		
Total for State.....		24		
<b>South Dakota:</b>				
<b>Counties—</b>				
Brookings.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Minnehaha.....	do.....	12		
Turner.....	do.....	33		
Yankton.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		47		

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 16, 1911.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	214	22	1	12	37	32	28	22	1	22	1	2	1
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	230	46	4	65	1	28	62	27	10	10	2	2	7
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	615	158	19	75	1	104	185	76	30	30	7	7	7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	149	38	6	17	1	35	28	20	6	6	6	6	6
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,402	237	14	406	11	225	463	152	105	105	13	7	7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	520	84	7	14	3	46	90	61	19	19	7	7	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	175	26	4	14	3	25	16	14	5	5	5	5	5
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	205	20	1	11	17	48	19	6	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	140	24	1	19	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	364,463	128	8	4	4	34	25	13	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	69	12	28	1	34	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	115	38	2	1	21	27	16	6	2	6	2	6	2
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	155	11	1	1	17	35	14	4	1	4	1	4	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	163	4	129	10	10	32	19	5	1	5	1	5	1
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	121	8	3	2	2	23	11	5	5	11	5	11	5
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Denver, Colo.....	213,381	77	22	3	4	6	5	11	2	2	11	2	2	2
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	89	21	1	18	6	3	14	2	2	14	2	2	2
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	71	21	1	18	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Bridgeport, Conn.....	102,054	24	6	3	2	3	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	27	7	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	29	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall River, Mass.....	119,285	19	3	1	1	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	30	4	1	1	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	38	9	1	30	2	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	42	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Omaha, Nebr.....	124,096	27	5	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	44	7	1	1	10	24	4	5	2	4	5	2	2
Worcester, Mass.....	145,986	40	3	1	1	16	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Altoona, Pa.....	52,127	8	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	55,545	7	7	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	56,878	19	4	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Camden, N. J.....	94,538	7	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	78,466	15	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Elizabeth, N. J.....	73,409	11	8	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Erie, Pa.....	66,525	18	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Evansville, Ind.....	69,647	11	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Harrisburg, Pa.....	64,186	20	14	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hartford, Conn.....	98,915	35	8	3	10	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Hoboken, N. J.....	70,324	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Houston, Tex.....	78,800	35	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Johnstown, Pa.....	55,482	18	4	4	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	82,331	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lawrence, Mass.....	85,892	19	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	20	6	13	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Bedford, Mass.....	96,652	23	3	3	4	4	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	64,205	15	2	1	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Passaic, N. J.....	54,773	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.....	51,622	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portland, Me.....	58,571	29	1	6	7	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Reading, Pa.....	96,071	25	3	1	7	7	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
San Antonio, Tex.....	96,614	29	3	1	7	7	4	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
Seneca, N. Y.....	72,826	17	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Springfield, Ill.....	51,678	16	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Springfield, Mass.....	88,926	24	2	23	1	8	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended Dec. 16, 1911—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157		6		1			1			2			
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	32	4	1	1		2			1			12	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	28	5		77		3			5		1	1	
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	26										5	5	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	20	4		6		26				7	3		
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	10	2				2							
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	5	2											
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10	2				1							
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	22	1									1	2	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	9					2							
Butte, Mont.	39,165	23	1				1					3		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	2	2				3							
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	7						1	2					
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	3	1		1					2			1	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	4	6	1			3							
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	6	3	1										
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	9	1				2							
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11	1											
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	22	1				1		6		4		1	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	3	2		1		2			2				
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	12	3		3		5			1				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	14								1		1		
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	11					1			1		1	1	
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	8	4	1			1		2		1			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		6				2				1			1
Lima, Ohio	30,508	1			1		2							
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	8	4		4		4						2	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	12					1			5				
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919				18									
New Castle, Pa.	36,280		14				1						17	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	6	1				1		1					
Newton, Mass.	39,806	6	1		4		1			1			1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	18	3				2			1			8	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	11			4						2			
Orange, N. J.	29,630	9	3	1	1		2			2	1			
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	10	4				3			3				
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	13	2					1			1			1
Racine, Wis.	38,002		1				2							
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	16	11	2	7		2				1	3	4	
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	20								12	1	1	9	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	8			1		2			2	1	2		
San Diego, Cal.	39,578		2				1			1		2		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,269	6	1							2	1	1		
Superior, Wis.	40,364	12	6	1				8						
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	15					5				1			
Waltham, Mass.	27,634	10					2			2		1		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1	1			3				1		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	10	6		3						1			
York, Pa.	44,750		3	1						5			2	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	5	5		8		3			1			18	
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	8					1			2				
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	2	3										3	
Bradock, Pa.	19,957	5	6											
Butler, Pa.	20,782	9	1				1							
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	4	1								1			
Camden, S. C.		2												
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	7					2					1		
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5												
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687						1			1				
Columbus, Ind.		2	1				2			1				

<sup>1</sup> Incomplete.

