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THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

By an act of the Congress approved August 14, 1912, the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was changed to Public Health Service. The public-health functions and duties of the service were extended somewhat, and certain changes were made in the salaries of the officers. A copy of the act follows:

AN ACT To change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public Health Service, to increase the pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter be known and designated as the Public Health Service, and all laws pertaining to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter apply to the Public Health Service, and all regulations now in force, made in accordance with law for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall apply to and remain in force as regulations of and for the Public Health Service until changed or rescinded. The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it may from time to time issue information in the form of publications for the use of the public.

*SEC. 2. That beginning with the first day of October next after the passage of this act the salaries of the commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service shall be at the following rates per annum: Surgeon General, six thousand dollars; Assistant Surgeon General, four thousand dollars; senior surgeon, of which there shall be ten in number, on active duty, three thousand five hundred dollars; surgeon, three thousand dollars; passed assistant surgeon, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant surgeon, two thousand dollars; and the said officers, excepting the Surgeon General, shall receive an additional compensation of ten per centum of the annual salary as above set forth for each five years' service, but not to exceed in all forty per centum: *Provided*, That the total salary, including the longevity increase, shall not exceed the following rates: Assistant Surgeon General, five thousand dollars; senior surgeon, four thousand five hundred dollars; surgeon, four thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That there may be employed in the Public Health Service such help as may be provided for from time to time by Congress.*

THE POST-MORTEM DIAGNOSIS OF PLAGUE.

By RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

The following notes have been prepared and are issued for the use of medical officers, private practitioners, coroners, and others concerned in the examination of the dead:

One of the chief causes of the spread of plague and of its continuance in localities which it has invaded is the failure to recognize and

report the isolated and atypical cases which may occur in town or country.

In places where cases of human or rodent plague have once been found, special effort should be made by the authorities to learn the actual cause of every death occurring in the community. This can be done only by instituting a rigid inspection of the dead, it being borne in mind that the cases may be few and far between, especially during the winter months.

In general it may be stated that any sudden death, or any fatal termination after a short illness, should excite in plague times the suspicion of the attending physician, unless the diagnosis is plain and plague can be positively excluded. A fatal termination during the first 10 days of typhoid fever, or during the first 6 days in pneumonia, should put the physician on his guard.

It should be constantly borne in mind that plague may supervene upon an acute or chronic disease and cause the death of the patient. The finding of evidences of other diseases at the post-mortem examination, therefore, does not necessarily exclude plague.

The disease under consideration is protean in character and may extend by contiguity of tissue to any region of the body. In tonsilar infections, the deep cervical glands may or may not be involved and the inflammation may extend to the pharynx and soft palate. Invasion of the parotid glands may closely simulate mumps.

THE POST-MORTEM SIGNS OF PLAGUE.

THE GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

Enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the femoro-inguinal, axillary, cervical, submaxillary, or parotid regions is usually present. The glands may not be always palpable, but enlargement of some of the glands usually occurs. Typical cases with external buboes, having considerable surrounding edema, may be easily recognized. In the stout subject, however, small glands may escape detection, especially if post-mortem gloves are used in the examination. After death, owing to the recession of the tissues, single glands in any situation may be overlooked. Death may ensue from involvement of the deeper glands, such as the iliac, mesenteric, retro-peritoneal, and bronchial, in which case there may be no palpable glands in the superficial chains. It is usual in these cases to find that a clinical diagnosis of typhoid fever, septicemia, or abscess of the pelvic, abdominal, or thoracic viscera has been made.

Plague buboes may be distinguished from those of venereal origin by the absence of other venereal lesions and the fact that syphilitic, chancroidal and gonorrhoeal buboes are, for the most part, sharply defined. Plague buboes may vary in size from that of a shot to that of a tennis ball. In secondary involvement of the glandular system (the so-called primary plague septicemia) death may ensue before extensive inflammation of the glands and peri-glandular substance takes place. An incision will be necessary in these cases to locate the glands.

The typical glandular mass found in plague can not be mistaken for anything else. On incision there is an absence of pus in any quantity. There is present a typical hemorrhagic and necrotic condition, and a sero-sanguineous fluid, due to small hemorrhages, extravasa-

tions and haemolytic changes, flows from the incision in considerable quantity.

THE SKIN.

A petechial eruption is usually present on the body or limbs at some stage of the disease. It is a true hemorrhage and should not be mistaken for the roseola eruption (rose spots) of typhoid fever.

Black and blue discolorations of the skin, due mainly to the lack of aeration of the blood, but sometimes to hemorrhages and extravasations of large size, may be found. Post-mortem lividity may be distinguished from this condition by its location in the dependent parts, and the fact that it does not usually come on until 5 hours or more after death (12 to 16 hours, Casper). It may, however, start even before death, as in cholera and plague.

Post-mortem lividity usually disappears on pressure; that due to bruises and hemorrhages does not. Cyanotic changes, as in the fingers and toes, may remain after death. Single vesicles or pustules, marking the site of inoculation, may be found on the body or limbs.

THE EYE.

Injection of the conjunctivæ is usually found, and a hyperemic condition of the scleræ is frequently present.

INDICATIONS FOR NECROPSY AND EXAMINATION OF TISSUES.

A necropsy should be performed on a cadaver showing any of the above signs, and smears from blood, lymph gland, pustule, or other lesion made, stained, and examined for the organism of plague. Specimens of lymph gland, spleen, kidney, liver, and lungs should be taken, bottled under precautions, and forwarded to the nearest bacteriological laboratory for examination and determination of cause of death.

The specimens should be packed in a double water-tight container, and this surrounded with ice in a pail. It is advisable when possible to send the specimen in the personal care of a responsible messenger. No disinfectant or other preservative should be added to the specimens. When practicable inoculations of laboratory animals should be made for diagnostic purposes immediately in the necropsy room. The greatest care should always be observed in the handling and disposal of suspected bodies and material, to avoid accidental infection of the workers.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

No more plague-infected rats have been found in New Orleans, although many rats are being daily caught and examined.

PORTO RICO.

In Porto Rico 1 case of plague was reported in Puerta de Tierra August 6. August 7 to 13, inclusive, no case occurred. This makes but one new case reported in all Porto Rico during the eight days, August 6 to 13, inclusive, and a total of 47 cases reported in Porto Rico to August 13. Of these 32 occurred in San Juan.

The control of the disease seems to be well in hand. The work of rat-proofing is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The work of catching rats is also being pushed, and the number of rodents being caught daily has been constantly increasing as the men in the rat-catching gangs become more familiar with their work. Men have been sent to Rio Piedras and to Carolina with traps, and a campaign will be carried on against the rat in these places similar to that in operation in San Juan.

CUBA.

In Cuba the last case of plague was reported July 22. The patient, however, had taken ill on or about July 13. It will be seen, therefore, that over a month has elapsed since the onset of the last reported case. Many rats are being caught daily and examined. The total number amounts to several thousand. No plague infected rat, however, has been found in Habana.

GALVESTON, TEX.

Surg. Guiteras, at Galveston, reports that the campaign for the catching and poisoning of rats is being continued in Galveston, and that the rats caught are being examined to determine the presence of plague infection.

MOBILE, ALA.

The following notice regarding the docking of vessels at Mobile was issued by the health officer July 31, 1912:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTICE.

To shipowners, shipmasters, and shippers:

All vessels shall be subject to the following regulations in the Mobile River:

No vessel shall be docked after dark.

No vessel shall be docked until after notice to the office of the board of health of the time and place when and where vessel is to be docked.

When docked all vessels shall be kept away from the wharf or dock for a distance of at least 3 feet, and every hawser, rope, or line extending from the vessel to the wharf or dock shall be provided with and have properly attached thereto a rat shield of a design approved by the city health officer.

No gangplank, staging, or other structure from the vessel to the wharf or dock shall be allowed to remain during such time when loading or unloading is not in progress.

Crated cargo shall be carefully inspected to insure against rats being brought ashore. All gangways shall be watched and guarded while loading or unloading is in progress.

CHAS. A. MOHR, M. D.,
City Health Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Surg. Stimpson, at Philadelphia, issued, August 10, to vessel agents the following letter regarding the measures to be observed by vessels coming from plague-infected ports:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., August 10, 1912.

AGENTS OF VESSELS, Philadelphia, Pa.:

The following regulations must be observed in this port to prevent the introduction of plague from infected ports:

No. 1. Vessels must not go to a wharf unless the captain is prepared to breast his vessel 6 feet off from the wharf and rat guards are provided for placing on all lines leading ashore.

No. 2. No lighters or barges must come alongside unless they are breast off 6 feet from the vessel and rat guards are placed on all lines connecting them with the vessel. If slip is too narrow to breast off lighters vessel must be unloaded in stream.

No. 3. The unloading of the vessel must not begin until rat guards are placed in position.

No. 4. All gangplanks must be raised at night unless men be placed near by to destroy escaping rats.

No. 5. In unloading the vessel all crated goods or other containers liable to be a hiding place for rats must be opened on board the vessel and carefully examined for the presence of rats before they are deposited on the pier. Any rats found should be killed and saved for examination.

No. 6. All parts of the vessel except engine room must be fumigated. The fumigation will be done by this service. Agents are requested to notify this office promptly when vessel is unloaded.

No. 7. These rules apply to all vessels from ports in South America and the West Indies, Africa, Russia, China, India, the Pacific islands, and Liverpool, England.

W. G. STIMPSON,
Surgeon, U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

ANTIRAT ORDINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The following ordinances are taken from the sanitary code of the department of public health of the city and county of San Francisco. They include the requirements found by Surgeon General Blue while in charge of the plague eradication work in San Francisco to be necessary in combating the rat and are based upon recommendations made by him:

ORDINANCE No. 369—NEW SERIES—APPROVED MARCH 2, 1908.

PROVIDING SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND PARTICULARLY TO PREVENT THE PROPAGATION AND SPREAD OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF RATS.

Be it ordained by the people of the city and county of San Francisco as follows:

SECTION 1. This ordinance is designed to be and is enacted as a police and sanitary regulation for the protection of the public health, and particularly to prevent the propagation and spread of bubonic plague through the medium of rats.

SEC. 2. The health officer of the city and county of San Francisco, or any agent or inspector appointed by him or by the board of health for the purpose, shall have authority, after announcing the purpose of his visit, and shall be permitted to enter any building or premises, or any part thereof, in the city and county, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of any day, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and to ascertain whether the provisions of this ordinance have been complied with by the owner and occupant thereof.

SEC. 3. All building and basement walls of all storerooms, warehouses, residences, or other buildings within the city and county; all chicken yards or pens, chicken coops or houses, and all barns and stables shall be so constructed or repaired as to prevent rats from being harbored underneath the same or within the walls thereof, and all food products or other products, goods, wares, and merchandise liable to attract or to become infested or infected with rats, whether

kept for sale or for any other purpose, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All storerooms, warehouses, residences, or other buildings in said city and county shall be provided by the householder or his agent with one or more traps of a pattern approved by the health officer, which traps shall be freshly baited at least twice each week by the householder or his agent, and shall be inspected daily by the householder or his agent, and any rat or rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the health department or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and such trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited by said householder or his agent.

SEC. 4. All public and private docks and wharves in the city and county, wherever located, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining entrance to such docks or wharves at either high or low tide from vessels anchored or moored alongside of such docks or wharves, or from other sources, and all food products stored in docks or wharves shall be so kept and stored as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All docks and wharves shall be provided with two or more traps of a pattern approved by the health officer; traps shall be freshly baited at least twice each week and shall be inspected daily, and all rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the health department or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and such trap or traps shall be thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited.

SEC. 5. All slaughterhouses of every kind and nature and wherever located in the city and county shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access to the building or buildings thereof, and all holes and openings in the building or basement walls shall be thoroughly stopped with cement or other material approved by the board of health, and all food products stored in slaughterhouses shall be so kept as to prevent rats from coming in contact therewith.

All slaughterhouses shall have at least two traps, or as many more traps as may be required by the board of health of pattern approved by said board, which traps shall be baited with fresh bait at least twice a week, and such traps shall be inspected daily by the owners, lessees, or agents thereof, and all rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the health department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and the trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited by said owners, lessees, or their agents.

