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THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

PORTO RICO.

Two cases of plague were reported in the barrio of La Perla, in the municipality of San Juan, September 6. Another case occurred in La Perla September 10. The infection in the last case was, however, without doubt acquired on September 5, and the three cases had their origin in one focus. This makes the total number of plague cases reported in Porto Rico to the present time 56.

Plague-infected rats.

From the time the trapping of rats was begun in June to August 31 there had been examined in Porto Rico 11,224 rats. Of this number, 58 were found to be plague infected. Previous to July 20, there had had been examined less than 3,000 rats, and of this number 53 were plague infected. From July 20 to August 31 more than 8,000 rats were examined, but of these only 5 were found infected. From this it appears that the disease among rats is under control, and that there is little rodent plague remaining.

Of the 58 infected rats, 12 were found between June 30 and July 8 in Carolina, a town 13 miles east of San Juan; 2 were found June 25 on the steamship *Coamo*; 14 were found in Santurce between June 23 and July 27, and 1 during the week August 17 to 24. In Puerta de Tierra 20 infected rats were found between June 23 and July 20. During the next two weeks none was found. Then during the week ended August 10 one was trapped, and during the week ended August 17 still another one. This made a total of 22 infected rats in Puerta de Tierra. In the city of San Juan proper there have been only 4 infected rats found. Two of these were taken between June 23 and July 9, and 2 during the week ended July 20. Between July 20 and August 31 no infected rat was found in the city. In La Perla an infected rat was trapped June 24. An infected rat was also found at Carretera. The cities of San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, and Santurce, and the barrio of La Perla are all within the municipality of San Juan.

The marked diminution in the number of plague-infected rats found, in spite of the fact that a greater number of rats are being collected daily than formerly, shows that rodent plague has become less prevalent, and that the infection among rats is much more dilute. This is a very satisfactory condition, and shows the effectiveness of the measures carried out. Plague is primarily a disease

of rodents, and no community can be considered free from the disease until it no longer exists among rats. Human cases may not occur occur, but as long as the infection is harbored in rodents it constitutes a menace to the community.

CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, 9 plague-infected ground squirrels were found in California. Four of these came from Alameda County and 5 from Contra Costa County.

The manner in which plague infection persists among the ground squirrels in California and the extent to which the disease is found among them, considered in connection with the fact that no human case of plague has occurred in the State for nearly a year, and only a very few cases in four years, causes one to wonder whether similar conditions do not exist in the territory surrounding many of the cities of the world in which outbreaks of plague have occurred at some time during the present pandemic. The history of these outbreaks in most places has been that there were but few human cases, and that seldom has the disease become as prevalent as occurs in certain of the contagious diseases. Usually there have been but few cases. Then the disease has apparently disappeared in some localities to reappear again at intervals. In those cities in which an efficient health department has undertaken the collection of rats and their examination, plague has been found usually among rats.

In the cases in which rats have been persistently trapped, collected, and examined, the disease in time has seemed to disappear. It is a question whether in many localities the disease has not extended to the rodents in the surrounding rural districts. If this is so, these localities have, for the time being at least, become endemic foci of plague, and constitute areas from which infection may be spread to other localities heretofore uninfected.

FOREIGN.

In certain parts of the Orient plague has shown a marked recrudescence during the present summer. In Canton approximately 45 cases were being reported daily during the month of July. In Hongkong there were 1,097 deaths reported from this disease between May 12 and July 20.

The disease remains prevalent throughout India, a condition that has existed for some years. In Chile there was an outbreak at Iquique, where, from June 26 to July 20, there were 17 reported cases with 11 deaths. The disease continues to be reported from many South American ports, Egypt, Southern Asia, and occasional cases from Asia Minor and Russia.

CHOLERA.

Cholera was for several years epidemic in Russia, excepting during the colder months of winter. In 1908, there were 17,000 deaths from this disease officially reported; in 1909, 28,000. From May 8, 1910, to February 4, 1911, there were 216,796 cases, with over 100,000 recorded deaths. During the year 1910 practically all parts of Russia

were invaded, excepting the northernmost Provinces. During the summer of 1911, however, the disease subsided very markedly, and from the 1st of April to September 13, the time during which the prevalence of the disease would be greatest, there were only 2,003 cases with 1,018 deaths reported.

Cholera appeared in Italy in August, 1910, in the Provinces of Bari and Foggia. The disease spread throughout the southern and eastern Provinces and invaded Sicily. It continued until the advent of cold weather, and subsided in January, 1911, to reappear in June of the same year. From June 8 to September 23, 1911, the period of the greatest prevalence of the disease, there were over 14,000 cases, and the infection had involved by far the greater part of the country. The disease finally subsided with the advent of the cold weather of winter. During the present year (1912) the disease had not recurred until August 14. The cases so far reported have all been in the southern part of the island of Sardinia, as noted in last week's issue of the Public Health Reports.

During the present summer cholera has appeared at numerous places in Asiatic Turkey. Among the places so reported are Aleppo, Alexandretta, Antioch, Beirut, Tarsus, and Damascus. Throughout southern Asia scattered cases have been reported. In Bombay there were between May 19 and July 27 over 1,600 cases reported with 1,200 deaths. Over 500 cases were reported between May 14 and July 29 in Saigon, in Indo-China. In Japan cases have occurred in Formosa and the Miyako Islands.

TRACHOMA.

Trachoma has been found by officers of the United States Public Health Service to be prevalent in certain localities in Kentucky and on Indian reservations in Minnesota. Trachoma is a disease affecting the eyes, is chronic in nature, and mutilating in its course and results, frequently producing partial or total blindness. The disease is common in parts of Asia and southern Europe, Immigrants suffering with this disease are not allowed to enter the United States. Recent reports indicate that trachoma is also present in Chile, where it appears to be spreading. Many cases have been noted in Valparaiso. The disease is most prevalent in localities where the hygienic conditions are bad and in those sections of cities where there is marked congestion and overcrowding. The disease has undoubtedly been imported into Chile by immigrants coming from localities where it is endemic.

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.¹

The Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy for England and Wales shows that on January 1, 1912, there were 135,661 certified insane persons under treatment in England and Wales, which was 2,504 more than on January 1, 1911. The increase in 1908 was 2,703; in 1909, 1,766; and in 1910, 2,604. The average

¹ Memorandum forwarded by Consul General Griffith, London.

annual increase for the 10 years ended December 31, 1911, was 2,495. With the exception of the outdoor pauper insane, in which class there was a diminution of 2 per cent, there were increases in all groups of insane persons. Out of the total number of certified patients, 123,400, or 91 per cent, were paupers.

The mean ratio for the whole population was 3.41 per thousand. London furnished the largest percentage of insane, 5.97 to the thousand, while the Isles of Scilly had a ratio of only 0.95 per thousand.

In 1859 there were 36,762 certified insane in England and Wales; 1869, 53,177; 1879, 69,885; 1889, 84,340; 1899, 105,086; 1909, 128,787; and 1912, 135,661. The great increase in insanity is shown in a comparison between 1869 and 1912. In the former year the percentage of increase as compared with 1859 was 44.6 per cent, while in 1912 the percentage of increase was 269.

In the report of the commissioners it is stated that the annual increase in the total known insane must not be taken as the sole factor to be considered in estimating the relative growth of insanity in a community. The report further adds that of late years there has been no growth in the numbers of insane persons admitted to care, and that within the past 10 years the total of these to the total under care has fallen from 26.5 to 20.5 per cent.

Of the total number of persons under care certified as insane on January 1, 1912, in England and Wales, 46.5 per cent were males and 53.5 per cent females. These figures show that the percentage of female insane is higher than the percentage of females to every 100 persons, the proportion in England and Wales being 48 males to 52 females.

In the cases in which an insane heredity was considered the dominant factor the proportion of the female sex was 59 per cent. In the cases of families with a definite history of alcoholism the proportion of females was 53. Where insanity was produced by sudden mental stress the proportion was 65 females to 35 males, and where the stress producing insanity was prolonged the proportion was 45 males to 55 females. Intemperance in alcohol is given in the report as the principal factor in the attack of insanity in nearly as many instances as prolonged mental stress; but where alcoholic intemperance was the leading cause of insanity the proportion between the sexes was males 68 and females 32, showing that this cause produced insanity in more than twice as many males as females.

The average net weekly cost per individual for the maintenance of patients in the county and borough asylums of England and Wales for the year ended March 31, 1912, was, respectively, \$2.43 and \$2.69.

The criminal insane patients numbered 1,125 on January 1, 1912, and consisted of 857 men and 268 women, or 25 more men and 5 more women than on January 1, 1911, the men having increased in the interval by 3 per cent and the women by 1.9 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

READING, PA.

PLUMBING, HOUSE DRAINAGE, PRIVIES, AND CESSPOOLS.

RULE 1. *Certificate of license.*—It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to carry on or work at the business of plumbing or house drainage in the city of Reading until a certificate of license to engage in or work at said business has been granted said person or persons by the board of health, nor until they have registered as such in the office of the Board of Health of the City of Reading.

RULE 2. *Board of Examiners.*—The mayor shall appoint a board of examiners to examine all applicants for license under the provisions of these rules. Said board shall consist of the superintendent of the board of health or the health officer, one plumbing inspector, and two competent plumbers in no way connected with the city government.

Applications.—All and every person or persons engaged or engaging in the business or work of plumbing or house drainage in the city of Reading shall apply in writing to the said board of health for a certificate or license; and if after proper examination, made by the board of examiners, such person or persons so applying shall be found competent, the same shall be certified to the board of health, who shall thereupon issue a certificate or license to such person or persons, which shall for the period of one calendar year or fractional part thereof next ensuing the date of such examination entitle him or them to engage in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage.

Rules, regulations, etc.—The board of examiners shall make all reasonable rules, regulations, and examinations, which shall be approved by the said board of health.

Examinations and fees.—An examination of any one member of a firm or corporation, or of the superintendent or foreman thereof, shall be deemed sufficient. Said person or persons, firm or corporation, engaged or engaging in the business of plumbing or house drainage, shall pay for each examination the sum of \$5, and each journeyman or person engaged in the work shall pay the sum of 50 cents, which shall be paid into the city treasury for the use of the city of Reading. The proper officers of the said city of Reading are hereby authorized to pay to the plumbers acting on said board of examiners the sum of \$5 per day for each day or session actually employed.

Place of business and sign.—Every registered master plumber shall have a bona fide place of business in the city of Reading, and shall display on the front of his or their place of business a sign, "Registered plumber," bearing the name or names of the person, firm, or corporation, in letters not less than 3 inches high.

Registration.—No person other than a registered master plumber shall be allowed to carry on or engage in the business; nor shall any person or persons expose a sign of plumbing or house drainage, or any advertisement pertaining thereto, unless he or they have first secured a license or certificate and have been registered in the office of the Board of Health of the City of Reading; nor shall any person or persons other than a registered master plumber, or person in his or their employ, or under his or their supervision, be allowed to alter, repair, or make any connection with any drain, soil, or vent pipes, or any pipe connected therewith.

Notice of change of place of business.—Every registered master plumber, firm, or corporation shall give immediate notice of any change in his, their, or its place of business, and upon his, their, or its retirement from business shall surrender his, their, or its certificate of registry to the board of health. Every person, firm, corporation, or representative thereof, in registering, shall give the full name or names of the person, firm, or officers, names of the corporation, for which he or they shall register.