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

*Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended Dec. 16, 1911—Continued.*

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>														
Concord, N. H.	21,497	14										4		
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	12	3										13	1
Galesburg, Ill.	20,089	11	3				1	1						
Greensboro, N. C.	15,895	8					3					1	1	1
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	3	2								1	1		
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	5	8	1										
Hyde Park, Mass.	15,507	5					1							
La Fayette, Ind.	12,081	8	1									1		
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240		4											
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	1			9									2
Marlboro, Mass.	14,479	5	1									1		
Massillon, Ohio	13,879	2	1				1							
Medford, Mass.	23,150	1	1		1		1				1			
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	2					1							
Moline, Ill.	24,199	5			1						1	1	2	
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	1	1				2				2		1	
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	4												
Nantucke, Pa.	18,857	2			19									
Newburyport, Mass.	19,940	4	3	1	1						4		1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	8			1							1		
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	7	1								1	1		
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	6												
Peekskill, N. Y.		8	1				1					1		
Plainfield, N. J.	20,550	4									1			
Pottstown, Pa.		2												
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		5												1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	2			8								2	
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	2	10						3		3			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	5	3		1		7				1	1		

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

**FLORIDA.**—Reports from the State board of health show as follows: Week ended December 9, 1911. Diphtheria present in 4 localities with 10 cases, malaria in 4 localities with 11 cases, smallpox in 3 counties with 47 cases, tuberculosis in 6 localities with 8 cases, typhoid fever in 5 localities with 9 cases.

Week ended December 16, 1911. Diphtheria present in 3 localities with 6 cases, malaria in 5 localities with 13 cases, tuberculosis in 7 localities with 12 cases, typhoid fever in 10 localities with 13 cases.

**INDIANA.**—Month of October, 1911. Population, 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,674, including diphtheria 68, measles 1, scarlet fever 7, tuberculosis 285, typhoid fever 91. Cases reported: Diphtheria 2,437 in 69 counties, smallpox 13 in 5 counties, tuberculosis 285, typhoid fever 642 in 72 counties.

**MICHIGAN.**—Month of November, 1911. Population, 2,810,873. Cases of communicable diseases reported: Diphtheria 439, measles 87, scarlet fever 380, smallpox 13, tuberculosis 113, typhoid fever 182.

# FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

## ALGERIA.

### Plague at Philippeville.

Vice Consul Mason at Algiers reports, December 8: Eight cases of plague with two deaths have been reported at Philippeville, a small port in Algeria. The cases occurred October 19 and November 11, respectively.

Plague was reported at Philippeville about five years ago and it is believed that the recent outbreak is due to a source of infection left from the previous epidemic as no vessel from oriental ports has touched at Philippeville. The only vessels arriving at that port are from European ports. Active measures of rat destruction have been taken at Philippeville.

## CUBA.

### Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba was issued by the National Department of Sanitation:

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	134	221	1,872
Leprosy.....	5	1	351
Malaria.....	198	14	179
Typhoid fever.....	112	22	86
Diphtheria.....	71	11	15
Scarlet fever.....	3	1	3
Measles.....	68	2	43
Varicella.....	5	.....	5
Epidemic dysentery.....	.....	.....	6
Rabies.....	1	1	.....
Tetanus in new born.....	21	19	1
Filariasis.....	.....	.....	2
Dengue.....	1	.....	.....
Icterus gravis.....	1	.....	1

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week ended December 16.

## HAWAII.

### Record of Plague Infection.

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

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

A case of human plague was reported at Kapulena, Hawaii, October 28, 1911.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. At Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, a fatal case occurred April 20, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa December 18, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.



## Honolulu—Plague-Prevention Work.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, December 11:

Week ended Dec. 9, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	486
Rats trapped.....	475
Mongoose trapped.....	11
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	426
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	96
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	87
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	30
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	262
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

## Plague-Infected Rat Found at Honokaa.

Dr. Ramus reported December 27 that a plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa, December 18.

## INDIA.

## Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports, November 30: During the week ended November 11, 39 deaths from cholera and 6 from plague were reported in Calcutta; in all Bengal, 146 cases of plague with 122 deaths; in all India, 10,213 cases of plague with 7,659 deaths.

## ITALY.

## Status of Cholera.

According to the official bulletin issued by the Italian Government, 77 cases of cholera with 39 deaths were reported throughout the entire Kingdom during the period from November 19 to 25, 1911. These figures show a decrease of 17 cases with 12 deaths from the number reported during the previous week. The Provinces of Catania, Cagliari, and Trapani have been declared free from cholera. The Provinces previously declared immune are Bari, Palermo, and Sassari.

## Naples—Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings reports, December 12:

Vessels inspected during the week ended December 9, 1911.

