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THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

PORTO RICO.

One case of plague was reported at La Perla in the municipality of San Juan on September 12. This is the fourth case reported at La Perla, 2 cases having previously been notified on September 6 and 1 on September 10. The infection in all 4 cases undoubtedly was received from the one focus not later than September 6, on which date the focus is believed to have been eradicated. La Perla is a small barrio situated just outside the walls of the older part of San Juan in the vicinity of the municipal slaughterhouse. It comprises about 60 small frame structures.

CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended August 31 two plague-infected ground squirrels were found in Alameda County, Cal.

HAWAII.

A plague-infected rat was found at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9. This is the first plague-infected rat found in Hawaii since April 24, 1912.

A rat catcher, who had been ill four days, died of plague at Pepeekeo, September 13. This is the first case of human plague reported in Hawaii since March 14, 1912.

MANILA, P. I.

Two cases of plague occurred in Manila August 4, 1912. These are the first cases reported in the city since June 29, 1912. The patients were boys aged 14 and 16 years, respectively, attending the same school, but apparently not associated in any way. No sick or dead rats had been noted in the locality where the boys lived and of those caught and examined since the discovery of the cases all have been free from plague infection.

This makes a total of 4 cases of plague in Manila since June 19, 1912.

MOROCCO.

Information has been received by cable from the American Ambassador at Paris that the French Government has given notification of the occurrence of a case of plague at Casablanca, Morocco. Casablanca is one of the chief ports of Morocco and is situated on the Atlantic Ocean.

SMALLPOX.**OUTBREAK AT CARBONDALE, PA.**

There has been an outbreak of smallpox at Carbondale, Pa. The health officer, Dr. F. W. Lewis, reported 44 cases between August 10 and September 7. During the week ended August 17 there were 10 reported cases, 22 the next week, 10 the next, and 2 during the week ended September 7.

VIRULENT SMALLPOX IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dr. E. R. Walters, director of health, reports that during the week ended August 10 there occurred in the city of Pittsburgh 1 case of and 1 death due to smallpox; during the week ended August 24, 40 cases and 1 death; during the next week, 3 cases and 8 deaths, and during the week ended September 7, 9 cases and 4 deaths.

EPIDEMIC POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**BUFFALO, N. Y., AND VICINITY.**

[The outbreak of poliomyelitis which began in Buffalo in June has not yet subsided. The aggressive campaign carried on by the health department seems, however, to have had a material effect in controlling the disease and preventing its getting beyond bounds. Up to September 14 there had been 226 reported cases with 30 deaths.

During the week ended September 14 there were reported 18 cases. This is a smaller number than that reported during any of the preceding 7 weeks, with the exception of the week ended August 17, during which 17 cases were reported.

Unusual numbers of cases of poliomyelitis are also being reported in Erie, Niagara, Chautauqua, Genesee, and other counties in the vicinity of Buffalo. At Batavia, Genesee County, 14 cases have been reported during the last few weeks.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., AND VICINITY.

The epidemic of poliomyelitis in Los Angeles seems to be at an end. The outbreak began in June about the same time as the one in Buffalo, and up to September 7 there had been 249 reported cases. While during the height of the outbreak from 20 to 40 cases were reported weekly, the number has diminished rapidly since August 17. During the week ended August 24, 12 cases were reported, during the next week only 6, and during the week ended September 7 only 5. The subsidence of the outbreak followed closely upon the establishment of a rigid quarantine of premises where there were cases, the closure of all schools and the prohibition of gatherings of large numbers of children.

Soon after the appearance of the disease in Los Angeles in June, cases were noted at the beach resorts in the vicinity, and later in neighboring counties and occasionally in those at a distance. Among the counties thus invaded were Riverside, Ventura, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Francisco.

During the course of the outbreaks in both Los Angeles and Buffalo there was an effort on the part of certain residents to belittle

the importance of the epidemics and the active measures being taken by the health departments, with especial reference to the publicity being given regarding the presence of the disease and the number of cases occurring. However, in neither case did this prove a material embarrassment to the health authorities, who received the earnest support of both the practicing physicians and the citizens in general.

The impression that publicity regarding such matters injures municipal interests is based upon a fallacy. The existence of an epidemic can not be concealed very long and the absence of frankness in regard to the situation under these conditions produces a fear and suspicion that it takes some time to overcome.

There is nothing that inspires so much confidence in the ability of a community to cope with a sanitary problem as frankness and honesty at all times in stating existing conditions. It shows that the community has the situation in hand and that it has sufficient confidence not to be afraid to inform others as to what is going on. The ethics of concealment of epidemic conditions is of course indefensible.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Board of Health reports that epidemic poliomyelitis is prevalent in certain sections of the State.

CHICAGO, ILL.

During the first 8 months of the present year 61 cases of poliomyelitis were reported in Chicago. During the month of August the number of cases notified showed a marked increase over that of preceding months. During the first 8 months of 1911 only 2 cases were reported in the city.

Poliomyelitis has been made a quarantinable disease in Chicago.

HALLAND COUNTY, SWEDEN.

Poliomyelitis is reported to be epidemic in Halland County, Sweden. It was prevalent in Sweden last year also, and between May 1 and October 15, 1911, there was a total of 2,390 cases reported, of which 339 occurred in towns.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE STUDY OF INFANTILE HYGIENE AND PATHOLOGY, PARIS, OCTOBER 7, 1912.

The next International Congress for the Study of Infantile Hygiene and Pathology will be held at Paris October 7, 1912. It is the desire of those having charge of the congress that as many pediatricists as possible of foreign countries may attend. The honorary president of the congress is the minister of public instruction of France. The following letter in regard to the congress was received from the Department of State, together with a translation of a note addressed to the department by the French Government through its ambassador at Washington, expressing the hope that as many

American physicians as possible, interested in the work of the congress, may be present:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1912.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, with the request that your department give the matter due publicity, a translation of a note from the French Embassy, in which, at the instance of Dr. Hutinel, member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, it urges that American physicians interested in the matter be advised of the desire of the International Association for the Study of Infantile Hygiene and Pathology that they attend the next congress of the association to be held at Paris.

Translations of the note have also been sent to the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, respectively.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Acting Secretary of State.

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 29, 1912.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

I have just received telegraphic notice from my Government that the foreign physicians belonging to the International Association for the Study of Infantile Hygiene and Pathology have made the offer to their French colleagues to hold at Paris the next Congress of Pediatrics.

I have also received instructions to inform your excellency of the desire expressed by Dr. Hutinel, member of the Academy of Paris, that the physicians in foreign countries who are most eminent in the treatment of children's diseases, especially those physicians who belong to pediatric societies already constituted in the several countries, be invited to attend this international meeting, which will be held on October 7. Dr. Hutinel desires that the said physicians be temporarily excused from their lecture courses to enable them to attend the congress, which, like the International Association of Pediatrics, has the moral support of the French Government, its honorary president being the minister of public instruction of the Republic.

I venture to have recourse to your excellency's good offices to have this invitation made known as soon as possible to the American physicians concerned, whose attendance at the congress is greatly desired by my fellow countrymen.

Be pleased, Mr. Secretary, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

E. DE PERETTI DE LA ROCCA.

His Excellency Hon. P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State of the United States.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1911.

By JOHN W. TRASK, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service

Smallpox was still prevalent throughout the United States during the year 1911. The general type of the disease was the same as that which has been common for the last 14 or 15 years. Most of the cases were mild, so mild in fact that frequently it was difficult to make a diagnosis. Many cases were undoubtedly pronounced chickenpox. Some of those attacked suffered so little inconvenience that a physician was not called in attendance, and in some cases the patients had not discontinued their regular occupations. Others had taken a cessation from work for a day or two.

This mild type of the disease is not one peculiar to this country. During recent years there has been a similarly benign form in certain

sections of Brazil, and for many years a disease, undoubtedly a mild form of smallpox, has occurred in certain localities in Africa where it has been known by various names, among which are "amaas," "Kaffir smallpox," and "kaffir-pox." A type apparently identical with that common in this country is also prevalent in Canada, and outbreaks of the same nature have at times been reported in the West Indies. It has been stated that similarly mild, benign outbreaks were noted previous to the nineteenth century. The reason why the disease assumes this mild form at times and continues so for a considerable period, often involving extensive territory, is not understood.

In the United States there have been during the year only a few outbreaks of the severe type of the disease. These were limited to Texas, California, and Kansas. The occurrence of malignant smallpox always arouses an acute interest on the part of both the public and the local officials, with the result usually that strenuous efforts are made to control the disease, and this end is invariably accomplished by means of general vaccination.

During the calendar year 1911 reports were received by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service from the health authorities of 29 States and the District of Columbia, giving the occurrence of smallpox as notified in their respective jurisdictions. In these States there was a total of 21,768 cases and 134 deaths reported. During the year 1910 there were notified in these same States 25,598 cases with 403 deaths, and in 1909, 20,679 cases with 132 deaths.

From such information as was obtainable the disease during 1911 appears to have been equally prevalent, if not more so, in the States from which no reports were received. The fact that certain States did not report on the prevalence of the disease was not due to an absence of cases of smallpox within their territory, but to an absence of laws requiring the notification of cases, or in the presence of such laws, to a failure to enforce them.

It must not, therefore, be understood that the States enumerated in the tables which follow later had more smallpox than the States that do not appear. In fact, many of the States that are not mentioned because of a lack of the necessary reports are known to have been heavily infected with the disease. The States included in the tables are those having the better laws and more effective health departments. They are the States having health departments that keep informed with some degree of accuracy regarding the prevalence of disease within their respective jurisdictions.

PREVALENCE.

Cases of smallpox occurred at some time during the year in all of the States reporting. The greatest numbers of cases were notified in North Carolina, Florida, Kansas, Utah, and Colorado, with 2,484, 2,195, 2,043, 1,660, and 1,381 cases, respectively, in the order named.

Although the number of cases reported in North Carolina was greater than that in any other State, there was a marked decrease from the preceding year when 4,281 cases were reported. In Florida only 3 cases were reported in 1909. In 1910 the number was 1,286, and in 1911, 2,195 cases. In Kansas the annual number of cases was practically the same during the three years 1909, 1910, and 1911. The

1,660 cases reported in Utah was an increase over the 966 cases reported in 1910, and a decrease from the 1,854 cases for 1909.

