

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

THE PROPHYLACTIC VALUE OF VACCINATION.

[By Passed Asst. Surg. Henry S. Mathewson, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Smallpox is supposed to have originated in Africa in prehistoric times. The first historical reference to the disease is an account of an epidemic of smallpox which developed in the Abyssinian army besieging Mecca in the year 571. From Mecca it spread over Asia and Europe. Procopius, in his history of the Eastern Empire, describes smallpox as present in epidemic form in Constantinople in 581, and Gregory of Tours records its presence in southern France in the same year. Throughout the middle ages references to smallpox are few and misleading, as it was much confused with measles and syphilis. The very name smallpox shows its confusion with and final differentiation from syphilis, or the pox, as syphilis was commonly called at that time. By the year 1600 smallpox had assumed epidemic form throughout Europe and in the following two hundred years it continued its ravages unchecked, save by the exhaustion of the susceptible, following years of great epidemics. Various mysterious causes have been assigned for the rise of certain infectious diseases to epidemic form at varying intervals, but the simple explanation suffices that in the interval a new generation is born and grows up and furnishes new fuel for the flame.

In England the disease was always present and but 1 person in 25 escaped an attack of smallpox. From 1761 to 1800 there died in the city of London an average of 19,425 persons yearly from smallpox. Its omnipresence is shown by the common proverbial saying "That few escape love and smallpox." It confined its assaults to no class, and royalty suffered equally with the peasant and the pauper, thus clearly indicating that differences in sanitary surroundings did not influence the incidence of the disease. It is estimated that in the one hundred years from 1700 to 1800 an average of 600,000 persons yearly died from smallpox throughout the world. Of preventive measures, prior to the discovery of vaccination, inoculation with the disease deserves a brief mention. Among the Turks it had long been practiced, and it was introduced into England in 1721 by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who returned in that year from a period of residence in Constantinople. The advantages of inoculation were, that one could by this means have the disease when young, when in good health, at a favorable time of the year, and often in a mild form. Many among the educated availed themselves of this practice, but it never became popular among the masses, as death not infrequently followed inoculation.

In the same year, 1721, Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, of Boston, introduced inoculation in America. During this year an epidemic of smallpox was present in Boston. Of Boylston's 286 inoculated cases 6 died, a percentage of 2.09. During the same period, of 5,759 cases acquired by contagion, 844 died, a percentage of 14.6. During the colonial period smallpox was very prevalent, and scarcely a personal description is found in the prints or literature of the times that does not contain the terms, "pockmarked" or "pock-fretten." To have had smallpox was a valuable recommendation in seeking employment, and this fact contributed to the establishment of inoculation hospitals in various parts of the country. Two were in operation near Boston in the year 1764, one of which contained 480 beds; others were established in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia. There was much opposition to inoculation, and the practice ceased upon the discovery of vaccination.

Discovery of vaccination.—Prior to this discovery it had long been known that an attack of cowpox conferred immunity to smallpox. This fact has been observed by those engaged in dairying and the care of cattle in various parts of the world. In the dairy counties of England, among the Indian shepherds of Mexico, of Baluchistan, of India, and among the dairy population of Turkey, smallpox had lost its terrors, but it remained for the acute mind of William Jenner to generalize from these isolated examples of immunity. He was living in Berkley, England, when the chance remark of a dairy maid referring to smallpox then prevalent, "Oh! I can not take that disease for I have had cowpox," called his attention to the subject. On May 14, 1796, he vaccinated his first case, James Phillips, aged 8 years, using serum taken from a cowpox vesicle on the hand of a dairy maid; on July 8 he proved the immunity of the boy to smallpox by his failure in repeated attempts to give him smallpox either by inoculation or exposure to the disease. The experiment was repeated many times in other subjects, and finally, in 1798, Jenner published an account of his work entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cowpox)." The discovery met with a storm of opposition and abuse.

The Parliament of England testified to the importance of Jenner's discovery by voting him £10,000 in 1802 and £20,000 in 1807. News of the discovery of vaccination spread rapidly to America, but the difficulty of conveying the vaccine virus without loss of potency delayed the first successful vaccination in the United States until July 8, 1800, when Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, professor of medicine in Harvard College, successfully vaccinated his son Daniel, a boy of 5 years of age. Many successful vaccinations followed in Boston, and from these cases virus was conveyed to New York and Philadelphia. President Jefferson showed great interest in the discovery and lent the aid of his support to the new cause, the first vaccination in Washington being made on a member of his own family August 6, 1801. In 1802 he wrote to Doctor Waterhouse expressing recognition of the value of his work, and in 1806 he addressed the following letter to Doctor Jenner:

MONTICELLO, VA., May 14, 1806.

SIR: I have received a copy of the evidence at large respecting the discovery of the vaccine inoculation, which you have been pleased to send me and for which I return you many thanks. Having been among the early converts of this part of the globe to its efficacy, I took an early part in recommending it to my countrymen. I avail

myself of this occasion to render you my portion of the tribute and gratitude due you from the whole human family. Medicine has never before produced any single improvement of such utility. You have erased from the calendar of human afflictions one of its greatest. Yours is the comfortable reflection that mankind can never forget that you have lived; future nations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox has existed and by you has been extirpated. Accept the most fervent wishes for your health and happiness, and assurance of the greatest respect and consideration.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Time has confirmed the soundness of the President's judgment as to the value of vaccination, but his prophecy as to the disappearance of smallpox still awaits fulfillment.

Vaccine virus.—For many years after the discovery of vaccination the arm to arm method was employed. This consisted, where possible, of the direct transference of the virus from the vesicle on the arm of one person to a small wound on the arm of another; or threads were wet in the fluid contained in the vesicle and dried and sent to a distance, where the threads were moistened and the material on them was used to vaccinate. This method of human arm to arm vaccination had its disadvantages and dangers. Syphilis was thus conveyed from person to person and care was not taken as to the contamination of the virus with pus-producing organisms.

A safer method of securing virus was soon sought, and Galbiati, an Italian physician, in 1811, first suggested that cowpox be artificially produced in calves and the virus obtained from these vesicles used for vaccination. This method was gradually adopted. Beginning with a spontaneous case of cowpox calves are inoculated and thus a "strain" of virus is developed.

The process of vaccinating the calf is as follows:

The posterior half of its belly is shaved, cleansed, scarified in parallel lines, and inoculated with vaccine virus. The vesicles form in long, parallel lines; when mature, their content is removed under antiseptic precautions, mixed with glycerine and allowed to ripen for from 4 to 6 weeks. It is frequently tested for potency and freedom from contamination and if it meets the Government requirements is prepared for market, either dried upon "ivory points" or put up in small glass tubes.

France and the United States are at present using a "strain" developed from a case of cowpox occurring in Beaugency, France, in 1871.

There is also in use with us a "strain" derived from a case of cowpox occurring in Cohasset, Mass., in 1881. The English official vaccine at present is derived from a case of cowpox occurring in England in 1881. These "strains" are maintained by transference from calf to calf. Cowpox is believed to be smallpox in a modified form and it is becoming a very rare disease. Should the present "strains" of virus die out, it is possible to develop cowpox in the cow by inoculations with smallpox material from a human subject; otherwise the practical disappearance of cowpox would be a serious matter should the present "strains" of vaccine die out.

At present the production of vaccine virus in the United States is under Government control. The laboratories where it is produced are frequently inspected and their products are tested for strength and freedom from infection by the "Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service," at Washington. Since this

law went into effect a marked improvement in the character of the vaccine virus on the market has been observed. In cases vaccinated more good takes are obtained and fewer infectious arms are seen.

In accordance with an additional regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, March 13, 1906, each and every lot of vaccine virus must be examined bacteriologically by the manufacturer to determine its freedom from pathogenic micro-organisms, and a special examination is required of each and every lot to determine the absence of tetanus. Permanent records of these examinations are also required.

How and when to vaccinate.—Infants of any age may be vaccinated if smallpox is prevalent. If there is no danger of exposure to the disease, vaccination should be delayed until the child is from 4 to 6 months of age—in sickly babies it may be delayed until the child is 1 year old.

The best place to vaccinate a baby is on the outer side of the left leg, about 3 or 4 inches below the knee. All right-handed mothers and nurses carry the child upon their left arms. This brings the vaccination sore away from the body of the nurse and in little danger of being hit or rubbed. The leg is to be chosen rather than the arm when vaccinating children, as the abundant lymphatics of the groin better control the inflammatory reaction following vaccination than the relatively fewer lymph nodes in the axilla. In female children the leg should also be chosen, as scars upon the arm are often unsightly. In right-handed male adults the left arm is the site usually chosen for vaccination, at a spot on the outer side of the arm, 5 or 6 inches below the top of the shoulder.