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 5	Principe di Piemonte.....	New York.....	292	65	380
6	Hamburg.....	do.....	346	110	520
6	Carpathia.....	do.....			
7	Italia.....	do.....	233	55	290
8	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	669	170	1,020
9	Madonna.....	do.....	691	155	870
	Total.....		2,231	555	3,080

## PALERMO.

Dec. 4	Principe di Piemonte.....	New York.....	230	75	175
5	Carpathia.....	do.....			
6	Oceania.....	do.....			
7	Hamburg.....	do.....	43	60	125
8	Italia.....	do.....	362	160	300
9	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	115	100	200
	Total.....		750	395	800

*Inspection of baggage—Second-cabin baggage.*

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Inspected.	Disinfected.
Dec. 5	Principe di Piemonte.....		
6	Hamburg.....	60	220
6	Carpathia.....	25	85
7	Italia.....		
8	Prinzess Irene.....	75	160
9	Madonna.....		
	Total.....	160	465

## PALERMO.

Dec. 4	Principe di Piemonte.....	30	80
5	Carpathia.....	20	35
6	Oceania.....	80	200
7	Hamburg.....	50	150
8	Italia.....	12	8
9	Prinzess Irene.....	65	80
	Total.....	257	553

## MALTA.

**Declared Free from Cholera.**

According to information received from the American consul, December 23, Malta has been declared free from cholera.

## MEXICO.

**Yellow Fever at Merida.**

During the two weeks ended December 23, 1911, yellow fever was reported at Merida as follows: Week ended December 16, 1 case with 1 death; during the week ended December 23, 1 case. The total number of cases reported from August 1 to December 23, 1911, was 49 with 25 deaths.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

**Cholera.**

Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Fox at Manila reports, November 14: During the week ended November 4, 1911, 5 cases of cholera, with 5 deaths, were reported in the Province of Union.

**Plague on Steamship at Cebu.**

Dr. Fox further reported November 4 that a case of pneumonic plague was found on the steamship *Montrose* at Cebu from Shanghai.

**Information Regarding Quarantine Procedures.**

The chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands on October 20, 1911, issued the following circular regarding quarantine procedures for vessels entering and leaving ports of the Philippine Islands:

**INFORMATION FOR OWNERS, AGENTS, SHIPPERS, MASTERS OF VESSELS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE PROCEDURES FOR VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING PORTS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

In order that the provisions of the United States quarantine laws and regulations in force in the Philippine Islands may be better understood the following information is hereby published. Nothing in these rules, however, by omission or otherwise, is to be construed as exempting a vessel from complying with the United States quarantine laws and regulations.

**PROCEDURE IN FOREIGN PORTS PRIOR TO SAILING FOR THE PHILIPPINES.**

1. Before cargo for the Philippine Islands can be placed aboard a vessel a descriptive boat note of each article must be presented at the American consulate for approval. Bundles of rags, old newspapers, and similar articles can not be shipped. Particular care must be taken that cargo is properly packed and can not serve as hiding or nesting places for rats or fleas. Hides must be disinfected with a solution of bichloride of mercury before shipment and a certificate of such disinfection must be obtained and sent to the Philippines.

2. American bills of health and manifests of cargo must be countersigned by the consular surgeons or consuls at the foreign ports in which such officers are stationed.

3. Under the provisions of Customs Administrative Circular No. 628, of the Philippine Government, all shipments of meat and meat products must be accompanied by certificates of competent ante and post mortem veterinary inspection. Furthermore, these certificates must be viséed at the port of shipment by officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, whenever there is one available, and if not, by the American consuls.

4. Cabbage, celery, radishes, lettuce, and other low-growing vegetables eaten raw and coming from China and Japan can not be shipped to the Philippine Islands.

5. Dogs from Japan and China need not be accompanied by certificates of noninfection, but will be subjected to cresol baths before permits for their landing will be issued by the quarantine service in the Philippines.

6. An American bill of health in duplicate must be obtained from the American consulate at each and every port touched. Masters of vessels are cautioned against departing from a foreign port with an inaccurate bill of health. Discrepancies between the number of persons actually counted upon arrival in the Philippines and the number entered upon the bill of health may subject the vessel to detention while the master's statements are verified by cable communication with the various ports at which he has called.

7. Vessels coming direct from foreign ports to ports in the Philippine Islands must fly the "Q" flag, anchor in a position designated by the harbor master or the chief pilot, and await quarantine inspection before permitting any vessel to come close enough to hold communication.

8. Vessels will be boarded only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

9. Passengers will not be inspected in their staterooms, bath rooms, or toilets. Failure to comply with this requirement will subject the vessel to unnecessary delay.

10. Vessels not ordinarily subject to quarantine inspection will be required to fly the "Q" flag, anchor, and await quarantine inspection when deaths have occurred on board or suspicious illness exists.

11. When vessels not ordinarily subject to quarantine inspection have sickness of a suspicious nature on board, it is recommended that they call at the nearest quarantine station—Mariveles, Cebu, or Iloilo—for quarantine inspection. If the disease is of a nonquarantinable nature, the vessel will be granted pratique and permitted to proceed.

12. Vessels from foreign ports, which have undergone quarantine inspection at a Philippine port of entry, will not be required to await quarantine inspection upon arrival at the next Philippine port, provided:

(a) That a period of seven days has elapsed since leaving the last foreign port.