A decrease in the prevalence of the disease is noted in Michigan, there having been in 1911 only 691 reported cases, whereas in 1910 there were 2,585. Oklahoma also showed a decrease, there being only 1,080 cases in 1911, against 2,342 during the preceding year. In Texas the number decreased from 2,925 reported cases in 1910 to 687 in 1911.

The States with the smallest number of cases were Connecticut, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, Maryland (exclusive of Baltimore), New Jersey and Maine, with 2, 11, 28, 31, 40, and 68 cases, respectively.

CASE RATE.

The case rate, based upon the population, gives a much better idea of the relative prevalence of the disease. Using the estimated mid-year populations, the highest case rates were in Utah, Florida, Colorado, Kansas, and North Carolina, these States in the order named having the following case rates per thousand inhabitants: 4.31, 2.81, 1.66, 1.19, and 1.10. The lowest case rates per thousand population were those of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, with rates of .002, .003, .015, .02, and .036, respectively.

Utah also had the highest case rates in 1909 and 1910, with rates of 5.07 in the former year and 2.57 in the latter.

CASE FATALITY.

On the whole, the case fatality rate was very low. Among the 21,767 cases only 134 deaths were reported. This makes the exceedingly low aggregate fatality rate of 0.61 for each 100 cases.

The greatest number of deaths occurred in Texas, Kansas, California, Utah, and Florida, with 51, 26, 10, 8, and 6 deaths, respectively, in the order named. No deaths were reported in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland (exclusive of Baltimore), North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The 11 cases with 2 deaths in Massachusetts gave a fatality rate per hundred cases of 18.18. This was higher than that of any other State. Texas with 687 cases and 51 deaths had a fatality rate of 7.42 per hundred cases; California had a rate of 5.4; New Jersey of 2.5; Kansas and Pennsylvania each a rate of 1.27.

VIRULENT OUTBREAKS.

During the year the disease appeared in virulent form in El Paso and Guadalupe Counties, Tex. In El Paso County there were 25 deaths among 97 cases. Many of the cases were confluent and some hemorrhagic. In Guadalupe County there were 2 deaths in 5 cases.

In Kansas a severe outbreak occurred in Topeka. This outbreak began in May and continued into October. There were in all 143 cases with 23 deaths. Many of the cases were hemorrhagic.

In Osage County, Kans., 3 deaths from smallpox also occurred.

The malignant type of the disease appeared in Los Angeles, Cal., in November, 1911. The first case was in a district occupied by Mexicans. The mild form of the disease had been present in the city from

March to the end of October. The cases were few, however, and during these months there were in all only 26 reported. These were all of the benign type of the disease so prevalent throughout the United States, and among them there was no fatality. During the last two months of the year, however, the disease appeared in virulent form, and out of 25 cases reported during these months 6 ended fatally.

The virulent outbreaks during the year 1911 were less numerous than those of the preceding year. The only two outbreaks of any extent were those in Topeka, Kans., and El Paso, Tex. These are comparable with the outbreaks which occurred during the preceding year in Bay City, Saginaw, and Lapeer, Mich. The fact that there were 2 deaths among the 11 cases in Massachusetts would indicate that at least some of the cases occurring in that State were of the virulent type. The infection, however, appears to have been kept under control, and not to have spread.

TABLE NO. 1.—Showing, by months, the number of cases of smallpox reported in certain States during the calendar year 1911.

States.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
California.....	21	1	10	1	21	...	19	...	8	...	3	2	5	...	17	...	19	...	11	...	15	3	26	3	185	10
Colorado.....	275	1	178	...	306	...	281	...	139	...	80	...	26	...	25	...	16	...	19	...	15	...	23	...	1,381	1
Connecticut.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida.....	48	...	48	...	68	...	172	...	337	...	106	...	26	...	30	...	55	...	70	...	54	...	60	...	12,105	16
Illinois.....	155	...	99	...	117	2	162	...	208	...	90	1	36	...	31	...	27	...	13	...	37	...	113	...	1,083	4
Indiana.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	55	1	66	...	188	1	124	...	147	1	81	1	34	...	12	...	27	...	23	...	56	...	45	...	1,768	4
Kansas.....	160	...	279	1	450	2	244	...	221	3	99	1	74	10	48	6	25	...	48	1	210	2	203	...	2,043	26
Maine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland (exclusive of Baltimore city).....	8	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	125	2	136	...	...	...	52	...	95	...	38	...	29	...	22	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	31	2
Michigan.....	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana.....	37	1	48	...	59	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	16	...	11	...	18	...	6	...	16	1	30	...	305	2
New Jersey.....	26	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	7	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	34	...	33	...	25	...	14	...	9	...	9	...	1	...	166	2	337	3
North Carolina.....	933	...	399	...	303	...	278	...	69	...	82	...	39	...	55	...	59	...	90	...	79	...	98	...	2,494	...
North Dakota.....	37	...	26	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	6	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	61	...	13	...	49	...	120	...	88	...	75	...	35	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	234	...	205	1	180	...	219	...	149	...	50	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	10	...	7	...	8	...	11	...	19	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	15	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	37	...	42	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	77	...	109	...	84	...	93	...	62	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	9	...	4	...	47	...	10	...	...	...
Texas.....	117	5	76	...	119	...	134	...	128	...	22	...	14	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	160	...	151	...	161	...	260	...	154	...	193	...	10	...	62	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	292	...	81	...	115	...	101	...	138	...	33	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	...	...	123	...	110	...	138	...	142	...	51	...	70	...	43	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	43	...	53	...	52	...	43	...	70	...	18	...	...	...	21	...	19	...	32	...	113	...	86	...	...	...
Total.....	2,978	11	2,115	4	2,388	8	2,511	4	2,296	11	1,181	5	498	12	466	7	414	7	434	2	1,155	31	1,621	37	21,767	134

1 Reported by weeks.

2 The 4 deaths occurred during the first 5 months.

TABLE NO. 2.—Showing the number of cases of and deaths due to smallpox reported in certain States during the calendar years 1909, 1910, and 1911.

States.	1909		1910		1911	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
California.....	180	6	177	1	185	10
Colorado.....	345	.....	1,096	7	1,381	1
Connecticut.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
District of Columbia.....	24	.....	96	.....	28	.....
Florida.....	3	1	1,286	12	2,195	6
Illinois.....	2,135	8	730	(?)	1,083	4
Indiana.....	1,363	5	764	1	1,082	3
Iowa.....	825	4	850	1	768	4
Kansas.....	2,197	4	2,202	12	2,043	26
Maine.....	36	.....	8	.....	68	.....
Maryland (exclusive of Baltimore City).....	26	.....	6	.....	31	.....
Massachusetts.....	14	1	144	.....	11	2
Michigan.....	1,175	4	2,585	121	691	2
Minnesota.....	1,430	14	1,002	10	1,164	3
Montana.....	685	3	634	2	305	2
New Jersey.....	88	2	22	.....	40	1
New York.....	762	4	353	8	337	3
North Carolina.....	1,733	2	4,281	8	2,484	.....
North Dakota.....	204	.....	306	2	157	.....
Ohio.....	1,328	4	750	13	590	1
Oklahoma.....	1,434	6	2,342	99	1,080	1
Oregon.....	252	.....	164	5	206	1
Pennsylvania.....	25	.....	168	8	157	2
South Dakota.....	13	2	365	1	570	1
Texas.....	752	14	2,925	67	687	51
Utah.....	1,854	5	966	2	1,660	8
Vermont.....	73	.....	.....	.....	323	.....
Virginia.....	202	18	350	6	910	.....
Washington.....	310	9	583	14	979	2
Wisconsin.....	1,208	16	443	3	550	.....
Total.....	20,679	132	25,598	403	21,767	134

TABLE NO. 3.—Showing the smallpox case rate per 1,000 inhabitants and fatality rate per 100 cases in certain States during the calendar years 1909, 1910, and 1911.

States.	1909		1910		1911	
	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Case fatality rate per 100.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Case fatality rate per 100.	Case rate per 1,000 inhabitants.	Case fatality rate per 100.
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.074	5.40
Colorado.....	0.443	.....	1.362	0.64	1.662	.07
Connecticut.....	.003	.....	.....	.....	.002	.....
District of Columbia.....	.073	.....	.289	.....	.083	.....
Florida.....	.004	33.33	1.696	.93	2.814	.27
Illinois.....	.383	.37	.129	.....	.189	.37
Indiana.....	.507	.37	.282	.13	.397	.27
Iowa.....	.371	.48	.382	.12	.345	.52
Kansas.....	1.317	.18	1.298	.54	1.190	1.27
Maine.....	.549	.....	.011	.....	.091	.....
Maryland (exclusive of Baltimore City).....	.036	.....	.008	.....	.041	.....
Massachusetts.....	.004	7.14	.043	.....	.003	18.18
Michigan.....	.424	.34	.917	4.68	.242	.28
Minnesota.....	.694	.98	.482	.99	.550	.25
Montana.....	1.875	.44	1.673	.31	.778	.65
New Jersey.....	.036	2.27	.009	.....	.015	2.50
New York.....	.085	.52	.039	2.26	.036	.89
North Carolina.....	.795	.12	1.934	.18	1.109	.....
North Dakota.....	.367	.....	.525	.65	.258	.....
Ohio.....	.281	.30	.159	1.73	.122	.17
Oklahoma.....	.904	.42	1.398	4.22	.613	.09
Oregon.....	.387	.....	.242	3.05	.293	.48
Pennsylvania.....	.003	.....	.022	4.76	.020	1.27
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.941	.49
Texas.....	.....	.....	.747	2.29	.172	7.42
Utah.....	5.071	.27	2.573	.21	4.312	.48
Vermont.....	.206	.....	.....	.....	.905	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.436	.....
Washington.....	.284	2.90	.505	2.40	.803	.20
Wisconsin.....	.521	1.32	.189	.67	.232	.....

UNITED STATES.

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

[Adopted since July 1, 1911.]

EAST PROVIDENCE (TOWN), R. I.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE.