The place chosen for vaccination should be well scrubbed with sterile soap and water, a soft sterilized brush being used. After scrubbing, wash off with alcohol and allow skin to dry. A fine cambric needle mounted in a short wooden handle or a small cork is the best scarifier. The point of the needle is sterilized by passing it through the flame of an alcohol lamp. The spot upon the arm or leg selected should be cross scratched over a surface about half the size of a dime. No blood should be drawn. It is sufficient if a small amount of serum appears. Upon this surface is spread the contents of one tube of glycerinated vaccine virus, which should be allowed to dry in before any dressing is applied. Then apply a shield or a simple dressing of sterile gauze held in place by 2 narrow strips of zinc oxide adhesive plaster.

After care.—This first dressing, if not soiled, need not be removed until the "take" occurs, on the third or fourth day. The skin around the "take" is generally reddened and inflamed and burns and itches. This should be smeared over with an ointment of zinc oxide and sterile dressing reapplied. If signs of infection of the "take" appear, a wet dressing of warm 1-2,000 bichloride of mercury solution, frequently changed, should be applied. Great care must be taken to avoid infection of the vaccination wound, and protection dressings should be used until healing takes place.

What is a good take?—It is hard to verbally describe a good take. The physician doing the vaccination should see and pronounce upon each case.

What is a good scar?—"A perfect scar is round or oval below the level of the skin about it, with well-defined margins, pitted or reticu-

lated, and looks as though it had been stamped into the skin. Large flat scars are not signs of a good take, but of infection of the vaccination wound; large pits about the edges of a scar are a good sign of a take; the smaller pits scattered over the surface of a large flat scar are generally the dilated mouths of hair follicles and sebaceous glands."^a

Revaccination.—A vaccinated person is protected from smallpox in all cases for a period of six or seven years, in many cases for a far longer time. Children should be revaccinated at the age of 10 or 12 years. The compulsory vaccination law of the German Empire requires vaccination at the age of 1 year and revaccination during the fourteenth year. After a second successful take revaccination is not necessary, unless in time of epidemic of smallpox or in those directly exposed to the disease, when revaccination from time to time is a wise precaution against infection.

OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.

Opposition to vaccination rests on 5 fundamental declarations:

1. It is dangerous.
2. It is useless.
3. It is an invasion of the right of the individual.
4. Doctors favor it for the fee for vaccinating.
5. All statistics about smallpox are false.

1. *The dangers of vaccination.*—The dangers of vaccination exist at present chiefly in the minds of the opponents of vaccination. The chief source of danger remaining is an accidental infection of the wound caused by the vaccination. In this a vaccination wound but shares in the danger to any wound of infection. This in vaccination wounds amounts to one case of infection with fatal results in 65,000 vaccinations. Voight^b reports 2,275,000 vaccinations in Germany, with a total of 35 deaths. Recently he reports a series of 100,000 vaccinations with but one death. Hodgetts reports 40,000 vaccinations done in the Province of Ontario, Canada, without a death. Therefore, while we do not deny that there remains some danger to life in vaccination, we claim that with the exercise of due care it may be reduced to a point where vaccination is far less dangerous than the extraction of a tooth or the taking of an anæsthetic.

2. *It is useless.*—This statement is based largely on the fact that vaccinated persons do have smallpox. That we do not deny. The protection of vaccination becomes exhausted, and the disease is contracted, or a person is exposed to smallpox, is vaccinated, and has the disease in spite of the vaccination. In Prussia, between the years 1847 and 1873, vaccination was voluntary, and only a small part of the population was vaccinated, and during these years there died of smallpox an average of 42.1 persons per year per each 100,000 of the population. In 1873 a compulsory vaccination law was passed and enforced, and from 1874 to 1901 there died of smallpox a yearly average of 1.3 persons per each 100,000 of the population. Roughly estimated, deaths from smallpox were 40 times more frequent before than after vaccination became compulsory. The claim that improved sanitation has reduced the death rate from smallpox can not be proved. Austria is as far advanced in sanitation as Prussia, but has no compulsory vaccination law, and smallpox is widely prevalent

^a Adapted from Welch & Schamberg.

^b Voight. History of smallpox and vaccination (1901).

and as fatal as ever. There has never occurred a case of smallpox in a person recently vaccinated successfully. The attendants at smallpox hospitals are vaccinated and revaccinated from time to time, and smallpox is unknown among those so protected.

At the Highgate Hospital, near London, where hundreds of smallpox cases are treated, but one attendant in the past sixty years has caught smallpox, and that attendant was a gardener who was not vaccinated because he did not come in contact with the patients. In Boston during the 1900-1903 epidemic of smallpox no attendant at the various smallpox hospitals caught the disease. Facts as to reduction of the death rate and immunity to the disease might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough has been said to prove that vaccination does protect and that it is far from useless. Even in those contracting smallpox years after having been vaccinated, a certain factor remains which modifies the virulence of the disease and makes the death rate far lower than in the unvaccinated. The mortality among the vaccinated is as 1 to 7 among the unvaccinated, as shown by the following table from Reports of British Royal Vaccination Commission:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Percent.
Vaccinated.....	8,744	461	5.0
Unvaccinated.....	2,321	822	35.1

3. *It is an invasion of the right of the individual.*—There is no answer to this argument if its premise be granted that the individual has a right to do as he pleases. This may be granted if the individual lives alone and comes in contact with no other human being. Life in communities invades and restricts the right of the savage, and community life is impossible on any other terms. The police power of a community rests on either the public nuisance or the public welfare ideas in common law and constitutional law; i. e., an individual may not maintain a public nuisance and group of individuals may act together for the public welfare. Therefore we find to-day the savage rights of the individual lessened in number and invaded on every hand. Compulsory vaccination laws, where they exist, have been upheld unanimously by all courts of appeal before which they have been tested, and the right of the community to enforce vaccination for the public welfare has been established. The individual who in exercising his right to do as he pleases contracts smallpox is conveyed to a pesthouse as a public nuisance and his family are quarantined and vaccinated for the public good.

4. *Doctors favor it for the fee they get for vaccination.*—This trifling argument may be answered by the statement that vaccination is performed free of charge by Government officials, and the cost thereof is borne by the city or State where every vaccination is compulsory.

5. *All smallpox statistics are false.*—Whether or not records are kept, smallpox does exist and kills or scars its victims and the fact of its existence and its danger remains, even if disguised under the name of measles, chickenpox, Philippine itch, or any other designation.

CONCLUSION.

During the past five years smallpox in the United States has shown a steady and gratifying decrease. In 1902 there were reported 55,857 cases with 1,852 deaths; during 1906 there were reported 12,503 cases with 90 deaths.^a This decrease has doubtless been brought about by increased vigilance on the part of State and national authorities and the wide dissemination of information in regard to the prevention of the disease. Many cities and States have enacted ordinances requiring the vaccination of all children before they may be allowed to attend the public schools. In Germany, where vaccination is compulsory and universal, during the year 1906 there were in the whole Empire but 26 cases of smallpox with 5 deaths, and these cases were largely imported from neighboring countries, where smallpox is prevalent and unchecked by general vaccination. The experience of Germany, where compulsory vaccination has been in force for thirty years, proves conclusively that smallpox as existing in the United States is entirely unnecessary, and vaccination, and revaccination can not be too strongly urged as the only means of removing this pest from our midst.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Smallpox on the Canadian border—
Train inspection.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, March 30, as follows:
Week ended March 30, 1907. Inspected 18 trains carrying about 1,800 passengers; vaccinated 140; accepted certificates of vaccination and nonexposure to infection in the case of 90. Information is received from a county health officer of an extended outbreak of smallpox in the counties of Colchester, Antigonish, Halifax, Yarmouth, Digby, and Pictou, Nova Scotia, as well as in Kent County, New Brunswick. These outbreaks were the result of concealed cases.