SEC. 6. All buildings, places, and premises whatsoever in the city and county shall at once be placed, and shall continuously be kept, by the owner or occupant thereof in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from rats.

SEC. 7. No person, firm, or corporation shall have or permit upon any premises owned, occupied, or controlled by him or it any nuisance detrimental to health, or any accumulation of filth, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or any animal or human excrement; and it shall be the duty of the health officer of the city and county to cause any such person, firm, or corporation to be notified to abolish, abate, and remove such nuisance, and in case such person, firm, or corporation shall fail, neglect, or refuse to remove the same within one day after receiving such notice, such nuisance may be removed and abated under and by order of the health officer, and

the person, firm, or corporation whose duty it was to abate or remove such nuisance, in addition to incurring penalties in this ordinance provided, shall become indebted to the city and county for the costs and charges incurred by the city and county by reason of the existence and removal of such nuisance.

SEC. 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall dump or place upon any land or any water or waterway within the city and county any dead animal, butchers' offal, fish or parts of fish, or any waste vegetable or animal matter whatever.

SEC. 9. No person, firm, or corporation, whether the owner, lessee, occupant, or agent of any premises, shall keep or permit to be kept in any building, area way, or upon any premises, or in any alley, street, or public place adjacent to any premises any waste animal or vegetable matter, dead animals, butcher's offal, fish or parts of fish, swill, or any refuse matter from any restaurant, eating place, residence, place of business, or other building, unless the same be collected and kept in a tightly covered or closed metal can or vessel.

SEC. 10. No rubbish, waste, or manure shall be placed, left, dumped, or permitted to accumulate or remain in any building, place, or premises in the city and county so that the same shall or may afford food or a harboring or breeding place for rats.

SEC. 11. Any person, firm, or corporation violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 12. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE NO. 357—NEW SERIES—APPROVED FEBRUARY 3, 1908.

REGULATING THE COLLECTION OF GARBAGE, BY REQUIRING COVERED METAL RECEPTACLES THEREFOR, AND THE PROMPT CONVEYANCE THEREOF TO THE REDUCTION WORKS, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REVOCATION OF PERMITS FOR SCAVENGER WAGONS.

Be it ordained by the people of the city and county of San Francisco as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this ordinance all garbage, as hereinafter defined, shall be placed by the person, firm, or corporation occupying the premises upon which such garbage is created, in a water-tight metal receptacle, which receptacle shall be continuously closed by a close-fitting metal cover. The contents of such receptacle shall be delivered at least once a week to some person holding a legal permit from the board of health, issued under the provisions of ordinance No. 775, entitled "Imposing a license on scavenger wagons."

SEC. 1a. Every contractor or builder engaged in the erection or repair of a building is hereby required to provide a water-tight metal receptacle at or near such building being so erected or repaired, within which receptacle shall be deposited any refuse, food, or garbage cast aside by the employees or workmen engaged on such building. Said receptacle shall be kept continuously closed by a close-fitting metal cover except at such times when opened for the deposit of such refuse, food, or garbage.

Every employee or workman engaged in work upon said building or on the premises surrounding said building who consumes food on said premises is hereby required to deposit in such water-tight metal receptacle in the manner aforesaid all leavings of such food as may be unconsumed or rejected by him, and the casting aside on said premises or throwing about of unconsumed food or of any garbage is hereby expressly forbidden.

SEC. 2. The person collecting such garbage under the terms of the preceding section shall deposit the contents of all such receptacles from such receptacle directly into the wagon provided therefor and shall deliver the contents of such wagon at the sanitary reduction works on the same day that such garbage was placed therein. Any failure on the part of the person so collecting such garbage to observe the requirements of this section will be sufficient to justify the revocation by the board of health of the permit issued in accordance with the provisions of said ordinance No. 775.

SEC. 3. The term "garbage" as herein used is hereby defined to be all kitchen refuse of residences, restaurants, hotels, and places where food is prepared for human consumption, all waste and offal from fish, meat, and vegetable markets, and all organic substances of whatever kind or nature unfit for food that are subject to immediate decay.

SEC. 4. In addition to the revocation of the permit for the cause set forth in section 2 hereof, the board of health shall have authority to hear complaints against any person holding such permit and to revoke the same for insolent or threatening conduct for the failure to collect garbage under the terms of any contract, or for the violation of any sanitary regulations made by such board; and no increase of charge for the collection of such garbage shall be made without the permission of the board of health.

SEC. 5. All members of the police department and employees of the board of health are hereby specifically required to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and shall have the right to enter any and all premises for the purpose of ascertaining as to the sanitary condition thereof, and any person denying or obstructing such entry shall be subject to the penalty herein provided.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE No. 384—NEW SERIES—APPROVED MARCH 16, 1908.

REGULATING THE KEEPING AND FEEDING OF LIVE HARES, RABBITS, GUINEA PIGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, DOVES, PIGEONS, AND OTHER FOWL.

Be it ordained by the people of the city and county of San Francisco as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to keep or feed or cause to be kept or fed or permit to be kept or fed on premises over which any such person, firm, or corporation may have control any live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens,

turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons, or other fowl within the limits of the city and county of San Francisco hereinbelow designated unless the same are kept or fed in coops or inclosures complying with the following requirements, to wit:

(1) The floor of said coop or inclosure shall be of concrete not less than 2 inches thick and covered either with a layer of cement not less than one-half an inch thick or asphalt not less than 1 inch thick.

(2) The said coop or inclosure shall be entirely surrounded by a brick or concrete wall at least 5 inches in thickness and 1 foot high.

(3) The said coop or inclosure shall be entirely surrounded by a galvanized iron wire mesh fence, walls or sides extending at least 6 feet above the ground, which mesh shall not be greater than one-half inch in size.

Provided, however, That said live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons, or other fowl shall be permitted between the hours of sunrise and sunset to run at large within the limits of the premises in which said coops or inclosures are maintained: *And provided further,* That said coops or inclosures shall be kept closed during the time that said live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, doves, pigeons, and other fowl are so running at large.

The portion of the city and county subject to the provisions of this ordinance is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point where Lyon Street meets the waters of the bay; thence southerly along Lyon Street to the southerly boundary line of Presidio Reservation; thence westerly along said boundary line to Sixteenth Avenue; thence southerly on Sixteenth Avenue to Fulton Street (formerly D and Fulton Streets); thence easterly on Fulton Street to Stanyan Street; thence southerly on Stanyan Street to Frederick Street; thence westerly on Frederick Street to First Avenue; thence southerly on First Avenue to Parnassus Avenue; thence in an easterly direction on Parnassus Avenue to Stanyan Street; thence along Stanyan Street southerly to Thirtieth Street; thence easterly along Thirtieth Street to Castro Street; thence southerly along Castro Street to a point where, if extended southerly, it would intersect the corner of Mission Street and Silver Avenue; thence southerly along Mission Street to Tingley Street; thence along Tingley Street to Alemany Avenue; thence along Alemany Avenue to Bauer Street; thence along Bauer Street to Mission Street; thence southwesterly along Mission Street to France Avenue; thence along France Avenue to Paris Street; thence northeasterly along Paris Street to Russia Avenue; thence southeasterly along Russia Avenue to Munich Street; thence northeasterly along Munich Street to Felton Street; thence easterly along Felton Street to Madison Street; thence northwesterly along Madison Street to Silver Avenue; thence along Silver Avenue in a westerly direction to Mission Street; thence northeasterly along Mission Street to Canal Street; thence along Canal Street to the southerly boundary of St. Mary's College tract; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said tract to Crescent Avenue; thence along Crescent Avenue to Andover Avenue; thence northerly along Andover Avenue to Cortland Avenue; thence along Cortland Avenue in an easterly direction to San Bruno Avenue; thence following the line of San Bruno Avenue

to Islais Creek, and the waters of the bay from Islais Creek to Lyon Street.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or feed live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons or other fowl in movable or portable coops in premises which are not rat proof unless the said coops are constructed with a metal bottom and metal sides to a height of at least 1 foot, surmounted by a metal cage of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wire mesh.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

ORDINANCE No. 1008—NEW SERIES—BUILDING LAW—APPROVED DECEMBER 22, 1909.

REGULATING CONSTRUCTION OF STABLES OR ANY PREMISES FOR THE PURPOSE OF STABLING HORSES, MULES, COWS, OR OTHER ANIMALS, AND PROVIDING FOR THE STORING AND REMOVAL OF MANURE.

* * * * *

SEC. 197. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation hereafter to construct any building or premises to be used as a stable for horses, mules, cows, or other animals without first obtaining a permit from the board of supervisors and the board of health, specifying the name of permittee, and the location of building or premises to be used as a stable and the number of animals intended to be kept therein.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to maintain as a stable for horses or mules any existing structure not used at the date of the passage of this ordinance for stable purposes without first obtaining a permit from the board of supervisors and board of health, specifying the name of the permittee, the location of the building or premises to be used as such stable, and the number of animals to be kept therein.

* * * * *

As AMENDED JANUARY 24, 1911.

The floor of all buildings or premises hereafter constructed and intended to be used for the purpose of stabling horses, mules, cows, or other animals must be of concrete not less than 3 inches thick with a layer of cement or asphaltum not less than one-half inch thick.

A semicircular or V-shaped gutter drain shall be constructed at the time the floor is put down in the rear of those portions or parts of the premises where stalls are to be constructed.

This gutter drain shall have a uniform thickness the same as that of the floor of the stable and shall not be less than 4 inches inside measurement at the floor level, nor less than 3 inches in depth, with sufficient fall to carry off all liquid discharges from the stalls.

In all buildings hereafter constructed for stabling animals on the first floor, when of class C or frame construction, the side walls or foundation of the structure shall be concrete or brick laid in cement

mortar not less than 8 inches thick at the top and shall continue to a height of not less than 1 foot above the surrounding surface soil, and shall have no breaks or openings except when necessary for doors.

Wash racks, when located within the stable, must be provided with surface drain to connect with sewer, provisions for same to be made before putting down the floor.

Gutter drains in rear of stalls shall drain into sewer in such manner as to fully comply with provisions of the plumbing law of the city and county of San Francisco.

Every person, firm, or corporation now and hereafter maintaining any stable or other place in which manure or stable refuse accumulates shall provide a galvanized iron, tin, zinc, or other metal-lined box or bin within the area walls of the stable; said box or bin shall be vented by means of a duct or flue not less than 12 inches square extending through the roof. The termination of said vent shall be carried above the roof of adjoining premises, and in no instance be less than 10 feet from any window or light well.

All manure or stable refuse must be removed from the stable at least semiweekly, and at all times shall such stable or other place and every part and appurtenance thereof be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

No ventilators or windows which may be used as ventilators shall be constructed in the area walls of the stable if within 10 feet of adjacent property lines, except by special consent of the board of health, which must appear on the face of stable permit.

All stables must be ventilated by means of louver ventilators in the roof, or by openings in area walls where said walls are more than 10 feet from adjacent property lines, except as herein provided.

Every stable or other place where horses, mules, cows, or other animals are kept must have not less than 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the clear for each and every animal kept therein.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use any stable or other place where animals are kept as a place of storage for fruits, vegetables, meats, milk, or any other foodstuffs.

All feed excepting hay shall be kept in a metal-lined bin or metal-lined room, so constructed as to be rat proof.

The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all stables that shall hereafter be conducted in structures which are now existing but are not used for stable purposes at the date of the passage of this ordinance.

* * * * *

CONCRETE FLOORS IN MARKETS, ETC.

Floors in Certain Places Where Foodstuffs Are Prepared and Sold.

SEC. 199. All floors of buildings used as fish markets, bakery shops, sausage factories, candy factories, and other places where foodstuffs are prepared for sale, hereafter established, shall be constructed of concrete or other fireproof material covered with a wearing surface of cement or asphaltum and carried up on all walls at least 8 inches; or, if of wooden construction, such floor shall be covered with waterproof material, the same to run up on the walls at least 8 inches in height. Over this waterproof material shall be placed a wearing surface of concrete not less than 2 inches in thickness troweled to

a smooth surface, or of mastic not less than 1 inch in thickness. Said wearing surface shall be carried up on walls to the top of the before-mentioned waterproof material.