Expiration of licenses, etc.—At the expiration of each calendar year said certificate of license shall be null and void. A licensed master or journeyman plumber desiring to continue in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage for the ensuing year shall, between the 1st and 31st days of December of each and every year, surrender the said certificate or license for the current year to the said board of health, and reregister his, their, or its name or names, and the business or home address, upon such form or forms as may, from time to time, be furnished by said board of health.

Reregistration—Fees—Register.—A reexamination will not be necessary for reregistration unless the licensed master or journeyman plumber should fail to make application for reregistration at the specified time. The sum of \$1 shall be paid by the master plumbers, firms, or corporations, and the sum of 25 cents by journeyman plumbers, for reregistration, which sum shall be paid into the city treasury for the use of the city. A register of all such applicants and the license or certificates issued shall be kept in said board of health, which said register shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested therein.

Work in other city.—Any person, firm, or corporation holding a license or certificate granted by any first, second, or third class city of this Commonwealth, to engage in or work at the business of plumbing and house drainage, desiring to do plumbing and drainage work in the city of Reading, shall, without examination, be registered before entering upon such work: *Provided, however,* That such registration shall be restricted and limited to such plumbing and drainage as he, they, or it shall have contracted for at the time of registry. On the completion of such contract or contracts, the registration of such person, firm, or corporation shall be null and void, and no further permit shall be issued to such person, firm, or corporation until he, they, or it shall have first registered his or its name, or their names and addresses, as hereinbefore provided.

RULE 3. Storm sewer connections.—Storm sewer connections shall be conducted only under and in accordance with the following rules, regulations, and requirements, namely:

RULE 4. Plans and specifications.—Plans and specifications must be filed before any work is commenced, and will be approved or rejected within 24 hours; the plans and specifications to be furnished by the board of health.

RULE 5. House drains must be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe, as per table:

2-inch pipe.....	pounds per linear foot..	5½
3-inch pipe.....	do....	9½
4-inch pipe.....	do....	13
5-inch pipe.....	do....	17
6-inch pipe.....	do....	20
7-inch pipe.....	do....	27
8-inch pipe.....	do....	33
10-inch pipe.....	do....	45
12-inch pipe.....	do....	54

Extra heavy cast-iron pipe must be used throughout the building and carried 5 feet outside the foundation wall, and all pipe arrangement shall be as direct as possible. Changes in direction must be made with Y branches, ¼ or ½ bends above and below ground, and where such pipes pass through a new foundation wall a relieving arch shall be built over it, with 2-inch space on either side of main pipe.

The size of the house drain shall be determined by the area of the whole building and paved surfaces to be drained, according to the following table, if iron pipe is used. If the pipe is terra cotta, the diameter shall be one size larger for the same amount of area drainage:

Diameter.	Fall ¼ inch per foot.	Fall ½ inch per foot.
4-inch..... square feet drainage area..	1,800	2,500
5-inch..... do.....	3,000	4,500
6-inch..... do.....	5,000	7,500
8-inch..... do.....	9,100	13,600
10-inch..... do.....	14,000	20,000

RULE 6. The main drain shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter, and it must be provided with a horizontal trap, placed immediately inside the cellar wall. The

trap must have two clean outs calked in. A back-pressure trap must be placed next to horizontal trap.

RULE 7. House drains must, wherever possible, be given an even grade to the main sewer not less than a quarter inch per foot.

RULE 8. When the main sewer is not located on street, house drains must be constructed on the outside of buildings and branch into each house separately. In no case will a sewer be permitted to run from one house to another through cellars.

Drains outside of buildings.—Where the ground is of sufficient solidity for a proper foundation, cylindrical terra-cotta pipe of best quality, free from flaws, splits, or cracks, perfectly burned and well glazed over the entire inner and outer surfaces, may be used, if laid on a smooth bottom, with a special groove cut in the bottom of the trench for each hub, in order to give the pipe a solid bearing on its entire length, and the soil well rammed on each side of the pipe. The spigot and hub ends shall be connected. The space between the hub and pipe must be thoroughly filled with cement mortar, made of equal parts of the best American natural cement and bar sand, thoroughly mixed dry, and enough water added afterwards to give proper consistency. The mortar must be mixed in small quantities and used as soon as made. The joints must be thoroughly wiped out and pointed, and all mortar that may be left inside removed and the pipe left clean and smooth throughout, for which purpose a swab may be used. It must not be laid closer than 5 feet to any exterior wall of a building, nor less than 3½ feet below the surface of the ground, nor where the sewer passes near a well, nor will it be allowed in bad or made ground.

RULE 9. *Yard and area drains.*—All yards, areas, and courts must be drained. Tenement houses and lodging houses must have the yards, areas, and courts drained into storm sewers. The drains, when sewer connected, must have connection of not less than 4 inches in diameter.

RULE 10. Rain-water leaders must not be used as soil, waste, or vent pipes, or such pipes be used as a leader.

All buildings must be provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from the roofs in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings from injury. In no case shall the water from said leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalks, but the same shall be conducted by pipe or pipes to the storm sewer. If there is no sewer in the street upon which such buildings front, then the water from said leaders shall be connected by proper pipe or pipes below the surface of the sidewalk to the street gutter.

RULE 11. *Material for inside and outside leaders.*—Inside leaders must be constructed of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel, with roof connections made gas and water tight by means of heavy copper drawn tubing slipped into the pipe. Outside leaders may be of sheet metal, but must connect with house drain by means of a cast-iron pipe extended vertically 5 feet above grade level where the building is located along public driveways or sidewalks. Where the building is located off building line and not liable to damage, the connections shall be made with iron pipe extending at least 1 foot above grade level.

RULE 12. *The use of storm sewers.*—The storm sewer is constructed for storm sewage only; and in no case will any plumbing fixture be allowed to connect with storm sewers.

RULE 13. *Rules regulating house sewerage and drainage.*—The construction of plumbing, house drainage, and cesspools shall be conducted only under and in accordance with the following rules, regulations, and requirements, namely:

RULE 14. *Plans and specifications.*—There shall be a separate plan for each building, public or private, or any addition thereto or alterations thereof, accompanied by specifications, showing the location, size, and kind of pipe, traps, closets, and fixtures to be used, which plans and specifications shall be filed with the board of health. The plans and specifications shall be furnished by the architect, plumber, or owner, and filed by the plumber. All applications for change in plan must be made in writing.

RULE 15. *Filing plans and specifications.*—Plumbers, before commencing the construction of plumbing work in any building in the city of Reading (except in the case of repairs, which are here defined to relate to the mending of leaks in soil, vent, or waste pipes, faucets, valves and water-supply pipes, and shall not be construed to admit of the replacing of any fixtures, such as water-closets, bathtubs, washstands, sinks, etc., or the respective traps for such fixtures), shall submit to the board of health plans and specifications, legibly drawn in ink, on blanks to be furnished by the board of health. Where two or more buildings are located together and on the same street, and the plumbing work is identical in each, one plan will be sufficient for six houses. Plans will be approved or rejected within 24 hours after they are received.

RULE 16. *Duties of owners and plumbers in constructing drains, etc.*—It shall be the duty of every person constructing or owning any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection

between a sewer and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owners of all grounds, buildings, erections, and all parties interested therein or thereat, to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection shall be adequate for its purpose, and shall at all times allow to pass freely all material that enters or should enter the same; and no change of drainage, sewerage, or the sewer connections of any house shall be permitted, unless notice thereof shall have been given to the board of health, and assent thereto obtained in writing.

RULE 17. *Inspection and approval.*—Drainage, sewerage, or plumbing work must not be covered or concealed in any manner until after it is inspected and approved by the board of health. Notice must be given said board, upon blanks to be furnished by them, when the work is sufficiently advanced for such inspection, when it shall be the duty of the proper officers to inspect the same within three days after the receipt of said notice.

RULE 18. *Material of house drains.*—The main drain system of every house or building shall be separately and independently connected with the street sewer, where such sewer exists, except where one building exists or is erected in the rear of another, on an interior lot, of single ownership, and no private sewer is available, or can be made for the rear building through an adjoining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the house drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building, and the whole be considered as one house drain. Where it is necessary to construct a private sewer to connect with sewer on adjacent street, such plans may be used as may be approved by the board of health, but in no case shall joint drainage be laid in cellars, parallel with street or alley,

House drains or soil pipes laid beneath the floor must be extra heavy cast iron (as per table in rule 26), with leaded and calked joints, and carried 5 feet outside the cellar wall. All drains or soil pipes connected with the main drain, where it is above the cellar floor, shall be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe, with leaded and calked joints, or heavy wrought-iron pipe, with screw joints properly secured, and carried 5 feet outside cellar wall, and all arrangement of soil or waste pipes shall be as direct as possible. Wrought-iron pipes shall be galvanized. Changes of direction on pipes shall be made with Y branches, both above and below the ground, and where such pipes pass through a new foundation wall, a relieving arch shall be built over it, with 2-inch space on each side of main pipe.

RULE 19. *Location of main trap.*—The house drain must be provided with a horizontal trap, placed at curb, or, where conditions make it necessary, immediately inside the cellar wall. The trap must be joining alley, courtyard, or driveway, the house drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building, and the whole be considered as one house drain. Where it is necessary to construct a private sewer to connect with sewer on adjacent street, such plans may be used as may be approved by the board of health.

RULE 20. *Fresh-air inlet.*—A fresh-air inlet must be connected with the house drain just inside the house trap. Where underground, it must be of extra heavy cast iron. Said inlet must lead to the outer air, and finish with an approved automatic device at curb or at a point approved by the plumbing inspector. The fresh-air inlet must be of the same size as the drain up to 4 inches. For 5 and 6 inch drains it must not be less than 4 inches in diameter; for 7 and 8 inch drains, not less than 6 inches in diameter or its equivalent; and for larger drains, not less than 8 inches in diameter or its equivalent.

RULE 21. *Laying of house sewers and drains.*—House sewers and house drains must, where possible, be given an even grade to the main sewer of not less than one-quarter inch per foot.

RULE 22. *Location of house sewer.*—When main sewer is not located on the street, house sewers may be constructed on outside of buildings and branch into each house separately, and in no case will a sewer from one house to another be permitted to run through cellars.

RULE 23. *Drains outside of buildings.*—Where the ground is of sufficient solidity for a proper foundation, cylindrical terra-cotta pipe, of the best quality, free from flaws, splits, or cracks, perfectly burned and well glazed over the entire inner and outer surfaces, may be used if laid on a smooth bottom, with a special groove cut in the bottom of the trench for each hub in order to give the pipe a solid bearing in its entire length and the soil well rammed on each side of the pipe. The spigot and hub ends shall be connected. Space between the pipe and the hub must be thoroughly filled with cement mortar, made of equal parts of the best American natural cement and bar sand, thoroughly mixed dry, and enough water afterwards added to give proper consistency. The mortar must be mixed in small quantities and used as soon as made. The joints must be carefully wiped out and pointed, and all mortar that may be left inside removed and the pipe left clean and smooth throughout,

for which purpose a swab may be used. It must not be laid closer than 5 feet to any exterior wall of a building nor less than 3½ feet below the surface of the ground, nor where the sewer passes near a well, nor will it be allowed in bad or made ground.