(b) That in case any illness has occurred aboard the vessel, the master will hoist the quarantine flag and await inspection prior to landing passengers, crew, or cargo.

(c) That within one hour after the vessel's arrival in port the master will file a certificate at the quarantine office to the effect that no illness has occurred on board during the preceding five days.

(d) That before departing from a Philippine port a bill of health be obtained from the quarantine office.

13. The following certificate of arrivals shall be submitted by vessels entering a Philippine port of entry without quarantine inspection:

.....  
(Name of port and date)

UNITED STATES QUARANTINE OFFICER,  
..... P. I.

I have the honor to report that the .....  
..... from .....  
..... (Flag, rig, and name  
of vessel) ..... (Original port)

via .....  
..... (Names of way ports in order)

to ..... arrived in ..... at .....  
..... (Destination) ..... (Port) ..... (Time)

'clock ..... m.

Total number of crew, including officers.....

Total number passengers landed:	Number of through passengers:
Cabin.....	Cabin.....
Steerage.....	Steerage.....

The vessel is in clean and sanitary condition, and there has been no sickness on board during the past five days.

.....  
(Master of the vessel)

14. Vessels coming from foreign ports at which cholera or plague is present shall have their crews and passengers bathed and their effects disinfected with steam, either at the port of departure or at Mariveles, Cebu, or Iloilo. In event that this procedure is impracticable the crews and passengers shall be kept on board for a period of seven days from the time of departing from the last foreign port, and in no event shall these persons come ashore in the Philippines until permission is granted by a medical officer of the quarantine service.

15. Cattle ships from plague-infected foreign ports shall not be permitted to come alongside docks in Philippine ports.

16. Animal manure from cattle ships may be discharged into the waters of Manila Bay at a distance of at least 5 miles from Sisiman and not nearer than 10 miles to Manila. (See Manila Customhouse General Order No. 199.)

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.

17. When plague in human or rodent form is present at a port and, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, the situation requires the application of unusual quarantine measures in the Philippines, besides the fumigation of the vessel, which may be required, the passengers shall be detained in quarantine until seven days have elapsed from the time of completing the disinfection or leaving the infected port. Such detention does not necessarily imply detention of the vessel, but usually refers to the passengers only.

18. When cholera exists at a port and, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, the situation requires the application of unusual quarantine measures in the Philippines, besides the routine measures demanded by the quarantine regulations, all passengers shall be subjected to a bacteriological examination for the cholera vibrio. Any person found to harbor the organism of cholera shall be held in quarantine until the organism disappears.

19. When smallpox exists at a port and, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, the situation demands the application of unusual quarantine measures in the Philippines, the passengers and crews of vessels coming from the port shall be vaccinated before being permitted to come ashore unless they show evidence of recent successful vaccination.

20. Interisland vessels bringing persons suffering with leprosy to Philippine ports will not be subjected to detention, but must submit prompt reports of the presence of such persons to the quarantine office, and in Manila to the bureau of health, in order that the lepers may be removed and their quarters disinfected.

PROCEDURE WHILE IN A PHILIPPINE PORT.

21. Upon proceeding to a dock, a vessel must observe certain precautions, the provisions of which are embodied in the pratique which is granted upon the completion of the quarantine inspection.

(a) The vessel must be fended off from the dock at least 6 feet at all points.

(b) All gangways and cargo chutes must be raised and all lighters and boats removed from alongside between sunset and sunrise. When vessels are discharging cargo during the night and gangways and cargo chutes are in use, watchmen must be stationed at these points to prevent the escape of rats.

(c) All lines from the vessel to the dock, shore, or vessels must be equipped with galvanized sheet-iron rat guards of a type approved by the quarantine service. These guards must fit the lines tightly, if necessary padding the lines with burlap or straw. The circumference of the guards must be approximated at all points. The guards must be applied near the vessel and must not overhang the dock or shore.

22. When it is impracticable to apply rat guards to lines, those portions of the lines nearest to the vessels will be covered with fresh tar for a distance of not less than 6 feet, and a new coating of tar will be applied daily.

23. Ship's stores and unmanifested articles shall not be discharged until permits are obtained from quarantine office.

24. Vessels alongside docks in Philippine ports will not be permitted to throw garbage overboard. Such waste shall either be burned in the vessel's furnaces or placed in the receptacles provided for the purpose.

25. Vessels moored or anchored in Philippine ports will not be permitted to throw garbage overboard, but shall be required to burn such waste in their furnaces.

26. Deaths or sickness occurring aboard vessels in port must be reported promptly to the quarantine office.

#### FUMIGATION OF VESSELS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

In order that the quarantine service may handle the increased volume of fumigation with the least delay and inconvenience to the shipping interests, the following information is published:

##### OBJECTS OF FUMIGATION.

27. The primary object of fumigation is the destruction of rats, which are known to carry disease, particularly plague.

Fleas, mosquitoes, cockroaches, ants, flies, and other undesirable insects and vermin are also exterminated by fumigation.

The pecuniary losses resulting from damage to cargo and ship's equipment through the activities of rats are largely reduced by fumigation.