All floors of meat markets, butter shops, vegetable stores, delicatessen stores, restaurants, and bakery stores, hereafter established, must be constructed of two layers of boards driven tight, and each layer not less than 1 inch in thickness, and between said two layers shall be placed galvanized iron cloth of not less than No. 20 gauge wire whose mesh is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Said cloth shall extend over the entire area of floor and up on all walls at least 8 inches in height, and shall be covered by a baseboard nailed to said walls.

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PROHIBITING WOODEN FLOORS IN YARDS.

SEC. 216. All floors of yards, courts, and passageways shall be of earth, sand, gravel, cinders, or other similar material, or of concrete. No such floors shall be constructed of wood.

* * * * *

RAT PROOFING BASEMENTS.

SEC. 228. All buildings shall be made so as to be as impervious as possible to the ingress of rats and other vermin.

The foundation walls shall be of concrete or of brick or of stone laid in cement mortar or some equally rat-proof material, shall extend at least 1 foot above the surface soil, and shall be at least 8 inches thick at the top; and where openings are necessary for ventilation or other purposes, said openings must be made rat-proof by suitable metal screens.

The full floor area under all buildings must be covered by concrete at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, except where the surface of the soil is composed of rock: *Provided, however,* That outside of the following described district buildings occupying a ground space of not more than 800 square feet need not comply with the foregoing provision, provided that such buildings are elevated at least 18 inches above the surface of the ground and the walls supporting the buildings are left open three sides and the space under such buildings exposed.

The district to which the foregoing exception shall apply shall be all of that portion of the city and county not included within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point where Channel Street intersects the waters of the bay, thence along Channel Street south to Division Street, along Division Street to Harrison Street, along Harrison Street to Army Street, along Army Street to Castro Street, along Castro Street to Seventeenth Street, along Seventeenth Street to Stanyan Street, along Stanyan Street to Fulton Street, along Fulton Street to Thirteenth Avenue, along Thirteenth Avenue to the Presidio wall, along the Presidio wall to Lyon Street, and along Lyon Street to the waters of the bay, and along the waters of the bay to the point of commencement.

ORDINANCE NO. 501—NEW SERIES—APPROVED JULY 13, 1908.

DECLARING INSANITARY BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES OR PARTS THEREOF NUISANCES AND PROVIDING FOR THE ABATEMENT THEREOF.

Be it ordained by the people of the city and county of San Francisco as follows:

SECTION 1. All buildings, structures, or parts thereof which are insanitary are hereby declared to be and are nuisances, and the board of health is hereby authorized and empowered to abate the same in the manner provided in this ordinance.

SEC. 2. Whenever the health officer of this city and county shall make written complaint to the board of health that any building, structure, or part thereof is in an insanitary condition, the board of health shall by formal resolution order a hearing of said complaint and fix the time and place therefor. The complaint shall contain general allegations setting forth the conditions complained of.

SEC. 3. Upon the filing of such complaint, the board of health shall cause a copy thereof, together with a notice of the time and place set for the hearing thereof, to be served personally upon the owner of said structure, building, or part thereof complained of, or his agent, or the lessee or the occupant thereof, and shall cause a copy of said complaint, together with said notice of hearing, to be posted in some conspicuous place on said structure. The time fixed for the hearing of said complaint shall not be less than 48 hours after the service and posting of the copy of said complaint and said notice. Said notice shall require all persons interested to appear at the hearing to show cause, if any they have, why said structure, building, or the part thereof complained of should not be declared insanitary.

SEC. 4. The board of health, upon conclusion of said hearing, shall decide upon the facts submitted whether or not said alleged condition constitutes a nuisance under the terms of this ordinance, and shall embody said decision in a formal resolution setting forth its findings.

SEC. 5. The board of health, upon its determination and finding that the structure, building, or part thereof complained of is a nuisance, shall order the vacation of same for all purposes, and shall cause a copy of said order to be posted in a conspicuous place on the aforesaid structure, building, or part thereof determined by said board to be a nuisance, and a copy thereof to be personally served upon the owner thereof or his agent, or the lessee or the occupant thereof. The order shall specify the time within which said structure, building, or part thereof determined by said board to be a nuisance shall be vacated, which shall not be less than 48 hours after the passage of said order and the personal service thereof as above provided.

SEC. 6. The health officer shall give written notification thereof to the chief of police, who shall thereupon, through the officers of the police department, execute and enforce the said order of vacation.

SEC. 7. Any owner, or the agent of such owner, or the lessee or the occupant of any structure, building, or part thereof ordered vacated hereunder who shall himself or through others forcibly resist or prevent the enforcement of such order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days nor more than 3 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. Unless within 48 hours after the service of notice to vacate as above provided, the owner, or his agent, or the lessee, or the occupant of said building, structure, or part thereof, shall notify the board of health in writing that he will make or cause to be made such alterations or repairs as in the judgment of the board of health shall be necessary for the purpose of making said building, structure, or part thereof sanitary, the board of health shall proceed to abate the same. If said notice be given as aforesaid the board of health shall grant a reasonable time to make said alterations and repairs. If said alterations and repairs are not made and completed within said time allowed by said board, the board of health shall by formal resolution order, and in accordance with said order cause, the abatement of said nuisance and the destruction of said building, structure, or part thereof, herein provided, found, and determined to be a nuisance.

SEC. 9. The structure, building, or part thereof vacated hereunder shall not be reoccupied without the written permission of the board of health, but such permission must be granted when within the time allowed as hereinbefore specified the alterations and repairs required to be made by the board of health shall have been made.

SEC. 10. Upon the written application therefor of the board of health the board of supervisors shall allow and order paid out of such fund as the board of supervisors may lawfully specify any sums the expenditure of which may be necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance, and the auditor shall audit and the treasurer shall pay such sums so allowed and ordered paid, and the amount so expended shall become a lien upon the property upon which said nuisance was abated in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance; and said amount may be recovered by an action against said property or the owner thereof.

SEC. 11. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO QUARANTINE OFFICERS REGARDING TREATMENT OF VESSELS ARRIVING FROM CERTAIN PORTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, August 9, 1912.

Medical officers in command, and acting assistant surgeons in charge, national quarantine stations.

SIR: This letter of instructions is intended to replace bureau letter of July 15, 1912,¹ and its contained instructions are to be carried out in conjunction with the directions contained in department circular No. 37² of July 10, the provisions of which are to be made operative in the case of all of the ports hereinafter referred to.

Vessels from the following-named ports are to be fumigated throughout for the destruction of rats upon their arrival at United States ports, and the masters of said vessels are to be directed in writing by you to have all lines or hawsers leading to shore protected

¹ See Public Health Reports of July 19, 1912, p. 1129.

² See Public Health Reports of July 26, 1912, pp. 1173 and 1174.

by rat guards, when such vessels are lying at United States ports, all gang planks to be raised at night unless men be placed nearby to destroy escaping rats.

List of ports from which vessels must be treated as outlined above.

1. Liverpool, England, and other English ports in which plague appears subsequent to the issuance of this order.
2. All ports in South America (including the river ports thereof).
3. All ports in the West Indies.
4. All ports in Africa (including the Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira).
5. All ports in Asia (including those of the Straits Settlements, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and the Malay Archipelago).
6. All ports of Australia.

In the event any vessel from any port included in the above list arrives with a certificate from an accredited officer of the service, showing that the vessel has been fumigated for the destruction of rats at the foreign port of departure just prior to the sailing of the vessel, the quarantine officer may waive fumigation in his discretion if, as a result of a careful examination to this end, he is convinced that the fumigation has been effective.

Vessels carrying perishable cargoes, unless contraindicated by their general sanitary status, may be given provisional pratique and allowed to proceed to the wharf, there to remove said perishable cargo, prior to the process of fumigation, the vessel, however, to be protected during the removal of such perishable cargo by being breastested off from the wharf and by the use of rat guards and other precautions, such as the raising of gangplanks to prevent the escape of rats from the vessel.

Medical officers are directed, where practicable, to make regular inspections to determine whether the masters of vessels are properly carrying out the rat-funnel and other precautions to prevent the escape of rats from vessels. An effective compliance with these precautions should be enforced.

Certain cases are likely to arise in which vessels will arrive with cargoes such as iron ore, coal, or nitrates from isolated ports where, perhaps, the vessel has taken her cargo in midstream. Such ports, although geographically considered as falling within the scope of this order, may not be individually considered dangerous from the stand-point of furnishing plague-infected rats. On this account, upon the receipt of this letter, you will consult the statistics of the ports from which the vessels have departed before arriving at your station and make recommendations as to any ports which might, in your opinion, be considered exceptions to this general order.

You are directed to acknowledge this letter immediately upon its receipt.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE, CESSPOOLS, AND PRIVIES.

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall in the city of Sacramento engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as a master or journeyman plumber, unless such person, firm, or corporation shall have first obtained a license therefor, from the board of health of said city, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The term "master" or "practical" plumber, as used in this ordinance, shall be decided to mean a person who has learned the business of plumbing by working at the same, for at least three years, as an apprentice or under verbal agreement for instruction, and who has then worked for at least one year as a first-class journeyman plumber.

The term "journeyman" plumber, as used in this ordinance, shall be deemed to mean one who personally does any work which is subject to inspection under any ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted by the board of health of the said city of Sacramento.

SEC. 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall carry on business or labor, or perform any work as a master or journeyman plumber within the limits of the city of Sacramento until such person, firm, or corporation shall have obtained from the board of health of said city a license authorizing him to carry on such business, or labor as such mechanic.

A license so to do shall be issued duly after a satisfactory examination by the board of health of each applicant upon his qualification to conduct such business or to so labor.

Such examination shall be held at the office of the board of health, and at such time as such board may direct. In the conduct of such examinations the said board may, in its discretion, invoke the aid and assistance of one or more competent plumbers, who have a license to carry on business or labor as a master or journeyman plumber in said city, and who shall, for so doing, aiding and assisting the board of health in such examination, receive no compensation.

SEC. 4. All applications for license shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant, setting forth the name, age, nativity, and place of business of such applicant, or the name and place of business of the person, firm, or corporation employing such applicant, and the number of years during which such applicant carried on business or labored as a master or journeyman plumber. All licenses issued shall state the name in full, age and nativity, and place of residence of the applicant so licensed. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of health to keep a record of all such licenses issued, together with an alphabetical index to the same, and the name, age, and address of such person, firm, or corporation so licensed.

SEC. 5. No person who has not yet attained the age of 21 years and who is not a practical plumber shall receive a license as a master plumber from the said board of health.

SEC. 6. No license shall be granted by the said board of health authorizing a master or journeyman plumber to carry on business or labor as such in said city of Sacramento for a longer period than one year, and all licenses shall expire upon the first Monday in January of each year, unless sooner revoked by said board of health. Upon the expiration of the annual license, every master and journeyman plumber carrying on business or laboring as master or journeyman plumber in said city of Sacramento shall within 30 days after the expiration of his license, apply to the said board of health for a renewal of his license, which may be granted by said board with or without an examination of the applicant, in the discretion of the said board, provided that such applicant has at some previous time been examined by said board. The secre-

tary of the board of health shall keep a record of all licenses, as provided by section 4 of this ordinance. The board of health shall, upon examination, as provided by section 3 of this ordinance, issue licenses for an unexpired portion of a year, the same to expire at the same time and to be renewed as other licenses granted by said board under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. No person shall display upon any sign, placard, or otherwise in front of or upon or in or about his place of business words signifying that he is a plumber unless he be a licensed master plumber. Any plumber, if he change his place of business, shall re-register as above provided.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any unlicensed plumber in the city of Sacramento to engage in the plumbing business or to make any connection with the sewers, drains, soil or waste pipes or remove or replace any toilet fixture or trap connected therewith in said city.

The requirement of these rules and regulations shall not be construed to include leaks, repairing faucets, breaks in pipes, or stoppage of leaks.