*Report from Cape Fear Quarantine Station, N. C.—Beriberi on bark
Aeolus.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, April 2, as follows:
The Swedish bark *Aeolus*, which arrived at this station from Santos, Brazil, via Barbados had 2 cases of beriberi among the crew. The symptoms developed in both cases after departure from Santos. One patient has almost entirely recovered and the other is improving. The vessel has been thoroughly fumigated, the effects of the crew have been disinfected, and free pratique was issued to-day.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND
CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population 1,882,846. Total number of deaths reported to the State board of health, 2,683, corresponding to an annual death rate of 17.1 per 1,000

^a Public Health Reports.

population. Deaths from contagious diseases were as follows: Diphtheria 35, enteric fever 95, measles 12, scarlet fever 5, smallpox 1, whooping cough 11, and 409 from tuberculosis. Month of January, 1907. Total number of deaths reported 2,475, corresponding to an annual death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population. Deaths from contagious diseases were as follows: Diphtheria 20, enteric fever 46, measles 15, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 5, and 390 from tuberculosis. Month of February, 1907. Total number of deaths reported 2,310, corresponding to an annual death rate of 15 per 1,000 population. Deaths from contagious diseases were as follows: Diphtheria 20, enteric fever 30, measles 14, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 1, whooping cough 13, and 384 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population 35,000. Total number of deaths 35, including enteric fever 1 and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis. Month of December, 1906. Total number of deaths, 51, including enteric fever 1 and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, measles 2, and scarlet fever 1. Month of January, 1907. Total number of deaths, 51, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 3, measles 4, and scarlet fever 2. Month of February, 1907. Total number of deaths, 41, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 3, and measles 12.

INDIANA—*Anderson.*—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 25,398. Total number of deaths, 36, including 5 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Measles 3.

Marion.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including none from contagious diseases. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 3, and smallpox 11.

Michigan City.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 23. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and tuberculosis 1.

IOWA—*Burlington.*—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 51. Four cases of diphtheria reported.

Cedar Rapids.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including enteric fever 1 and 5 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, measles 7, scarlet fever 11, and smallpox 1.

Davenport.—Two weeks ended April 1, 1907. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from scarlet fever. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, and scarlet fever 21.

KANSAS.—Month of February, 1907. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Diphtheria, 148 cases, 20 deaths; enteric fever, 51 cases, 14 deaths; measles, 853 cases, 7 deaths; scarlet fever, 113 cases, 8 deaths; smallpox, 168 cases, no deaths; tuberculosis, 100 cases, 68 deaths.

Contagious diseases were distributed in the cities as follows:

Coffeyville.—Diphtheria, 1 case; scarlet fever, 1 case; smallpox, 3 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.

Kansas City.—Diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death; enteric fever, 17 cases, 3 deaths; measles 24 cases; scarlet fever, 1 case, 1 death; smallpox, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 17 cases, 14 deaths.

Leavenworth.—Diphtheria, 5 cases; scarlet fever, 1 case; measles, 31 cases; tuberculosis, 6 cases, 6 deaths.

Parsons.—Enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 5 cases, 3 deaths.

Topeka.—Diphtheria, 17 cases, 2 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case, 1 death; measles, 89 cases, 1 death; smallpox, 2 cases; scarlet fever, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 5 cases, 5 deaths.

Wichita.—Diphtheria, 8 cases, 2 deaths; scarlet fever, 11 cases, 3 deaths; smallpox, 13 cases.

KENTUCKY—*Henderson.*—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including 5 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Enteric fever 10, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, and tuberculosis 8.

MONTANA—*Helena.*—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1 and measles 22.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord.*—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, measles 47, scarlet fever 4, and tuberculosis 2.

NEW JERSEY.—Reports to the State board of health for the month ending March 15, 1907, show a total of 3,141 deaths, including diphtheria 59, enteric fever 39, malarial fever 1, measles 9, scarlet fever 18, whooping cough 18, and 376 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases not reported. The number of deaths reported shows a decrease of 199 over the number for the previous month.

Perth Amboy.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Seven cases of diphtheria, 3 of enteric fever, 4 of measles, and 56 of scarlet fever reported.

NEW YORK—*Rome.*—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including diphtheria 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 6, enteric fever 1, measles 6, and scarlet fever 13.

OHIO—*Zanesville*.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including enteric fever 3. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2 and enteric fever 17.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Highspire*.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 1,500. One death reported. Two cases of whooping cough, 81 cases of measles, and 1 case of tuberculosis reported.

Homestead.—Ten days ended March 31, 1907. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 10, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, measles 8, and scarlet fever 1.

Pottsville.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population 19,500. Total number of deaths, 31, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and tuberculosis 2.

Warren.—Seventeen days ended March 31, 1907. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths 4. Case of contagious disease reported: Scarlet fever 1.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 55,000 (white, 38,000; colored, 17,000). Total number of deaths, 67 (white, 38, and 29 colored), including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 1, and 9 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious disease reported: Scarlet fever 2.

WISCONSIN—*Fond du Lac*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 20,500. Total number of deaths, 32, including 3 from tuberculosis. One case of diphtheria reported. Month of February, 1907. Total number of deaths, 25, including 4 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, and smallpox 1. Month of March, 1907. Total number of deaths, 21. One case of diphtheria reported.

Racine.—Month of March, 1907. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 3 and scarlet fever 4.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1906, to April 12, 1907.