The gas used in fumigation is an excellent surface disinfectant and will aid in limiting disease processes.

##### WHICH VESSELS ARE FUMIGATED.

28. All interisland vessels, Government as well as commercial, are required to be fumigated semiannually. This includes steamers, sailing vessels, launches, and lighters.

Rice and grain carrying vessels from foreign ports are fumigated each time after the discharge of cargo has been completed.

Vessels destined for ports in the United States must be fumigated before cargo is taken aboard.

All vessels regularly plying between the Philippine Islands and foreign ports must be fumigated semiannually or oftener.

In addition, fumigation is required whenever the process is deemed necessary for the good of the public health.

##### EXTENT OF FUMIGATION.

29. Ordinarily only the holds, forecastle, steerage quarters, and storerooms of vessels are fumigated, but the process will be extended to include other compartments, when it is deemed necessary by the quarantine officials.

##### DURATION OF FUMIGATION.

30. Vessels are ordinarily fumigated for 12 hours.

##### METHOD OF FUMIGATION.

31. The sulphur is burned in iron pots (Dutch ovens) on board the vessels.

##### COST OF FUMIGATION.

32. The expense of fumigating vessels in the Philippine Islands is borne by the quarantine service. However, the crews of vessels are expected to afford every possible assistance in carrying and placing the pots and pans used in fumigating.

##### PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BEFORE FUMIGATION IS BEGUN.

33. All persons should be compelled to leave the compartments about to be fumigated. A search for sleeping persons should invariably be made.

Perishable articles of food should be removed from the storerooms.

Fabrics and materials dyed with vegetable or aniline dyes are bleached and the fibers of linen and cotton goods are rotted by fumigation. Therefore, these articles should be removed beyond the action of the gas.

Bright metallic surfaces are blackened by fumigation, but this may be obviated by applying a coating of white lead, grease, or tallow to the exposed surfaces.

#### PREPARATION FOR FUMIGATION.

34. Arrangements for fumigation must be made at the quarantine office before noon of the day on which it is desired to have the work done. Fumigation can not be undertaken later than 5 o'clock p. m. and is preferably done on week days.

35. The following preparations must be made before notice of the readiness of a vessel for fumigation is given:

All cargo must be discharged.

The holds and compartments must be mechanically clean.

All ports and side doors must be tightly closed.

All ventilators must be tightly covered with thick tarpaulin.

All hatches, except one by the ladder leading down into each hold, must be placed in position over the holds.

All hatches must be tightly covered with two thicknesses of tarpaulin.

Five or more able seamen must be available for carrying and placing the pots and pans in the holds.

A quantity of water must be available for placing in the pans in the holds.

36. When all of these preparations have been completed, the "D" flag of the international code should be hoisted as a signal of readiness for fumigation.

#### PROCEDURE AFTER COMPLETION OF FUMIGATION.

37. At the expiration of 12 hours from the time of igniting the sulphur the fumigated compartments may be opened. The pots, pans, and other accessories belonging to the quarantine service should be removed from the compartments as soon as practicable and placed on deck near the gangway for collection by the quarantine launch.

#### CERTIFICATE SHOWING RESULTS OF FUMIGATION.

38. A certificate, properly accomplished and showing the results of fumigation, must be forwarded to the quarantine office.

#### DECLINATION OF VESSELS TO SUBMIT TO FUMIGATION.

39. Vessels evading fumigation upon the plea that they will not return to the Philippine Islands will be served with the following official notice:

Before the steamer ..... can again enter a port in the Philippine Islands it will be necessary to present a certificate stating that the vessel has been fumigated throughout with sulphur within one month prior to her arrival.

This fumigation must be performed by competent officials and the certificate must be viséed by the American consul at the port in which the work is done.

#### METHOD OF SUMMONING A PHYSICIAN.

40. In cases of accident or sudden illness requiring the professional services of a physician, the "D" flag of the international code may be hoisted.

#### VESSELS BOUND FOR UNITED STATES PORTS.

41. Prior to loading cargo for ports in the United States or its dependencies vessels must be fumigated with sulphur.

42. Individual boat notes or bills of lading must be presented at the quarantine office for approval before cargo is placed aboard a vessel. The origin and sanitary history of bedding, personal effects, curios, and similar articles must be stated in detail.

43. Steerage passengers proceeding on the same vessel to ports in the United States must be bathed and their effects disinfected with steam prior to embarkation.

44. In accordance with a ruling of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, the importation into the United States of dogs from the Philippine Islands is prohibited.

45. Outgoing quarantine inspection is required only at the last Philippine port, but the cargo manifest at each port must be presented at the quarantine office for signature. All cargo manifests shall be presented at the last Philippine port for inspection as to signature at previous ports.

46. Just prior to the departure of a vessel from the last Philippine port, to a port in the United States, a quarantine officer will inspect the passengers and crew aboard the vessel. One hour before the time of sailing, when all members of the crew, all passengers, the bill of health, and the cargo manifest are on board, the "D" flag of the international code should be hoisted as a signal of readiness for the inspection. All hands will be mustered and inspected, the cargo manifest signed, and the bill of health properly accomplished. After the completion of the final inspection no further communication with shore will be permitted.