SEC. 9. Before any portion of the drainage and plumbing system of a building, premises, or establishment shall be constructed, or any alteration made in the drainage or plumbing of the building already erected (except in case of repair of leaks) the owner, or his authorized agent, or his authorized master plumber, shall receive at the office of the board of health a permit to start said work, and when said building is ready for first inspection he shall furnish plans of the drainage and specifications of the plumbing, which shall distinctly indicate the location, size, kind, and material of all pipes, traps, closets, fixtures, etc., used in such construction.

SEC. 10. Within two working days, after permit has been asked, it will be granted or refused by the board of health; if refused, the reason for so doing will be stated in writing. After plans and specifications have been placed on file, no alteration shall be made without written authority from the board of health.

Immediately upon the completion of the plumbing system of a building, notice must be given the board of health to that effect and the work must be ready for the final inspection of the plumbing inspector.

The failure upon the part of a master plumber to make application for first and final inspection or the violation of any of the rules of the board of health, as to the construction of plumbing work and the failure to correct faults after notification, shall be deemed sufficient cause to have his license suspended for such length of time as the board may deem proper.

No master plumber shall construct or alter any system of plumbing during the period of his suspension.

SEC. 11. When a building is moved or when an addition or alteration is made to or in a building or the plumbing thereof, or when any remodeling or repairing of any soil, waste, or vent pipe is to be made, or when new plumbing is to be done in or for an old building, then such plumbing in such old building must be done in accordance with the ordinances of this city and the rules and regulations of the board of health, relative to the plumbing of new buildings, and the same shall be inspected by the plumbing inspector.

SEC. 12. All materials used must be of good quality and free from defect and the work must be executed as per plans filed at the office of the board of health and in a thorough and workmanlike manner; every soil, waste, and vent pipe must be either of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or lead; all soil and waste pipes and fittings must be sound and free from cracks, sandholes, and other defects, and of a uniform thickness known in commerce as "standard" in buildings that are three stories in height; and when buildings are more than three stories in height if cast-iron pipe is used such cast-iron pipe must be what is known in commerce as "extra heavy" up to the floor line of the third floor from the roof: *Provided, however, That the entire system of plumbing may be extra heavy pipe.*

All cast-iron pipe and fittings must be coal-tar coated both inside and outside, applied hot.

No lead waste pipe smaller than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside diameter shall be used or for a greater distance than 5 feet.

The weight per foot shall not be less than the following sizes:

STANDARD OR ORDINARY.

Inside diameter:

	Pounds per linear foot.
2 inches.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$
3 inches.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
4 inches.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$
5 inches.....	8
6 inches.....	10

EXTRA HEAVY.

Inside diameter:	Pounds per linear foot.
2 inches.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 inches.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 inches.	13
5 inches.	17
6 inches.	20

Cast-iron pipe shall not be of less diameter than 2 inches. Galvanized wrought-iron waste pipe shall not be of less diameter than 2 inches.

Where galvanized wrought-iron pipe is used, it must be what is known in commerce as standard size, full weight, and thickness.

All pipes must be well reamed and freed from all burrs and obstructions. The fittings and sockets shall be known as recessed and coal tar coated both inside and outside applied hot.

SEC. 13. The arrangement of soil and waste pipes must be as direct as possible. The drain, soil, and waste pipes and traps should be exposed to view, ready for inspection at all times and for convenience in repairing.

SEC. 14. Every house or building must have a water-tight cesspool between such house or building and sewer, as herein provided for in section 36 of this ordinance.

The contracting plumber must see that the cesspool has been inspected and passed upon by the plumbing inspector before making any connection with any soil pipe, waste or overflow pipe.

Each tenement, flat, and store must be provided with not less than one water closet. In all places of employment, there must be provided not less than one water closet for every 15 persons.

In all places of employment where men and women are employed, separate and sufficient water closets shall be provided for males and females, plainly marked "Men's toilet," "Women's toilet."

When a toilet is located in a yard and is 25 feet or more from the main building, and the room in which the fixture is located is not connected with the main building, the toilet trap need not be vented, provided that the cesspool has one 4-inch soil pipe connected with it, as provided in section 25.

SEC. 15. Every house or building shall be connected with the cesspool with cast iron or iron stone pipes. Underneath the building and for 3 feet outside the foundation walls thereof, the house drain, or soil pipe shall be of cast iron; thence to the cesspool it may be of vitrified iron stone pipe: *Provided, however, That the top of such iron stone pipe is not less than 6 inches below the level of the ground.*

The house drain must have a uniform fall to the cesspool of at least one-quarter of an inch to the foot. When ironstone pipe is used it must be jointed with cement mortar, worked in by hand, composed of 1 part Portland cement to 2 parts sharp clean sand, properly cleaned with a scraper as laid. All joints on cast-iron socket pipes shall be made with a suitable packing of hemp or oakum run full with molten lead and properly calked. The house drain shall run along the cellar wall when practicable, or if laid under the lower floor of a building it shall be hung in iron straps securely fastened to the floor joists; and shall be laid in as straight a line as possible.

All changes of direction on a horizontal line of pipe, or where a vertical line enters a horizontal line of pipe must be made with Y and one-eighth or one-sixteenth bends and all connections with Y branches and one-eighth bends.

Heavy brass male thread cleanouts shall be placed at the end of each horizontal sewer or drain and its contributory laterals. All cleanouts shall be of the same size as the pipe they serve and must be so placed as to be accessible.

Double hubs shall not be used on waste or sewer lines.

SEC. 16. Every safe under a basin, bath, water-closet, or other fixture, except urinal, must be drained by a special pipe of lead or galvanized wrought iron, not directly connected with any soil, waste pipe, drain, or sewer, but made to discharge outside the house. No waste pipe from refrigerators, ice boxes, floor drains, or soda fountains or other receptacles where food is stored shall connect directly with any sewer, drain, soil, or other waste pipe. The waste pipe must in all cases empty into an open sink or hopper that is properly connected, trapped, and vented, the same as other fixtures, with a 2-inch cast-iron pipe and fittings.

In drains from barber shop basins and bar sinks where vents can not be used—connection can be made with the cesspool if a drum trap is used, said drum trap to be not less than 4 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep with brass screw floorplate, sewer line to be taken off as near as possible to bottom of trap.

SEC. 17. Dentists' cuspidors shall waste through a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch trap. The trap shall be within 20 inches of the vent pipe. On the inlet side of the trap an extension of 1-inch

waste pipe may be run to a length not exceeding 6 feet, reckoning from the trap to the end of 1-inch extension.

SEC. 18. When either a new or an old building is placed upon a lot which has an old sewer within the lines of any part of the foundation of such building, such sewer must be replaced with extra heavy cast-iron pipe run in accordance with this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 19. When lead pipe is used, it must intersect at the same angle as given by wyes, one-sixteenth, one-eighth, or one-sixth bends. All connections of lead with cast-iron pipe must be made with Barry, Raymond or brass ferrules, of the same size as lead pipe and connected to the same by a wiped joint and be properly calked into the fittings with oakum and molten lead. In no case shall either brass or iron sleeves be allowed.

Where screw fittings are used to connect the trap of a fixture the connection between such fitting and trap may be made by using a male solder nipple properly tinned and connected to trap by a wiped joint, or the connection between the brass trap and such fittings may be made by using a brass bushing, thoroughly tinned on the inside and carefully sweated to trap.

In no case shall slip joints be allowed on the sewer side of a trap.

SEC. 20. No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue shall be used as a sewer ventilator, nor shall any chimney flue be used for such purposes.

SEC. 21. Each air and light shaft, in interior of buildings, shall be provided with a galvanized-iron ventilating duct (1½ by 13 inches) leading from the outside of building and extending to bottom of shaft, and shall be provided with a water-tight metal hood at bottom of shaft and inlet. The opening at each end of duct shall be covered with fine metal screens.

SEC. 22. No single or double fitting known to the trade as a "sanitary T branch" shall be used on a horizontal pipe to receive the discharge of any toilet or fixture, or line of soil or waste pipe.

Quarter bends with 2-inch outlets can not be used for venting unless the side outlet is in a vertical position.

No "sanitary T branch" with a 2-inch outlet shall be used unless side outlet has an angle equal to that of one-half Y branch, to receive the discharge of any fixture, in which case it shall be used only on vertical lines of pipe.

No "sanitary T branch" with a 2-inch side outlet can be used to receive the discharge of a toilet through the top of the fitting.

No closet soil pipe shall be less than 4 inches inside diameter. When 9 or more closets are connected to one soil or drain pipe, said soil or drain pipe shall not be less than 5 inches in diameter and shall be continued up to and through the roof: *Provided, however,* Where such 5-inch soil pipe does not rise over 5 feet and has two or more 4-inch branch soil pipes extending through the roof, said 5-inch soil pipe may not be extended through the roof.

When a "sanitary T branch" with a 2-inch side outlet is used to receive the discharge of a toilet and a tub or other fixture, such tub or fixture must be back vented if the seal of the trap is a greater distance than 20 inches measuring along the angles of the pipe or fittings to the point where it intersects the "sanitary T branch."

If the seal of the trap has a rise of over 4 inches and is within the 20-inch limit, said trap must be vented.

No saddle flange shall be used on soil or waste pipe.

Quarter bends with 2-inch heel inlet can not be used for waste unless the inlet is in a vertical position.

SEC. 23. Rainwater leaders, when inside of a building must be properly secured and calked with oakum and molten lead, or of wrought galvanized iron, secured as if they were to be used as soil or waste pipes.

SEC. 24. Every water-closet, urinal, sink, basin or set of wash trays must be separately and effectively trapped. The traps must be placed as near to the fixtures as possible.

In no case shall the trap of one fixture connect with the trap of another.

When a single wash tray and a sink abut each other, one trap may serve both fixtures. Two single wash trays, when they abut each other, may use one trap. Both fixtures must be in the same room.

SEC. 25. All soil and vent pipes shall be carried full size up to and 6 inches above the highest point of the roof and left open; the vent shall follow the angle of the roof on the underside, and shall not be carried to the open air until within 20 inches of the top of the roof; branch vents may be connected with the soil pipe, with an inverted Y at a point not less than 3 feet and 6 inches above the floor line of the highest fixture. If but one fixture on a vertical line, the vent shall be a continuation of the soil or waste pipe, to extend undiminished in size 6 inches above the highest point of the roof. No air or soil pipe shall terminate less than 2 feet above the top of highest

window of any building situated within 15 feet thereof. Vent pipes terminating above the extension roof shall be carried under the extension roof and terminate 6 inches above the main roof. All traps to sinks, basins, urinals or wash trays, which are over 20 inches from vent to seal of trap and over 2 inches drop, shall be vented by a special air pipe taken off the crown of the trap and connected with the main vent by an inverted Y at least 3 feet and 6 inches above the floor line. All vents terminating above flat roofs must be extended 6 inches above the fire wall.

SEC. 26. Slop hoppers set upon a wooden floor must be connected with waste pipe with lead wiped onto brass, Barry or Raymond ferrule, and the same to be calked into the waste pipe.

All slop hoppers shall be provided with a suitable trap of not less than 2 inches in diameter and be vented. Bell traps shall not be allowed in any case. No hoppers shall be allowed in any building used as a residence.

SEC. 27. All closets that are roughed in, over 24 inches from center of closet opening, when same passes through floor to vertical vent stack, must be back vented with a special 2-inch air vent carried back and up main vent stack at least 3 feet 6 inches above the floor line of top fixtures. No rubber flush or vent couplings shall be allowed.

SEC. 28. All tank-operating closets within a building must be supplied from separate tanks or cisterns, the water of which shall be used for no other purposes. A group of water-closets may be supplied from one tank. Washout closets shall not be inside any house, but may be used on back porches and in yards. Hopper, plug, or pan closets shall not be used. All closet bowls must have the trap cast or molded within the bowl.

SEC. 29. No wooden sinks, wash trays, or bathtubs shall be allowed on the premises of any building which is used as a dwelling, hotel, or restaurant, or can they be used without permission of the board of health.