SECTION 1. The town council shall, from and after the passage of this ordinance and thereafter annually in the month of January, appoint an inspector of plumbing and drainage, who shall be paid for his services such compensation as the town council may from time to time determine. The said inspector shall enforce obedience to the rules and regulations hereinafter contained, relating to the plumbing and drainage of buildings within the town of East Providence, and failure of duty in this respect shall subject said inspector to all the penalties of this ordinance. The said inspector shall keep accurate and detailed written records of all his official acts, and shall, on or before the 10th day of each month, file with the town clerk a written report describing all work begun, prosecuted, or completed under his jurisdiction within the preceding calendar month, and reciting the total number of sewer connections, the approximate population tributary to the sewers, violations of this ordinance, and all other matters pertaining to his office. The said inspector shall perform all other duties of like kind that may be prescribed, from time to time hereafter, by the town council.

SEC. 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall carry on the business of plumbing or drain laying in the town of East Providence, save the making of service connections with the water-supply pipes, unless he, they, or it shall be first duly licensed by the town council. Each application for a license to carry on the business of plumbing and drain laying must be made upon a blank form obtained from the inspector of plumbing and drainage and be filed with said inspector, who shall, without unreasonable delay, investigate the technical skill, responsibility, and integrity of the applicant, and shall present the application to the town council with such recommendations as he may deem just and wise. The town council will then consider the application, and it may either grant or refuse to grant the desired license, in its discretion. If granted, the license shall not become operative until the applicant, if he, they, or it shall be a resident of the town of East Providence, has paid to the town clerk a registration fee of \$5, and if he, they, or it shall not be a resident of the town of East Providence until the applicant has paid to the town clerk a registration fee of \$25. All licenses issued under the provision of this chapter shall expire by limitation at noon on the day following the regular monthly meeting of the town council in the month of January next following the date of issue; but if the licensee shall be in default because of any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or if he shall have loaned his license to an unlicensed plumber or drain layer, his, their, or its license shall forthwith cease and determine, and the fee for the license or any unexpired portion of the term thereof shall be forfeited to the town.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation applying for a license to carry on the business of plumbing or drain laying shall, when directed by the town council so to do, furnish a bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, with one or more sureties acceptable to the town council, conditioned substantially that the applicant shall indemnify and save harmless the town of East Providence and said town council from all suits and actions of every name and description brought against said town, or any officer of said town, for or on account of any injuries or damages received or sustained by any person in consequence of or resulting from any work performed by said applicant, his, their, or its servants or agents, or of or from any improper materials used in

said work, or of or from any negligence in guarding said work, or of or from any act or omission of said applicant, his, their, or its servants or agents; that said applicant shall faithfully perform said work in all respects, and shall also replace and restore that portion of any street in which said applicant, his, their, or its servants or agents, shall make any excavation to as good condition as that in which the same was before said work was performed, and also keep and maintain such street in like good condition to the satisfaction of the said town council for the period of one year, and that said town council may within said one year, and with or without notice to said applicant, repair such street or cause the same to be repaired, and that the cost thereof shall be paid by said applicant; and that said applicant shall comply in all respects with the rules and regulations established by said town council relative to said work, and shall also pay all fines imposed upon him, them, or it for violation of any such rule or regulation.

SEC. 4. Before any work of plumbing or drainage shall be done or commenced in any building or on any property, whether the same is or is to be connected with the public sewer or not, or before any alterations or additions are to be made to old work (save the removal of obstructions or the repairing of leaks), plans, descriptions, and specifications of the proposed work, signed by a licensed plumber or drain layer, shall be filed in duplicate in the office of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, accompanied by an application for approval of the said plans and the issuance of a permit to do the said work, written upon a blank form obtained from the said inspector and signed by the owner of the premises or his properly accredited agent. These plans, descriptions, and specifications must conform to all the provisions of this ordinance and to all rules and regulations which are or may hereafter be made concerning such work; and no work of plumbing or drainage may be begun until the plans have been examined by the inspector of plumbing and drainage and his approval has been indorsed upon them in writing.

For each permit issued covering the installation of a new plumbing or drainage system in a building a fee of one dollar must be paid to the inspector of plumbing and drainage at the time the permit is issued; and for each permit covering alterations only in a building a fee of fifty cents must be paid.

All work done under such plans shall be subject to the inspection, control, and approval of the said inspector, and no departure from or alteration in the plan shall be made without first obtaining a special permit in writing from the said inspector, who must file with the original plans amendment sheets showing all changes in the work.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation—

(a) To allow or permit the discharge of sewage from any house or building in the town of East Providence into any storm-water drain located in any street or public place which also contains a foul-water sewer, except in the case of connections made prior to the passage of this ordinance.

(b) To open any street or public place in order to make or cause to be made any connection with a house-connection branch of a public sewer, except under a special written permit signed by the inspector of plumbing and drainage, allowing such specific connection, and under the supervision of the said inspector.

(c) To break or to cut or to remove any pipe of the public service, or to make or to cause to be made any connection with said sewers except through the connection branches provided for such purposes, the location of said connection branches to be designated by the said inspector.

(d) To discharge or to cause to be discharged into any public foul-water sewer, directly or indirectly, any cellar drainage, ground water, surface water, or rain water from yards or areas or courts or roofs.

(e) To discharge or cause to be discharged into any public sewer, directly or indirectly, any overflow or drainage from manure pits, cesspools, or other receptacles storing or constructed to store organic wastes.

(f) To connect or cause to be connected with any public sewer, directly or indirectly, any steam exhausts, boiler blow-offs, sediment drips, or any pipes carrying or constructed to carry considerable volumes of hot water or acids, dyes, germicides, grease, brewery mash, or any other substance detrimental to the sewers or to operation of the sewerage system.

(g) To throw or to deposit, or to cause or allow to be thrown or deposited, in any fixture, vessel, receptacle, inlet, or opening connected directly or indirectly with any public sewer, any garbage, vegetable parings, ashes, cinders, rags, or any other matter or anything whatsoever, except feces, urine, necessary toilet paper, and liquid house slops; or to allow any house sewer connected with the public sewer to be likewise connected with any privy vault or cesspool or underground drain, or with any channel conveying water or filth, except such soil pipes and other plumbing work as shall have been duly inspected and approved by the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

Certain trade wastes, not injurious to the sewerage or sewage-disposal system, may be admitted to the sewers, but only upon recommendation of the inspector of plumbing and drainage and the issuance of a special permit by the town council, at its discretion and revocable at its pleasure without recourse.

SEC. 6. The town council may at any time, in its discretion, stop and prevent the discharge into the public sewers of any substances liable to injure the sewers, or to interfere with their normal operation, or to obstruct the flow, or to hinder any processes of sewage purification which hereafter may be put in operation; and it may at any time, in its discretion, without notice and without recourse, sever the connection and cause the removal of any tributary sewer or drain through which such detrimental substances are discharged.

SEC. 7. All materials must be of good quality, free from defects, and acceptable to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 8. All earthenware pipe and specials must be of the best quality, sound, cylindrical, hard, salt-glazed, vitrified throughout, "hub and spigot" pattern. All hubs must be of sufficient diameter to receive to their full depth the spigot end of the next following pipe or special without any chipping whatever of either, and also leave a sufficient space for the cement joint.

SEC. 9. All cast-iron pipes and fittings must be sound, uncoated, cylindrical and smooth internally, free from cracks, sand holes or other defects, of uniform thickness and of the grade known in commerce as "Extra heavy."

SEC. 10. Including the hubs, cast-iron pipes and fittings shall not weigh less than the following per lineal foot:

	Pounds.
2 inches.....	5. 50
3 inches.....	9. 50
4 inches.....	13. 00

SEC. 11. All wrought-iron pipes must be equal in quality and thickness to that known as "Standard," and they must be smoothly galvanized inside and outside.

SEC. 12. Galvanized or wrought-iron pipe must conform to the following weights per lineal foot:

	Pounds.
1½ inches.....	1. 90
1½ inches.....	2. 68
2 inches.....	3. 61
2½ inches.....	5. 74
3 inches.....	7. 54
3½ inches.....	9. 00
4 inches.....	10. 00

SEC. 13. Fittings for wrought-iron soil and waste pipes must be galvanized, heavy cast-iron, recessed and tapped. The water way must be smooth and the threads pitched, so as to give a uniform grade to branches of not less than one-quarter of an inch per foot. The use of fittings electroplated with zinc is prohibited.

SEC. 14. All brass pipe, whether used for soil, waste, vent, or solder nipples, must be thoroughly annealed, seamless, drawn, and of standard iron pipe gauge and thickness.

The minimum weight of brass pipe, per lineal foot, must be as follows:

	Pounds.
1½ inches.....	1. 75
1½ inches.....	2. 84
2 inches.....	3. 82
2½ inches.....	6. 08
3 inches.....	7. 02
4 inches.....	9. 54

SEC. 15. All lead used for soil, waste, and vent pipe branches must be of the best quality "Drawn," commercially known as "D," and of the following minimum weights per lineal foot:

	Pounds.
1½ inches.....	2. 50
1½ inches.....	3. 00
2 inches.....	4. 00
3 inches.....	6. 00
4 inches.....	8. 00

SEC. 16. All lead traps and bends must be of weight and quality corresponding to lead pipe.

SEC. 17. Ferrules must be best quality, heavy cast brass, bell-shaped, and not less than 4 inches long. Solder nipples must be of the best quality heavy cast brass, or brass tubing above described (sec. 14), with standard iron-pipe threads.

SEC. 18. Clean outs may be of heavy cast brass or iron with threads of iron-pipe gauge, but the caps must be of heavy cast brass with large "square" or "head" for wrench attachment. All clean outs must equal in diameter the pipe line in which they are placed.

SEC. 19. All lead used in calking must be pure soft "pig." The use of calking lead containing old solder joints is prohibited.

SEC. 20. All oakum used in calking cast-iron pipe must be of the best quality "hand picked." The use of paper or rags in making lead-calked joints is prohibited.

SEC. 21. All solder for welding joints must be of the best quality pure block tin and lead.

SEC. 22. Traps must have an effective water seal of not less than 3 inches. They must have a smooth waterway and must contain no mechanical appliances or moving parts. They must be of effective nonsiphoning type, and their ability to resist siphonic action must be demonstrated, if required, to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 23. When not integral with the fixtures, traps may be of cast iron, brass, or lead.