**PROCEDURE DURING AN EPIDEMIC OF QUARANTINABLE DISEASE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

47. In case of an epidemic of a quarantinable disease in the Philippine Islands, interisland vessels and vessels bound for the United States may be subjected to outgoing quarantine detention and such disinfection of vessel, personal effects, bedding, etc., as may be deemed necessary before being permitted to sail.

**VACCINATION OF CREWS OF INTERISLAND VESSELS.**

48. Once a year all members of the crews of interisland vessels shall be vaccinated, unless they possess cards issued by the quarantine service stating that they have been successfully vaccinated during the previous year.

49. After a successful vaccination a blue card is issued, and it is recommended that the owners and masters of interisland vessels employ no persons who do not possess such cards, or that before employment they be sent to the quarantine office for vaccination.

Official:

(Signed) CARROLL FOX,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon,*

*Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

OCTOBER 20, 1911.

**RUSSIA.**

**Comparative Sanitary Statistics.**

The following statement was taken from the report of the commission of chief medical inspectors for the year 1909:

The death rate in European Russia was 28.9 per 1,000, which is 1.1 and 1.2 higher than in the years 1907 and 1908, and in comparison with the years 1897-1906, 1.4 lower.

The birth rate was the lowest in 20 years, being 43.8 per 1,000.

From acute infectious diseases there died 461,025 persons, as compared with 383,351 for the year 1908, and 354,117 for the year 1907. The greatest number of deaths were from the following causes in the order named: Typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, smallpox, and measles.

The total number of persons who received medical aid during the year was 81,746,072, or 524 per 1,000 inhabitants, 981 per 1,000 in the cities and 451 in the country; 66.3 per cent of the registered sick were cared for by physicians and 33.7 per cent by army surgeons.

The medical personnel was as follows at the end of the year 1909: Doctors of medicine, 19,866; feldschers (army surgeons), 24,793; midwives, 13,039; pharmacists, 11,415; dentists, 5,703.

In the cities there is on an average one physician for every 1,500 persons; in the country, one for every 24,600. The hospitals number 7,053, with 193,139 beds. In all hospitals 2,932,189 persons were cared for, of which number 162,104 (5.5 per cent) died.

In the 21 Pasteur Institutes 28,379 persons were cared for. One hundred and ten persons died during or after the treatment. The number of persons vaccinated for the first time was 6,439,696; persons revaccinated, 1,579,227.

## VENEZUELA.

## Yellow Fever at Caracas.

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart, at La Guaira, reports December 16: During the week ended December 8, 2 cases of yellow fever were reported at Caracas.

## Establishment of a National Office of Sanitation.

By executive order the President of the United States of Venezuela on November 13, 1911, directed the creation of a national office of sanitation. The following is a translation of the decree:

Gen. J. V. Gomez, President of the United States of Venezuela, considering:

That in order to be made efficacious for the public health, sanitary measures must be established with perfect scientific rigor and practice and in a regular way, stable and uniform throughout the country:

Considering:

That the Republic, as well for its foreign relations as for its internal development and the fostering of immigration, needs sanitary conditions beyond reproach;

Decreases:

ARTICLE 1. An office of national sanitation is created under the orders of which will act an institute of hygiene, composed of a laboratory of bacteriology, one of parasitology, and one of biological chemistry; a veterinary department, and a central station of disinfection.

This office shall establish other subordinate offices with the proper personnel in those parts of the Republic where the service of sanitation requires it.

ART. 2. For its control and action the national office will depend upon the President of the Republic, whose orders shall be countersigned by the proper minister, according to article 100 of the national constitution.

ART. 3. The personnel of the national office shall consist of a director, a subdirector, who shall be a technical bacteriologist, an engineer, a biological chemist, a veterinarian, an inspector general, two technical assistants, a secretary, who shall be a stenographer, and two laboratory attendants.

ART. 4. The personnel of the central station of disinfection shall be composed of a chief medical officer, who shall be a bacteriologist, an administrator, a porter, two disinfectors, two drivers, and two firemen.

ART. 5. The Federal Executive shall name the director, and on his recommendation the technical employees and principals of the office of national sanitation. The director shall make the other appointments with the previous approval of the former.

ART. 6. The director is empowered to contract abroad, with the previous approval of the executive, for the technical employees whom the institute and the central office of disinfection may need.

ART. 7. The building occupied by the bureau of telegraphs is temporarily assigned for the establishment of the office of national sanitation.

ART. 8. The apparatus, instruments, machines, needful furniture, equipment, and records now used by the bureau of hygiene and public health shall form a part of the office of national sanitation, as shall also everything acquired for this service in the future.

ART. 9. The Executive shall construct for the institute as soon as possible, according to plans presented by the director, a suitable building, which shall be provided with the necessary apparatus, equipment, and tools.