[For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
California:				
General.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		2	
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23.....	5		
Plumas County, Quincy included.	Dec. 1-15.....	10		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 23.....	5		
Total for State.....		20	2	
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Conejos County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Denver County, Denver.	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
La Plata County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Las Animas County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	45		
Logan County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Otero County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Pueblo County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	6		
Weid County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13		
Total for State.....		77		
Connecticut:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Stamford.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Delaware:				
Reedy Island Quarantine.	Dec. 22-27.....	1		On ss. Oswestry from Huelva Spain.
Total for State.....		1		
Florida:				
Duval County, Jacksonville	Feb. 17-Mar. 30.....	4		
Hillsboro County, Tampa included.	Mar. 3-30.....	7		
Marion County, Reddick and Anthony included.	Jan. 20-26.....	7		
Polk County, Lakeland included.	Jan. 20-Mar. 30.....	23		
Suwanee County, Live Oak included.	Mar. 24-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		42		
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 2.....	83		
Total for State.....		83		
Illinois:				
Abingdon.....	Nov. 10-16.....	1		
Belleville.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 30.....	24	1	Imported.
Danville.....	Dec. 21-Mar. 27.....	2		
Elgin.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
East Peoria.....	Jan. 1-20.....	2		Do.
Galesburg.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30.....	113		
Hoopestown.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 15.....	2		Do.
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 15.....	3		
Moline.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 9.....	3		
Peoria.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 9.....	69		
Sandwich.....	Dec. 1-14.....	1		
Springfield.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 14.....	2		
Stark County, including Castleton and Toulon.	Jan. 12-Feb. 28.....	295		
Stronghurst.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 10.....	3		Do.
Vermilion County, Danville.	Mar. 16-27.....	3		
Victoria.....	Jan. 1-7.....			Present.
Viola.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 25.....	5		
Total for State.....		530	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Allen County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Benton County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Cass County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Clark County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Daviess County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Elkhart County, Elkhart included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 9.....	8		
Fulton County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	68		
Grant County, Marion included.	Mar. 1-31.....	35		
Hendricks County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Henry County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Howard County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Jasper County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	185		
Jennings County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Laporte County, Michigan City.	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Marion County, Indianapolis included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	72	3	
Marshall County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	18		
Miami County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	203		
Monroe County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Pulaski County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	53		
Ripley County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Starke County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	22		
St. Joseph County, South Bend included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 9.....	46		
Tippecanoe County, Lafayette included.	Jan. 15-Mar. 11.....	17		
Vigo County, Terre Haute included.	Jan. 20-31.....	1		
Wabash County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8		
Wells County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		764	3	
Iowa:				
Clay County, Spencer.....	Jan. 8-31.....	5		
Clinton County, Clinton included.	Jan. 28-Mar. 23.....	3		
Des Moines County, Burlington.	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Dubuque County, Dubuque.	Mar. 18.....	25		
Iowa County, North English.	Dec. 1-Feb. 10.....	75		
Linn County, Cedar Rapids.	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	2		
Mahaska County, Oskaloosa included.	May 28-Feb. 22.....	141		
Plymouth County, Akron.	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Polk County, Des Moines..	Nov. 22-Feb. 22.....	16		
Scott County, Davenport.	Feb. 14-Mar. 15.....	4		
Wapello County, Ottumwa.	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Total for State.....		277		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Atchison County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Barber County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Barton County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Bourbon County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Brown County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Butler County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	14		
Cheyenne County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
Clark County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	28		
Clay County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Cowley County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	21		
Crawford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Dickinson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	18		
Doniphan County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Douglas County, Lawrence.	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Ellis County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Ford County.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5		
Geary County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	5		
Graham County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	14		
Greenwood County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jackson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Johnson County	Feb. 1-28	3		
Kearny County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	3		
Leavenworth County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	4		
Linn County	Jan. 1-31	6		
Marion County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	11		
Marshall County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Montgomery County, Coffeyville included.	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	27		
Morris County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Nemaha County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	12		
Ness County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	10		
Norton County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	2		
Osborne County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	9		
Pawnee County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Pottawatomie County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Pratt County	Feb. 1-28	21		
Reno County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	14		
Russell County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Sedgwick County, Wichita included.	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	22		
Shawnee County, Topeka included.	Nov. 1-Mar. 30	16		
Sheridan County	Feb. 1-28	18		
Sherman County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	33		
Smith County	Feb. 1-28	18		
Stevens County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	17		
Sumner County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Trego County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Wallace County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Washington County	Nov. 1-30	2		
Woodson County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Wyandotte County, Kansas City.	Feb. 3-Mar. 30	6		4 imported.
Total for State		408		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 23-Mar. 30	132	5	31 imported.
Shreveport	Dec. 23-Mar. 16	4		
Total for State		136	5	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Feb. 10-23	2		
Total for State		2		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Mar. 17-30	2		
Chelsea	Mar. 3-9	1		
Lawrence	Mar. 24-30	19		
Total for State		22		
Michigan:				
Ann Arbor	Jan. 13-26	2		
Centerville	To Feb. 20	36		
Detroit	Dec. 23-Mar. 20	71		
Kalamazoo	Jan. 27-Mar. 9	6		
Total for State		115		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Jan. 8-14	1		
Becker County	Dec. 11-Feb. 18	29		
Beltrami County	Dec. 18-Mar. 4	25		
Carver County	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	71		
Cass County	Dec. 11-Jan. 21	39		
Chippewa County	Jan. 1-Mar. 4	2		
Chisago County	Jan. 15-Mar. 11	2		
Clay County	Dec. 18-21	5		
Dakota County	Jan. 8-14	1		
Faribault County	Feb. 5-Mar. 4	10		
Goodhue County	Dec. 18-Mar. 18	3		
Grant County	Dec. 25-Jan. 14	2		
Hennepin County, Minneapolis included.	Dec. 11-Mar. 11	177		
Hubbard County	Dec. 11-Jan. 7	13		
Isanti County	do	2		
Itasca County	Dec. 11-Mar. 2	14		
Kittson County	Jan. 15-21	1		
Lac qui Parie County	Jan. 15-21	1		
Lake County	Jan. 11-14	6	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Lesueur County.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 2....	8		
Morrison County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4....	3		
Mower County.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 2....	3		
Nicollet County.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4....	2		
Nobles County.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 2....	2		
Ottertail County.....	Jan. 15-21.....	9		
Pine County.....	Feb. 12-18.....	3		
Polk County.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 11...	7		
Pope County.....	Dec. 11-31.....	3		
Ramsey County, St. Paul included.	Dec. 11-Feb. 23...	22		
Rock County.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
St. Louis County, Duluth included.	Dec. 1-Mar. 11...	48		
Scott County.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 11...	5		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 25...	3		
Swift County.....	Dec. 18-31.....	2		
Todd County.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 23...	8		
Wadena County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 14...	6		
Waseca County.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...	4		
Washington County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11...	28		
Wilkin County.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 25...	2		
Winona County, Winona.	Mar. 10-30.....	5		
Total for State.....		578	1	
Mississippi:				
Gulfport.....	Mar. -25.....	1		Imported.
Natchez.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 16...	16		
Total for State.....		17		
Missouri:				
Jefferson City.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 4....	46		
St. Joseph.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30...	235	2	
St. Louis.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 30...	13		
Total for State.....		294	2	
Montana:				
Cascade County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Choteau County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Dawson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Lewis and Clarke County, Helena included.	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Silver Bow County.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		10		
New Jersey:				
Hoboken.....	Mar. 24-30.....	1		
Newark.....	Mar. 17-30.....	3		
Total for State.....		4		
New York:				
Allegany County—				
Alfred.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3....	1		
Ward Township.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 12...	5		
Broome County—				
Binghamton.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 23...	4		
Deposit.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 1....	40		
Lestershire.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 2....	1		
Chautauqua County, Westfield.	Feb. 1-Mar. 2....			Present.
Chemung County—				
Southport.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 2....	1		
Veteran Township.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3....	1		
Chenango County, Norwich	Feb. 1-Mar. 1....			Do.
Greene County, Catskill...	Jan. 1-Feb. 3....	1		
Madison County, Canastota.	Jan. 1-Mar. 2....	3		
New York County, New York.	Dec. 16-Mar. 23...	30	1	Do.
Ontario County, Naples...	Jan. 1-Feb. 3....			Do.
Orange County—				
Middletown.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3....			Do.
Port Jarvis.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 3....			Do.
Schuyler County, Watkins.	Jan. 1-Feb. 3....	2		
Steuben County, Avoca...	Feb. 1-Mar. 1....			Do.
Ulster County, Ellenville...	Feb. 1-Mar. 3....			Do.
Total for State.....		89	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	15		
Anson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Ashe County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	14		
Bertie County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	2		
Catawba County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Chatham County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Cumbeiland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	2		
Durham County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	58		
Franklin County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	10		
Gaston County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Gulford County, Greensboro included.	Nov. 1-Mar. 30....	16		
Halifax County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Hertford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Johnston County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	8		
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Mecklenburg County, Charlotte included.	Feb. 10-Mar. 30....	5		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Person County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Randolph County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	30		
Richmond County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	10		
Rutherford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Union County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Vance County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Wake County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	196		
Wayne County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		406		
North Dakota:				
Benson County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	10		
Bottineau County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	2	1	
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Emmons County.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31....	43		
Grand Forks County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Griggs County.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31....	10		
McLean County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	8		
Ramsey County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	5		
Ransom County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	1		
Rolette County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	6		
Stark County.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2		
Steele County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	14		
Stutsman County.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31....	2	1	
Ward County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	18		
Wells County.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31....	16		
Williams County.....	June 1-Nov. 30....	3		
Total for State.....		142	2	
Ohio:				
Canton.....	Mar. 3-30.....	3		
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 15....	9		
Cleveland.....	Mar. 9-29.....	3		
Columbus.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Hamilton.....	Feb. 10-16.....	9		
Toledo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		29		
Oregon:				
Milton.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 23....	10		
Portland.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	5		
Total for State.....		15		
Pennsylvania:				
Homestead.....	Feb. 15-Mar. 7.....	4		
Wells.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.....	22		
Total for State.....		26		
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 30....	11		
Total for State.....		11		
Tennessee:				
Nashville.....	Mar. 10-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Texas:					
Fort Worth.....	Feb. 23.....	Epidemic.	
Galveston.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 22....	3.....	.....	
Houston.....	Dec. 30-Mar. 30....	92.....	.....	
Hunt County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 8.....	25.....	.....	
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23....	5.....	.....	
Temple.....	Mar. 25.....	1.....	.....	
Williamson County.....	Dec.—to Mar. 23..	75.....	1.....		
Total for State.....		201	1		
Utah:					
Boxelder County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	6.....		
Cache County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 23....	12.....	.....	
Carbon County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 23....	27.....	.....	
Emery County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 23....	49.....	.....	
Salt Lake County, Salt Lake included.	Dec. 1-30.....	1.....	.....	
Sevier County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8.....	.....	
Summit County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	13.....	.....	
Utah County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23....	13.....	.....	
Wasatch County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	70.....	.....	
Weber County, Ogden included.	Jan. 1-Feb. 23....	9.....	.....	
Total for State.....		208			
Virginia:					
Amelia County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	14.....	Epidemic.	
Dinwiddie County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4.....	.....	
Goochland County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....	.....	
Hanover County, Atlee and Ellerson included.	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	35.....	.....	
Henrico County, Richmond.	Dec. 1-Mar. 30....	21.....	.....	
Lee County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3.....	.....	
Louisa County, Fredericks Hall included.	Dec. 1-31.....	6.....	.....	
Nansemond County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....	.....	
Nelson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4.....	.....	
Norfolk County, Norfolk included.	Jan. 1-17.....	1.....	.....	
Nottoway County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9.....	.....	
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6.....	.....	
Powhatan County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....	.....	
Sussex County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	.....
Total for State.....		106			
Washington:					
Seattle.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 30....	18.....	14 imported.	
Spokane.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 23....	165.....	2.....		
Tacoma.....	Feb. 3-9.....	1.....	.....	
Total for State.....		184	2		
Wisconsin:					
Adams County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	13.....		
Brown County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6.....	.....	
Columbia County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	4.....	.....	
Dane County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	14.....	.....	
Dodge County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	19.....	.....	
Douglas County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2.....	.....	
Eau Claire County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	9.....	.....	
Fond du Lac County, Fond du Lac included.	Dec. 1-Feb. 23....	2.....	.....	
Jefferson County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	8.....	.....	
La Crosse County, La Crosse.	Dec. 16-Mar. 30....	10.....	.....	
Langlade County.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	17.....	.....	
Manitowoc County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	38.....	.....	
Marathon County.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	10.....	.....	
Wausau.....	Mar. 10-16.....	1.....	.....	
Milwaukee County, Milwaukee included.	Oct. 1-Mar. 23....	191.....	1.....		
Oncida County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....	.....	
Outagamie County, Appleton included.	Oct. 5-Jan. 19....	16.....	.....	
Plover County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7.....	.....	
Rock County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1.....	.....	
Shawano County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....	.....	
Sheboygan County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	23.....	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Vilas County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....
Waukesha County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	16	.....
Waupaca County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	20	.....
Total for State.....		430	1	
Grand total, United States.....		5,233	21	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, March 17-April 12, 1907.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana: Mississippi River quarantine station.	Mar. 20.....	1	.....	On ss. Cayo Soto.
Texas: Galveston.....	Mar. 17-22.....	4	1	In quarantine from ss. Basil, from Para.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

FROM THE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DES KAISERLICHEN GESUNDHEITSAMTES, BERLIN, MARCH 20, 1907.