SEC. 24. When used in connection with fixtures, cast-iron traps must be porcelain lined or galvanized; on yard and other drains they may be plain.

SEC. 25. Lead water-closet waste pipes, serving earthen or iron water-closets with self-contained traps, must have a heavy cast-brass face-dressed flange soldered to the lead and bolted to the outlet of the closet.

SEC. 26. All traps, other than water-closet traps, must be provided with heavy brass screw clean outs located below the water seal. Slip or clamped covers are prohibited.

SEC. 27. All coupling or union connections with traps must be made on the inlet side thereof.

SEC. 28. The following diameters for traps will be required:

	Inches.
For water-closets.....	4
For slop sinks.....	3
For baths, urinals, laundry tubs, and sinks.....	2
For lavatories.....	1½ or 1½

SEC. 29. Traps and bends must equal in weight and thickness of walls the pipes of corresponding sizes, as scheduled above.

SEC. 30. All fixtures must be of good quality, nonabsorbent, and of such form as to admit of perfect cleansing. In all fixtures which are earthenware and have their traps integral the trap vent connection must be omitted therefrom.

SEC. 31. All water-closet bowls and urinals must be of earthenware with flushing rims. The use of long hoppers is prohibited except where exposed to frost. "Wash-out" closets shall not be using in any new system or new additions.

SEC. 32. Water-closets having pans, plungers, valves, or other mechanical seals against sewer gas are prohibited.

SEC. 33. All water-closets and urinals must be flushed from cisterns or automatic flush valves known as "Flushometers," etc., and not from the service pipes direct. The capacity of any cistern must be such as will enable its contents to flush effectually the fixture without a refill.

SEC. 34. Flushing cisterns for water-closets, urinals, and slop sinks may be made of wood, lined with copper or sheet lead, or they may be of cast iron, porcelain lined. Their flush pipes may be of galvanized wrought iron, brass, or lead, but must be of ample diameter.

When there are several water-closets in one apartment, each must be provided with a separate cistern.

SEC. 35. No water-closet may be installed in any unventilated or ill-ventilated room or compartment or in any sleeping room. In every case the room or compartment in which a water-closet is placed shall have direct communication with the outer air by a window or air duct not less than 2 square feet in area or cross section; and in every case the location of the closet and the means of ventilation shall be satisfactory to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

No water-closet, urinal, sink, laundry tub, or any other plumbing fixture may be placed in any basement or cellar which does not conform to all the following conditions:

- The floor must be well concreted and dry at all seasons of the year;
- The ceiling (bottom of the floor joists) must be at least 30 inches above the ground level;

(c) There must be at least one window of not less than 2 square feet of opening for each 200 square feet of cellar area, and each window must have running or hinged sash, so that it may be freely used for ventilation;

(d) The closet must be located within 8 feet of such a window;

(e) The cellar or basement must not be used or intended for use as place for the storage of provisions;

(f) All other conditions must be satisfactory to the inspector of plumbing and drainage from the sanitary standpoint.

SEC. 36. No water-closet or other plumbing fixture shall be installed in an outhouse or detached building without special permission, in writing, from the inspector of plumbing and drainage. When such installation is permitted, the water-supply and waste pipes and the traps must be amply protected against frost by inclosing them in vaults or by such other construction as may be approved by the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 37. All plumbing fixtures must be set free from inclosing woodwork. Water-closets not provided with rim seats must have iron or brass legs to support the wood frame.

SEC. 38. In any institution, boarding house, tenement, or public building situated upon any street through which water is conducted in pipes there shall be at least one water-closet for every 15 persons and one urinal for every 10 male persons.

In every tenement house situated upon any street through which water is conducted in pipes there shall be one water-closet and one sink, with running water, provided for the exclusive use of each family in the building. Latrines or trough water-closets must not be installed without special permission in writing from the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 39. All inclosures and platforms for urinals must be of marble, slate, or other impervious and noncorrosive materials.

SEC. 40. Where a fixture is provided with an overflow such overflow must be arranged so as to discharge into the inlet side of the trap.

SEC. 41. Each building fronting on a public way must be connected separately and independently with the public sewer in said public way through the house-connection branch directly in front of the building or nearest in the downstream direction. Grouping of buildings upon one house sewer will not be permitted, save by special act of council and for good sanitary reasons.

SEC. 42. No house drain or main soil pipe may be of any diameter other than 4 inches, save under special written permission of the town council granted after recommendation by the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 43. Every house sewer connecting with the public sewer from a point 5 feet outside the foundation walls of the building must be either of heavy cast iron or of salt-glazed vitrified earthenware, with deep and wide bell-and-spigot joints. It must be solidly laid on a true grade, and as nearly as possible in a straight line. All changes in direction must be made with properly curved pipe or fittings.

All joints must be properly gasketed to prevent intrusion of lead or cement in to the pipes. Vitrified pipe shall be joined with one-to-one Portland cement mortar, solidly packed with the fingers into the bell for its whole circumference and finished with a full and smooth bevel. Cast-iron pipes shall be jointed with first quality lead, the entire joint being filled in one pouring and thoroughly calked. The ditch must in all cases be kept dry during the pipe laying and until the cement has acquired a hard set. The greatest care must be taken to prevent the entrance of sand or dirt into the house sewer or the public sewer.

SEC. 44. No sewer-connection branch shall be opened, no pipe shall be laid, and no joints made except under the direction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 45. No house sewer connecting with the public sewer shall be laid with a grade of less than 1 inch fall in 4 feet without written permission from the inspector of plumbing and drainage specifying the minimum grade that will be permitted.

SEC. 46. No earthenware pipe shall be laid at a depth less than 30 inches. Pipes laid with less depth must be of heavy cast iron, held by concrete frost anchors and in special bedding, if the inspector of plumbing and drainage shall so direct.

All pipes must be covered to a depth of at least 1 foot with fine earth, entirely free from stones and rubbish, and well and carefully rammed.

SEC. 47. In opening trenches in any street or public way, the paving must be removed with care and stored separately, and the sides of the trench shall be braced or sheeted if the inspector of plumbing and drainage shall so direct. The earth from the trench must not obstruct the gutter or the approach to any fire hydrant, fire engine house, or livery stable, and public travel must be facilitated as much as possible. Gas and water pipes must be protected from injury, and the trench must be securely barricaded and amply lighted at night. No trench in any street or public way shall

remain open more than 48 hours. Backfill must be thoroughly compacted and the paving replaced immediately; débris must be cleaned up and the street must be restored promptly to a condition satisfactory to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

Any settlement of earth over a house sewer in any street or public way, occurring within 60 days of the closing of the trench, shall be repaired, within 5 days after written notice from the inspector of plumbing and drainage, to his satisfaction and at the expense of the owner of the property from which said house sewer has been laid.

SEC. 48. The inspector of plumbing and drainage must be notified at least 24 hours before the beginning of any work upon house-sewers or connections, and no material may be used and no work done without his inspection and approval.

SEC. 49. Where earthenware pipe is used for a house sewer it must not be laid within 5 feet of any wall of any building. The use of earthenware pipe within the building is prohibited.

SEC. 50. Old house sewers may be used for new buildings provided they are in good condition and conform to the requirements of these regulations.

SEC. 51. No trap or any manner of obstruction to the free flow of air through the whole course of the drain and soil pipe will be allowed; and any mechanic who shall directly or indirectly place, make, cause, or allow to be placed or made any trap, contraction, or other obstacle anywhere in the course of such drain or soil pipe, shall, in addition to the penalty herein prescribed, forfeit his license, and shall be ineligible to relicense for one year. And any other person offending as above shall be subject to the penalties of this ordinance, and shall, in addition, pay the costs of rectifying the wrong done.

SEC. 52. From the head of the house sewer, 5 feet outside the foundation walls to the ends of the soil pipes projecting above the roof of the building, all piping shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or brass. No sheet-metal pipe or brick or concrete channel shall enter into the construction of any part of the interior plumbing system, either as a waste pipe, a flush pipe, or a vent, except for a local vent.

SEC. 53. All pipes on lines approximating a horizontal position must have a fall of at least 1 inch in 4 feet.

SEC. 54. Each stack of soil pipe must be carried in a line as straight as possible from the cellar to its termination above the roof. Each stack, when required by the inspector of plumbing and drainage, must be supported by a brick pier, 8 inches square, and the heavy cast-iron elbow, which forms the base of the stack, shall be provided with a footplate and shall be solidly bedded upon and built into this pier. All other portions of all soil or waste or vent pipes must be securely and rigidly supported and fastened by wrought-iron supports or hangers, to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 55. Dead ends must be avoided. Any branch line more than 12 feet long must be treated as a separate stack and carried through the roof.

SEC. 56. All roof extensions must be carried through the roof by 4-inch cast-iron pipes. Stacks of smaller diameter must be increased to 4 inches by the insertion of a proper "increaser" in the attic or roof space.

The use of caps, cowl, return bends or any other form of obstruction on roof extensions is prohibited.

All extensions should be carried through the highest roof of the building where this is possible. If carried through a lower level roof, they must be extended, if possible, to a point above the high level roof. In no case may they terminate at a lower level within 15 feet of a window.

SEC. 57. No soil, waste, or vent pipe may be used as a rain-water conductor; nor may any rain-water conductor be used as a soil, waste, or vent pipe.

No trap-venting system shall be used where safety can be insured by the use of unsiphonable traps or without special written permission from the inspector of plumbing and drainage. Should such permission be granted, all vents shall be equivalent in material and workmanship to the requirements for soil and waste pipes; they must be as short and direct as they can be made, they must be of ample size (never less than 2 inches in diameter), and they must terminate either in an independent open end above the roof or by entering a soil-pipe stack above its highest fixture.

SEC. 58. The following diameters are required for branches on soil and waste pipes:

	Inches.
For water-closets.....	4
For slop sinks.....	3
For baths, urinals, washtubs, and sinks.....	2
For lavatories.....	1½ or 1¼

If any existing line of soil pipe is to be entered by a new branch line, a length of pipe must be removed from the old line and a suitable Y branch and closure piece

inserted, gasketed, leaded, and calked, and adjacent joints of the old line shall be carefully examined or tested, if the inspector of plumbing and drainage so direct, and recalked or remade entirely if any defect exists; any pipe cracked or injured in the operation shall be taken out and replaced with new pipe, and the line shall be left in perfectly sound and tight condition. The use of saddle branches, saddle plates, repair bands, and similar devices is prohibited.