RULE 24. Material for sewers between buildings.—Where a sewer is laid between buildings, in a passageway, alley, or courtyard, at a less distance than 5 feet from the buildings, it must be constructed of extra heavy cast-iron pipe for a distance corresponding to the length of the foundation of said buildings.

RULE 25. Floor drains.—Floor or other drains will only be permitted when it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the board of health, that their use is absolutely necessary, and arrangements made to maintain a permanent water seal in the traps, and be provided with check or back-water valves.

RULE 26. Weight and thickness of cast-iron soil pipe.—All cast-iron pipe must be sound, free from holes, and of a uniform thickness, known as “extra heavy” pipe, and corresponding fittings will be required. The pipe must be tested to 50 pounds water pressure, and marked with the maker’s name. Pipes shall weigh as follows, namely:

2-inch pipe.....	pounds per linear foot..	5½
3-inch pipe.....	do....	9½
4-inch pipe.....	do....	13
5-inch pipe.....	do....	17
6-inch pipe.....	do....	20
7-inch pipe.....	do....	27
8-inch pipe.....	do....	33½
10-inch pipe.....	do....	45
12-inch pipe.....	do....	54

RULE 27. Subsoil drains.—Subsoil drains must discharge into a sump or receiving tank, the contents of which must be lifted and discharged into the drainage system above the cellar floor by some approved method. Where directly sewer connected, they must be cut off from the rest of the plumbing system by a brass flap valve on the inlet to the catch basin, and the trap on the drain from the catch basin must be water supplied, as required for cellar drains.

RULE 28. Use of old house drains and sewers.—Old house drains and sewers may be used, in connection with new buildings or new plumbing, only when they are found on examination by the board of health to conform in all respects to the requirements governing new sewers and drains. All extensions to old house drains must be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe.

RULE 29. Exhaust from steam pipes, etc.—No steam exhaust, blow-off, or drip pipe shall connect with the sewer or house drain, soil pipe, waste or vent pipe. Such pipes must discharge into a tank or condenser, from which suitable outlet to the sewer shall be made. Such condensers shall be water-supplied to help condensation and protect the sewer, and shall also be supplied with a relief vent to carry off dry steam.

RULE 30. Diameter of soil pipes.—The smallest diameter of any sewer pipe permitted to be used shall be 4-inch. The size of soil pipes must not be less than those set forth in the following table:

Size of pipe.	Soil and waste combined.		Soil pipe alone.	
	Fixtures.		Water-closets.	
	Branch.	Main.	Branch.	Main.
Maximum number of fixtures connected to—				
4-inch.....	48	96	8	16
5-inch.....	96	192	16	32
6-inch.....	268	336	34	68

If the building is 6 and less than 12 stories in height, the diameter shall not be less than 5 inches; if more than 12 stories, it shall be 6 inches in diameter. In a building 6 or more stories in height, with fixtures located below the sixth floor, soil pipe 4 inches in diameter will be allowed to extend through the roof, provided the number of fixtures does not exceed the number given in the table.

All soil pipes must extend at least 2 inches above the highest window and must not be reduced in size. Traps will not be permitted on main, vertical, soil, or waste line. Each house must have a separate line of soil and vent pipes.

No soil or waste line shall be constructed on the outside of any building.

Fixtures with—

- 1½-inch traps count as one fixture.
- 1½-inch traps count as one fixture.
- 2-inch traps count as two fixtures.
- 2½-inch traps count as three fixtures.
- 3-inch traps (water-closets) count as four fixtures.
- 4-inch traps count as five fixtures.

RULE 31. Changes in direction.—All sewer, soil, and waste pipe must be as direct as possible. Changes in direction must be made with Y or half Y branches, or one-eighth bends. Offsets in soil or waste pipes will not be permitted when they can be avoided; nor, in any case, unless suitable provision is made to prevent an accumulation of rust or other obstruction. Offsets shall be made with 45° bends or similar fittings. The use of T-Y's (sanitary T's) will be permitted on upright lines only.

RULE 32. Joints for soil and waste pipes.—Joints in cast-iron pipes and soil and waste pipes must be so filled with oakum and lead, and hand calked as to make them gas-tight. Connections of lead and cast from pipes must be made with brass sleeve or ferrule, of the same size as the lead pipe inserted in the hub of the iron pipe, and calked with lead. The lead pipe must be attached to the ferrule by wiped joint. Joints between lead and wrought-iron pipe must be attached to the nipple by wiped joint. All connections of lead waste pipe must be made by means of wiped joints.

RULE 33. Traps for bath tubs, water-closets, etc.—Every sink, bath tub, basin, water-closet, slop hopper, or fixture having a waste pipe, must be furnished with a trap, which shall be placed as close as practicable to the fixture that it serves, and in no case shall they be more than 1 foot from said fixture. Waste pipe from bath tub or other fixtures must not be connected with a water-closet trap.

RULE 34. Size of horizontal and vertical waste-pipe traps and branches:

Horizontal and vertical:

1½ inches.....	number of small fixtures..	1
1½ inches.....	do.....	2
2 inches.....	do.....	3- 8
2½ inches.....	do.....	9-20
3 inches.....	do.....	21-44

If building is 10 or more stories in height, the vertical waste pipe shall not be less than 3 inches in diameter. The use of wrought-iron pipe for waste pipe, 2 inches or less in diameter, is prohibited.

The size of traps and waste branches for a given fixture shall be as follows:

Kind of fixtures.	Size in inches.	
	Trap.	Branch.
Water-closet	3	4
Slop sink with trap combined	3	3
Slop sink, ordinary	2	2
Pedestal urinal	3	3
Floor drain or wash	4	4
Yard drain or catch basin	4	4
Urinal trough	2	2
Laundry trays (2 or 5)	2	2
Combination sink and tray (for each fixture)	1½	2
Kitchen sinks (small) for dwellings	1½	1½
Kitchen sinks (large), hotels, restaurants, grease trap	1½	2
Pantry sinks	1½	1½
Wash basin, one only	1½	1½
Bath tubs, 4 by 10 inches, drum tap	1½	1½
Shower baths	1½	1½
Shower baths (floor)	2	2
Sitz baths	1½	1½
Drinking fountains	1½	1½

RULE 35. Overflow pipes.—Overflow pipes from fixtures must, in all cases, be connected on the inlet side of traps.

RULE 36. Sediment pipes.—Sediment pipes from kitchen boilers must not be connected on the outlet side of traps.

RULE 37. Setting of and sizes of traps.—All traps must be well supported and set true with respect to their water levels.

The sizes for traps must not be less than those given in the following:

Traps for:

Water-closets.....	..... inches in diameter..	4
Slop sinks.....	..... do.....	1½-3
Kitchen sinks.....	..... do.....	1½
Wash trays.....	..... do.....	2
Bowl urinals.....	..... do.....	1½
Washstands.....	..... do.....	1½

All bath tubs shall be supplied with drum trap, not less than 3 inches in diameter, with 3-inch trap screws on floor line. In case where an additional fixture is required in a building, and it is impossible to get revent pipe for the trap, the board of health shall designate the kind of trap to be used. This shall not be construed to allow traps without revents in new buildings. Under no conditions will an antisiphon trap be allowed if the combined horizontal and vertical run is over 30 feet. An antisiphon trap can not be used above first floor unless the waste enters soil pipe on same floor that fixture is located.

RULE 38. Safe and refrigerator waste pipes.—Safe waste pipes must not connect directly with any part of the plumbing system. Safe waste pipes must discharge over an open, water-supplied, publicly placed, ordinarily used sink, placed not more than 3½ feet above the cellar floor. The safe waste from a refrigerator must be trapped at the bottom of the line only, and must not discharge upon the ground floor, but over an ordinary portable pan, or some properly trapped, water-supplied sink, as above. In no case shall the refrigerator waste pipe discharge over a sink located in a room used for living purposes.

The branches on vertical lines must be made by Y fittings, and carried to the safe with as much pitch as possible. Where there is an offset on a refrigerator waste pipe in cellar there must be clean outs to control the horizontal part of the pipe.

In tenement and lodging houses the refrigerator waste pipes must extend above the roof, and not be larger than 1½ inches, nor the branches less than 1¼ inches. Refrigerator waste pipes, except in tenement houses, and all safe waste pipes must have brass flap valves at their lower ends. Lead safes must be graded and neatly turned over beveled strips at their edges.

RULE 39. Material for vent pipes.—All vent pipes must either be of lead, brass, enameled iron or galvanized iron pipe.

RULE 40. Ventilation of traps and soil lines.—Traps shall be protected from siphonage or air pressure by special vent pipes, of a size not less than the following tables:

Size of pipe.	Maximum developed length in feet—mains.	Number of traps vented.	
		Branch.	Main vert.
1½ inch vent.....	20	1	.....
1½-inch vent.....	40	1	2
2-inch vent.....	65	1	10
2½-inch vent.....	100	1	20
3-inch vent.....	(²)	1	40
			100

¹ Or less.

² 10 or more stories.

The branch vent pipes shall not be less than the following sizes:

1½-inch traps.....	..... inches in diameter..	1½
1½-inch to 2½-inch traps.....	..... do.....	1½
3 to 4 inch traps.....	..... do.....	2
Traps 5 inches or over.....	..... One-half their diameter.	

Where 2 or more water-closets are placed side by side on a horizontal branch, the branch line shall have a relief extended as a loop vent. A pipe 2 inches in diameter will be sufficient as a loop vent for 2 closets. A pipe 3 inches in diameter shall be used as a relief for 3 or 4 closets; and where more than 4 closets are located on the same branch, the relief shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter. All house drains and soil lines on which a water-closet is located must have a 4-inch main vent line. Where an additional closet is located in the cellar or basement, and within 10 feet of main soil or vent line, a 2-inch relief vent will be required for said closet; but where it is

more than 10 and less than 20 feet, a 3-inch vent line will be required. Where it is over 20 feet, a 4-inch vent line will be required. Relief vent pipes for water-closets must not be less than 2 inches in diameter for a length of 40 feet and not less than 3 inches in diameter for more than 40 feet.

No revent from traps under bell traps will be required. Any building having a sewer connection with a public or private sewer used for bell-trap connections or floor drainage only, a 2-inch relief line must be extended to the roof of building from rear end of main drain.

A floor trap for a shower shall be vented, unless located in cellar or ground floor, the paving of which renders the trap inaccessible. If the number of these fixtures on a branch is 2 or more, the waste line shall be extended as a loop vent instead of back venting the separate traps; and when located in basement floor, they shall be provided with a removable strainer or clean-out.

Back vent pipes, from traps above the floor, must either be connected with crown of trap with ground-in brass coupling, or, if connected solidly to trap, must have a ground-in brass coupling at wall.

RULE 41. Horizontal vent pipes.—Where rows of fixtures are placed in a line, fittings of not less than 45° to the horizontal must be used on vent lines to prevent filling with rust or condensation; except on brick or tile walls, where it is necessary to channel same for pipes, 90° fittings will be allowed. Trapped vent pipes are strictly prohibited. No vent pipe from house side of any trap shall connect with ventilation pipe or with sewer, soil, or waste pipe.

Vent pipes from several traps may be connected together, or may be carried into the main vent line above the highest fixture. Where one vertical vent line connects with another, a Y fitting must be used. Branch vent pipes must be connected as near to crown of trap as possible.