ART. 10. The institutions of charity, the leper hospitals, the hospitals for the insane, other hospitals, lazarettoes, aqueducts, sewers, and street pavements in the Federal District, as well as in the States and Territories of the Union, shall be under the immediate and direct control of the office of national sanitation for the purpose of disinfection and sanitation.

ART. 11. In conformity with the studies, decisions, and regulations of the office of national sanitation practicable construction, extension, and modification of aqueducts, sewers, pavements, and other works in the province of sanitary engineering shall be undertaken in order to improve with the required speed the ports of La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Tucacas, La Vela, Cumana, Rio Caribe, Cristobal Colon, Guiria, Irapa, Imataca, Ciudad Bolivar, and others, fluvial as well as maritime, and also the other cities of the Republic.

ART. 12. The ministries, presidents of States, municipal councils, Territorial governments, frontier authorities, military commanders, customs officers, and other bodies and officers shall have recourse to this sole and central authority for consultation in these matters.



The office of national sanitation is empowered to create, approve, introduce, and authorize special procedures to assure the harmlessness of the chief food products and also to regulate the sale of them.

ART. 13. Food products from within and without the country, of whatever class, shall be submitted to the experts of the office of national sanitation for their inspection and examination and shall not be offered to dealers or for consumption without the previous approval of the said office.

ART. 14. The office of national sanitation shall formulate regulations and ordinances of sanitation and health, which shall be submitted to the Federal Executive for his approval.

ART. 15. The Federal Executive shall request of transportation companies operating on land, rivers, and sea the free transportation of the employees and apparatus of the office of national sanitation in the exercise of their functions.

ART. 16. The office of national sanitation shall draft a system of laws and regulations for the centralization of the service, and the unification of sanitary legislation in the country and its codification, which shall be presented to the National Congress through the proper channel.

ART. 17. For the service, maintenance, and better realization, of the object, the revenue from the tax established by the decree of December 29, 1910, and that part of the budget called duties for hygiene and health are set aside.

ART. 18. In the national treasury a separate account shall be kept of the items mentioned in the preceding article, the receipts from which shall be in charge of the corporation, institution, or person designated by the Executive, and the office of national sanitation shall draw in every case through the proper minister, and shall send monthly vouchers to the minister of finance and public credit for the legalization of the account.

ART. 19. The budget of the office of national sanitation shall be elaborated by the Federal Executive.

ART. 20. The national authorities as well as those of the States and municipalities shall give their immediate support to and shall exert themselves in giving, and causing to be given, strict compliance with the regulations, ordinances, and orders of the office of national sanitation.

ART. 21. All decrees, orders, resolutions, and regulations relating to hygiene, health, and disinfection now in force are repealed.

Given, signed, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive and subscribed by the ministers of executive business in the federal palace at Caracas November 13, 1911. Year 102 of independence and fifty-third of the federation.

(Signed) J. V. GOMEZ.

(Countersigned by members of the cabinet.)

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

### REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED JAN. 5, 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.]

[For reports received from July 1, 1911, to Dec. 29, 1911, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for Dec. 29, 1911. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

#### CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Bulgaria:</b>				
Varna .....	Nov. 6 .....	1		
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Batavia .....	Nov. 12-18 .....	6	2	Total Sept. 24-Oct. 9, 1911: Cases, 322; deaths, 256.
<b>India:</b>				
Calcutta .....	Nov. 5-11 .....		39	
<b>Italy:</b>				
<b>Provinces—</b>				
Caltanissetta .....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2 .....	2	2	
Girgenti .....	do .....	45	29	
Messina .....	do .....	3	2	
Syracuse .....	do .....	1	1	
<b>Malta</b> .....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2 .....	4	4	Dec. 23 declared free from cholera.
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
<b>Province—</b>				
Union .....	Oct. 29-Dec. 4 .....	5	5	
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore .....	Nov. 5-18 .....	3	3	

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

Reports received during week ended Jan. 5, 1912.

## YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Manaos.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	.....	4	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Bucay.....	Nov. 16-30.....	2	.....	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	8	4	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	.....	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Merida.....	Dec. 12-23.....	4	5	Total Aug. 1-Nov. 23: Cases, 40; deaths, 25.
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Caracas.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 7.....	11	.....	

## PLAGUE.

<b>Algeria:</b>				
Philippeville.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 11.....	8	2	Including 5 cases, p. 2066, Vol. XXVI.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-18.....	2	.....	
<b>Chile:</b>				
Iquique.....	Nov. 12-25.....	1	2	
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java—				
Pasoeroean Residency, Malang District.....	Nov. 12-18.....	6	4	
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 17-27.....	2	.....	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-30.....	46	19	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Oct. 14-Dec. 13.....	16	14	
Kena.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 13.....	3	3	
Minieh.....	Dec. 13.....	1	.....	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	17	16	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11.....	.....	6	
Karachi.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2.....	.....	3	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	Nov. 13-19.....	3	.....	
<b>Mauritius:</b>				
.....	Nov. 3-9.....	4	4	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Cebu quarantine station.....	Dec. 4.....	1	.....	On s. s. Montrose from Shanghai.
<b>Straits Settlements:</b>				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-18.....	3	3	