SEC. 30. Water-closets or urinals or hospital slop sinks must not be placed in an unventilated room or compartment. In every case the room or compartment must have a proper opening to the outer air, or be ventilated by means of an air shaft or duct with an area of not less than 144 square inches, said shaft or duct not to be used for ventilating any habitable room or compartment. The room or compartment may also be ventilated by forced ventilation system, exhausting the foul air at ceiling line by means of ducts connected with fan system, which system must be kept constantly in operation.

Open registers must be placed in lower part of entrance doors to admit a supply of fresh air at all times. The air in said rooms or compartments shall be completely changed not less than eight times per hour.

All toilet rooms in apartment houses shall be specially ventilated by means of a fresh-air duct 18 inches from surface of floor and an outlet duct 12 inches from ceiling—each of said ducts to have a surface area of 144 square inches.

SEC. 31. No soil, waste, leader, or vent pipe of any kind shall be built into brick, stone, or concrete walls. When necessary to conceal pipes of this class they must be run in suitable reveals or recesses.

SEC. 32. No closet soil pipes shall be less than 4 inches inside diameter. When nine or more closets are connected to one soil or drain pipe, said soil or drain shall not be less than 5 inches in diameter and shall be continued up to and through the roof, in compliance with section 25: *Provided, however,* Where such 5-inch pipe does not rise over 5 feet and has two or more 4-inch branch pipes extended through the roof, said 5-inch soil pipe may not be extended through the roof.

Vertical lines of soil pipe with a rise of 7 feet and that are connected with another line of soil pipe must be continued through the roof. Branches for closets shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter.

Vertical or horizontal lines of waste pipe with one to six fixtures connected thereto shall not be less than 2 inches in diameter.

More than 12 fixtures on a 3-inch pipe and continued full size through the roof: *Provided, however,* That such 3-inch line of waste pipe does not have a drop of more than 5 feet and has two or more lines of 2-inch vent pipes extending through the roof, said 3-inch line of waste pipe may not be extended through the roof.

SEC. 33. No drainage from the roof of any building or structure within the city of Sacramento shall be connected with any cesspool or vault, nor shall it be connected directly with any public sewer of said city. All drainage shall be disposed of in the following manner: When such building or structure abuts on any alley in which there is no sidewalk, the water from the roof thereof shall be conducted from the gutter thereof to within 5 feet of surface of alley; from this point to within 2 inches of the surface of the alley cast or wrought iron shall be used. When there is a sidewalk in said alley immediately adjacent to the property line, said water shall be conducted by means of cast or wrought iron pipe from a point 5 feet above the surface of the sidewalk down to and under the sidewalk to the outer edge thereof.

When such building or structure abuts on the street in which there is a sidewalk, the water from the roof thereof shall be conducted from the gutter thereof to within 5 feet of surface of sidewalk. From this point it shall be conducted by means of a cast or wrought iron pipe down to and under the sidewalk to the outer edge thereof.

All garage and livery-stable wash racks must have a sump properly trapped between the wash rack and public sewer.

SEC. 34. When plumbing work is sufficiently advanced in any building for inspection, all soil, waste, drain, or air pipes before being covered up must have all openings stopped up and be filled with water. The plumber having charge of the plumbing work shall notify the plumbing inspector that such building is ready for inspection, and said plumbing inspector shall, within 8 working hours after such notification, inspect the work, and if by him found free from leakage and the work done as prescribed by this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the board of health of the city of Sacramento, shall issue a certificate of first inspection to that effect to the plumber, when such work may be covered up. After all the fixtures in the building are finished and complete, and the drains are connected with the cesspool, the plumber having charge of the plumbing work shall notify the plumbing inspector that such building is ready for the final inspection. If found to comply with the rules and regulations, and if the work has been done in a thorough and workmanlike manner, no defects appearing, the plumbing inspector shall issue a final certificate of acceptance. No building shall be passed unless plans and specifications for the plumbing of the same have been previously filed at the office of the board of health.

SEC. 35. Ventilating pipes must be run with as few bends as possible and the branches must be connected to main vent at an angle not less than 45°. When combined, the vent pipes must be increased in size according to the following table:

In all buildings of 3 stories or less, 1 to 3 closets, or 6 small fixtures, into a 2-inch vent; 1 to 5 closets, or 10 small fixtures, into a 2½-inch vent; 6 to 8 closets, or 16 small fixtures, into a 3-inch vent; 9 or more closets, or 17 or more fixtures, into a 4-inch vent.

In buildings over 3 stories in height the vent pipes must be increased in size at not greater height than the floor line of the fourth floor.

Separate lines of soil or waste pipe must be continued full diameter to the point where it reaches the open air.

When 1½-inch branch vents are used on fixtures, then the branch vent shall not exceed 10 feet vertically.

SEC. 36. Every house or building must have a water-tight cesspool between such house or building and sewer. The size and construction of such cesspool shall be as hereinafter provided for. Connection shall be made between the cesspool and public sewer by a vitrified iron stone pipe 4 inches in diameter, laid with water-tight joints in cement mortar composed of one part Portland cement to two parts clean sharp sand. It shall have a fall of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot, and be so arranged at the cesspool that only the liquids can escape. Each joint of pipe when laid must be properly cleaned on the inside with a suitable scraper before the succeeding joint is put in place.

Size, not less than 7 feet deep and 6 feet inside diameter. The bottom to be concrete, 9 inches thick; sides to be 4 inches thick. Bricks to be sound, hard, well-burnt brick laid in cement mortar. After the cesspool is built, the interior to receive a ¼-inch coat of plaster mixed as follows:

Ten pounds hydrated lime to 100 pounds cement dry, equals 100 pounds cement dry, one part; add one part good, sharp sand and make into a "sloppy" mortar with water and apply. Cesspool to be domed at top and shall have an iron cover cemented down and made air tight.

Size, not less than 7 feet deep and 6 feet inside diameter. The bottom and sides and dome to be concrete 9 inches thick. After the cesspool is built, the interior to receive a ¼-inch coat of plaster, sized as follows: Ten pounds of hydrated lime to 100 pounds cement dry, one part; add one part good, sharp sand, make into a "sloppy" mortar with water, and apply. Cesspool to be domed at top and shall have an iron cover cemented down and made air tight.

SEC. 37. When there are no sewers accessible for taking the overflow from cesspools, such cesspools as are hereinafter constructed shall be constructed in two compartments; one of the compartments shall be water tight and shall have an overflow into the other compartment, which shall be made water tight for 4 feet below the surface of the ground and below that level so arranged that the liquid contents can escape into the surrounding soil.

SEC. 38. New cesspools constructed in lieu of those condemned shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. All persons engaged in constructing cesspools must register at the office of the board of health, and before the cesspool is completed must notify the plumbing inspector and afford him an opportunity to inspect it.

SEC. 39. No steam exhaust shall connect with any drain, soil, or waste pipe.

SEC. 40. No connection with any public sewer shall be made without a permit from the city engineer, and the point at which such connection shall be made shall be fixed by the city engineer as well as the manner of connection. No drainage work shall be covered or concealed in any way until it has been examined and passed upon by the plumbing inspector.

Notice must be given to the inspector when this work is sufficiently advanced for inspection.

SEC. 41. All pipes connected with the city mains, in streets or alleys, must be laid solid, and at sufficient depth to be well protected.

They must not be covered up until passed upon by the plumbing inspector. All excavations made for new work, or repairs of service pipes, in alleys, must be carefully filled by tamping, or settling with water, and left in as good condition as before excavating. All tap couplings will be given to the plumbing inspector to deliver to the plumber. All soldered connections must be heavy wiped plumber's joints and all nipples when connected with the city taps and service pipes must be brass. No lead pipe lighter than "A" will be allowed. After the tap has been inserted in the main pipe, the plumber in connecting up service pipe must place in yard near the city main a straight way valve. The plumber must notify the plumbing inspector when the tap connections are ready for inspection and the location of stopcocks given, then the plumbing inspector must pass upon the work.

Flats or buildings being erected or remodeled for occupancy by more than one family must have the pipes as follows:

Tap and service pipes to be 1 inch and branch pipes to be three-quarter inch for two families; flange and service pipes, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and branch pipes three-quarter inch for three families; flange and service pipes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and branch pipes three-quarter inch for four families; flange and service pipes 2 inch and branch pipes three-quarter inch for more than four families. No tap or service pipe less than three-quarter inch will be allowed, and all pipes must be arranged with straight way valve stopcocks for each flat or family. Air chambers must be installed for all fixtures.

All connections with new tap couplings must be made by the plumber who procures the tap, or by a journeyman plumber in his employ who has received a certificate of proficiency.

Any licensed plumber procuring a city tap or making a tap connection for an unlicensed plumber or on work of his, will have his license revoked.

SEC. 42. All cesspools and privy vaults within the city limits shall be emptied of their contents and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as often as they become filled or whenever such cleansing and disinfection is deemed necessary and is ordered by the board of health. Said contents must be removed beyond the city limits, or to such other places, to be used as fertilizers, as may be designated by the board of health, and such disinfectants must be used as are prescribed by said board.

SEC. 43. No streets or alleys shall be opened or any distributing pipe tapped without the permission of the board of trustees, which permission shall not be issued until after the plumber, who is to lay the service pipe, has made application therefor, giving the size of the tap to be used, and where he wants it inserted; nor shall any permission be given until payment to the city collector has been made for the tap as follows, viz: For 4-inch tap, \$6; for 1-inch tap, \$8; for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch saddle flange, \$20; for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch saddle flange, \$20; for 2-inch saddle flange, \$25; for 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch saddle flange, \$30; for 3-inch saddle flange, \$35; for 4-inch saddle flange, \$40. Nor shall any permission be issued except to a plumber who has obtained a license annually to do work upon city water service pipes. And every plumber laying down any surface pipes shall not put in any lead service pipe inferior to letter "A," or galvanized iron; and no black iron pipe shall be used, nor shall any hydrant be placed so that others than those for whose use it is intended can have access to it without permission from the city tapper.

SEC. 44. It shall be the duty of the plumber to cause the earth to be removed so that the tap can be inserted and fill up the trench before leaving. Stopcocks shall be put into each service, and in each branch pipe leading to other premises or additional water taker, which shall be accessible to the city tapper or attachés of the waterworks; and the plumber shall, immediately after laying service pipe, or branch therefrom to other premises, or for an additional water taker, report to the clerk of the waterworks the exact location of said stopcock; and any plumber or his assistant, who allows it to be violated without making complaints to the city tapper or clerk, shall not be permitted to lay down, repair, or alter any service, conduit, or other pipe supplied or to be supplied with water from the city pipes. No person, except one having license as a plumber, or his employee, is permitted to connect any pipe or pipes for the purpose of conveying the city water to the main or to any pipe connected therewith.

SEC. 45. Ordinances Nos. 622, 187, 208, 496, sections 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter XV of ordinance No. 17, ordinances Nos. 279, 195, 439, 449, 374, 860, 141, 281, 282, 56,

126, 790, 752, 739, 457 in relation to plumbing are hereby repealed, and all other ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 46. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed \$50, or imprisonment in the city prison, not to exceed 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If any person to whom a license has been issued under the provisions of this ordinance to carry on business or labor as a master or journeyman plumber violates any of the provisions herein contained, he shall in addition to being liable to the penalty provided by this section, have his license revoked.

SEC. 47. This ordinance shall go into effect immediately after its passage, it being a matter of urgency for the preservation of the public health.

[Ordinance No. 980, adopted Aug. 7, 1911.]

PLAQUE-PREVENTION WORK.

PLAQUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS FOUND.

During the week ended July 13, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 106 plague-infected ground squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Cal., as follows: Alameda County, July 8, 1 squirrel; July 9, 1 squirrel. Contra Costa County, June 24, 1 squirrel; July 3, 1 squirrel; July 5, 1 squirrel; July 6, 1 squirrel; July 8, 23 squirrels; July 9, 10 squirrels; July 10, 11 squirrels; July 11, 33 squirrels; July 12, 16 squirrels; July 13, 7 squirrels.