BELGIUM.—February 26. Order of August 25, 1906, relative to measures against Trapezunt suspended.

DUTCH INDIES.—February 1. Quarantine measures against Sydney ordered; against Kobe suspended.

NETHERLANDS.—February 25. Measures for protection against importation of plague ordered.

March 6. Djeddah declared unclean and a quarantine detention of ten days ordered.

PORTUGAL.—March 5. Port of Djeddah declared plague infected since February 1.

SIAM.—February 8. Quarantine measures against Hongkong ordered. The quarantine station is the Island of Koh Phra.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Sanitary conditions and improvements—Antimosquito measures.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports, March 27, as follows:

The health conditions of this port, the adjacent subports of Corozal, Stann Creek, and Punta Gorda, and the colony in general are very good. Colonial medical officers are stationed at Corozal, Stann Creek, and Punta Gorda, and these, as well as all the physicians in Belize (both official and civil), are compelled by law to at once report any case of sickness presenting suspicious symptoms.

The subports of Corozal, Stann Creek, and Punta Gorda are ports of entry, and all craft are compelled to put in at either Belize or one of these subports and obtain pratique before attempting to land at points along the coast. The government at Belize is supplied with systematic consular reports on the sanitary conditions obtaining at all the principal ports with which the colony is engaged in trade, thereby keeping the local quarantine board in close touch with all points bearing on sanitary conditions.

Careful supervision is exercised over all vessels of every class entering this port, with medical examination by the port surgeon, and if any doubt be entertained regarding the sanitary history of said vessel fumigation and detention, either or both, are required before granting pratique.

During the past few months, in lieu of five days' detention in quarantine of the laborers, etc., on the fruit ships trading to ports to the southward beyond the limits of the colony, a system of medical super-

vision of the ships has been organized by the local quarantine board, by which these fruit vessels are required to carry a medical officer, who sees to the observance of regulations regarding noncommunication with the shore and the nature and sanitary history of any passengers carried.

With regard to the sanitation of Belize much is being done to render the town as sanitary as possible. The tanks are carefully screened, and unscreened water barrels and other breeding places for *Stegomyia* have been removed from most of the premises. Two sanitary inspectors are constantly employed to examine into and report upon the proper carrying out of the regulations bearing on these points. The streets are kept clean and work is constantly progressing toward eliminating the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Mosquitoes are not constantly present in great numbers.

Since the screening and cleaning ordinance has been systematically carried out the number of *Stegomyia* has been reduced to a very marked extent. Antimosquito measures are being instituted at the supports of Corozal, Stann Creek, and Punta Gorda.

While loading at all points in the colony, and also at Livingston, the fruit vessels lie offshore at a distance of from one-half to 1 mile, thereby practically precluding the access of mosquitoes.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Smallpox—Summary for month of February, 1907.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, February 23 and March 2, as follows:

Week ended February 23, 1907. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906.

Quarantinable disease: Smallpox, 17 cases, 13 deaths.

Week ended March 2, 1907. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. To restrictions enforced against Hongkong as reported on December 1, 1906, the following has been added:

Siam: Vessels from Hongkong to complete ten days before arrival at a Siamese port.

Quarantinable disease: Smallpox, 14 cases, 11 deaths.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the month of February, 1907, for the protection of the public health of the United States, the Insular Territory, and the Republic of Panama.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health.....	31
Vessels fumigated to kill vermin.....	1
Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the Quarantine Regulations:	
(a) Personnel.....	2, 785
(b) Passengers.....	564
Required to bathe and undergo special examination:	
(a) Personnel.....	2, 339
(b) Passengers.....	132
Examined for diseases contemplated by the laws controlling immigration:	
Aliens.....	49
Rejected.....	11

Baggage:	
(a) Inspected and labeled.....	Nil.
(b) Disinfected and labeled.....	2, 440
Cargo stored (par. 22):	
Human hair.....	boxes.. 65
Bristles.....	do... 40
Feathers.....	do... 370
Return of quarantinable diseases:	
Plague—	
Case.....	1
Death.....	1
Smallpox—	
Cases.....	53
Deaths.....	45

[Report from Niuchwang—Plague extinct.

Vice and Deputy Consul-General Pontius reports, February 25, as follows:

It is officially stated by the Customs Taotai that plague has disappeared. The last case occurred on February 3. The port is declared to be absolutely free from any sign of the recent epidemic.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions satisfactory—Summary for month of March, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, April 1, as follows:

Week ended March 30 1907.

Vessels inspected.....	5
Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	1
Bills of health issued.....	6
Crews inspected.....	138
Crews landed here.....	1
Passengers.....	0
Immune certificates issued.....	0

No quarantinable disease entered the port during this week.

The sanitary condition of the city is satisfactory.

On request of the agent I fumigated, on March 30 last, the British steamship *Domingo de Larrinaga*, from Liverpool and Cuban ports, and bound for Galveston, Tex. I found all temperatures of her crew normal except in the case of one sailor, who had a temperature of 103.2° F. For this reason I advised the captain to leave the man in hospital here. The vessel left the seaman and sailed shortly after fumigation for her port of destination.

Month of March, 1907.

Vessels inspected.....	21
Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	2
Bills of health issued.....	23
Crews inspected.....	740
Crews landed here.....	1
Cabin passengers inspected and in transit.....	4
Cabin passengers left here.....	5

The sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country during the month has been satisfactory.

No quarantinable diseases were reported in the city and port during the month.

There were no transactions for the Canal Zone, nor for the Republic of Panama, during the month of March, 1907.

Report from Habana—Yellow fever case originating at Nueva Paz—Measures of disinfection and mosquito destruction.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield reports, April 5: One case yellow fever in Las Animas Hospital. Diagnosis confirmed by official yellow fever board this date. Case is Spaniard arrived Habana December 8, 1906. Resided Nueva Paz since about December 18. Contracted disease on plantation near Nueva Paz. Taken sick March 31. Sent to Las Animas Hospital April 4. Request instructions as to whether I shall impose quarantine.

This case was also reported by Major Kean, adviser to the sanitary department, as follows:

April 5. Case of yellow fever diagnosed to-day; occurred at Nueva Paz, southeast corner Habana Province. Has not left that district since arrival from Spain December 13. No reason to fear infection in Habana.

The following was sent to Doctor Stansfield:

April 6. Report to Bureau if any precautions in way of destroying mosquitoes, etc., have been taken at plantation near Nueva Paz, whence yellow fever came. No special order as to quarantine at present.

April 7. Reply to above: Disinfecting and oiling brigade of 40 men under experienced head have been sent to Nueva Paz from Habana to exterminate mosquitoes. Work will extend to all suspected places in vicinity.

NOTE.—Nueva Paz is about 45 miles distant from Havana. It has about 2,000 inhabitants.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Infante reports, March 27, as follows:

Week ended March 23, 1907. Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel was fumigated. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Smallpox and yellow fever—Sanitary measures adopted at infected localities on Guayaquil and Quito Railroad.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, March 12, as follows:

During the period from February 16 to 28, inclusive, there were 13 deaths from yellow fever and 5 from smallpox in Guayaquil. Seven vessels were fumigated during the month, 12 immune certificates issued, and 6 persons vaccinated.