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Algeria:</b>				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	
<b>Canada:</b>				
Ontario—				
Kingston.....	Dec. 19-23.....	1	.....	
Ottawa.....	Dec. 10-23.....	12	.....	
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 17-23.....	2	.....	
Ontario.....	do.....	20	.....	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	Nov. 12-18.....	1	.....	
<b>China:</b>				
Canton.....	Nov. 11-25.....	15	3	
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-18.....	9	6	
<b>France:</b>				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Paris.....	Dec. 3-9.....	15	.....	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2.....	19	8	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	Nov. 13-19.....	2	.....	
<b>Italy:</b>				
Genoa.....	Dec. 1-15.....	6	1	
Leghorn.....	Dec. 16.....	5	1	
Naples.....	Dec. 3-9.....	8	.....	
Palermo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 9.....	579	219	

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

Reports received during week ended Jan. 5, 1912.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Arima-Mura .....	Nov. 12-18.....	6	1	11 miles east from Kobe.
Java:				
Batavia .....	.....do.....		1	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 26...	30	6	
Juarez.....	Dec. 19-23.....	1	1	
Magdalena.....	Dec. 23.....	45	13	
Masatlan.....	Dec. 11-26.....		3	
Monterey.....	Dec. 11-24.....		2	
Porfirio.....	Dec. 3-9.....	3	3	
San Duval.....	Dec. 16.....			Present.
Tampico.....	Dec. 1-20.....	4	4	
Tapachula.....	Nov. 1-22.....		13	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 19-25.....	5		
Odessa.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2.....	2	1	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 19-25.....	10	1	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Dec. 3-9.....	6	1	
Teneriffe:				
Santa Cruz.....	.....do.....		6	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	.....do.....	8	3	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 4-17.....		12	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 17...	1	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.....	Dec. 2	163,084	55								1		2	1
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 9	579,705	122	22						1		1		5
Antwerp.....	Dec. 2	327,668	64	6							2	1		
Athens.....	Dec. 9	350,010	14									1		
Barcelona.....	Dec. 15	591,272	310	24						3	1	2		
Barmen.....	Nov. 1	170,100	28								14	4		
Do.....	Nov. 25	41	13	2						4	1		2	
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2	40,000												
Batavia.....	Nov. 18	217,630			2		1							
Beirut.....	Dec. 9	80,000	20	2			3			5				
Belfast.....	.....do.....	385,492	119	21							1	2		2
Birmingham.....	.....do.....	842,512	237							1		2		3
Do.....	Dec. 16	255	255								1		1	5
Bombay.....	Nov. 23	977,822	551	46	8			5						
Do.....	Dec. 2		592	42	8			3						
Bradford.....	Dec. 8	288,723	97	8								4	1	
Bremen.....	Nov. 25	246,850	71	9							1		2	
Do.....	Dec. 2		63	9								2	1	
Bristol.....	Dec. 16	357,509	114	5									3	
Do.....	Nov. 26	145,000		5						1	9	19		
Do.....	Dec. 3													
Brussels.....	Dec. 9	739,684	147	16						2	1	2		
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11	890,493	510	32	6	39								
Canton.....	Nov. 11-25.	1,000,000	220	40			3			5		2		
Catania.....	Dec. 15	207,000	79	3							4		1	
Chihuahua.....	Nov. 26	39,000	29	2										
Do.....	Dec. 3		23	1			1							



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

**BRAZIL—Santos.**—Two weeks ended September 16, 1911. Population, 85,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 40, including measles 1, typhoid fever 1.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Week ended December 2, 1911.

*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 16,157,797.

*Ireland.*—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,149,495. The lowest rate was recorded at Galway, viz, 3.9, and the highest at Sligo, viz, 65.4, per 1,000 of the population.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 18 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,710,291. The lowest rate was recorded at Perth, viz, 14.5, and the highest at Aberdeen, viz, 20.8, per 1,000 of the population. The total number of deaths from all causes was 589, including diphtheria 15, measles 31, scarlet fever 2, typhoid fever 2.

**ITALY—Genoa.**—Two weeks ended November 30, 1911. Population, 272,077. Total number of deaths from all causes 162, including diphtheria 3, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 15, typhoid fever 1.

**RUSSIA—Riga.**—Month of September, 1911. Population, 355,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 592, including diphtheria 12, measles 1, scarlet fever 10, typhoid fever 7, typhus fever 1.

**SPAIN—Madrid.**—Month of November, 1911. Population, 584,117. Total number of deaths from all causes 987, including diphtheria 28, measles 8, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 144, typhoid fever 14, typhus fever 1.

*Malaga.*—Month of October, 1911. Population, 135,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 328, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, smallpox 24, tuberculosis 22.

*Seville.*—Month of November, 1911. Population, 158,235. Total number of deaths from all causes 403, including diphtheria 10, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 55.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

A. H. GLENNAN,

*Acting Surgeon General,*

*United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*