During the week ended July 20, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 42 plague infected ground squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Cal., as follows: Alameda County—July 18, 1 squirrel; July 19, 1 squirrel. Contra Costa County—July 11, 1 squirrel; July 12, 1 squirrel; July 13, 2 squirrels; July 15, 8 squirrels; July 16, 12 squirrels; July 17, 11 squirrels; July 18, 3 squirrels.

During the week ended July 27, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 53 plague infected ground squirrels found in Contra Costa County, Cal., as follows: July 16, 2 squirrels; July 17, 2 squirrels; July 18, 2 squirrels; July 19, 4 squirrels; July 20, 8 squirrels; July 22, 8 squirrels; July 23, 4 squirrels; July 24, 3 squirrels; July 25, 8 squirrels; July 26, 7 squirrels; July 27, 4 squirrels. One squirrel was received July 25, 1912, from Contra Costa County without a tag.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making and maintenance of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay, 5,580 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended July 13, 4,480 acres during the week ended July 20, and 4,875 acres during the week ended July 27, 1912.

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	.....do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 27, 1907.....	None.....	.....do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.....	July 19, 1912.....	241 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	July 27, 1912.....	1,066 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1911.....	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	.....do.....	do.....	July 13, 1911.....	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1911.....	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	June 8, 1911.....	22 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911.....	do.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	.....do.....	do.....	June 2, 1911.....	13 squirrels.
Louisiana:				
City—				
New Orleans.....	.....do.....	July 27, 1912.....	None.....	1 rat.
Washington:				
City—				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Sept. 21, 1911.....	do.....	25 rats.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

WEEK ENDED JULY 13, 1912.

Places.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: Cities—				
Berkeley.....	2	3 184	125	.....
Oakland.....	23	3 662	533	.....
San Francisco.....	1 157	4 1,959	1,689	.....
Washington: City—				
Seattle.....		859	807	.....

¹ Of these rats, 27 were taken from the steamship *Tricolor* from China and 116 from the steamship *Tenyo Maru* from China, after fumigation.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 127; *Mus musculus*, 57.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 584; *Mus musculus*, 78.

⁴ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,065; *Mus rattus*, 287; *Mus musculus*, 271; *Mus alexandrinus*, 336.

WEEK ENDED JULY 20, 1912.

Places.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: Cities—				
Berkeley.....	1	1 171	114	.....
Oakland.....	18	2 690	544	.....
San Francisco.....	4	3 1,767	1,494	.....
Washington: City—				
Seattle.....		862	802	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 118; *Mus musculus*, 53.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 581; *Mus musculus*, 107; *Mus rattus*, 2.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,024; *Mus alexandrinus*, 220; *Mus rattus*, 250; *Mus musculus*, 273.

WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

Places.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California: Cities—				
Berkeley.....	11	1 178	104	.....
Oakland.....	17	2 633	416	.....
San Francisco.....	3 63	4 1,961	1,581	.....
Washington: City—				
Seattle.....		876	799	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 129; *Mus musculus*, 49.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 522; *Mus musculus*, 111.

³ 53 of these rats were taken from the steamship *Hyades* after fumigation.

⁴ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,010; *Mus alexandrinus*, 297; *Mus musculus*, 336; *Mus rattus*, 318.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

During the week ended July 13, 1912, 70 ground squirrels collected in Alameda County, 997 collected in Contra Costa County, and 74 collected in Stanislaus County, Cal., were examined for plague infection. Two from Alameda County and 104 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague infected.

During the week ended July 20, 1912, 77 ground squirrels collected in Alameda County, 765 in Contra Costa County, and 56 in Stanislaus County, Cal., were examined for plague infection. Two from Alameda County and 40 from Contra Costa County were found to be plague-infected.

During the week ended July 27, 1912, 62 ground squirrels collected in Alameda County, 759 in Contra Costa County, and 80 in Stanislaus County, Cal., were examined for plague infection. Fifty-three from Contra Costa County were found to be plague-infected.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.	1		New York, N. Y.	12	10
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	1		Providence, R. I.	1	
Dayton, Ohio	6		St. Louis, Mo.	1	
Lowell, Mass.	1		San Francisco, Cal.		1
Lynn, Mass.	1		Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1		Spokane, Wash.		2

ERYSIPelas.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		New Bedford, Mass.		1
Braddock, Pa.	1		New York, N. Y.	15	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	3		Philadelphia, Pa.	3	
Jersey City, N. J.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2		St. Louis, Mo.	4	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2		San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1			

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended July 27, 1912, pellagra was reported as follows: Columbus, Ga., 1 death; Montgomery, Ala., 1 death; Nashville, Tenn., 2 cases; Richmond, Va., 1 case and 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.			New Orleans, La.		2
Baltimore, Md.	7		New York, N. Y.	50	
Berkeley, Cal.	1		Niagara Falls, N. Y.		2
Binghamton, N. Y.			Oakland, Cal.		7
Boston, Mass.	14		Omaha, Nebr.		1
Braddock, Pa.	1		Passaic, N. J.		1
Buffalo, N. Y.	2		Pawtucket, R. I.		1
Bridgeport, Conn.	2		Philadelphia, Pa.	9	17
Cambridge, Mass.	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	7
Chicago, Ill.	7	38	Providence, R. I.		5
Cincinnati, Ohio	3		Reading, Pa.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	8	6	Richmond, Va.		2
Cumberland, Md.	1		Saginaw, Mich.		2
Dayton, Ohio	3		San Francisco, Cal.	4	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1		Schenectady, N. Y.	2	
Elmira, N. Y.	1		Seattle, Wash.		1
Galesburg, Ill.	1		South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	4	Taunton, Mass.		1
Lowell, Mass.		1	Washington, D. C.		3
Lynn, Mass.		1	Wheeling, W. Va.		1
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.		1
Medford, Mass.		1	Worcester, Mass.		2
Newark, N. J.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.		2
New Bedford, Mass.		1	Zanesville, Ohio		1
Newburyport, Mass.		1			

POLIOMYELITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Los Angeles, Cal.	43	4
Boston, Mass.	1		New York, N. Y.	11	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	38	4	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	2		Schenectady, N. Y.	1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	1		Springfield, Mass.	6	2

RABIES.

During the week ended July 27, 1912, 1 case of rabies was reported at San Francisco, Cal.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER.

A case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever has been reported in San Francisco. The patient entered the French Hospital June 18, 1912. The patient was a male, age 25, born in France. He had come to San Francisco from Lassen County, where he had been a sheep herder.

A death from Rocky Mountain spotted fever was reported to the California State Board of Health in April, 1911, as occurring in Lassen County.

An officer of the Public Health Service engaged in the study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in Montana contracted the disease and died August 13, 1912.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.		1
Chicago, Ill.		1	South Bethlehem, Pa.		1
New Castle, Pa.	1		Wilmington, Del.		1
New York, N. Y.		2	Wilmington, N. C.		1

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATE REPORTS.

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

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

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 16, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
Counties—				
New Haven.....	July 1-31.....	7	.....
Windham.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		8	.....
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Pottawattamie.....	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
Decatur.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
Hancock.....	do.....	1	.....
Henry.....	do.....	3	.....
Jasper.....	do.....	1	.....
Plymouth.....	do.....	13	.....
Polk.....	do.....	1	.....
Scott.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		21	1	
Kansas:				
Counties—				
Allen.....	June 1-30.....	9	.....
Chase.....	do.....	6	.....
Cowley.....	do.....	1	.....
Finney.....	do.....	4	.....
Leavenworth.....	do.....	1	.....
Lyon.....	do.....	1	.....
Norton.....	do.....	2	.....
Sedgwick.....	do.....	1	.....
Shawnee.....	do.....	2	.....
Wyandotte.....	do.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		30	.....
Massachusetts:				
Counties—				
Franklin.....	July 1-31.....	6	.....
Middlesex.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		7	.....
New Jersey:				
Counties—				
Warren.....	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
Hudson.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		1	1	
Vermont:				
Counties—				
Caledonia.....	July 1-31.....	10	.....
Chittenden.....	do.....	1	.....
Rutland.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		12	.....
Grand total.....		79	2	

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended July 27, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	3	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	1	.....	Portsmouth, Va.....	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	2	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	7	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	.....		

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1912.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphthe- ria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	204	4	1	12	6	23	28	24	8		
Boston, Mass.	670,585	171	22	36	1	5	49	18	5	1		
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	530	61	11	67	2	105	9	201	58	22	2
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	182	27	1	14	1	12	1	15	8	7	
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,315	162	14	284	5	95	9	420	146	64	13
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	416	29	1	6	14	1	98	41	38	4	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	166	12	3	152	4	15	1	24	6	11	
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	239	17	1	5	7	31	17	14	14		
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	166	10	1	105	3	11	14	11	13	3	
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	111	8	5	5	1	5	29	11	4		
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	93	4	1	4	1	2	25	19	6		
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	85	10	1	18	5	5	18	12	6	3	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	89	16	6	6	3	3	33	11	7		
New Orleans, La.	339,075	134	6	1	1	1	6	20	14	7		
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	114	5	3	3	1	1	19	9	19	4	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	99	1	12	1	1	25	21	15	1		
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	82	10	2	6	2	9			2		
Providence, R. I.	224,326	63	10	2	1	17	4	8				
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	44	8	11	10	10	10	3	3			
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	19	2		3	3	8	1	1	1		
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	21	5	5	2	2	5	6	1			
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	46	2	3	2	1	1	2				
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	47	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	2		
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	38	6	6	5	1	1	3	2	6	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	39			1	1	4	5				
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	42	2	3	2	2	2	2				
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	31		1	5	1	1	4		1		
Richmond, Va.	127,628	60	2		5	22	8	13				
Spokane, Wash.	104,402		1						3			
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	43	3	10	1	3	3	1	1	1		
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	50	3	7	1	1	4	3	1			
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	7	1									
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	18	2	2	1	1	2	2	1			
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	10			1		2		3			
Camden, N. J.	94,538				1		9		2			
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	13							2	2		
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	25	4		3	1	7					
Erie, Pa.	66,525	17	1	7	4	1	1	2	2	1		
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	24	1	1	1		2	2	2	5		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	7	1									
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	19	2				5		2	1		
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	34	3	1	23	1	2	2				
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		1	1	16	1	1	7	1	2		
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	26	1		7	4	1	1	3	2		
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	26			2			5				
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	19	4	7	7	1	3	1				
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	23	2	2	2			4	4			
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	39	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	7								5		
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	17			5		2	3				
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622			1					1			
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	12	6	1			1	6				
Reading, Pa.	96,071	28	2	4	4	4	2	3	5	2		
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	7	3	3					3			

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States for week ended July 27—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States Census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>												
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	36	1	1					5	4		
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	9	1	1					2	1		
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	9										
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	16	1	1	2		1		3	2		
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	26			2	1			8	2	3	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	36	1	5	2	1			5	6	1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	23	1	3			1		15	2	1	
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	29							2			
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	35	3	1	2		7		9	5		
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	16			2						2	
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	11			2		1		1	1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	7	1				2		1	1		
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	8							1	1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	19							3	1	1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	7							3	2		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604		1								4	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	6			5				2	2		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	14			1		1			1		
Danville, Ill.	27,871	4	4				1					
Davenport, Iowa	43,028		2									
East Orange, N. J.	34,371				5							
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	4			9						4	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	26					2		7	7	1	
Everett, Mass.	33,484	1			1				5			
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	6	1				1				1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	10	1		1				1			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	9								1	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	14										
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	12	1						1		1	
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227				3		1		1	1		
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	15							3	1		
Lima, Ohio	30,508	6	1		3		1	1		2		
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	8					2		1	2	4	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	7			11				5	1	1	
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	7	1		5		1				6	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19									2	
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		2		1		1					
Newport, Ky.	30,309	7							1	1		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	6			2					2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	9			3				3			
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	12	1						1			
Orange, N. J.	29,630	4			4				1	1		
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9			2	1						
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	14								1	1	1
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	11								1		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	8					2					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	7			3				3	1	1	
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	15								1	1	11
Salem, Mass.	43,697	14	1		2							
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	8										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	10										
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	14			1							
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	6	1				1				2	
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1									
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	11			2				1	1	3	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	9	1		1		2		1		1	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	7									1	4
York, Pa.	44,750				2							
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	12	1									
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	3			1				2			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191		1		1		1					
Bi'ldford, Me.	17,079	20							1			

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States for week ended July 27, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States Census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Contd.</i>												
Braddock, Pa.	17,759	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cambridge, Ohio	11,327	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus, Ind.	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Concord, N. H.	21,497	7	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	11	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrison, N. J.	14,495	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homestead, Pa.	18,710	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massillon, Ohio	13,879	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medford, Mass.	23,150	4	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	4	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moline, Ill.	24,199	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ottumwa, Iowa	22,012	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Palmer, Mass.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Bethlehem, Pa.	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Warren, Pa.	11,080	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

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

MASSACHUSETTS.—Week ended June 1, 1912. Population of reporting towns, 2,580,430. Total number of deaths from all causes 671, including diphtheria 6, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 70, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 84, measles 763, scarlet fever 63, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 169, typhoid fever 38.