Four cases of yellow fever have developed to date, including those previously reported, along the route of the Guayaquil and Quito

Railroad. The houses in which these cases occurred have been fumigated, as also were the officers' quarters in Duran and a number of houses in Bucay and Huigra. Two of these cases were not screened, as they were not seen by a physician until after death. Pools and other deposits of water in Bucay are being filled in or oiled, and each resident is required to clean up his own premises and an area 50 yards in diameter adjacent. Similar work is to be inaugurated in the other towns along the road, and is under direction of the chief surgeon for the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, aided by the local police.

GERMANY.

Report from Mainz—Municipal bureau of information and assistance for tuberculous patients.

The following is received from Consul Schumann, under date of March 16:

The bureau of municipal information and assistance for tuberculous patients was established in this city three months ago and, in this short time, has been made use of to an unexpected extent. Altogether 67 families numbering, all told, 172 members, have availed themselves of the benefit. Special attention is paid that not only the sick members of a family present themselves at the bureau, but that the apparently healthy members as well present themselves for examination, as only thereby is it possible to take the necessary precautions to preserve the health of the family.

The functions of the bureau embrace the following:

1. It gives advice to the sick as well as the healthy members of a family as to the character of tuberculosis, its contagion, and prevention; distributes literature on the subject and supplies the sick with pocket and hand spittoons.

2. It examines persons afflicted with tuberculosis, and also makes microscopic examinations of the sputa.

3. The officers of the bureau visit the sick in their homes and give instructions as to the cleansing of the clothes and linen used by the patient as well as all other articles used by the latter, such as dishes, cutlery, etc.

4. It tries to separate the sick member of a family from the healthy members by providing a separate bed and bedclothes and, if necessary, a separate room for the sick. Single beds are loaned by the institution. In order to provide a separate room for the sick member of a family, the bureau grants a sum of money by which the family is enabled to rent a larger apartment and, furthermore, in cases of need, pays the cost of moving.

5. It provides for the removal of very sick persons to a hospital to prevent contagion to the other members of a family.

6. It causes the apartments inhabited by a consumptive to be disinfected after the death or removal of the patient.

7. It provides gratis wholesome and nutritious foods for the patient such as milk, eggs, beef extracts, etc.

During the three months of its existence the bureau distributed 15 beds and bedclothes, 42 hand spittoons and 25 pocket spittoons, milk to 55 patients, eggs to 54, and beef extracts to 12. In 29 cases the bureau was instrumental in causing an improvement in the living

apartments of the sick, in 3 of these by an allowance of money for larger apartments; and in 4 cases it caused the removal of the patient to a hospital.

HAWAII.

Plague at Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports:
April 8. There was a death from plague April 7.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Sanitary conditions—Water supply—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports, March 26, as follows:
No quarantinable diseases exist in this port. Many of the cisterns are properly screened, and others receive an occasional application of oil.

It is expected that the water system will be inaugurated in the near future and that all cisterns will be abolished.

Stegomyia calopus mosquitoes are present in large numbers in the central and upper part of the town.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Small-pox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, March 18, as follows:

Week ended March 16, 1907. Vessels inspected at Naples:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Mar. 11	Campania.....	New York.....	1,831	70	1,550
11	Indiana.....	do.....	1,343	80	1,950
13	Cretic.....	do.....	1,877	130	2,480
13	Roma.....	do.....	1,357	120	1,450
14	Hamburg.....	do.....	968	100	1,250
14	Citta di Napoli.....	do.....	1,095	50	1,180
15	Brasile.....	do.....	976	80	1,150
16	König Albert.....	do.....	1,157	90	1,650
	Total.....		10,634	720	12,660

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Suspect-ed tra-choma.	Suspect-ed favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Mar. 11	Campania.....	18	2	2	1	3	26
11	Indiana.....	17	1	15	1	10	44
13	Cretic.....	27	5	14	1	6	53
13	Roma.....	13	8	9		2	32
14	Hamburg.....	16	3	12	1	10	42
14	Citta di Napoli.....	19	3	6		4	32
15	Brasile.....	16	3	4		3	26
16	König Albert.....	10		7		6	23
	Total.....	136	25	69	4	44	278

Smallpox.—Week ended March 14, 1907. Brindisi (Lecce), 1; Pignola (Potenza), 1; Veroli (Rome), 1; Cortona, 1; Fojano della Chiana (Arezzo), 7, Frassineto (Modena), 1; Città di Castello (Perugia), 1; Genoa, 1; Gravere, 1; La Salle (Turin), 1; Turin, 1.

Week ended March 21, 1907. Turin, 2; La Salle, 1; Gravere, 1; Sialenghe, 1; Vigone, 1; Maiello, 1; Orvier, 2; Coussolo (Turin), 1; Milan, 1; Urezzo, 1; Teramo, 1; Formia (Caserta), 4.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, March 16, as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *Hongkong Maru*, sailing March 16, 1907, recommended for rejection: For Honolulu and San Francisco, 14.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports as follows:

February 28, 1907. Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended for rejection, 15.

March 10, 1907. Per steamship *Hongkong Maru*, 16.

PANAMA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Sanitary work accomplished—Quarantine.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports, March 23, as follows: The work of screening all water barrels and tanks, the cutting down of grass, etc., and the oiling of the pools of water has been done in a thorough manner and is to be continued by the Isthmian Canal Commission.

A thorough and reliable quarantine service is now enforced in this port.

A sewer system has been completed, but no house connections have yet been made. The grade of the town is to be raised, and a sea wall has been built around a portion of the town.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Plague in Peru.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, March 10, as follows:

Week ended March 9, 1907. The British steamship *Victoria* was dispatched for Ancon, Canal Zone, on the 8th instant, with general cargo and a total personnel of 243, of whom 3 members of crew, 36 cabin, and 74 steerage passengers were from this port. The vessel was fumigated, steerage baggage inspected and passed or disinfected, and steerage passengers for Panama were vaccinated when necessary.

Plague in Peru is reported as follows by the director de salubridad:

Locality.	Cases Feb. 28.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remain- ing Mar. 6.
Lima.....	3				3
Chosica.....	8	1	1	3	5
Callao.....	1				1
Trujillo.....	30	2	13		19
San Pedro and Pacasmayo.....	18	2	9		11
Mollendo.....	1				1
Paíta.....	4				4
Chiclayo.....	13	4	3	4	10
Chepen.....	3				3
Lambayeque.....	2	2		1	3
Eten.....		6		4	2

No official reports from Chile have been received since my last report.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 28 and March 7, as follows:

Week ended February 23, 1907. No quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila. During the week consular bill of health was issued as follows:

On February 19 the British steamship *Schuyllkill*, with 50 crew; was granted an original bill of health for Boston and New York via Cebu, P. I., after the usual inspection. Miscellaneous cargo certified, 7,986 packages.

Week ended March 2, 1907. The only quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila were 2 cases of smallpox, with no deaths. During the week bills of health were issued to vessels clearing for United States ports as follows:

On February 25 the British steamship *Antilochus*, with 85 crew, bound from Japan ports to Cebu, was granted a bill of health after the usual inspection.

On March 2 the British steamship *Indrasamha*, with 63 crew, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health after inspection of cargo and personnel.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL⁵ REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BRAZIL—Santos.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths from contagious diseases 24, as follows: Enteric fever 1,^r malarial fever 6, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize Colony.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 39,670. Total number of deaths, 56, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—Cherbourg.—Month of February, 1907. Estimated population, 43,948. Total number of deaths, 134, including scarlet fever 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 16, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 16,024,458.

London.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 57, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 15, whooping cough 42, and 13 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,332 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 16, 1907, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 23 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,117,547. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.9, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 40.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 203 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 5, and 42 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 16, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,812,171. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 13.2, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 23.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 712, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, measles 6, and 33 from whooping cough.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended March 2, 1907. Reports from 18 cities, having an aggregate population of 867,056, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 375, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 62 from tuberculosis.