RULE 42. Offsets on vent lines.—All offsets on vent lines must be made at an angle of not less than 45° to the horizontal, and all lines must be connected at the bottom with a soil or waste pipe, or the drain, in such manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust, scale, or condensation.

RULE 43. Connections for closet vents.—Rubber connections for back vents will not be permitted.

RULE 44. Ventilators prohibited.—No brick, sheet metal, or earthenware flue, or chimney flue, shall be used as a sewer ventilator or to ventilate any trap, drain, soil, or waste pipe.

RULE 45. Soldering nipples.—Soldering nipples must be extra heavy brass, or brass pipe, iron pipe size.

RULE 46. Brass clean-outs.—Brass screw caps for clean-outs must be extra heavy, not less than one-eighth of an inch thick. The screw cap must have a solid, square nut, not less than 1 inch high. The body of clean-out ferrule must at least equal in weight and thickness the calking ferrule for the same size pipe.

RULE 47. Diameter and weight of ferrules.—Brass ferrules must be of best quality, bell-shaped, extra heavy cast brass, not less than 4 inches long, and 2½ inches, 3½ inches, and 4½ inches in diameter and not less than the following weights: Diameter 2½ inches, weight 1 pound; diameter 3½ inches, weight 1 pound 12 ounces; diameter 4½ inches, weight 2 pounds 8 ounces.

RULE 48. Setting of fixtures.—The closet and all other fixtures must be set open, and free from all inclosing wood or other work. Where water-closets will not support rim seat, the seat must be supported on galvanized-iron legs, and a drip tray must be used, which tray must be porcelain, enameled on both sides, and secured in place. In tenement houses and lodging houses sinks must be entirely open, set on iron legs or brackets, without any inclosing wood or other work.

RULE 49. Closets prohibited.—Pan, plunger, or hopper closets will not be permitted in any building. No range closet, either wet or dry, nor an evaporating system of closets, shall be constructed or allowed inside of any building.

A separate building constructed especially for the purpose must be provided, in which such range closets shall be set.

RULE 50. Water-closet connections with soil pipes.—All earthenware traps must have heavy brass floor plates, soldered to the lead bends and bolted to the trap flange, and the joint made permanently secure and gas-tight by means of grafting wax or other approved substance.

RULE 51. Water-closets, where located.—Water-closets must not be located in sleeping apartments, nor in any room or compartment which has not direct communication with external air, by window of at least 4 square feet, or approved air shaft.

RULE 52. Water-closets, how supplied.—No water-closets, except flush meters, volumeters, or similar devices, shall be supplied directly from the supply pipes.

RULE 53. All water-closets must have flushing rim bowls.

RULE 54. *Water-closets to be supplied from flushing tanks.*—Water-closets within buildings shall be supplied with water from special tanks or cisterns, which shall hold not less than 6 gallons, when full to the level of the overflow pipe, for each closet supplied, excepting automatic or syphon tanks, which shall hold not less than 5 gallons for each closet supplied. A group of closets must not be flushed from the same tank, excepting flush meters, volumeters, or similar devices. The water in said tanks must not be used for any other purpose.

RULE 55. *Water-closets for tenement houses.*—In no case will the water-closet system of tenement or lodging houses be permitted in cellars, basements, or under sidewalks.

RULE 56. *Number of closets required.*—In all sewer-connected, occupied buildings, there must be at least one water-closet, and there must be additional closets so as there will never be more than 15 persons per closet. In lodging houses, where there are more than 15 persons on any floor, there must be an additional water-closet on that floor for every 15 additional persons or fraction thereof.

RULE 57. *Water-closet apartments.*—In tenement houses, lodging houses, factories, workshops, and all public buildings the entire water-closet apartments and side walls to a height of 16 inches from the floor, except at the door, must be made waterproof with asphalt, cement, tile, or other waterproof material, as approved by the board of health. In tenement houses and lodging houses the water-closets and urinal apartments must have a window or windows opening into the outer air, of sufficient size, all of which shall be shown on plans, and shall be subject to the approval of the board of health, except that tenement or lodging houses three stories or less in height may have such window opening on a ventilating shaft, not less than ten square feet in area. In all buildings the outer partition of such apartments must extend to the ceiling or be independently ceiled over, and these partitions must be air-tight. The outside partitions must include a window opening to outer air on the lot whereon the building is situated, or some other approved means of ventilation must be provided. When necessary to properly light such apartments, the upper part of the partitions must be of glass. The interior partitions of such apartments must be dwarf partitions.

RULE 58. *Construction of urinals.*—All urinals must be constructed of materials impervious to moisture and that will not corrode under the action of urine. The floor and walls of urinal apartments must be lined with similar nonabsorbent and noncorrosive material.

RULE 59. *Urinal platforms.*—The platforms or treads of urinal stalls must not be connected independently to the plumbing system, nor can they be connected to any safe waste pipe.

RULE 60. *Iron trough water-closets and trough urinals must be porcelain, enameled, or galvanized cast iron.*

RULE 61. *All water-closets and other fixtures must be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing to keep them in the proper and cleanly condition.*

RULE 62. *Flush pipes.*—Water-closet flush pipes must not be less than 1½ inches, and urinal flush pipes one-half inch in diameter.

RULE 63. *Lining for closets and urinal cisterns.*—The copper lining of water-closets and urinal systems must not be lighter than 12-ounce copper, and must be stamped on lining with maker's name. Where lead is used for lining, it must not weigh less than 4 pounds to the square foot. All other materials are prohibited.

RULE 64. *Fixtures prohibited.*—Wooden wash trays, sinks, or bathtubs are prohibited inside of buildings. Such fixtures must be constructed of nonabsorbent material. Cement or artificial stone tubs will not be permitted, unless approved by the board of health.

RULE 65. *Yard water-closets.*—Water-closets, when located in yard, must be so arranged as to be conveniently and adequately flushed, and the water supply pipes and traps protected from freezing, by being placed in a hopper pit, at least 4 feet below the surface of the ground, the walls of which pit shall be constructed of hard-burned brick, or stone, laid in cement mortar, or of concrete. The walls for pit, where 1 closet is installed, may be 4 inches in thickness; or salt-glazed sewer pipe, 36 inches in diameter, may be used. Where pit is for more than 1 closet, the wall shall be 9 inches in thickness. The soil pipe and traps used inside pit must be extra heavy cast iron, and the trap to have handhole for clean-out purposes, with clean-out calked in. If the closet is located in the rear of a soil or vent pipe, the drain on which it is located shall be vented with a 4-inch pipe, carried above roof of closet, away from any opening or window. All outside closets shall be of the tank pattern. The water to be supplied to tank through an automatic seat-action valve. The waste from valve may be permitted to discharge into house drain on the house side of trap. The inclosure of yard water-closet shall be ventilated by slatted openings and there shall be a trapdoor of sufficient size to permit of convenient access to the hopper pit; or tank may be placed

in house, operated with chain and pulley through wall. Pitless closet may be used, in which case clean-out must be brought out above closet floor.

RULE 66. Cesspools and privy vaults.—No privy vault, or cesspool for sewage, shall hereafter be constructed in any part of the city, where a sewer is at all accessible, which shall be determined by the board of health; nor shall it be lawful to continue a privy vault or cesspool on any lot, piece, or parcel of ground abutting on or contiguous to any public sewer, within the city limits. The board of health shall have the power to issue notice, giving at least three months' time, to discontinue the use of any cesspool and have it cleaned and filled up. No connection for any cesspool or privy vault shall be made with any sewer; nor shall any water-closet or house drain empty into a cesspool or privy vault.

RULE 67. In districts where no sewer exists.—In rural districts, or districts where no sewer exists, privy vaults shall not be located within 2 feet of party or street line, nor within 20 feet from any building. Before any privy vault shall be constructed, application for permission therefor shall be made to the board of health; and such privy vault shall have 9-inch walls, constructed of hard-burned brick, or stone, laid in cement mortar, or of concrete, with bottom and sides cemented so as to be watertight; size to be not less than 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep.

RULE 68. Material and workmanship.—All material used in the work of plumbing and drainage must be of good quality and free from defects. The work must be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

RULE 69. No person allow name to be used.—No person, firm, or corporation, carrying on the business of plumbing and house drainage, shall allow his or her name to be used by any person, directly or indirectly, either to obtain a permit or permits or to do any work under his or their license.

RULE 70. Terms used.—The term "private sewer" is applied to main sewers that are not constructed by and under the supervision of the department of public works.

The term "house sewer" is applied to that part of the main drain or sewer extending from a point 5 feet outside of the outer wall of a building, vault, or area to its connection with public sewer, private sewer, or cesspool.

The term "house drain" is applied to that part of the main horizontal drain and its branches inside the walls of the building, vault, or area, and extending to and connecting with the house sewer.

The term "soil pipe" is applied to any vertical line of pipe extending through the roof, receiving the discharge of one or more water-closets with or without other fixtures.

The term "waste pipe" is applied to any pipe extending through roof, receiving the discharge from any fixture, except water-closets.

The term "vent pipe" is applied to any special pipe provided to ventilate the system of piping, and to prevent trap syphonage and back pressure.

RULE 71. Changes to be made.—Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board of health, or complaint in writing shall be made by any citizen, that the plumbing or drainage in any building has become a nuisance, or is contrary to the provisions and requirements of these rules, or the ordinances of the city, or is of faulty construction, and liable to breed disease or endanger the health of the occupants, or upon the request of any owner or occupant of any building fitted with plumbing or drainage prior to the passage of these rules, then the board of health shall direct the proper officer to examine the plumbing or drainage in any such building, and the said officer shall make a drawing of the plan of said plumbing, drainage, and sewer and ventilating shaft connections. He shall report his findings in writing to the board of health and suggest such changes as are necessary to make the same conform to the rules governing such matters.

The board of health shall thereupon notify the owner or agent of any such building of the changes which are necessary to be made in said plumbing or drainage. Said changes shall be made within the time fixed by the board of health; and upon refusal or neglect to obey such orders, the board of health shall institute legal proceedings to have such changes made and said nuisance abated, by action before a justice of the peace or court of record, in which said action the owner or agent of said building may show in defense that the plumbing or drainage was not a nuisance, or was not of faulty construction or out of repair, and, in case of a building constructed subsequent to the passage of these rules, said plumbing or drainage was not contrary to the provisions and requirements of these rules or the ordinances of the city.

RULE 72. First inspection.—When drain, soil, waste, vent, and other pipes in the building connected or to be connected with the sewer have been placed in position, a preliminary water or air test of the same shall be applied, in the presence of an officer of the board of health.

RULE 73. Final test.—When the work has been completed, a final notice shall be filed with the board of health, when a final air or peppermint test shall be made, in

presence of said officer; when, if found satisfactory, a certificate of approval of the work will be issued; but no such plumbing or drainage work or system shall be used until said test has been made and certificate issued.

RULE 74. *Inspection.*—When work is ready for inspection, the plumbing contractor shall make such arrangements as will enable the proper officer to reach all parts of the building easily and readily, and also have present the proper apparatus and appliances for making said tests, and furnish such assistance as may be necessary to a proper application of the same.

RULE 75. *In case of disputes.*—In case of any dispute or difference of opinion existing between the board of health and any person, firm, or corporation as aforesaid regarding the construction of plumbing, house drainage, or cesspools, the same shall be submitted by either party to the presiding officer of the board of health, who shall pass upon the same, and whose findings therein, after hearing, shall be final and conclusive upon all parties.