SEC. 59. All soil, waste, and vent pipes should follow the shortest possible course with the least number of bends, and all should be left readily accessible for inspection, testing, or repairs.

SEC. 60. No waste pipe from any refrigerator or other receptacle or compartment in which provisions are stored shall discharge into or upon the soil of any cellar, nor into waste pipe, drain pipe, or soil pipe. They may discharge into the open air, through an outside wall, or over a water-supplied sink.

SEC. 61. Rain-water conductors, when placed within the building, must be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, or brass, and must be tested in the same manner as soil, waste, or vent pipes.

Rain-water conductors must not be connected with the sewerage system, neither must they discharge into a privy vault or manure pit.

SEC. 62. The plumbing and drainage system of each building must be entirely separate from and independent of the system of any other building. All work must be executed in accordance with the best practice of the art and must be acceptable to the inspector of plumbing and drainage.

SEC. 63. All joints in cast-iron pipe must be made with oakum and molten lead. All joints must be gas and water tight. Twelve ounces of soft pig lead must be used at each joint for each 1 inch in diameter of the pipe.

SEC. 64. The use of double hubs and sleeves in cast-iron pipe or anywhere within the building is prohibited.

SEC. 65. All joints in wrought-iron pipes or between wrought-iron and brass pipe must be made up with red lead and screwed home; all the burrs formed in cutting must be carefully reamed out.

SEC. 66. Where wrought iron or brass is connected with cast iron, a 1-inch ring must be screwed to the former so as to provide a spigot.

SEC. 67. Connections between lead and brass pipes or ferrules or between lead and lead pipes must be made by solder-wiped joints.

SEC. 68. Clean outs will be required at the point where the main soil pipe passes through the foundation wall and at the foot of each vertical stack of soil pipe.

SEC. 69. All fixtures must be separately and independently trapped. Each trap must be set as close to the fixture as possible, in no case more than 18 inches away. In no case must the discharge from any fixture pass through more than one trap before reaching the soil pipe.

SEC. 70. All plumbing fixtures must be independently supplied with running water, and no fixture shall be used without flushing, after the water supply has been cut off.

When the pressure is insufficient to supply the plumbing fixtures on the upper floors of a building, a storage tank must be provided; this tank may be of wood with or without a lining, or of iron. If a tank is lined, such lining must consist of tinned copper. The use of sheet lead, zinc, or galvanized sheet iron is prohibited. For all such tanks effective means must be provided to prevent waste of water.

SEC. 71. Storage tanks for water must not be located in apartments where plumbing fixtures are placed, and they must be provided with dust-proof covers. Where exposed they must be protected from frost.

SEC. 72. Overflow or sediment pipes from storage tanks must not connect with any soil, waste, or vent pipe.

SEC. 73. All wastes from carriage washing floors or garages must be passed through silt basins of ample size, to be prescribed by the inspector of plumbing and drainage, before delivery to any public sewer; and these silt basins must be cleaned at frequent intervals and maintained in effective condition at all times.

SEC. 74. All work must be done under the direction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, and all materials and workmanship must be acceptable to him and subject to his approval. No part of any work of plumbing construction or alteration shall be inclosed, covered, or concealed until it has been examined, tested, and approved by the said inspector.

The inspector of plumbing and drainage shall at any time between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. have free access to all piping, connections, and plumbing fixtures in any building in the town of East Providence, for the purpose of making such examinations and tests as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 75. Notice in writing must be sent to said inspector whenever the work is sufficiently advanced for inspection; but no application for inspection of plumbing or drainage work shall be received at the office of the said inspector unless filed in writing upon blanks provided for the purpose; and in case it shall be necessary for said inspector to inspect said work more than once, by reason of the same not being ready for inspection after notice has been given to said inspector of the completion of work, then said inspector may charge and collect from said plumber or drain layer the sum of \$1 for each visit of inspection required to be made as aforesaid; and all such fees and fines collected by said inspector under this section shall be retained by said inspector as compensation for the extra work caused by such premature notice.

SEC. 76. Applications for final inspection of plumbing or drainage work must be filed in the office of the said inspector by the plumber or drain layer within 48 hours after the work is completed.

SEC. 77. The entire plumbing, drainage, and ventilation system within the building must be subjected to two tests—(a) before the fixtures are set and (b) after the fixtures are set. Both tests are to be made in the presence of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, at the expense of the plumber.

The first test may be made with air under a pressure of 10 pounds, or water under normal pressure, and must include the house and all other drains, soil, waste, and vent pipes and all their branches, including all traps placed under floors. During this test all the piping must be exposed and remain uncovered until it has been approved. The air test must be made with a force pump and mercury column.

The second test, after the fixtures are set, must be a smoke test.

SEC. 78. Any defects found by the above tests must be remedied within one week to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, and the entire work retested as though no previous tests had been made.

In addition to the enforcement of the penalties prescribed by this chapter for violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, the said inspector of plumbing and drainage may, at his discretion, refuse to receive or consider any plan for further work from the party in default until all faulty or defective work has been made acceptable.

SEC. 79. Whenever, in the opinion of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, any plumber or drain layer, in doing any plumbing or house drainage, violates any of the provisions of this chapter, said inspector shall report the same in writing to the town council; and if the town council shall find that the charges are well founded, it may revoke the license of such plumber or drain layer; the town council may, also, in its discretion, refer such charges to the chief of police for prosecution.

SEC. 80. No person, firm, or corporation once having been licensed, under the provisions of this chapter, to carry on the business of plumbing or drain laying in this town, who shall have violated any of the provisions of this chapter, and shall have refused or neglected to make good, to the satisfaction of the inspector of plumbing and drainage, any defective, imperfect, or faulty work, or shall have refused or neglected to pay any of the fees, fines, or penalties imposed under the provisions of this chapter, shall, until such default on his, their or its part has been removed, be eligible to receive any renewal of such license.

SEC. 81. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$20 for each offense; and every 24 hours continuance of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

[Chap. 3 of an ordinance adopted Aug. 2, 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.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 27, 1907.....	None.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 26, 1909....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	Aug. 19, 1912....	258 squirrels and 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1911.....	None.....	Aug. 22, 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 31, 1912, positive diagnosis was made of 2 plague-infected squirrels found in Alameda County, as follows: August 21, 1 squirrel; August 22, 1 squirrel.

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Aug. 31, 1912.....	.....	1 182	125	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	18	2 690	534	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	151	1 861	1,297	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	1,125	1,120	.....

¹ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 141; *Mus musculus*, 41.

² Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 583; *Mus musculus*, 107.

³ Of these rats 124 were taken from the steamship *Chiyo Maru* after fumigation.

⁴ Identified: *Mus norvegicus*, 1,027; *Mus alexandrinus*, 291; *Mus rattus*, 239; *Mus musculus*, 304.

SQUIRRELS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE INFECTION, CALIFORNIA.

During the week ended August 31, 1912, there were examined for plague infection 79 squirrels from Alameda County, 202 from Contra Costa County, and 87 from Stanislaus County, Cal. Two squirrels from Alameda County were found infected.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Cumberland, Md.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	.....	1
Danville, Ill.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	4	5
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	.....	1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	.....	1

ERYSIPELAS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	.....	Newark, N. J.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	5	3
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	1

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended August 31, 1912, pellagra was reported by city health authorities as follows: Baltimore, Md., 1 death; Buffalo, N. Y., 1 case; Montgomery, Ala., 1 death; New Orleans, La., 2 deaths; Richmond, Va., 1 case.

PNEUMONIA.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	.....	3
Altoona, Pa.....	.....	2	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	10	New York, N. Y.....	.....	36
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	3	Norristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	3	Northampton, Mass.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	.....	13	Oakland, Cal.....	1	3
Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	2	Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	1
Chelsea, Mass.....	.....	1	Passaic, N. J.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	7	44	Peoria, Ill.....	.....	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	14
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	7	Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	3	Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Fall River, Mass.....	.....	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	.....	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	.....	1	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	1
La Fayette, Ind.....	.....	1	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Lawrence, Mass.....	.....	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	3
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	4	Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Lowell, Mass.....	.....	1	Wheeling, W. Va.....	.....	1
Lynn, Mass.....	.....	1	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	.....	Wilmington, Del.....	.....	1
Newark, N. J.....	.....	6	Yonkers, N. Y.....	.....	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	.....	1			

POLOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	2
Chicago, Ill.....	8	.....	Newark, N. J.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	.....	New York, N. Y.....	22	1
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	North Adams, Mass.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal.....	2	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	1	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	.....

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND VICINITY.

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

Week ended September 7, 1912:

Record of cases and deaths: Cases 5, deaths 2.

Record by ages: One to two years, 1 case, 1 death; 2 to 3, 2 cases, 1 death; 5 to 10, 2 cases.

During the week 1 case was admitted at the municipal hospital, 4 cases remaining under treatment at the close.

On September 2 the regulation closing Sunday schools, forbidding children under 15 years admission to all places of amusement, and excluding children under 10 years from public playgrounds (which had been in effect since August 6, 1912) was withdrawn.

During the week ended September 14, cases of poliomyelitis and deaths therefrom were reported to the commissioner of health of Buffalo as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Reported as poliomyelitis.....	14	4
Reported as suspicious, diagnosis confirmed.....	4	.....
Reported as suspicious, diagnosis not confirmed.....	4	.....
Total positive cases.....	18	4
Reported from outside of city, brought in for diagnosis or treatment.....	4	.....

Of the cases previously reported one ended fatally during the week. The total number of cases and deaths reported in Buffalo up to and including September 14, is:

Paralytic cases.....	216
Abortive cases (diagnosis definite).....	10
Total.....	226
Deaths.....	30

The number of cases reported during the past week is less than for any of the seven weeks immediately preceding, with the exception of the week ended August 17, during which 17 cases were reported.

Including cases which proved not to be poliomyelitis and those in which the diagnosis is doubtful, 220 cases have been investigated, leaving 27 yet to be investigated.