Week ended March 9, 1907. Total number of deaths, 348, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, and 58 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—Montevideo.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 309,144. Total number of deaths, 438, including enteric fever 4, leprosy 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 74 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox from December 28, 1906, to April 12, 1907.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 2....	6	6	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 28-Mar. 5.....		46	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 23.....		1,982	
Cochin.....	Oct. 26-Feb. 8.....		43	
Karachi.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 7.....	11	13	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 1.....		32	
Negapatam.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 14.....		12	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 23.....		223	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	3	2	
Provinces—				
Capiz.....	Nov. 25-Feb. 9....	167	105	
Iloilo.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	82	63	
Moro, Camp Vicars.....	Nov. 18-24.....	5	3	
Negros Occidental.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 12....	43	29	
Pampanga.....	Nov. 18-24.....	2	1	
Rizal.....	Nov. 18-Jan. 5....	2	2	
Samar.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 9.....	49	34	
Tarlac.....	Nov. 18-24.....	2	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 22.....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 16....	185	167	

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Dahomey.....	Nov. 17.....			Present.
Grand Popo.....	Jan. 15.....			Do.
Togo.....	Nov. 17.....			Do.
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	Nov. 1-30.....	35	26	
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Mar. 3-16.....		6	
Nittheroy.....	Feb. 16.....	1		
Para.....	July 1-Mar. 16.....		63	
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 15-31.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Mar. 3....	9	6	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 31-Apr. 4....	2		1 imported from Nueva Paz.
Santa Clara.....	Jan. 8-10.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Bucay.....	Feb. 13.....		1	
Duran.....	Feb. 14.....			Present.
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 16..		97	Guayaquil and Quito R. R., including Bucay, Duran, and Huigra, Feb. 8-23, 4 cases.
Huigra.....	Feb. 8.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Mar. 17-23.....	2	1	
Paraje Nuevo.....	Mar. 3-9.....	1	1	
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Veracruz.....	Feb. 9-26.....	2	1	1 imported from Paraje Nuevo.
Peru:				
Callao.....	Feb. 17-19.....	1	1	On ss. Palena.
Lima.....	Jan. 17.....	1		In the lazaretto. From ss. Limari.
Salvador.....	Jan. 12.....			Epidemic.
Trinidad:				
Port of Spain.....	Feb. 4-Mar. 18....	4	4	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Jan. 9.....	2		

* Case reported Feb. 25 found not to be yellow fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Mar. 3.....	2	2	Pilgrims.
Djeddah.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 28...	112	106	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	12	6	Present.
Rosario.....	Mar. 5.....			
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 16...	23	10	
Ipswich.....	Feb. 10-16.....	1	1	
Kempsey.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 4.....	2	2	
Port Douglas.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 9.....	37	1	
Sydney.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 2.....	13	3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 9.....	38	26	
Para.....	July 1-Mar. 2.....		18	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15.....		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Mar. 3.....	139	52	
Santos.....	Jan. 10.....	1		On ss. Saxon Prince.
Sao Paulo.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 20.....		7	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 22...	58	22	
Santiago.....	Jan. 26.....	2		Feb. 2, still present.
Taltal.....	Jan. 31.....	46	23	Mar. 2, still present.
Valparaiso.....	Mar. 5.....			Present.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 16.....	3	3	
Niuchwang.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 6.....	41	38	Feb. 20, still present.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 11...	16	9	
Ismailia.....	Jan. 6-Mar. 10.....	9	7	
Port Said.....	Jan. 17-Mar. 8.....	2	2	
Suez.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 11.....	5	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 14.....	44	27	
Beni-Souef.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 12.....	5	3	
Garbieh.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 2.....	4	3	
Girgeh.....	July 2-Mar. 13.....	131	107	
Kena.....	June 10-Mar. 12.....	88	81	
Menouf.....	Mar. 29-Jan. 6.....	14	10	
Minieh.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 10.....	7	3	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 29-Apr. 7.....		3	1 on ss. America Maru.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	73,969	52,986	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	555	420	
Bengal.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	12,627	10,376	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	42,548	38,195	
Punjab.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	85,824	73,413	
Burma.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	6,585	6,119	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	34	29	
Central provinces, including Berar.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	16,427	13,285	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	4,168	3,113	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	312	254	
Central India.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	14,359	11,155	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	503	384	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 21-Feb. 23.....	1,735	1,036	
Northwest frontier province.....		7	5	
Baluchistan.....	Oct. 21-Jan. 12.....	10	6	
		259,663	210,776	
Japan:				
General.....	Jan. 1-19.....	9		July 1 to Dec. 31, 496 cases and 389 deaths.
Formosa—General.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	467	409	
Matsuyama.....	Jan. 6-12.....			Present.
Osaka.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 15.....	27	21	Oct. 7 to Nov. 20, 45 cases and 36 deaths; reported out of date.
Saseho.....	Oct. 23.....	1		
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 22.....	1		
Yamaga.....	Oct. 6.....	1		
Mauritius:				
Mauritius.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 14.....	305	201	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5		Present in northern part.
Concepcion.....	Jan. 5.....	3		

* Reports from Dec. 9 to Jan. 12 and from Jan. 19 to Feb. 2 not yet received.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 31-Mar. 2	10	3	
Catacaos	Nov. 9-Feb. 6	29	14	
Chepen	Feb. 20-27	3	3	
Chicama	Dec. 5-11	14	.....	Vicinity.
Chiclayo	Dec. 25-Mar. 6	67	51	
Choseca	Feb. 17-Mar. 6	18	15	
Eten	Feb. 28-Mar. 6	6	4	
Ferrenafe	Feb. 7-13	7	6	
Guadeloupe	Feb. 21-27	1	1	
Lambayeque	Nov. 9-Mar. 6	7	5	
Lima	Nov. 9-Feb. 27	31	18	
Malabrigo	Feb. 1-6	20	.....
Mollendo	Nov. 9-Feb. 13	29	21	
Pacasmayo and San Pedro.	Dec. 13-Mar. 6	82	58	
Paita City	Nov. 13-Feb. 27	32	26	And vicinity.
Paita, district of La Huaca.	Feb. 22-Mar. 1	3	3	
Pueblo Nuevo	Feb. 7-13	2	2	Vicinity.
Trujillo	Nov. 9-Mar. 6	119	104	And vicinity.
Viru	Feb. 1-20	15	12	
Russia:				
Cronstadt	Feb. 23	1	1	At plague laboratory.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Nov. 21 .....	.....	1	Jan. 22, still present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 13	1	.....
Turkey:				
Beirut	Jan. 27-Feb. 2 .....	.....	.....
Smyrna	Jan. 9 .....	.....	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Algeria—				
Algiers	Feb. 1-28 .....	.....	2	
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	Nov. 11-Feb. 2	10	.....
Lourenço Marquez—				
Lourenço Marquez	Dec. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Dec. 2-Jan. 26	29	6	
Austria:				
Galicia	Dec. 9-Feb. 17	3	.....
Moravia	Nov. 4-10	1	.....
Belgium:				
Brussels	Feb. 10-16	2	.....
Province of Luxemburg	Jan. 26-Feb. 9	12	.....
Brazil:				
Bahia	Dec. 2-Mar. 9	46	1	
Para	Feb. 2-Mar. 9	3	.....
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Feb. 15 .....	.....	317	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Mar. 3	24	4	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Mar. 17-23	1	.....
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Mar. 17-23	1	.....
New Brunswick—				
Antigonish County	Mar. 24-30 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Kent County	Dec. 16-Mar. 30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
St. John County—				
St. John	Mar. 27	1	.....
Musquash	Feb. 21 .....	.....	.....	Present in 2 lumber camps.
Nova Scotia—				
Cape Breton Island—				
Sydney	Jan. 6-26 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Colchester County	Nov. 16-Mar. 30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Truro	Feb. 3-23	2	.....	Imported.
Cumberland County	Nov. 16-Feb. 23 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Digby County	Feb. 23-Mar. 30	36	3	
Halifax County	Feb. 22-Mar. 30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Halifax	Feb. 22	1	.....	On ss. Pomeranian.
Hants County—				
Kennetcook	Feb. 10-23 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Pictou County	Jan. 13-Mar. 30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
New Glasgow	Feb. 10-23	17	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Canada: Nova Scotia—Continued.					
Victoria County.....	Feb. 3-23.....			Epidemic. Mar. 30, still present.	
Yarmouth County, Lower East Pubnico included.	Feb. 3-23.....	12	1		
Ontario—					
Toronto.....	Jan. 20-Feb. 23.....	4			
Prince Edward Island—					
Charlotte.....	Mar. 15.....			Epidemic.	
Quebec—					
Sherbrooke.....	Feb. 3-9.....	4			
Chile:					
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 24.....	38	4		
Coquimbo.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 19.....	201	11		
Iquique.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 22.....			Present.	
China:					
Chefoo.....	Nov. 13.....		1	From U. S. S. Raleigh.	
Hongkong.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 2.....	85	67		
Shanghai.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 23.....	13	13		
Colombia:					
Cartagena.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 3.....		3		
Cuba:					
Habana.....	Jan. 6-30.....	4	1	1 case from ss. Puerto Rico and 2 cases from ss. Dania, from Spanish ports. Death from ss. Kronprinzessin Ce- cilia from Veracruz.	
Ecuador:					
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 16.....		89		
Egypt:					
General.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	293	95		
Cairo.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 4.....	9	3		
France:					
Cannes.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	Imported.	
Dunkirk.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 8.....	12	5		
Marseille.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		550		
Paris.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 16.....	129	4		
Germany:					
Bleichfelde.....	Jan. 14.....			Present.	
Bremen.....	Mar. 3-16.....	4			
Gaudenz.....	Dec. 2-22.....	8			
Kanth.....	Dec. 9-15.....	1			
Marienwerder district, Marienwerder included.	Dec. 9-23.....	3			
Maxen.....	Dec. 2-8.....	1			
Metz, district.....	Mar. 3-16.....	4			
Metz city.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 16.....	62			
Mülhausen.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 2.....	16			
Schwedenhöhe.....	Jan. 14.....	4			
Thorn.....	Dec. 2-8.....	1			
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 10.....	14			1 case imported.
Great Britain:					
Belfast.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 2.....	2			In port.
Bristol.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 23.....	4	1		
Cardiff.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 2.....	18	1		
Dundee.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 9.....	3			
Glasgow.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1			
Hull.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 23.....	19	5		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 9.....	8			
Manchester.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 16.....	5			
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 16-23.....	1			
Sheffield.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1			
Southampton.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 9.....	1	1		
Holland:					
Krimpen.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 5.....	3			
North Brabant Province.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 5.....	1			
Utrecht.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 5.....	1			
India:					
Bombay.....	Dec. 12-Feb. 26.....		13	Report Feb. 2 not yet received.	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 23.....		249		
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 1.....		10		
Rangoon.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 12.....		3		
Italy:					
General.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 21.....	140			
Naples.....	Mar. 10-16.....	2			
Turin.....	Mar. 3-9.....	1			
Japan:					
General.....	July 1-Dec. 31.....	6	2		