Week ended June 8, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 703, including diphtheria 8, measles 10, tuberculosis 77, typhoid fever 3. Cases reported: Diphtheria 98, measles 840, scarlet fever 47, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 165, typhoid fever 40.

Week ended June 15, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 661, including diphtheria 3, measles 5, tuberculosis 61, typhoid fever 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 77, measles 670, scarlet fever 56, smallpox 4, tuberculosis 141, typhoid fever, 37.

Week ended June 22, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 673, including diphtheria 6, measles 9, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 72, typhoid fever 6. Cases reported: Diphtheria 95, measles 496, scarlet fever 64, smallpox 10, tuberculosis 162, typhoid fever 38.

Week ended June 29, 1912. Population of reporting towns, 2,569,026. Total number of deaths from all causes 603, including diphtheria 6, measles 6, tuberculosis 62, typhoid fever 3. Cases reported: Diphtheria 69, measles 510, scarlet fever 63, smallpox 7, tuberculosis 146, typhoid fever 29.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ALGERIA.

Algiers—Plague in Vicinity.

Consul Mason reports July 19, 1912: Five deaths from plague occurred at Le Ruisseau between July 9 and 13, and 1 at the Hospital El Kettar July 12. Le Ruisseau is a small village about 4 miles from the port of Algiers and the Hospital El Kettar is in the immediate vicinity of Algiers.

CHINA.

Plague in Eng Chhun.

Acting Asst. Surgeon Bonthius at Amoy reports July 8: Plague is epidemic in Eng Chhun, a district about 100 miles distant inland from Amoy.

Hongkong—Plague—Examination of Rats.

Surgeon Brown reports: During the week ended June 24, 1912, 82 cases of plague with 68 deaths were reported at Hongkong.

During the same period 1,651 rats were examined for plague infection. Of this number 22 were found to be plague infected.

CUBA.

Habana—Inspection and Fumigation of Vessels.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf reports as follows regarding the inspection and fumigation of vessels bound for United States ports:

Bills of health issued.....	28
Vessels inspected and passed.....	20
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	848
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	372
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	17
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under supervision of Public Health Service.....	3

Week ended July 27, 1912.

Bills of health issued.....	18
Vessels inspected and passed.....	17
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	845
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	430
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	12
Vessel fumigated by Cuban authorities under the supervision of Public Health Service.....	1
Passengers individually certified.....	291
Passengers certified after detention at Triscornia quarantine station:	
For New York.....	28
For Key West.....	31
For New Orleans.....	1

GUATEMALA.

Quarantine Restrictions Against Cuba and Porto Rico on Account of Plague.

PALACE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER,
Guatemala, July 22, 1912.

As the reports received by the Government have been confirmed that bubonic plague has appeared in Habana and Porto Rico, therefore the constitutional president of the Republic decrees:

That the most rigorous quarantine be established for ships arriving from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The authorities of the Atlantic ports of Guatemala shall put into operation to this end all the regulations prescribed by the Código Orgánico del Servicio de Salubridad Pública (Organic Statutes re. Public Health).

Let this be communicated.

ESTRADA C.
J. ED. GIRÓN,

*The Secretary of State in the Office of Public Instruction,
in charge of the office of Government and Justice.*

Quarantine Restrictions Against Panama and Ecuador on Account of Yellow Fever.

PALACE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER,
Guatemala, July 22, 1912.

In view of the official reports received from Panama and Guayaquil, the constitutional president of the Republic decrees:

To consider arrivals from the Republics of Panama and Ecuador under suspicion of yellow fever. In view of this the authorities in the ports of Guatemala will establish the appropriate quarantine of the ships arriving from the said countries, to this effect observing the regulations prescribed by the Código Orgánico de Salubridad Pública (Organic Statutes re. Public Health).

Let this be communicated.

ESTRADA C.
J. ED. GIRÓN,

*The Secretary of State in the Office of Public Instruction,
in charge of the Office of Government and Justice.*

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended July 13, 1912, 627 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,649 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

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

INDIA.

Calcutta—Cholera—Plague—Smallpox.

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

During the week ended June 15, 1912, 26 deaths from cholera, 27 from plague, and 4 from smallpox were reported at Calcutta; in

all Bengal there were reported 18 cases of plague and 27 deaths from plague; in all India 814 cases of plague, with 679 deaths.

During the week ended June 22, 1912, 33 deaths from cholera, 36 from plague, and 2 from smallpox were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal 20 cases of plague and 38 deaths from the same disease; in all India 496 cases of plague, with 480 deaths.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings, at Naples, reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo, week ended July 20, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 17	San Guglielmo.....	New York.....			
17	America.....	Philadelphia.....	1,620	235	2,450
18	Pannonia.....	New York.....			
20	San Guglielmo.....	do.....	626	120	890
	Total.....			2,255	355
					3,340

MESSINA.

July 17	Pannonia.....	New York.....			
18	San Guglielmo.....	do.....	386	87	453
	Total.....			386	87
					453

PALERMO.

July 14	Athinas.....	New York.....			
19	San Guglielmo.....	do.....	444	600	400
	Total.....			444	600
					400

JAMAICA.

Quarantine Against Arrivals from Cuba.

Consul Dreher at Port Antonio reports, July 22, that the quarantine regulations put in force against arrivals from Porto Rico have been extended to apply to vessels coming from Cuba.

JAPAN.

Kelung—Epidemic Cholera.

The American consul at Kelung, Formosa, reported June 27 the presence of an epidemic of cholera at that port.

MEXICO.

Tuxpam—Fumigation of Vessels.

Acting Asst. Surg. J. L. Cell is now on duty in the office of the American consul at Tuxpam, Mexico, for the purpose of fumigating vessels prior to departure from that place for United States ports.

Yellow Fever at San Juan Bautista.

The American consul at Frontera reports, August 9, the occurrence of 7 cases of yellow fever at San Juan Bautista, capital of the State of Tabasco, since July 27.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Passed Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser, director of health and chief quarantine officer of the Philippine Islands, reports July 2:

Manila—Plague.

On June 26 a second case of plague made its appearance in Manila. The case occurred in a Filipino woman who lived near one of the largest city markets. Inquiry reveals the fact that this woman had not been out of the islands during the past few years, and her history indicates that the infection was contracted in Manila. The case was of the bubonic type, and with the exception of a bubo in the left groin, the usual necropsy findings of plague were absent. The case has been confirmed by the biological laboratory of the bureau of science. Four dead rats were found in a near-by store from which the woman purchased her food supplies. An examination made of these rats at the bureau of science has failed to show the presence of plague.

Large numbers of rats are still being caught in the suspected districts in the city, but so far none of them has been found plague infected, in view of which the origin of the disease still remains obscure.

Cholera Carrier found at Mariveles Quarantine Station.

An examination of stools of incoming steerage passengers, which is made at the Mariveles quarantine station, resulted in the finding of one cholera carrier in the person of a Chinaman from Canton. This case is still under investigation and will be reported upon later.

Quarantine at Mariveles Quarantine Station.

During the week there were 155 persons in quarantine at the Mariveles quarantine station; 63 were left over from the preceding week, 92 entered quarantine, 63 were released, and 92 remain in quarantine at the close of the week.

PORTO RICO.**Plague Situation.**

In Porto Rico 1 case of plague was reported in Puerta de Tierra August 6. August 7 to 13, inclusive, no cases occurred. This makes but one new case reported in all Porto Rico during the eight days, August 6 to 13, inclusive. The control of the disease seems to be well in hand. The work of rat proofing is being carried on as rapidly as possible. The work of catching rats is also being pushed, and the number of rodents being caught daily has been constantly increasing as the men in the rat-catching gangs become more familiar with their work. Men have been sent to Rio Piedras and to Carolina with traps, and a campaign will be carried on against the rat in these places similar to that in operation in San Juan. The examination of overland island freight is being given most careful attention. The San Antonio dock is in progress of rat proofing. This is both a dock and a storage warehouse and covers a large area of ground. The total number of cases of plague which have been reported in Porto Rico to and including August 13 is 47. Of these, 32 occurred in San Juan.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports as follows:

Rats examined July 28 to Aug. 3, inclusive.

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,643	.....	.....
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	357	.....	.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	174	.....	.....
Santurce.....	297	.....	.....

A summary of the plague situation to August 3, including all human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 6,143; rats found infected, 57; human cases, 47; deaths, 29.

Inspections made July 28 to Aug. 3, inclusive.

Houses inspected.....	819
Cars inspected.....	53
Pieces of freight fumigated.....	851
Pieces of freight repacked.....	63
Pieces of freight inspected and passed.....	10,110
Oxcarts and wagons carrying overland freight inspected and passed.....	638
Packages inspected.....	1,211
Packages fumigated.....	9
Packages repacked.....	159
Express packages inspected.....	572
Packages repacked.....	328
Packages fumigated.....	26

VENEZUELA.

Plague and Yellow Fever—Outbreak of Amebic Dysentery.

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart at La Guaira reports:

Plague.—One death from plague occurred in Caracas July 17 and 1 on July 22.

Yellow fever.—There were in the city July 22 four cases of yellow fever under treatment, one of which came ill from Villa de Cura, some distance from Caracas. Elsewhere yellow fever is present in Victoria, a city on the railroad where yellow fever is endemic and where at present the sanitary authorities are trying to eradicate the disease, and at Villa de Cura and Cua, towns at a distance of about 35 to 50 kilometers from Caracas. In these last-named towns the sanitary authorities are at work with apparently good results.

Amebic dysentery.—There is an outbreak of amebic dysentery at Rio Chico, San Jose, and Guapo. These three towns are near together and have a more or less common water supply and a combined population of about 3,000 people. There were 1,097 reported cases to July 18.

ZANZIBAR.

Cholera.