RULE 76. *Violations and fines.*—Any person or persons who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of these rules, regarding the procuring of a license or certificate to engage in or work at the business of plumbing or house drainage, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10, nor exceeding \$50, for each and every day he or they shall engage in or work at said business, without first having obtained said certificate or license; and any person or persons who shall violate any of the rules, regulations, or requirements set forth in these rules, regarding the construction, reconstruction, or testing of plumbing, house drainage, or cesspools, shall be liable for every such offense, to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$50.

All fines and penalties imposed by these rules shall be recoverable by summary proceedings before any alderman of the city of Reading, and all suits or actions at law instituted for the recovery thereof shall be in the name and for the use of the city of Reading, and upon recovery thereof, all such fines and penalties shall be paid to the city treasurer thereof. In default of the payment of any fine or penalty imposed by any alderman, under the provisions of these rules, the person or persons so offending may be committed to the jail, workhouse, or other penal institution for a period not exceeding 30 days.

RULE 77. All rules and regulations previously adopted and inconsistent with the foregoing rules are hereby repealed.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted June 12, 1911.]

PLAGUE.

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.....	388 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.	Aug. 19, 1912.....	256 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Aug. 21, 1912.....	1,114 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.

PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 9 plague-infected ground squirrels found in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, as follows: Alameda County—August 8, 1 squirrel; August 9, 1 squirrel; August 12, 1 squirrel; August 19, 1 squirrel. Contra Costa County—August 17, 3 squirrels; August 19, 1 squirrel; August 21, 1 squirrel.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Aug. 24, 1912.....	.....	1 176	119	.....
Oakland.....	.....do.....	17	2 580	460	.....
San Francisco.....	.....do.....	16	1, 615	1, 294	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	.....do.....	.....	945	873	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 120; *Mus musculus*, 56.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 485; *Mus rattus*, 1; *Mus musculus*, 94.

³ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 901; *Mus alexandrinus*, 166; *Mus rattus*, 308; *Mus musculus*, 240

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 83 squirrels from Alameda County, 337 from Contra Costa County, 8 from Santa Clara County, and 85 from Stanislaus County. Four from Alameda County and 5 from Contra Costa County were found infected.

EXAMINATION OF RATS AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

During the week ended September 4, 1912, there were examined at New Orleans 369 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1912.**

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	New York, N. Y.....	5	7
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	2	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....		

ERYSIPELAS.**CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1912.**

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	3	2
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5	.....
Boston, Mass.....		2	Richmond, Va.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....		1
New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	2	.....
New Orleans, La.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health authorities as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., 1 case; Nashville, Tenn., 1 case; Richmond, Va., 1 death.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		6	Newark, N. J.		1
Binghamton, N. Y.	2		New Bedford, Mass.		1
Boston, Mass.		14	Newburyport, Mass.		2
Bridgeport, Conn.	2		New Orleans, La.		3
Cambridge, Mass.	1		Newton, Mass.	1	1
Chelsea, Mass.		3	New York, N. Y.		38
Chicago, Ill.	6	47	Niagara Falls, N. Y.		1
Cincinnati, Ohio.		5	Omaha, Nebr.		4
Cleveland, Ohio.	12	6	Philadelphia, Pa.	7	18
Dayton, Ohio.		2	Providence, R. I.		3
Duluth, Minn.	1	1	Reading, Pa.		2
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	1	Saginaw, Mich.		2
Elizabeth, N. J.		2	Salem, Mass.		2
El Paso, Tex.		1	San Francisco, Cal.	7	
Evansville, Ind.		1	Schenectady, N. Y.		2
Everett, Mass.		1	South Bend, Ind.		1
Fall River, Mass.		1	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Fort Wayne, Ind.		1	Toledo, Ohio.		3
Hartford, Conn.		1	Waltham, Mass.		1
Kansas City, Kans.	1	3	Washington, D. C.		5
Lawrence, Mass.		4	Wheeling, W. Va.		2
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	6	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Montgomery, Ala.		1	Wilmington, Del.		1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1		Yonkers, N. Y.		2

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 24, 1912.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.		1
Boston, Mass.	1		New York, N. Y.	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	34	3	Oakland, Cal.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	21		Pasadena, Cal.	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.	7		Philadelphia, Pa.	4	
Dayton, Ohio.	4		Racine, Wis.	1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.		3	Richmond, Va.	1	
Fall River, Mass.	1		South Bend, Ind.	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	1	Springfield, Ill.	2	
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Springfield, Mass.	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.	12	2			

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND VICINITY.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frost reports further in regard to the outbreak of poliomyelitis at Buffalo as follows:

During the week ended August 31, there were reported to the commissioner of health of Buffalo 26 cases of poliomyelitis. So far as investigated these cases may be classified as follows: Poliomyelitis, paralytic, 21; poliomyelitis, abortive, 2; suspected poliomyelitis, 1; not poliomyelitis, 2.

Of the above cases, two have been fatal, and one reported the week previous has since terminated fatally, making a total of 23 fatalities to August 31.

The decrease of cases reported as compared with the two preceding weeks, and more especially the decrease toward the latter end of the past week, give some ground for the expectation that the epidemic will soon have passed, although no prediction to this effect is warranted as yet.

On August 29 the commissioner of health of the State of New York reported the following additional cases in western New York:

Places.	Counties.	Cases.
Amherst.....	Erie.....	1
Cheektowaga.....	do.....	1
Clarence.....	do.....	1
Tonawanda.....	do.....	2
Wellsville.....	Allegany.....	2
Stockton.....	Chautauqua.....	1

Upon request of the State department of health I visited the neighboring city of Jamestown, N. Y., on August 31, with Dr. Edward Clark, of the State department of health, and investigated an outbreak of six cases recently reported there.

The total number of cases reported to the commissioner of health of Buffalo, from January 1 to September 7, 1912, is 225.

Deducting erroneously reported and suspected cases..... 17

Total confirmed cases of poliomyelitis..... 208

Of the above, 10 are classed as "abortive"..... 10

Total number of definitely paralytic cases..... 198

Omitting all unconfirmed and merely suspicious cases, the number of cases and deaths reported to the commissioner of health is as follows:

1912	Paralytic cases.	Abortive cases.	Total.	Deaths.
To June 22.....	3		3	1
Week ended:				
June 29.....	3		3	
July 6.....	2		2	
July 13.....	4		4	
July 20.....	12		12	1
July 27.....	26		26	1
Aug. 3.....	27		27	7
Aug. 10.....	17		17	5
Aug. 17.....	32	1	33	4
Aug. 24.....	29	4	33	4
Aug. 31.....	20	3	23	2
Sept. 7.....	23	2	25	
Total.....	198	10	208	25

As shown by the above summary, there has been in the last two weeks a slight decrease in the number of cases reported as compared with the two weeks preceding. The decrease is, however, not sufficient to indicate with any certainty that the epidemic has passed its maximum, but from the decreased mortality it would appear that the infection is at present less virulent than during the first three weeks of August.

The weather during August, more especially during the latter half of the month, was unusual, the temperature being generally low, and the rainfall abundant and so distributed as to keep the streets clean and unusually free from dust.

Relative to the number of cases of poliomyelitis occurring in towns adjacent to Buffalo, unofficial reports have been received of cases in Corfu and Batavia, and of additional cases in Jamestown and Lockport.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Surg. Brooks, of the United States Public Health Service, on duty in Los Angeles, reports as follows regarding the outbreak of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) at that place:

Week ended August 31, 1912:

Record of cases and deaths: Cases, 6; deaths, 2.

Record by ages: Under 1 year, 1 case; 1 to 2 years, 1 case, 1 death; 2 to 3, 2 cases; 4 to 5, 1 case; 5 to 10, 1 case; 34 years, 1 death.

Record by sex: Cases, male 4, female 2; deaths, male 2.

During the week there were 2 deaths at the municipal hospital; no admissions.

Soon after its appearance in Los Angeles, cases of poliomyelitis were noted at the beach resorts in the vicinity. Later the disease was found in neighboring counties, and cases have occurred in Riverside, Ventura, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Francisco Counties.

TETANUS.

During the week ended August 24, 1912, tetanus was reported by city health authorities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Chicago, Ill., 1 death; El Paso, Tex., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 3 deaths; New York, N. Y., 2 deaths; Philadelphia, Pa., 1 case.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Aug. 24, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Carbondale, Pa.	22		New Orleans, La.	2	
Chicago, Ill.	5		Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5	
El Paso, Tex.	1		Oakland, Cal.	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	1		Pasadena, Cal.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	1		San Antonio, Tex.	3	
Los Angeles, Cal.	5		San Francisco, Cal.	7	
Manchester, N. H.	1		Spokane, Wash.	3	

STATE REPORTS.

This table is compiled from reports made to the Bureau of the United States 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.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 13, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Boulder.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Mesa.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		2	.....
New Jersey:				
County—				
Hudson.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
South Dakota:				
County—				
Walworth.....	July 1-31.....	7	.....
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Canadian.....	do.....	1	.....
Le Flore.....	do.....	1	.....
Woodward.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		4	.....
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	July 1-31.....	7	.....
Boxelder.....	do.....	1	.....
Carbon.....	do.....	4	.....
Davis.....	do.....	2	.....
Salt Lake.....	do.....	39	.....
Sevier.....	do.....	1	.....
Uinta.....	do.....	1	.....
Utah.....	do.....	10	.....
Wasatch.....	do.....	7	.....
Weber.....	do.....	9	.....
Total for State.....		81	.....
Vermont:				
Counties—				
Caledonia.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2	.....
Essex.....	do.....	2	.....
Total for State.....		4	.....
Grand total.....		99	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 24, 1912.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	190	9	.....	7	1	6	.....	53	18	60	10
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	215	17	.....	27	.....	10	.....	59	20	19	1
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	616	72	10	33	3	109	9	133	62	29	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	.....	35	3	10	.....	14	1	16	7	3	.....
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	1,310	177	10	104	8	51	3	327	166	136	19
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	395	32	5	10	.....	34	2	91	48	46	8
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	213	21	1	6	.....	2	.....	42	18	26	1

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of United States, for week ended Aug. 24, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 500,000 to 600,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	137	3	28	1	5	3	10	1			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	122	7	5	5	1	17	5				1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	162	17	3	8	8	25	8				4
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	81	1	5	2	12	8	6				1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	110	6	1	3	16	1	2				1
Newark, N. J.	347,469	96	18	6	3	44	9	6				1
New Orleans, La.	339,075	133	2	1	2	19	14	4				2
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	106	4	6		14	8	11				2
Washington, D. C.	331,069	106	2		3	23	10	31				1
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	70					7					
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381		1	1	1	2	4	5				2
Providence, R. I.	224,326	70	16	1	10	7	13	12				
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	26			1	4	2					
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	17	3			7	9	3				
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	59	9	1	1	2	2	28				1
Dayton, Ohio	116,577		6	1		5	6	2				
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	33	4		1	3	4	3				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	37	1		5	1	1	5				
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	32	1	2	6	3	1	1				
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	35			1	3	1	10				
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	35	1			2	3	3				1
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	40	1		1	1	6	1				1
Richmond, Va.	127,628	52	2		2	6	9	11				
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	16	2	1			1	10				
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	58	2		1		1	10				1
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	38	6	1	4	1	8	2				
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	20	2		3	1	1	3				1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545			4	5			1				
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	8	1			8	3	2				1
Camden, N. J.	94,538		1	2		2		3				
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	11			6			3				
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	29	4		1	2	4	1				
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	13	3		1			5				
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	15	1					5				
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	35	2		5	8						
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	34		2	1	1	2	1				
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		2			3	1	1				
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	18	7	4	1		2	1				
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331							1				
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	37	1	2		1	1	1				
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	20	1	3	1	2	1	1				
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	20	3	1	3	2	2	1				
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652			9	1	8	1	1				
Reading, Pa.	96,071	35	3	6	3	1	1	9				3
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	10	2	5		6		1				
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	28	1		3		3	1				1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	22		1	1		3	1				
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	16	1		1			3				
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	19	1		1			3				
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	24	1		1		1	11				1
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	40	1	2	3	7	7	3				
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	27	1		1	8	2	1				1
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	31						1				1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	32	2	1	3	2	3	1				
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	15	1		1			2				
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	5										
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	11	2		1	3	3	2				1

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables, for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended August 24, 1912—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants—Contd.</i>												
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	4										
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		6								1		
South Bethlehem, Pa.		7										
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	4	1						1			
Warren, Pa.	11,080	4			2							
Wilksburg, Pa.	18,924	3										
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	5										

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

IOWA.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 2,224,771. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,521, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 103, typhoid fever 13.