Reports received from the State department of health and from various other sources indicate that there are an unusual number of cases of poliomyelitis in Erie, Niagara, Chautauqua, Genesee, and other counties in the vicinity of Buffalo, but the reports are not sufficiently detailed to make even an approximate numerical estimate possible. A message received September 15 from the health officer of Batavia, Genesee County, states that 14 cases have been reported in the village within the last few weeks, and that the disease seems to be on the increase there.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The following report of poliomyelitis in Chicago, Ill., was received from Dr. G. B. Young, surgeon, United States Public Health Service and commissioner of health of Chicago:

During the month of August, 1912, there was a marked increase in the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported. From July 1 to September 1 the cases aggregated 61. These cases were fairly evenly distributed over the city, and judging from the spot map there seemed to be a tendency for them to arrange themselves along certain important lines of traffic. The total number of cases from January 1 was 66 for the first eight months of 1912. During the first eight months of 1911 there were only 2 cases reported.

Poliomyelitis has been made a quarantinable disease in Chicago.

RABIES.

During the week ended August 31, 1912, there were reported by city health authorities 1 death from rabies at Chicago, Ill., and 1 case with 1 death at Cleveland, Ohio.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (TICK) FEVER.

Dr. K. H. Kellogg, of Stevensville, Mont., reports a case of Rocky Mountain spotted (tick) fever at Hamilton, Mont., in a white male farmer aged 42 years. Onset of illness, August 4. Patient died August 10.

TETANUS.

CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED BY CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	.....
New York, N. Y.	2	Wilmington, N. C. ....	.....	1
Providence, R. I.	1			

TYPHOID FEVER.

The health officer at Columbus, Ohio, reports for the week ended August 31, 1912, the occurrence of 70 cases of typhoid fever, with 2 deaths, and during the week ended September 7, 26 cases with 3 deaths.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY REPORTS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by City Health Authorities for the Week Ended Aug. 31, 1912.

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Carbondale, Pa.....	10	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	3	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	1	.....
Logansport, Ind.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	8
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	1	.....

CARBONDALE, PA.

In Carbondale, Pa., 44 cases of smallpox were reported between August 10 and September 7, 1912.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., 52 cases of smallpox with 13 deaths were reported between August 17 and September 7, 1912.

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.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 20, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arizona.....				July no case. August no case.
Counties:				
Cochise.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Maricopa.....	do.....	2	.....
Total.....		3	.....
Yuma.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Connecticut:				
County—				
New Haven.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Linn.....	May 1-31.....	22	.....	Supplement to report, p. 1007, Pt. I.
Polk.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Pottawattamie.....	do.....	9	.....
Total.....		10	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received during week ended Sept. 20, 1912.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore.	Aug. 1-31.....	No case.
Massachusetts:				
Counties—				
Franklin.....	do.....	2	.....
Hampden.....	do.....	2	.....
Hampshire.....	do.....	1	.....
Total.....		5	.....
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Calhoun.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	.....
Ottawa.....	do.....	1	.....
Saginaw.....	do.....	1	.....
Wayne.....	do.....	6	.....
Total.....		9	.....
Montana:				Supplement to report, p. 1083.
Counties—				
Meagher.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Silverbow.....	do.....	4	.....
Total.....		5	.....
Beaverhead.....	July 1-31.....	1	.....
Dawson.....	do.....	1	.....
Meagher.....	do.....	1	.....
Total.....		3	.....
Oregon:				
Counties—				
Linn.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Multnomah.....	do.....	25	.....
Total.....		26	.....
Baker.....	May 1-31.....	2	.....
Harney.....	do.....	1	.....
Hood River.....	do.....	1	.....
Multnomah.....	do.....	40	.....
Total.....		44	.....
Baker.....	June 1-31.....	1	.....
Cook.....	do.....	5	.....
Harney.....	do.....	6	.....
Marion.....	do.....	7	.....
Multnomah.....	do.....	34	.....
Sherman.....	do.....	4	.....
Union.....	do.....	1	.....
Washington.....	do.....	2	.....
Total.....		60	.....
Virginia:				July, no case.
Counties—				
Amelia.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2	.....
Botetourt.....	do.....	4	.....
Burnside.....	do.....	4	.....
Dinwiddie.....	do.....	1	.....
Grayson.....	do.....	3	.....
Lunenburg.....	do.....	1	.....
Russell.....	do.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		19	.....
Wyoming.....				July, no case.
County—				
Sheridan.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Grand total.....		209	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 31, 1912.

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.
Cities having over 500,000 in- habitants.												
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	166	11	1	2	1	5	.....	24	14	47	7
Boston, Mass.	670,585	192	15	.....	23	1	6	.....	55	13	15	5
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	598	82	11	22	.....	75	11	153	57	35	10
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	23	34	.....	3	.....	11	2	22	10	9	2
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,317	134	7	90	2	56	3	396	135	128	19
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	404	47	4	10	.....	18	2	71	39	33	2
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	200	33	2	1	1	4	.....	28	13	16	1
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.												
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	117	3	.....	20	2	6	.....	9	5	10	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	109	4	.....	18	.....	6	.....	26	11	9	.....
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	179	10	4	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	105	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	17	17	6	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	103	8	.....	1	.....	19	1	17	6	2	.....
Newark, N. J.	347,469	75	6	.....	16	.....	4	.....	53	7	9	.....
New Orleans, La.	339,075	111	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	14	5	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	113	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	10	6	.....
Washington, D. C.	331,069	108	3	1	4	.....	2	.....	21	14	28	3
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.												
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	87	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.	224,326	72	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	9	8	3	1
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.												
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	21	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	5	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	70	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	70	2
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	40	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	2
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	31	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	24	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	3	1	1	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	44	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	25	2
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	33	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	2	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Richmond, Va.	127,628	35	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	2	8	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	69	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	11	4
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	39	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	3	2	.....
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.												
Anaconda, Pa.	52,127	16	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	16	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	2	1	.....
Camden, N. J.	94,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	19	84	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	27	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	34	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	10	1	4	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	1	7	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	15	9	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	23	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	24	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	35	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	3	4	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	11	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.	96,071	24	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Aug. 31, 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.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.												
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	19					1		2		2	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	12	2				1				3	3
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	19	1	1							1	4
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	23	3				1		5		3	2
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	45			1		2		8		4	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	19	4				1		4		3	1
Wilmington, Del.	87,411										3	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	18	5				1		6		1	
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.												
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	14	2	2	2							
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	10							2	1		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	9	2				1					
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	16				1			4	1		
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	7	1		1				3	1	1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12	1						3	1		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	16							1			
Danville, Ill.	27,871	7										1
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	12	1	1					1		1	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279											
Everett, Mass.	33,484	15	1		1				3	1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	17	1							1	2	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	6							1		1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	9	1									
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	17					2			3		
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	5										
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		3				1				2	
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	15					2	1			1	
Malden, Mass.	44,404	6	3						1		2	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	11								1		
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280		5								3	
Newport, Ky.	30,309	11	1					3		2		
Newton, Mass.	39,806	13			2				2	2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	4			1				2	1		
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	5	2								6	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	11	1		1				1		1	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	12	1							2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	12	3					3		2	4	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	7							3	1		
Racine, Wis.	38,002	13	1									
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	10	1				1		4		11	1
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	8								1	12	
Salem, Mass.	43,697	12	3		1		1			1	1	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578								2	2	1	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	11										
Superior, Wis.	40,384	10	2							2		
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	13										
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	11	3						1	1		
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		1						1			
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	10	5				1		2	1	2	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	4	1		1						1	
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	14	1							3	6	1
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	8								1		
Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.												
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	8			1						1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	0									2	
Butler, Pa.	20,728		1				1					
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	3								1		
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	2					1					
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	3			1						1	
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	5										
Columbus, Ind.		1										
Concord, N. H.	21,497	12									1	1

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality tables for certain diseases, cities of the United States, for week ended Aug. 31, 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 less than 25,000 in- habitants—Continued.</i>												
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	7			1				3			8
Dunkirk, N. Y.		3										1
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	6										
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	4										2
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	4	1		1		1				1	
Kokomo, Ind.	17,010	4							1	1	1	1
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	3										
Logansport, Ind.		5										
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	5							1	1	1	
Marlboro, Mass.	14,479	3										
Massillon, Ohio.	23,870	2					1					
Medford, Mass.	23,150	5							1	1	1	
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	1								1		
Moline, Ill.	24,199	6								2		
Montclair, N. J.		9							1	1		1
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	9										1
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	4										
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	3										1
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9	1						2		1	
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	13							1	1		
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	7										
Plainfield, N. J.	22,550	2							1			
Rutland, Vt.	13,546		1		1							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		2										1
South Bethlehem, Pa.		16										
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	2	1						1	2		
Warren, Pa.	11,080	2			3				2	1		
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	3							1			

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

INDIANA.—Month of July, 1912. Population 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,810, including diphtheria 11, measles 6, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 77, typhoid fever 32. Cases reported: Diphtheria 78 in 24 counties, scarlet fever 71 in 27 counties, smallpox 30 in 13 counties, typhoid fever 245 in 55 counties.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended July 27 there were reported at Hongkong 22 cases of plague with 19 deaths.

During the same period there were examined for plague infection 1,180 rats, of which number 7 were found infected.

HAWAII.

Death from Plague—Plague-infected Rat Found.

A death from plague occurred September 13, 1912, at Pepekeo, Hawaii, in the person of a Japanese rat catcher. A plague-infected rat was found at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9, 1912.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila—Plague.

Passed Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended August 10, 1912, there were reported at Manila 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths.

These cases of plague occurred on August 4, 1912, and were the first cases discovered since June 29, 1912. The victims were students of the San Juan de Letran College, Filipinos, males, aged 14 and 16 years, respectively. One lived at number 27 Calle Villalobos, and the other at number 37 Calle Villalobos. So far as could be ascertained, the boys did not attend the same classes, nor were they companions in any way, either inside or outside of the school. There is no history of sick or dead rats being found in the houses, or vicinity, in which the victims lived, and the rats that have been caught there since the discovery of the cases have all been negative for plague.

Over 4,000 rats have now been caught in Manila, in the vicinity of localities in which plague cases have occurred, and, so far, no plague rats have been encountered. In the case of rats in which there are enlarged glands, smear inoculations are made from selected material upon the scarified surface of guinea pigs. So far, none of the latter have developed plague.

The total number of plague cases since the outbreak began, June 19, is four.