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Luxemburg:				
General	Feb. 16-23	2		
Canton-Remich	Jan. 19-Feb. 9	12		
Madeira:				
Funchal	Jan. 2-Mar. 10	3	2	One case from ss. Massilia.
Malta:	Dec. 16-Mar. 3	6	1	
Mexico:				
Aguas Calientes	Feb. 10-Mar. 23		31	
Guerrero, State	Mar. 27			Epidemic.
Jalapa	Mar. 9-15		1	
Mexico	Dec. 9-Mar. 2		151	
Monterey	Feb. 18-24		2	
Nogales	Feb. 24-Mar. 2	1		
Tamaulipas, State	Jan. 18			Epidemic in vicinity of Mexican Central R. R.
Veracruz	Jan. 27-Feb. 23	4	3	
Netherlands:				
Flushing	Feb. 10-16	2		
Rotterdam	Dec. 30-Mar. 9	20	5	
Persia:				
Anzeli	Nov. 1-30			Present.
Balk	Dec. 1-31			Do.
Barfrush	Dec. 1-31			Do.
Djenguel	Dec. 1-31			Do.
Gilan Province	Nov. 1-Jan. 31			Do.
Hamadan	Oct. 1-Dec. 31			Do.
Kerman	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Kermanshah	Oct. 1-Jan. 31			Jan. 1-31, 12 deaths.
Mash-Had	Oct. 1-Dec. 31			Present.
Rasht	Nov. 1-Jan. 31			Do.
Shiraz	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Sultanabad	Dec. 1-31			Do.
Teheran and vicinity	Oct. 1-Jan. 31			Do.
Tourchiz	Dec. 1-31	8		
Turbat-Haidairi	Oct. 1-Nov. 20		56	
Yezd	Nov. 1-30			Do.
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 23-29			Do.
Lima	Dec. 1-31	9		Mar. 2, still present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Jan. 13-Mar. 2	9		One case on ss. Ban Yek and two cases on ss. Pioneer from the island of Marinduque; at Mariveles quarantine station
Provinces—				
Batangas		600		1906.
Cavite		600		
Cebu		2,000		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Feb. 24-Mar. 16	23		
Russia:				
Moscow	Dec. 11-Mar. 2	23	16	
Odessa	Dec. 2-Mar. 9	248	49	Dec. 1-31, 16 deaths.
Riga	Mar. 3-16	12		
St. Petersburg	Nov. 25-Mar. 9	42	13	
Warsaw	Feb. 3-16		7	
Salvador:				
San Salvador	Feb. 10-16	2		
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	Jan. 22-Feb. 14	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1-Mar. 10		52	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-Feb. 28		26	
Madrid	Oct. 1-Jan. 31		3	
Malaga	Jan. 1-31		1	
San Felix de Guixols	Dec. 23-Jan. 5		2	
Seville	Nov. 1-Feb. 28		90	
Valencia	Feb. 24-Mar. 2	1		
Switzerland:				
Luzern	Feb. 3-9	1		
Turkey:				
Beirut	Dec. 2-29			Feb. 9, still present.
Constantinople	Dec. 3-Mar. 3		10	

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.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Magdeburg.....	Mar. 16	245,345	97	10								1		2
Mainz.....	do	92,360	31	3										
Manchester.....	Mar. 9	631,533	230	23						1	2	2	6	6
Do.....	Mar. 16	631,533	282	34								3	11	7
Mannheim.....	Mar. 9	170,978	60									1	1	2
Mazatlan.....	Mar. 16	20,777	16											
Mexico.....	Feb. 23	500,000	419	21				17	7			2	2	3
Do.....	Mar. 2	500,000	403	18							1	2	2	1
Milan.....	Mar. 9	554,293	37							1		3		
Munich.....	do	548,000	203	38								3	7	3
Nantes.....	Mar. 17	132,990	79	10										
Naples.....	Mar. 23	590,938	330	10										
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Mar. 16	264,511	94									2	1	
Nottingham.....	Mar. 9	250,000	108									1	11	7
Nuevo Laredo.....	Mar. 23	8,000	1											
Nuremberg.....	Mar. 9	307,000	124	21								1		4
Odessa.....	do	461,000	159	16				6			2	3		
Palermo.....	Mar. 16	330,000	150	8										
Paris.....	do	2,722,731	1,157	298				2		2	9	8	18	4
Patras.....	do	40,000	13											
Plymouth.....	do	116,000	63											
Quebec.....	Mar. 23	70,000												
Queenstown.....	Mar. 16	7,684												
Rangoon.....	Feb. 23	252,155	262	8	55	4								
Rheims.....	Mar. 18	109,859	47											
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 16	392,250	106									2		
Do.....	Mar. 23	392,250	116							1		1		
Rouen.....	Mar. 16	118,259	62	14										
Sagua la Grande.....	Mar. 23	22,634	9	2										
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Mar. 9	2,189	0											
Do.....	Mar. 16	2,189	0											
St. John, N. B.....	Mar. 30	40,789	10	1										1
St. Petersburg.....	Mar. 2	1,500,000	813	152				1		22	29	26	23	5
Do.....	Mar. 9	1,500,000	799	154				2		26	30	31	26	6
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Mar. 30	2,840	0											
Salford.....	Mar. 9	236,670	80	9								1	1	2
Do.....	Mar. 16	236,670	76	6								1	1	4
San Felix de Guixols.....	do	11,094	6	2										
Do.....	Mar. 23	11,094	3							1				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Mar. 9	45,000	11	2										
Do.....	Mar. 16	45,000	8											
Santander.....	Mar. 17	53,574	39											
Schiedam.....	Mar. 23	30,030	14										4	
Sheffield.....	Mar. 9	440,000	168	12						1	2	4	15	2
Do.....	Mar. 16	440,000	146	17						1	2	3	11	3
Southampton.....	do	119,742	28	5										
South Shields.....	do	113,460	26	4								1		
Stettin.....	do	255,000	104									2		
Stockholm.....	Mar. 9	324,488	111	24								1		1
Suez.....	Feb. 25	20,000	13	2								1		
Do.....	Mar. 4	20,000	6	2										
Do.....	Mar. 11	20,000	8	1										
Sunderland.....	Mar. 16	154,859	70	8								1	2	
Trapani.....	do	67,379	22											
Trieste.....	do	199,003	126	28						1			2	
Turin.....	Mar. 9	367,685	138	12						2		1	1	3
Turxpan.....	Mar. 19	13,000	4											
Ufilla.....	Mar. 9	671	0											
Valencia.....	Mar. 16	215,687	133	6								2	3	
Vancouver, B. C.....	Mar. 23	52,000	13											
Victoria, B. C.....	do	25,000	8	2										
Vienna.....	Mar. 16	1,958,323	798	140							7	12	12	
Vigo.....	do	36,000	18	6										
West Hartlepool.....	do	66,750	25											
Windsor, N. S.....	Mar. 31	3,000	0											
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 23	101,000	45											
Zurich.....	Mar. 16	172,500	65	9										1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.