MINNESOTA.—Month of May, 1912. Population, 2,075,708. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,769, including diphtheria 15, measles 1, scarlet fever 9, tuberculosis 242, typhoid fever 19.

NEW JERSEY.—Month ended August 10, 1912. Population, 2,537,167. Total number of deaths from all causes 3,453, including diphtheria 37, measles 20, scarlet fever 16, tuberculosis 355, typhoid fever 19.

OREGON.—Month of April, 1912. Population 672,765. Total number of deaths from all causes 554, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 5, tuberculosis 58, typhoid fever 7. Cases reported: Diphtheria 16, measles 49, scarlet fever 62, smallpox 40, tuberculosis 20, typhoid fever 12.

Month of May, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 477, including diphtheria 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 48, typhoid fever 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 22, measles 55, scarlet fever 59, smallpox 79, tuberculosis 12, typhoid fever 12.

Month of June, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 381, including tuberculosis 45, typhoid fever 5. Cases reported: Diphtheria 9, measles 28, scarlet fever 35, smallpox 60, tuberculosis 20, typhoid fever 17.

UTAH.—Month of July, 1912. Population 373,357. Total number of deaths from all causes 232, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 6, typhoid fever 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 14, measles 71, scarlet fever 40, smallpox 81, tuberculosis 3 (incomplete), typhoid fever 53.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHILE.

Trachoma.

Trachoma in a grave form is reported to be present in Chile and to be spreading. Many cases have been reported in Valparaiso, but the disease is most prevalent in localities where the hygienic conditions are defective and where the population in general is of the poorer class. The fact that there is no inspection of immigrants at Chilean ports indicates immigration from countries where the disease is known to exist as the probable means of its introduction into Chile.

CUBA.

Habana—Inspection of Vessels Clearing for United States.

Acting Asst. Surg. Wilson reports as follows regarding the inspection at Habana of vessels clearing for United States ports:

Week ended Aug. 31, 1912.

Bills of health issued.....	20
Vessels inspected and passed.....	16
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	892
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	667
Number of vessels certified as complying with paragraph 35, United States Quarantine Regulations.....	10
Vessels fumigated to kill rats.....	7
Vessels fumigated by Cuban authorities under supervision of Public Health Service.....	3
Bills of health issued with recommendation fumigation of vessel after arrival at the United States port.....	2
Passengers individually certified.....	52

Examination of Rats.

During the week ended August 31, 1912, there were examined 868 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement was issued by the Cuban sanitary department:

JUNE-JULY, 1912.

	Month of June, 1912.			Month of July, 1912.		
	New cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.	New cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	127	202	1,269	145	217	1,191
Leprosy.....	4	2	344	2	1	341
Malaria.....	114	7	159	129	25	150
Typhoid fever.....	58	14	52	79	17	61
Diphtheria.....	44	3	14	75	11	32
Scarlet fever.....	10	.....	6	29	3	13
Measles.....	56	1	19	79	5	16
Varicella.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Tetanus in new born.....	27	26	1	21	22	.....
Filariasis.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Dengue.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Bubonic plague.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended August 3, 1912, there were examined at Hilo 548 rats and mongoose, and at Honokaa 1,431. During the week ended August 10, 1912, there were examined at Hilo 805 rats and mongoose, and at Honokaa 1,784. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the week ended August 3, 1912, there were examined 251 rats, and during the week ended August 10, 1912, there were examined 230 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

The last case of human plague occurred at Honokaa March 14, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found between Honokaa and Kapulena April 24, 1912.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings, at Naples, reports :

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended Aug. 17, 1912.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 13	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	1,410	220	1,790
14	Carpathia.....	New York.....			
16	San Giorgio.....	do.....			
17	Venezia.....	do.....	741	140	950
	Total.....		2,151	360	2,740

PALERMO.

Aug. 14	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	484	400	375
14	Argentina.....	New York.....			
	Total.....		484	400	375

PORTO RICO.

Plague Situation.

Two cases of plague were reported in the barrio La Perla, in the municipality of San Juan, September 6, and 1 case September 10.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel further reports as follows:

Rats examined Aug. 24 to 31, 1912.

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,014		
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	198		
Puerta de Tierra.....	98		
Santurce.....	299		

A summary of the plague situation to August 31, including human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 12,223; rats found infected, 60; human cases, 50; deaths, 31.

Inspections made Aug. 24 to 31, 1912, inclusive.

Buildings inspected.....	238
Cars inspected.....	123
Packages of freight fumigated.....	729
Packages of freight repacked.....	81
Packages of freight inspected.....	9,769
Oxcarts and wagons carrying outgoing overland freight inspected.....	404
Packages inspected.....	7,220
Packages repacked.....	323
Total number of packages inspected.....	7,543
Express packages inspected.....	499
Express packages repacked.....	179
Rats found in freight and express packages inspected.....	2

Detailed Information Regarding the Cases of Plague Reported in Porto Rico from June 14 to July 31, 1912.

Case No.	Place of occurrence.	Street address.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Place where employed.	Date of onset of illness.	Type of disease.	Diagnosis.	Termination of case.	Ne-cropsy.	Glands involved.
1	Puerta de Tierra.	Stop 6.	20	Male.	Laborer.	On the docks.	June 11	Bubonic.	Clinical.	Died June 13.	Yes.	Left groin.
2	do.	do.	20	do.	do.	San Sebastian Street.	June 13	Bubonic and pneumonic.	Bacteriological.	Died June 14.	Yes.	Left axilla.
3	do.	Stop 6.	20	do.	Cartman.	On the docks.	June 12	Bubonic.	do.	Died June 15.		Left groin.
4	do.	San Andres Street.	35	do.	Peon.	On express wagon.	June 10	Pneumonic.	Clinical.			Do.
5	San Juan.	Infanta Luisa No. 2.	33	Female.	Servant.	At Sr. Cobian's.	June 15	Bubonic.	Bacteriological.			Do.
6	Puerta de Tierra.	San Augustin Street No. 131.	16	Male.	Tobaccoist.		June 11	do.	do.	Died June 18.		Right groin.
7	San Juan.	Infanta Luisa No. 12.	24	do.	Clerk.	A. Vicente & Co.	June 15	do.	Clinical.	Died June 17.	Yes.	Do.
8	do.	Stop 2.	15	do.	Warehouse employe.		June 15	do.	Bacteriological.	Died June 22.		Do.
9	Puerta de Tierra.	Stop 2.	20	do.	Warehouse employe.	Hilario Santos.	June 15	do.	do.			Left groin.
10	Santurce.	Cerra Andino Street.	28	Male.	Cartman.		June 17	do.	do.	Died June 22.		Right groin.
11	San Juan.	Infanta Luisa No. 2.	20	Female.	Servant.	At Sr. Cobian's.	June 15	do.	do.	Died June 22.		Left groin.
12	Puerta de Tierra.	Stop 2.	21	Male.	Laborer.	On the docks.	June 17	do.	do.	Died June 22.		Do.
13	do.	Stop 5.	22	Female.	Washwoman.	In her own home.	June 19	do.	do.	Died June 22.		Do.
14	San Juan.	Arsenal No. 6.	33	Male.	Blacksmith.	In Portilla's smithy.	do.	do.	Clinical.	Died June 22.		Do.
15	Puerta de Tierra.	Stop 5.	28	do.	Mechanic.	At San Antonio dock.	June 17	do.	Bacteriological.	Died June 21.		Not stated.
16	do.	do.	28	Female.	Domestic.	In her own home.	June 16	do.	do.	Died June 22.		Left groin.
17	Santurce.	Stop 18.	38	do.	Seamstress.		June 20	do.	do.	Died June 22.		Inguinal.
18	Puerta de Tierra.	Stop 5.	21	Male.	Stable hand.	For Dooley.	June 16	do.	Clinical.	Died June 22.		Do.
19	Santurce.	Stop 43.	30	do.	Traveling salesman.	Smith & Co.	June 20	do.	Bacteriological.	Died June 22.		Do.
20	Puerta de Tierra.	Stop 3.	30	do.	Laborer.	On the docks.	June 21	Bubonic.	Clinical.			Do.
21	do.	Stop 2.	33	do.	Painter.	At different places.	do.	do.	Bacteriological.			Do.
22	San Juan.	San Sebastian Street.	10	do.			June 23	do.	Clinical.	Died June 23.		Do.
23	Puerta de Tierra.	San Augustin Street No. 33.	20	do.	Garbage collector.	About the city.	June 27	do.	Bacteriological.			Left groin.
24	Santurce.	Verayo Street.	45	do.	Ice-cream seller.	American Colonial Bank.	July 1	Bubonic.	do.			Do.
25	do.	Stop 16.	26	do.	Bank clerk.		June 28	do.	do.			Do.
26	do.	Condado Street.	11	do.			July 3	do.	do.	Died July 4.		Do.

27	Puerta de Tierra..	San Augustin Street.	32	do.	On the docks.....	July 2	do.	do.	do.	Died July 3.....	
28	Santurce.....	San Juan Street.	12	do.		July 6	Bubonic.	do.	do.		Not stated.
29	Puerta de Tierra..	San Andres Street No. 4.	36	Female		July 4	do.	Clinical.		Died July 8.....	No
30	do.	San Augustin Street.	35	Male		do.	do.	Bacteriological.		do.	Do.
31	Santurce.....	Barcelona Street.	22	Female	Seamstress.....		do.	do.		Died.....	Femoral.
32	Puerta de Tierra..	San Augustin Street.	23	Male		July 12	do.	do.			
33	do.	San Andres Street No. 8.	9	do.		July 10	Bubonic.	do.		Died July 11.....	Not stated.
34	do.	San Augustin No. 19.	8	do.		July 9	do.	Clinical.		Died July 20.....	Both groins.
35	do.	San Augustin No. 44.		Female		July 15	do.	Bacteriological.		do.	Yes.
36	Santurce.....	Ribot Street.	12	Male.		July 19	do.	do.		do.	Yes.
37	do.	Alto del Cobro.	18	Female		do.	Bubonic.	do.		do.	Inguinal.
38	do.	Stop 15.....	20	Male.		July 25	do.	do.			
39	San Juan.....		12	do.		July 28	do.	do.			
40	Puerta de Tierra..	Isilla Street.		do.				do.		Died July 30.....	
41	Arroyo.....			Male	Schr. "Guillermie,"			do.		Died June 22.....	
42	Carolina.....			do.				do.		Died June 25.....	
43	do.			Male.				do.		Died July 16.....	
44	Loiza.....			do.				do.		Died June 28.....	
45	Dorado.....			do.				do.		Died July 14.....	