ITALY.

Examination of Emigrants.

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports:

Vessels inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo, week ended Aug. 24.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 20	San Giorgio.....	New York.....	390	50	680
21	Principe di Piemonte.....	do.....	374	55	590
22	Taormina.....	do.....	1,158	170	1,650
22	Italia.....	do.....	244	70	390
23	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	867	160	1,100
24	Sant' Anna.....	do.....	538	140	950
	Total.....		3,571	645	5,360

MESSINA.

Aug. 18	San Giorgio.....	New York.....	303	447	341
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PALERMO.

Aug. 19	San Giorgio.....	New York.....	364	400	180
20	Kaiser Franz Joseph I.....	do.....			
21	Taormina.....	do.....	384	300	200
22	Principe di Piemonte.....	do.....	469	500	300
23	Italia.....	do.....	471	360	240
24	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	573	500	400
	Total.....		2,261	2,060	1,320

JAPAN.

Cholera on Vessel at Nagasaki Quarantine Station.

Surg. Irwin at Yokohama reports the occurrence of a case of cholera on a Russian vessel at Nagasaki quarantine station August 10, and a second case August 13.

MOROCCO.

Plague at Casablanca.

Information was received September 12 from the ministry of foreign affairs at Paris of the occurrence of a case of plague at Casablanca, Morocco.

Casablanca is a port on the Atlantic Ocean and is one of the chief ports of Morocco.

PORTO RICO.

The Plague Situation.

A case of plague was reported at La Perla in the municipality of San Juan on September 12. This was the fourth case reported from La Perla, there having been two previously reported on September 6 and one on September 10.

La Perla is a small barrio in the vicinity of the municipal slaughter-house, and is situated just outside of the walls of the older part of San Juan. It includes about 60 small frame structures.

All the four plague cases presumably contracted their infection from one focus. This was a building containing seven living rooms and a grocery store. The building was in process of ratproofing, concrete floors and walls having already been put in two rooms. The first case was a boy, 6 years old, who lived in the room next to the grocery store. The next two cases were children living across the street from the grocery store, but who were in the habit of playing in that part of the building where repairs were being done. When the first case was reported, the remaining floors were immediately torn up and the surface of the ground throughout the neighborhood was sprinkled with kerosene.

The case reported on September 12 had undoubtedly received the infection not later than September 6. While no infected rats were caught in the building referred to, it has been reported that six or seven dead rats were found when the repairs were commenced, and that these rats were destroyed without being sent to the laboratory for examination.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel further reports:

Rats examined Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1912.

Place.	Rats examined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspicious.
All Porto Rico.....	1,365	.....	.....
San Juan municipality:			
San Juan.....	116	.....	.....
Puerta de Tierra.....	41	.....	.....
Santurce.....	319	.....	.....

A summary of the plague situation to August 31, including human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 13,588; rats found infected, 60; human cases, 54; deaths, 31.

A Statement of the Number of Rats Examined and of those Found Plague-infected.

Places.	Dates.	Number of rodents examined.	Number of rodents found infected.
All Porto Rico.....	June 23 to July 9.....	1,130	37
	July 10 to July 13.....	679	6
	July 14 to July 20.....	1,007	10
	July 21 to July 27.....	1,694	2
	July 28 to Aug. 3.....	1,634	.....
	Aug. 4 to Aug. 10.....	1,608	1
	Aug. 11 to Aug. 17.....	1,334	1
	Aug. 18 to Aug. 24.....	1,124	1
	Aug. 25 to Aug. 31.....	1,014	.....
	Total.....	11,224	58
San Juan Municipality:			
La Perla.....	June 24.....	.....	1
	Total.....	.....	.....

A Statement of the Number of Rats Examined and of those Found Plague-Infected—Continued.

Places.	Dates.	Number of rodents examined.	Number of rodents found infected.
San Juan Municipality—Continued.			
Puerta de Tierra.....	June 23 to July 9.....	.....	16
	July 10 to July 13.....	15	2
	July 14 to July 20.....	193	2
	July 21 to July 27.....	174	.....
	July 28 to Aug. 3.....	174	.....
	Aug. 4 to Aug. 10.....	154	1
	Aug. 11 to Aug. 17.....	136	1
	Aug. 18 to Aug. 24.....	102	.....
	Aug. 25 to Aug. 31.....	98	.....
	Total.....	.....	22
San Juan.....			
	June 23 to July 9.....	.....	2
	July 10 to July 13.....	23	.....
	July 14 to July 20.....	119	2
	July 21 to July 27.....	316	.....
	July 28 to Aug. 3.....	357	.....
	Aug. 4 to Aug. 10.....	363	.....
	Aug. 11 to Aug. 17.....	257	.....
	Aug. 18 to Aug. 24.....	233	.....
	Aug. 25 to Aug. 31.....	198	.....
	Total.....	.....	4
Santurce.....			
	June 23 to July 9.....	.....	2
	July 10 to July 13.....	139	4
	July 14 to July 20.....	160	6
	July 21 to July 27.....	176	2
	July 28 to Aug. 3.....	297	.....
	Aug. 4 to Aug. 10.....	276	.....
	Aug. 11 to Aug. 17.....	240	.....
	Aug. 18 to Aug. 24.....	255	1
	Aug. 25 to Aug. 31.....	299	.....
	Total.....	.....	15
Carolina.....			
	June 30 to July 8.....	.....	12
Carreterra.....			
	June 30.....	.....	1
Steamship Coamo.....			
	June 25.....	.....	2
Name on tag showing where caught, illegible.....			
	June 30.....	.....	1

SWEDEN.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

According to information transmitted August 21 by Consul Jenkins at Gothenburg, poliomyelitis is present in epidemic form in the central part of the Province of Halland, in Sweden. The disease attacks adults as well as children.

Poliomyelitis was prevalent in Sweden during the year 1911, there having been reported 2,390 cases from May 1 to October 15, of which 339 cases occurred in towns. In Jonkoping Province to November 29 there were reported 870 cases.¹

VENEZUELA.

Yellow Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Stewart, at La Guaira, reports: During the two weeks ended August 31, 1912, there were reported at Maiquetia four cases of yellow fever with four deaths, and at Caracas one case, imported from Maiquetia.

¹ See Public Health Reports, Dec. 15 and 29, 1911, pp. 1998 and 2090.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 20, 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.....	July 28-Aug. 3....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 4-10.....	79	62	
Madras.....	....do.....	3	3	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	July 29-Aug. 3....	9	3	
Nagasaki.....				Aug. 10-13, 2 cases among the personnel of vessel of the Russian volunteer fleet.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 21-27.....	3	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Aug. 11-24.....	3	3	
Mexico:				
Espita.....	Aug. 25-31.....	1		
Frontera.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7....	5	2	Including 2 cases previously reported. Of the 2 cases on the Valkyrien reported Aug. 19, 1 was fatal Aug. 21.
San Juan Bautista.....	Aug. 24-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Sept. 1-7.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Aug. 16-31.....	1		
Maquetia.....	....do.....	4	4	

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Iquique.....	July 28-Aug. 10....	4	1	
China:				
Amoy ¹	July 7-27.....		92	
Hongkong.....	July 21-27.....	22	19	
Hawaii:				
Pepeekeo.....	Sept. 13.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 4-10.....	9	6	
Morocco:				
Casablanca.....	Sept. 12.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Aug. 4-10.....	2	2	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Sept. 12.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	June 16-July 6....	2	2	

SMALLPOX.

India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 4-10.....	3	3	
Karachi.....	....do.....	1	1	
Maulmain ¹	May 5-July 6....		32	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Aug. 11-17.....	1		
Venice.....	Jan. 1-31.....			No case.
	Feb. 1-29.....	1	1	
	Mar. 1-31.....	39	8	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Sept. 2-8.....		1	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 4-10.....	4	4	Received out of date.
Do.....	May 6-19.....	9	9	
Do.....	July 22-Aug. 4....	1	2	

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Aug. 28, 1912.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 20, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Durango.....	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	3	32 miles from Veracruz on the Veracruz & Pacific R. R. Not previously reported.
Gaudalajara.....	Aug. 24-31.....	.....	1	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 1-7.....	.....	1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 29-Aug. 31..	15	2	
San Luis Potosi.....	June 23-29.....	.....	1	
Do.....	July 7-13.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 21-27.....	3	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Aug. 11-24.....	20	.....
Dardanelles.....	July 27-Aug. 24..	.....	6	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 19-25.....	.....	9	

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 13, 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	Sept. 12, present.
Rembang, Province ..	July 4.....	.....	.....	Present.
Surabaya.....	Mar. 23-July 5....	7	3	
Sumatra—				
Bovenlandes, Province.	June 27-July 4....	.....	.....	Do.
Tapanoeli, Province ..	July 11.....	.....	.....	Do.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 5-June 25....	21	18	
Bombay.....	May 19-July 28....	1,686	1,323	
Calcutta.....	May 5-July 13....	.....	334	Apr. 21-27, 87 deaths. Received out of date.
Madras.....	May 19-Aug. 3....	18	13	Madras Presidency, May 1-June 30: Cases, 15,858; deaths, 9,104.
Maulmain.....	May 5-June 25....	19	19	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	68	48	
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.
Kelung.....	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 13....	.....	998	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 12-July 20....	52	48	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 13, 1912.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Aug. 1.....	17	12	
Ak Keupru.....	Apr. 8-June 13.....	12	6	
Ayas.....	June 11-24.....	12	4	
Bor.....	May 28-June 15.....	6	4	
Dijhan.....	do.....	11	1	
Dorach Bache.....	do.....	4	5	
Oula Kichia.....	May 28-July 6.....	5	10	
Sis.....	May 28-June 15.....	5	5	
Tarsus.....	May 28-June 24.....	10	3	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	May 19-Aug. 1.....	304	266	
Alexandretta.....	May 28-Aug. 1.....	8	3	
Amk.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Aintab.....	July 1-Aug. 1.....	7	4	
Antioch.....	Apr. 17-Aug. 6.....	22	22	
Arka.....	Apr. 17.....	10	4	
Delbeston.....	July 23-Aug. 1.....	1		
Gisser.....	July 7-13.....	13	6	
Harem.....	June 23-July 22.....	39	31	
Hersem.....	July 1-6.....	5	4	
Idlib.....	June 23-29.....	4	3	
Kendige.....	June 23-29.....	4		
Killis.....	June 16-Aug. 1.....	34	19	
Kiriqui.....	July 14-22.....	2	2	
Marach.....	June 15-Aug. 1.....	192	88	
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. 24.....	28	7	Total May 4-Aug. 24: Cases, 50; deaths 22, 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.....	June 17-Aug. 17.....	4	4	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 13, 1912.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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:				
Nictheroy.....	Mar. 25.....	8	2	
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 26-July 20....	17	11	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 20-June 1....	46	40	May 18-June 15, present in the magistracies of Fungshun, Cayung, and Puning. 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.....	July 1-10.....	.....	.....	May 18, present. 45 cases daily. Mainly among children.
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:				
Havana.....	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:				
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 Souf.....	May 30-July 28....	13	10	
Charkeh.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 7....	10	4	
Fayoum.....	Apr. 28-Aug. 1....	50	26	
Galioubeh.....	Apr. 23-Aug. 1....	2	.....
Girgeh.....	May 26-Aug. 6....	52	42	
Minieh.....	May 27-July 30....	39	11	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	July 26.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 3....	286	229	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 21-July 13....	.....	434	
Karachi.....	Apr. 1-June 24....	60	60	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	157	142	
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 23....	283	238	