The American consul reports, August 10, the presence of cholera at Zanzibar.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 16, 1912.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				Epidemic.
Amoy.....	June 16-29.....	9.....		
Swatow.....	July 13.....			Present.
Dutch East Indies:				
Sumatra—				Madras presidency, May 1-31: Cases, 7,066; deaths, 3,983. June 1-30: Cases, 8,792; deaths, 5,121.
Tapanoeli, province.....	July 11.....			
India:				Present.
Bassein.....	June 2-15.....	6.....	4.....	
Bombay.....	July 1-6.....	94.....	69.....	
Calcutta.....	June 9-29.....		89.....	
Madras.....	July 1-6.....	3.....	2.....	
Maulmain.....	June 9-15.....	2.....	2.....	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	9.....	7.....	
Indo-China:				Present.
Saigon.....	June 11-17.....	45.....	36.....	
Japan:				Epidemic.
Formosa—				
Kelung.....	June 27.....			
Java:				Present.
Batavia.....	June 16-22.....	1.....	1.....	
Russian Empire:				Present.
Astrakhan.....	July 19.....			
Straits Settlements:				Present.
Singapore.....	June 16-22.....	1.....	1.....	
Turkey in Asia:				Present.
Provinces—				
Adana—				Present.
Adana.....	May 28-June 15...	4.....	3.....	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-14.....	2.....		
Do.....	May 28-June 13...	10.....	6.....	
Ayas.....	June 11-15.....	2.....	2.....	
Bor.....	May 28-June 15...	6.....	4.....	
Djihan.....	....do.....	11.....	1.....
Dorach Bache.....	....do.....	4.....	5.....
Oula Kichla.....	May 28-July 6...	5.....	10.....	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15...	5.....	5.....	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 17...	4.....		
Aleppo—				Present.
Alexandretta.....	June 16-23.....	4.....	2.....	
Amik.....	July 1-6.....	5.....	4.....	
Anitab.....	....do.....	1.....	1.....
Antioch.....	Apr. 17.....	2.....	1.....	
Do.....	June 1-29.....	8.....	4.....	
Do.....	July 1-6.....	7.....	12.....	
Arka.....	....do.....	10.....	4.....
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13.....	6.....	
Harem.....	June 23-29.....	18.....	7.....	
Hersem.....	July 6-14.....	14.....	20.....	
Idlib.....	July 1-6.....	5.....	4.....	
Keudige.....	June 23-29.....	4.....	3.....	
Killis.....	June 16-29.....	11.....	5.....	
Marach.....	July 1-13.....	3.....	1.....	
Sarenda.....	June 15-29.....	39.....	20.....	
Talacerin.....	July 1-13.....	107.....	42.....	
Mersina.....	July 1-6.....	7.....	6.....	
Do.....	June 9-15.....	3.....	3.....	
Zanzibar.....	July 1-14.....	32.....	25.....	
	Aug. 10.....			Do.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	July 7-13.....		4.....	
Pernambuco.....	July 1-15.....		3.....	
Colombia:				From up Magdalena River.
Barranquilla.....	July 14-20.....			

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 16, 1912.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1-15.....	1	.....
Chobo.....	June 15-30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Guayaquil.....	June 1-30.....	8	6	
Milagro.....	.....do.....	5	4	
Naranjito.....	June 15-30.....	2	2	
Yaguachi.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico:				From Motul, 29 miles distant.
Merida.....	Jan. 14-20.....	1	.....	Reported out of date.
San Juan Bautista.....	July 9-11.....	.....	3	Resulting from previously reported cases.
Peru:	July 27-Aug. 9.....	7	.....
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	22	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
.....	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	10	
.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	4	
.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	3	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	July 22.....	4	.....	3 cases from El Valle; 1 case from Villa de Cura, about 29 miles distant.
Cua.....	July 20.....	.....	.....	President.
La Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	Endemic. July 20 present.

PLAQUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	July 12.....	.....	1	In Hospital El Kettar in vicinity.
Le Ruisseau.....	July 9-13.....	.....	5	4 miles from Algiers.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	July 1.....	.....	1	From s. s. India.
China:				
Canton.....	May 18-July 7.....	.....	.....	Present.
Eng Chhun.....	July 6.....	.....	.....	Present. 100 miles inland from Amoy, and prevalent in the surrounding country.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 27-July 12 ¹	2	.....
Port Said.....	June 15-July 16.....	3	.....
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	July 2-14.....	1	.....
Girgeh.....	July 3-6.....	1	.....
Minieh.....	July 3-14.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	July 1-6.....	28	19	
Calcutta.....	June 9-29.....	.....	72	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	30	23	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 11-17.....	2	.....
Java.....	June 16-29.....	.....	.....	Cases 26, deaths 22. In the eastern port.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 6-18.....	9 ¹	1	
.....	May 3-23.....	9	2	
.....	June 9-16.....	2	.....
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	July 15-27, 5 deaths; July 28-Aug. 3, 1 death.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 23-29.....	1	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	July 17-22.....	.....	2	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	July 7-13.....	3	.....
Galicia.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....	.....	34	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 30-July 6.....	3	1	

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 16, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Montreal.....	July 28-Aug. 3.....	1.....	.....
Quebec.....	do.....	2.....	.....
Vancouver.....	July 14-20.....	1.....	.....
China:				
Dalny.....	June 23-July 6.....	2.....	.....
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	June 30-July 6.....	7.....	2.....	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	June 4-24.....	3.....	1.....	
France:				
Paris.....	July 14-20.....	2.....	.....
Germany.....	do.....	5.....	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	June 30-July 6.....	13.....	9.....	
Calcutta.....	June 9-29.....	.....	7.....	
Madras.....	June 30-July 6.....	1.....	.....
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	40.....	16.....	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 16-29.....	9.....	4.....	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 22-28.....	.....	3.....	
Minatilan.....	July 29.....	2.....	.....
Puerto Mexico.....	July 13-29.....	4.....	1.....	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	May 19-25.....	1.....	1.....	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 14-20.....	5.....	.....
Russia:				
Odessa.....	July 6-20.....	6.....	.....
South Africa:				
Durban.....	June 9-29.....	15.....	1.....	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	July 14-20.....	11.....	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 16-22.....	1.....	.....
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	July 8-21.....	.....	16.....	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	1.....	.....

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1912.

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

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1.....	.....	In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 1-20.....	.....	.....	Present in vicinity.
Swatow.....	June 1-22.....	.....	.....	Sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Rembang, province.....	July 4.....	.....	.....	Present.
Sumatra—				
Bovenlandes, province.....	June 27-July 4.....	.....	.....	Do.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-June 25.....	16.....	15.....	
Bombay.....	May 19-June 29.....	1,278.....	1,004.....	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-27.....	.....	87.....	Received out of date.
Do.....	May 5-June 8.....	.....	199.....	
Madras.....	May 19-June 29.....	8.....	6.....	
Maulmain.....	May 5-June 25.....	17.....	17.....	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	25.....	24.....	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-June 24.....	200.....	158.....	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	June 16-29.....	31.....	13.....	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 12.....	2	1	
Vitebsk.....	July 29.....	2	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-June 15.....		941	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-June 15.....	12	14	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 14-20.....	11	6	
Aleppo.....	May 19-July 14.....	263	231	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-June 15.....	3	1	
				Total May 19-June 15: Cases 58, deaths 67.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 2-July 6.....		16	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-30.....		3	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1-16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1-June 17.....	502	195	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	May 1-15.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	37	21	
Milagro.....	May 16-31.....	5	2	
Naranjito.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Yaguachi.....	May 16-31.....	1		
Mexico:				
Merida.....	July 25.....	1	1	
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23-July 7.....	6		
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	May 1-31.....		3	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1-June 30.....		5	
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1		
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Maiquetia.....	June 17.....	1	1	

PLAUE.

Arabia:				
Oman—				
Maskat.....	June 1-22.....	1		
Brazil:				
Nictheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-June 22...	16	10	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1....	46	40	
Ampo.....	May 18-June 29...			
Chifu.....	June 2-8.....			
Hongkong.....	May 12-June 15...	1,006	825	
Pakhoi.....	May 1-29.....		35	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	
Wenchang.....	June 4.....			
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4-22.....	3	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	do.....	3	3	
				May 12-June 15: Cases, 39; deaths, 33, in the eastern part.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Total, June 1-July 2: Cases, 748; deaths, 389, including report p. 1059, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-June 26.....	6	1	
Port Said.....	May 29-June 14.....	2		
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 27.....	12	5	
Beni Souef.....	May 30-June 26.....	12	9	
Carchieh.....	Apr. 28-July 2.....	7	2	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-July 2.....	48	26	
Galioubeh.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	1		
Girgeh.....	May 26-July 2.....	49	42	
Minieh.....	May 27-July 2.....	32	7	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1		
India:				Report Apr. 27 received [out of date.]
Bombay.....	May 19-June 29.....	220	177	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-June 8.....		346	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-June 24.....	60	60	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	51	46	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Apr. 21-May 25.....	1,434	1,211	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	64	57	
Bengal.....	do.....	443	406	
Babar and Orissa.....	do.....	4,796	4,167	
United Provinces.....	do.....	6,794	6,370	
Punjab.....	do.....	13,349	10,940	
Burma.....	do.....	125	108	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	283	238	
Mysore State.....	do.....	55	50	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	217	175	
Central India.....	do.....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	do.....	490	411	
Kashmir.....	do.....	229	134	Total for India Apr. 21-May 25: Cases, 28,555; deaths, 24,494.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-June 24.....	23	15	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-June 29.....	81	59	
Persia:				
Bushir.....	May 12-June 15.....	130	116	Total Feb. 4-June 15: Cases 1,045, deaths 719, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I. June 1-7, on the route to Shiras, 4 fatal cases.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 14-18.....	1	1	
Mariveles quarantine station.....	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
Porto Rico.....				
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19.....	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-July 30.....	19	11	Total June 14-Aug. 2: Cases, 31; deaths, 16.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 2.....	11	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-May 18.....		1	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases 31, deaths 25, including report, p. 1066, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kuala Lampour.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-June 15.....	15	10	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	May 28-June 13.....	1	1	July 4, present.
Basra.....	May 20.....	1	1	
Jiddah.....	May 18.....	1		
West Indies:				
Trinidad.....				Total Apr. 1-June 13: Cases 11, deaths 7, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I; 3 of these cases were in Tunapuna.
Do.....	July 2-11.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	2	2	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Aug. 9, 1912.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	17	.....
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4	.....
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.....	Apr. 19.....	1	.....
Townsville.....	May 24.....	.....	.....	From s. s. <i>Malwa</i> from London via Colombo. 1 case on s. s. <i>Yawata Maru</i> from Japan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-July 6.....	14	.....
Galicia.....	do.....	15	.....
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-30.....		39	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-June 22.....	8	4	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Canada:				
Provinces—				
Newfoundland—				
St. Johns.....	July 14-20.....	5	.....
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	July 7-13.....	1	.....
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 9-15.....	1	.....
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-July 27.....	6	.....
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	Mar. 1-May 1.....	30	.....
Do.....	May 26-June 22.....	37	7	
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7.....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8.....	.....	.....	Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-June 15.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	May 12-June 8.....	18	11	
Nanking.....	May 19-June 29.....	.....	.....
Shanghai.....	May 28-June 30.....	.....	10	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 14-27.....	4	.....
Port Said.....	do.....	2	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6.....	4	.....
Paris.....	June 2-22.....	4	1	
Germany:				
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-28.....	2	.....
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1	.....
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13.....	1	.....
Honduras:				
India:				Present in the interior.
Bombay.....	May 19-June 29.....	145	121	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-27.....	2	.....
Do.....	May 5-25.....	8	.....
Karachi.....	May 19-28.....	1	1	
Madras.....	May 19-June 29.....	9	6	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-May 4.....	.....	85	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-30.....	154	57	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-20.....	3	2	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-July 6.....	9	.....
Naples.....	June 2-13.....	20	2	
Palermo.....	May 26-July 6.....	4	2	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1	.....
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23.....	3	.....
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 12-July 15.....	19	6	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-17, still epidemic, but decreasing.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-July 21.....	.....	6	
Durango.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Frontera.....	July 7-11.....	1	.....
Guadalajara.....	June 9-July 6.....	3	3	
Guaymas.....	July 14-20.....	.....	.....	Present in small towns in vicinity.

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

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

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1912. Population 225,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 408, including smallpox 34, tuberculosis 72, typhoid fever 2.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of April, 1912. Population 168,185. Total number of deaths from all causes 239, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 38, typhoid fever 3. Cases reported: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 3, typhoid fever 10.

Month of May, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 261, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 31, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 3, tuberculosis 1, typhoid fever 8.

GERMANY—Kehl.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 182,426. Total number of deaths from all causes 209, including diphtheria 2, measles 6, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 32, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria, 34; scarlet fever, 44; tuberculosis, 8; typhoid fever, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended July 13, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,816.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 22 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rates were registered at Armagh, *viz.* 0.0, and Drogheda, *viz.* 0.0, and the highest rate was recorded at Kilkenny, *viz.* 34.7 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rates were registered at Govan, *viz.* 6.3, and Motherwell, *viz.* 6.3, per 1,000. The highest rate was recorded at Hamilton, *viz.* 23.8 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 560, including diphtheria 4, measles 16, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 2.

SOUTH AFRICA—Johannesburg.—Two weeks ended June 24, 1912. Population, 237,220. Total number of deaths from all causes 156, including measles 2, tuberculosis 21, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria, 15; scarlet fever, 12; typhoid fever, 13.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service.

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