¹ Was a cousin to case No. 1, and roomed with him.

² Infection acquired at San Juan.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 13, 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.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	September 12.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	July 28-Aug. 3....	75	57	
Madras.....	July 21-Aug. 3....	6	4	Aug. 29 still present.
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	34	17	
Russian Empire:				
Vitebsk, government.....	July 14-27.....	2		Substituted for report, p. 1502.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 14-20.....	14	13	
Turkey in Asia:				
Province—				
Adana—				
Ayas.....	June 16-24.....	10	2	
Tarsus.....	June 17-24.....	6	3	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	July 28-Aug. 1....	7	6	
Alexandretta.....	July 23-Aug. 1....	1		
Aintab.....	July 14-Aug. 1....	6	3	
Antioch.....	June 23-Aug. 6....	20	21	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Aug. 1....	1		
Gesser.....	July 6-12.....	13	6	
Harem.....	July 14-22.....	7	4	
Idlib.....	June 30-July 22..	12	11	
Killis.....	July 14-Aug. 1....	20	13	
Kiriqui.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-July 13..		10	Not previously reported.
Do.....	July 14-Aug. 1....	46	16	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Canton.....	July 1-10 ¹			45 cases daily. Mainly among children.
India:				
Bombay.....	July 28-Aug. 3....	11	12	
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	76	73	
Porto Rico	Aug. 24-31.....		1	
San Juan.....	Sept. 11.....	3		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 14-20.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Constantine.....	do.....	21		
Oran.....	do.....	3		
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Aug. 4-10.....	2		
China:				
Chungking.....	June 16-July 27..			Present.
France:				
Marseille.....	July 1-31.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 28-Aug. 3....	5	4	
Madras.....	July 21-Aug. 3....	5	2	
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	9	4	
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Aug. 19-25.....		1	Still present.
Minatitlan.....	Aug. 21.....			
San Luis Potosi.....	June 9-22.....	2	1	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 21.....			Do.
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 4-10.....	6	3	
Warsaw.....	May 26-June 22..	14	7	
South Africa:				
Durban.....	July 21-27.....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 14-20.....	1		

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Aug. 21, 1912.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 6, 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.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary—				
Csongrad, district	July 17-22.....	1	1	
Mindszent.				
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-25.....	1		In the port.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 16-July 6....	9	8	June 1-20, present in vicinity.
Hoihow.....	July 5.....			Present. The seaport of the island of Hainan.
Swatow.....	July 20-25.....	3	1	Among Europeans June 1-22 sporadic cases occurring in the port.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 16-22.....	1	1	
Rembang, province	July 4.....			Present.
Surabaya.....	Mar. 23-July 5....	7	3	
Sumatra—				
Bovenlandes, province.	June 27-July 4....			Do.
Tapanoeeli, province.	July 11.....			Do.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-June 25....	21	18	
Bombay.....	May 19-July 27....	1,611	1,266	
Calcutta.....	May 5-July 13....		334	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Madras.....	May 19-July 20....	12	9	Madras Presidency, May 1-June 30: Cases, 15,858; deaths, 9,104.
Indo-China:				
Maulmain.....	May 5-June 25....	19	19	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	34	31	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-July 29....	538	421	
Italy:				
Sardinia—				
Cagliari.....	Aug. 14-27.....	16	5	
Japan:				
Formosa.....				Total June 16-July 20: 48 cases, 26 deaths.
Kolung.....	June 27.....			Epidemic.
Miyako Islands.	July 10.....	81		
Russian Empire:				
Astrakhan.....	June 11-July 27....	6	2	
Vitebsk.....	July 14-27.....	2		July 29: 2 cases, 1 death.
Vitebsk.....	July 7-27.....	17	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 15....		998	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-July 13....	38	35	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 6.....			Present.
Damascus.....	July 18-23.....	7	4	Present in vicinity.
Do.....	July 31-Aug. 3....	4	3	
Provinces—				
Adana—				
Adana.....	May 14-June 15....	11	6	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-June 13....	12	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—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-July 27....	297	260	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-June 15....	7	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17.....	2	1	
Arka.....	.....do.....	10	4	
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 14....	32	27	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-29.....	4	3	
Keudige.....	.....do.....	4		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 6, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Aleppo—Continued.				
Killis.....	June 16–July 13.....	14	6	
Marach.....	June 15–July 13.....	146	62	
Sarenda.....	July 1–6.....	7	6	
Talacrin.....	do.....	3	3	
Mersina.....	June 9–July 28.....	40	33	
Zanzibar.....	Aug. 10.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 2–Aug. 3.....	3	28	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16–May 31.....		8	
Chile:				
Toco district.....	May 1–16.....	62	17	
Tocopilla.....	May 1–June 17.....	502	195	Total Jan. 28–June 17: Cases, 1,072; deaths, 374, including report, p. 1058, Pt. I.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	July 14–20.....		1	From up Magdalena River.
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	June 1–15.....	1		
Chobo.....	June 15–30.....	2	1	
Duran.....	May 1–June 30.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	45	27	
Milagro.....	May 16–June 30.....	10	6	
Naranjito.....	May 1–June 30.....	6	4	
Yaguachi.....	May 16–June 30.....	2	1	
Mexico:				
Frontera.....	Aug. 31–Sept. 5.....	2		Aug. 19, 2 cases on the Swedish schooner Valkyrien.
Merida.....	July 14–25.....	2	1	From Motul, 29 miles distant.
San Juan Bautista.....	June 23–Aug. 17.....	27	6	Total May 4–Aug. 17: Cases, 49; deaths 21, including previous reports.
Peru:				
Iquitos.....	Jan. 1–May 31.....		42	Endemic. Year 1908, deaths, 11; 1910, 1; 1911, 76.
Do.....	July 1–31.....		1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 1–July 31.....		7	July 22, 3 cases from El Valle; 1 case from Villa de Cura, about 29 miles distant; and to July 31, 2 other cases.
Cua.....	July 20.....			Present.
La Guaira.....	May 1.....	1		
La Victoria.....				Endemic. July 20, present.
Macuto.....	June 1.....	1	1	
Maiquetia.....	July 17–Aug. 17.....	4	4	

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	July 12.....		1	In Hospital El Kettar, in vicinity. Pneumonic.
Le Ruisseau.....	July 9–13.....		5	4 miles from Algiers. Pneumonic.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	July 1.....		1	From s. s. India.
Oman.....				
Maskat.....	June 1–22.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 14–25.....	2		In isolation hospital from steamship Amphitrite from Mersina via Port Said and Alexandria.
Brazil:				
Niteroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23–29.....	1		
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26–July 20.....	17	11	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 6, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China.....				May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Ca-yung, and Puning.
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1....	46	40	Present May 18-June 29 in Amoy and vicinity. July 14-20, 5 deaths daily.
Do.....	June 2-July 6.....		100	
Ampo.....	May 18-June 29.....			Present.
Canton.....	May 18-July 7.....			Do.
Chefu.....	June 2-8.....			2 deaths on s. s. Cheongshing between Tientsin and Taku.
Eng Chhun.....	July 6.....			Present. 100 miles inland from Amoy, and prevalent in the surrounding country.
Hongkong.....	May 12-July 20.....	1,342	1,097	
Packhoi.....	May 1-29.....		35	
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....	1	1	From s. s. Cheongshing from Hongkong.
Wenchang.....	June 4.....			On the island of Hainan, 10 to 20 cases daily.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 4-27.....	3	2	
Dutch East Indies.....				May 12-June 29: Cases, 65; deaths, 56; in the eastern part.
Java—				
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	2	2	
Madiven.....	do.....	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	4	2	
Egypt.....				Total, June 1-July 2: Cases, 748; deaths, 389, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.
Alexandria.....	May 27-July 27....	11	1	
Port Said.....	May 29-Aug. 4....	7		
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-July 28....	14	7	
Behera.....	July 31.....	1		
Beni Souef.....	May 30-July 28....	13	10	
Charkeh.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 7....	10	4	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1....	50	26	
Galloubeh.....	Apr. 23-Aug. 1....	2		
Gingeh.....	May 26-Aug. 6....	52	42	
Minieh.....	May 27-July 30....	39	11	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-July 27....	275	217	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-July 13....		434	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-June 24....	60	60	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	81	69	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	1,878	1,538	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	110	88	
Bengal.....	do.....	564	553	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	5,346	4,658	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,386	6,900	
Punjab.....	do.....	15,865	13,028	
Burma.....	do.....	344	318	
Central Provinces.....	Apr. 21-May 25....	283	238	
Mysore State.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	154	123	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	218	176	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere Merwara.....	Apr. 21-June 29....	570	474	
Kashmir.....	do.....	289	170	Total for India, Apr. 21-June 29: Cases, 33,283; deaths, 28,491.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-July 29....	43	28	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Apr. 22-July 13....	87	69	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 7-June 23....	23	4	
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 Shiraz, 4 fatal cases.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 6, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5.....	1	1	
Manila.....	June 14-29.....	2	2	
Mariveles quarantine station.	Apr. 30-May 7.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
Porto Rico.....				
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		Total June 14-Sept. 5: Cases, 53; deaths, 30. On the schooner Guillermito from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19.....	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 4.....	23	17	Total June 14-Sept. 4: Cases, 35; deaths, 17.
Santurce.....	June 22-Aug. 5.....	13	3	
Russian Empire:				
Districts—				
Libistchensky—				
Balaptubek.....	May 15-June 2.....	2	2	
Karabas.....	do.....	5	2	
Do.....	June 3-16.....	8	10	
Kudeymula.....	May 27-June 16.....	5	5	
Ural—				
Tschelirtinsky.....	May 20-June 16.....	13	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13.....		2	
South Africa:				
Durban.....				Jan. 14-June 21: Cases, 32; deaths, 26, including report, p. 1060, Pt. I.
Straits Settlements:				
Kwala Lampour.....	Apr. 15.....	3	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-June 29.....	16	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-July 22.....	4	4	
At sea.....	July 15-20.....	3		On s. s. Ezan Maru en route from Milke, Japan, to Hongkong.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....	23		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Oran.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Australia:				
Fremantle quarantine station.	Apr. 19.....	1		From s. s. Malwa from London via Colombo.
Townsville.....	May 24.....			1 case on s. s. Yawata Maru from Japan.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 12-July 27.....	21		
Galicja.....	May 12-Aug. 3.....	20		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3.....	1		
Brazil:				
Fernambuco.....	Apr. 16-May 31.....		93	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 27.....	16	6	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 6, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	July 14-20.....	1		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	July 7-13.....	1		
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Windsor.....	June 12-22.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 16-Aug. 17.....	18		
Quebec.....	July 28-Aug. 24.....	3		
Chile:				
Coquimbo.....	May 26-Aug. 3.....	61	13	Mar. 1-May 1—30 cases.
La Serena.....	Nov. 30-May 7.....	300	40	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 8.....			Present in vicinity.
Chungking.....	May 5-June 15.....			Present.
Dalny.....	June 23-July 13.....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	May 12-July 20.....	28	13	
Nanking.....	May 19-July 20.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 28-July 28.....	6	16	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 2-8.....		1	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	May 14-July 8.....	9	4	
Port Said.....	May 14-27.....	2	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 17-July 6.....	4		
Paris.....	June 2-Aug. 3.....	7	1	
Germany.....				Total June 2-Aug. 10: 31 cases.
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	June 22-Aug. 3.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	June 2-8.....	1		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	July 9-13.....	1		
Honduras:				
La Pimienta.....	July 29.....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
Portorillas.....	July 31.....			Present.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			Do.
Zacapa.....	do.....			Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-July 27.....	196	165	
Calcutta.....	May 5-July 6.....		17	Apr. 21-27; 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-July 13.....	2	2	
Madras.....	May 19-July 20.....	12	7	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-May 4.....		85	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	194	73	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 14-22.....	7	3	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	June 9-July 6.....	9		
Messina.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Naples.....	June 2-Aug. 10.....	23	2	
Palermo.....	May 26-Aug. 10.....	5	2	
Rome.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6.....	1	1	
Turin.....	June 3-9.....	1		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 3-23.....	3		
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 12-July 14.....	41	13	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 1-30.....	155	70	June 4-17, still epidemic, but decreasing.
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	June 9-Aug. 18.....		11	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 11-July 14.....	98	39	
Durango.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Frontera.....	July 7-11.....	1		
Guadalajara.....	June 9-Aug. 3.....	7	3	
Guaymas.....	July 14-20.....			Present in small towns in vicinity.
Juarez.....	June 16-22.....		1	
Mazatlan.....	June 19-July 16.....		4	Total Jan. 1-June 30: Deaths 29.
Minatitlan.....	July 29.....	2		
Mexico.....	May 19-July 27.....	348	158	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11-29.....		2	
Salina Cruz.....	June 29-July 17.....	8	3	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 6, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....			Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 7-June 8.....	3	7	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1.....			Do.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	July 14-Aug. 7.....	7		
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 19-June 29.....			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 27-Aug. 10.....	35		
Russia:				
Libau.....	May 14-Aug. 4.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 22-28.....	2		
Moscow.....	May 19-June 22.....	19	3	
Odessa.....	May 19-July 27.....	13	5	
Reval.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Riga.....	June 9-29.....	8		
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Aug. 3.....	67	20	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-May 25.....	28	12	May 1-31, 2 deaths.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13.....		72	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-23.....	1		
South Africa:				
Durban.....	Apr. 28-June 29.....	21	3	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-July 31.....		6	
Barcelona.....	July 1-Aug. 9.....		3	
Cadiz.....	May 1-July 31.....		5	
Madrid.....	July 1-31.....		5	
Malaga.....	do.....		3	
Seville.....	June 1-July 31.....		15	
Valencia.....	June 2-July 27.....	86	4	
Straits Settlements.	July 14-20.....	2	2	
Penang.....	June 23-July 20.....	4	1	
Singapore.....	May 5-July 13.....	9	6	
Switzerland:				
Berne.....	May 5-11.....	2		
Geneva.....	do.....	1		
Lucerne.....	May 12-18.....	1		
Neuchatel.....	do.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 26-Aug. 10.....	125		
Dardanelles.....	June 23-July 20.....		7	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 27-Aug. 18.....		133	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	June 6.....	1		