Total, June 1-July 2: Cases, 748; deaths, 389, including report, p. 1059, Pt. I.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 13, 1912.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Mysore State.....	Apr. 21-June 29...	154	123	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	218	176	
Central India.....	Apr. 21-May 25.....	276	227	
Rajputana and Ajmere	Apr. 21-June 29...	570	474	
Merwara.....				
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 Shiras. 4 fatal cases.
Philippine Islands:				
Iloilo.....	July 5.....	1	1	
Manila.....	June 14-29.....	2	2	
Mariveles quarantine sta-	Apr. 30-May 7....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.
tion.				
Porto Rico.....				Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 56; deaths, 31.
Arroyo.....	June 22.....	1		On the schooner Guillermito from San Juan.
Carolina.....	June 25-July 19....	2	2	
Dorado.....	July 15.....	1	1	
Loiza.....	June 28.....	1	1	
San Juan.....	June 21-Sept. 11....	26	17	Total June 14-Sept. 11: Cases, 38; 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-July 20.....	17	11	
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 Miike, Japan, to Hongkong.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-June 30....	28		
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	25		
Oran.....	May 1-June 30....	8		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 18-24.....		1	

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 13, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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		
Galicia.....	May 12-Aug. 10....	22		
Vienna.....	July 14-Aug. 3....	1		
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 16-May 31....		93	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-July 27....	16	6	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	May 1-June 30....	7		
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 28-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-July 27....			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:				
Marseille.....	July 1-31.....		1	
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:				
	July 19-31.....			Present in vicinity of the terminus and along the Honduras National Railway.
La Pimienta.....	July 29.....			Present.
Portorillas.....	July 31.....			Do.
Santa Barbara.....	July 29.....			Do.
Zacapa.....	do.....			Do.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 3....	201	169	
Calcutta.....	May 5-July 6....		17	Apr. 21-27, 2 cases.
Karachi.....	May 19-July 13....	2	2	
Madras.....	May 19-Aug. 3....	17	9	
Maulmain.....	Jan. 1-May 4....		85	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	203	77	
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.

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

Reports Received from June 29 to Sept. 13, 1912.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-Aug. 25.....		12	
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		Aug. 21, still present.
Mexico.....	May 19-July 27.....	348	158	
Puerto Mexico.....	July 11-29.....	5	2	
Salina Cruz.....	June 29-July 17.....	8	3	
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 1.....			Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 7-June 22.....	5	8	
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 1-21.....			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	
Odesa.....	May 19-July 27.....	13	5	
Reval.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Riga.....	June 9-29.....	8		May 1-31, 2 deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	May 27-Aug. 10.....	73	23	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-June 22.....	42	19	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 21-July 13.....		72	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 17-23.....	1		
South Africa:				
Durban.....	Apr. 28-July 27.....	21	4	
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 20.....	10	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—									
				Tuberculo- sis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Aberdeen.....	Aug. 17	163,084	51								1	1	
Agua-calientes.....	Sept. 8	40,000	68					1	1	1	1	1	
Antwerp.....	Aug. 24	316,604	73	5							1		1
Batavia.....	July 27	217,630	7						1				
Do.....	Aug. 3		6			2							
Belfast.....	Aug. 31	391,974	93	13							1	1	1
Berlin.....	Aug. 17	2,070,922	532	73							1	8	4
Birmingham.....	Aug. 31	800,947	151	12							3	2	4
Bombay.....	Aug. 10	979,445	764	39	6	62		3				1	1
Bristol.....	Aug. 31	359,400	56	4								1	1
Brussels.....	Aug. 24	745,380	178	18								1	4
Cairo.....	Aug. 5	689,439	712	28					3	7	2	8	19
Do.....	Aug. 12		658	22					5	8		9	14
Cartagena.....	Aug. 3	30,000	20	1									1
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 10 ¹		28	3				4				1	
Do.....	May 12		38					4		1	2		
Do.....	May 19		37	3				5		1			
Do.....	July 21	35,000	38	2								1	1
Do.....	July 28		41	2				1				1	2
Do.....	Aug. 4		38	2				1		1	2		
Colombo.....	Aug. 3		111	8						3			
Constantinople.....	Aug. 25	1,300,000	169	26				9		3			1
Copenhagen.....	Aug. 24	468,000	1,113	14								1	
Cochimbo.....	Aug. 17	14,000	13	2					1				
Cork.....	Aug. 31	8,207	4								1		
Dardanelles.....	Aug. 3	11,875						1					
Do.....	Aug. 10							2					
Do.....	Aug. 17			1				1					
Do.....	Aug. 24							2					
Dublin.....	Aug. 17	406,536	127	17							2	1	
Do.....	Aug. 24		154	35						2	2	2	2
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 25	25,367	3						1				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 30	785,600	187									3	2
Gothenburg.....	Aug. 17	170,100	42	12								1	
Havre.....	Aug. 24	136,159	34	7					2				
Gothenburg.....	do.....	170,100	39	6								1	
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 31	119,468		2				1					
Hongkong.....	July 27	336,488		19				1		2			
Iquique.....	Aug. 10	40,000			1				2				
Karachi.....	do.....	157,290	138					1					2
Kingston.....	Aug. 24	57,379		2					1				
Leeds.....	Aug. 31	445,568	82	9								2	3
Leghorn.....	Aug. 24	104,000	32	4					4				
Leith.....	do.....	81,000	19	1									
Liege.....	Aug. 17	168,780	31	2					1				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 31	752,055	228	17							1	2	12
London.....	Aug. 24	7,340,079	1,471								5	9	44
Lubec.....	Aug. 17	100,000	42	4									4
Do.....	Aug. 24		28	2									2
Lyon.....	Aug. 12	523,796	132	21								2	
Madras.....	Aug. 10	518,661	421			3							2
Do.....	Aug. 17	52,000	32	3			2						
Do.....	Aug. 24		27	1			1						
Manchester.....	do.....	714,427	177	20					1			1	4
Mazatlan.....	Sept. 3	22,000	22	2									
Monterey.....	Sept. 1	100,000	39	4					1			1	
Montreal.....	Aug. 31	466,197	222	13					2			1	
Do.....	Sept. 7		180	22						2			
Port of Spain.....	July 27	60,000	46	5					1				
Do.....	Aug. 3		36	4					2				
Do.....	Aug. 10		46	9									
Port Said.....	Aug. 5	52,811	29	3					2				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 3	921,987	317	62				1	1			2	
Do.....	Aug. 10		368	68					1			2	5
Salina Cruz.....	Aug. 24	6,000	8					2		2			
San Luis Potosi.....	June 29	82,946	59	5				1					1
Do.....	July 6		51	8									
Do.....	July 13		47	5				1					

¹ See p. 1399.

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.
Singapore.....	July 27	303,328	245	28	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..
Toronto.....	Aug. 31	425,000	113	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Do.....	Sept. 12	392,000	119	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Tripoli, Africa.....	Aug. 25	50,000	27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turin.....	do.....	430,770	147	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 24	166,552	92	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Do.....	Aug. 31	..	64	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.....	Sept. 7	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3
Yokohama.....	Aug. 19	444,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

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

EAST AFRICA—*Laurencio Marquez.*—Month of May, 1912. Population, 10,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 43, including tuberculosis 12.

Month of June, 1912. Total number of deaths from all causes 47, including tuberculosis 10.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of July, 1912. Population, 168,185. Total number of deaths from all causes 227, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 30, typhoid fever 8.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended August 10, 1912.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 95 great towns correspond to the annual rate of 11.5 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 14 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,157,014. The lowest rate was recorded at Drogheda, viz, 4.2, and the highest at Lisburn, viz, 34.3 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 18 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,182,400. The lowest rate was recorded at Motherwell, viz, 3.8, and the highest at Greenock, viz, 15.8 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 560, including diphtheria 2, measles 11, scarlet fever 3.

ITALY—*Messina.*—Month of July, 1912. Population 127,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 171, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 12, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 3, typhoid fever 2.

Venice.—Month of January, 1912. Population 184,325. Total number of deaths from all causes 338, including scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 35, typhoid fever 4.

Month of February, 1912. Population 184,325. Total number of deaths from all causes 320, including diphtheria 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 23.

Month of March, 1912. Population 184,325. Total number of deaths from all causes 296, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, smallpox 8, tuberculosis 27.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Month of July, 1912. Population 3,341,217. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include cholera 13, diphtheria 1, plague 10, typhoid fever 26.

SIAM—*Bangkok*.—Four weeks ended July 13, 1912. Population 600,000. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include cholera 57, plague 1, smallpox 10.

MEXICO—*Durango*.—Month of August, 1912. Population 35,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 153, including scarlet fever 2, smallpox 3, tuberculosis 1, typhoid fever 2.

ST. THOMAS.—Three months ended June 30, 1912. Population 11,012. Total number of deaths from all causes 258, including tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 2.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of June, 1912. Population 343,849. Total number of deaths from all causes 466, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 66, typhoid fever 7.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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

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