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Aguascalientes.....	Aug. 25	40,000	43	1				1		2	2					
Do.....	Sept. 1		52	3					1	2		1				
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Aug. 10	157,984	53	3							1					
Aleppo.....	Aug. 3	200,000				6										
Algiers.....	Aug. 24	180,000	99	16						1						
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 17	583,380	113	11						1			2		3	
Antwerp.....	Aug. 10	316,604	95	3						1		1			3	
Do.....	Aug. 17		68	5							1	1				
Asuncion.....	July 27	75,000	23	3						1						
Athens.....	Aug. 17	250,010	72	10								1				
Barcelona.....	do.....	591,272	194	31					1		2		1			
Do.....	Aug. 24		193	26					1		3					
Belfast.....	Aug. 17	391,051	83	22						1			3			
Do.....	Aug. 27		95	17											1	
Berlin.....	July 25	2,069,712	492	63								1	9	8		
Do.....	Aug. 10	2,070,468	517	67						2	4	8	9	9		
Birmingham.....	Aug. 24	850,947	185	12						1	136	12	4	2		
Bombay.....	Aug. 3	979,445	830	58	12	57			4							
Bremen.....	Aug. 17	246,850	74	10					1			3	1		2	
Breslau.....	Aug. 10	523,000	170							1						
Bristol.....	Aug. 24	359,400	80	7									1		2	
Brunswick.....	Aug. 17	145,000	4	4						1		5	4			
Brussels.....	Aug. 10	739,684	168	10						1	1					
Do.....	Aug. 17	745,380	169	27						1					2	
Chemnitz.....	do.....	307,200	70	8									1		2	
Christiania.....	Aug. 24	248,000	36	6									1			
Coburg.....	Aug. 17		8									1				
Cologne.....	do.....	531,616	164	18									3			
Colombo.....	July 20	227,026	133	16						3						
Do.....	July 27		132	19						8						
Constantinople.....	Aug. 18	1,000,000	231	10				18	11		1			2		
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 17	465,000	93	16						2						
Dresden.....	do.....	559,300	113	13									1			2
Dundee.....	Aug. 24	165,300	60	4										2		
Durban.....	July 27	69,165	16													
Edinburgh.....	Aug. 17	321,200	73	9										1		
Erfurt.....	do.....	127,100	26	2					1				4			
Glasgow.....	Aug. 23	785,600	222							1	3		3	2		
Hamburg.....	Aug. 17	953,079	234							3	1	4	1			
Havre.....	do.....	135,159	60	9						2						
Hull.....	do.....	282,988	80										2	11		
Kobe.....	Aug. 11	425,023	165							3						
Leghorn.....	Aug. 17	104,000	24	1												
Liban.....	Aug. 18	84,000										1	1			
Konigsberg.....	Aug. 10	253,400	88	9										1		
Do.....	Aug. 17		80	6									1			2
Leeds.....	Aug. 24	445,568	114	9									2	2		
Leipzig.....	Aug. 17	605,755	159	19								1				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 24	752,055	221	17					1	1		1	10			
Lyon.....	May 19 ¹	523,796	235	35							1	3	1		1	
Madras.....	July 27	518,661	324			1				4			2			
Do.....	Aug. 3		406			3			1	2						
Manchester.....	Aug. 17	714,427	155	16						1				3		2
Mannheim.....	Aug. 10	202,651	46	4												
Moscow.....	July 27	1,621,322	913	62						5		9	5	10		
Do.....	Aug. 3		992	69						3		5	9	11		9
Munich.....	July 27	610,000	153	20									2	1		
Do.....	Aug. 3		158	23									1			
Nagoya.....	July 27	430,010	156							1						
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Aug. 17	269,193	67	5							1	1				
Nottingham.....	do.....	262,563	46	1							1			1		
Odessa.....	Aug. 10	575,000	246	22						3	4	2				
Paris.....	Aug. 17	2,888,110	189	3						3	1	4	4	4		
Do.....	Aug. 24		680	178						3	2	4	4	3		
Penang.....	July 27	102,167	71	16						1						
Port Elizabeth.....	Aug. 3	37,692	21	2						1						
Prague.....	Aug. 10	225,817	55	11						1		1	2			
Do.....	Aug. 17		47	7												1

¹ See p. 1108. Received out of date.

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—													
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Rangoon.....	July 20	293,316	236	9	32	7											
Do.....	July 27		233	16	38	1											
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 7	441,338	99									2					
Saigon.....	July 22	250,000	53		2	51											
Do.....	July 29																
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 10	1,962,790	1,189	130				3		47		7	2	42			
San Luis Potosi.....	June 15	82,946	52	3				1		1		1					
Do.....	June 22		64	2						1							
Sheffield.....	Aug. 10	455,000	101	11						1			1				
Do.....	Aug. 17		97	10						1							
Singapore.....	July 20	303,328	254		1	13							2				
Smyrna.....	June 3	200,000	60	9								1					
Do.....	June 15		79	15						3		1					
Do.....	June 22		92	11						1		1					
Turin.....	Aug. 11	430,770	157	19						5							
Do.....	Aug. 18		139	14						1							
Southampton.....	Aug. 24	120,896	25	2						1							
Stoke on Trent.....	Aug. 17	237,153	67	2						1		2				2	
Do.....	Aug. 24		71	6						1		1				3	
Swansea.....	Aug. 10	117,150	26	4										1			
Do.....	Aug. 24		36	3										1			
Tarragona.....	do.....	23,150	7							1							
Valencia.....	Aug. 10	235,000	63	3						3							
Do.....	Aug. 17		73	3						5							
Do.....	Aug. 24		66	3						2							
Vienna.....	Aug. 10	2,081,335	503	78								2	2	2	2		
Vigo.....	Aug. 3	41,500	17	3										1			
Vladivostok.....	June 13	20,299	21	4						1				1			
Warsaw.....	June 1	821,369	250	44				2		3		6	2				
Do.....	June 8		251	32				1				13					
Do.....	June 15		263	29				2		1		4	3				
Do.....	June 22		264	20				2		2		3				2	
West Hartlepool.....	Aug. 10	63,932	12											1			
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 17	166,553	48	3						1							
Yarmouth.....	July 20	6,511												1		1	
Yokohama.....	Aug. 5	444,039										1					

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

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1912. Population, 225,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 354, including smallpox 20, yellow fever 2.

BRITISH BURMA—Rangoon.—Month of June, 1912. Population, 293,316. Total number of deaths from all causes 856, including cholera 17, plague 73, smallpox 4, tuberculosis 33.

FRANCE—Marseille.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 550,619. Total number of deaths from all causes 860, including diphtheria 4, measles 6, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 142, typhoid fever 19.

Roubaix.—Month of July, 1912. Population, 122,723. Total number of deaths from all causes 157, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 25, typhoid fever 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended August 3, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns of England and Wales correspond to an annual rate of 11 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,639,881.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rate was recorded at Kilkenny, viz, 5, and the highest at Ballymena, viz, 32.1, 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 2,132,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Motherwell, viz, 2.5, and the highest at Greenock viz, 19.2, per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 560, including diphtheria 5, measles 8, scarlet fever 2.

ITALY—*Genoa.*—Two weeks ended July 31, 1912. Population 283,266. Total number of deaths from all causes 174, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 3.

Two weeks ended August 15, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 151, including diphtheria 3, tuberculosis 33, typhoid fever 3.

MALTA.—Month of July, 1912. Population 212,332. Total number of deaths from all causes 445, including tuberculosis 17.

SPAIN—*Almeria.*—Month of July, 1912. Population 53,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 87, including measles 1, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 6, typhus fever 5.

Malaga.—Month of June, 1912. Population 132,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 314, including diphtheria 6, measles 10, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 16, typhoid fever 3.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

RUPERT BLUE,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health Service.

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