

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

NOTES ON RAT LEPROSY AND ON THE FATE OF HUMAN AND RAT LEPRA BACILLI IN FLIES.

[By Acting Assist. Surg. Wm. B. Wherry, Oakland, Cal.]

The idea that parasitic insects might play some rôle in the transmission of leprosy seems to have existed for some time. More or less presumptive evidence in the case has accumulated and this has been well reviewed by Nuttall,^a who says: "It appears that Linnæus and Rolander considered that *Chlorops (Musca) lepræ* was able to cause leprosy by its bite. Blanchard^b and Corredor^c tell of flies in connection with leprosy, citing the case of an Indian who had lived some time with lepers and acquired leprosy, as he himself claimed, through the agency of flies. The insects gathered frequently in great numbers on the ulcers of his leprous comrades and some of these insects bit him. The first leprous ulcers appeared on the places where the insects had inflicted wounds. Joly^d says his teacher Sabrazes has long held the view that leprosy might be produced by a large number of small inoculations, such as insects, especially parasites, may inflict. This, he considers, seems probable because of the large numbers of lepra bacilli which are present in the skin and ulcers in cases of cutaneous leprosy. Insects could scarcely avoid taking up the bacilli in sucking the blood or the exudations from the ulcers of leprous subjects and might transfer and inoculate the germs into healthy individuals. He seems inclined to attribute a part of the leprosy which prevails, especially among the poor and unclean classes, to the agency of cutaneous parasites which are often found among them. An observation of Boeck on the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei* in a case of cutaneous leprosy led Joly to conclude that these parasites might at times serve as carriers of the infection. It appears that these parasites are very frequently found in Norway in places where much leprosy exists; they, as also *Pediculi*, are usually present among the poorer classes in Algeria, which furnish the greater number of lepers. In Sudan, the *Sarcoptes* occur on almost all the dogs and often attack the natives, among whom there are numerous

^a Nuttall, G. H. F., The Rôle of Insects, Arachnids, and Myriapods, as Carriers in the Spread of Bacterial and Parasitic Diseases of Men and Animals, Johns Hopkins Hosp. Reports, 1903, 8, pp. 1-154.

^b Blanchard, Zool. Med. II, p. 497.

^c Corredor, Revista méd. de Bogotá, reviewed by Polakowsky in Deutsche med. Wochschr., Sept. 30, 1897, p. 646.

^d Joly, Thèse, Bordeaux, 1898, p. 67.

lepers. It seems to me that the possibility of this mode of transfer can not be denied, and it is also conceivable that the pathological changes produced in the skin by the parasites may even favor the multiplication of the lepra bacilli. Finally Sommer,^a of Buenos Ayres, expresses the belief that mosquitoes probably act as active agents in the spread of leprosy in warm countries, but this is very unlikely."

Again, according to Baker^b "the interest in this subject is further accentuated by the statement that Doctor Carrasquillo, of Bogota, has found the bacillus of Hansen in the intestinal contents of fleas. It is thus open to question if the fleas are not the agents for the communication of leprosy."

Further, Dr. W. J. Goodhue and his assistant, Father Joseph, working at the leper settlement at Molokai, Honolulu, made many dissections and stained preparations from mosquitoes and finally found lepra bacilli in the intestinal contents of a female *Culex pungens*. Later they found similar organisms in the common bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*).^c

It is related that the British leprosy commission investigated the possible rôle played by insects with entirely negative results. I have been unable to consult their reports.

My interest was aroused in the possibility of blood-sucking insects playing some rôle in the transmission of leprosy during my studies upon the leprosy of rats. That this disease occurs among Norway rats (*M. norvegicus*) on the Pacific Coast has already been pointed out by me.^d

While detailed to plague work in Oakland, Cal., careful search was made for leprosy in rats in order to gain some idea as to its prevalence. During the four months between April 15 and July 15, 1908, 9,361 rats were dissected. Of these 20 were infected with leprosy. Nine were females and 6 males, and in 5 the sex was not recorded. The experience gained in recognizing the anatomical features of the disease resulted in the recognition of some cases of very recent infection. It seems probable, therefore, that few, if any, leper rats were overlooked in this series. Most of these rats, however, were very large, old rats, which showed such marked alopecia and superficial ulceration, with occasional atrophy of the tail or toes of the feet, as at once to excite suspicion. To illustrate the sickly and defenseless condition of rats in an advanced stage of this disease, I might relate that one leper rat was found staggering about in an apparently half blind and defenseless condition on one of the public streets of Berkeley in broad daylight. Judging from the results of experimental inoculation, the two early cases of naturally acquired leprosy examined by me must have been of six to eight months' duration. The only lesions present were in the axillary glands in one case and in the inguinal in the other and the subcutis immediately adjacent to these regions. The submaxillary and cervical glands have never been found infected even in the most advanced cases.

^aSommer, Leprosy in the Argentine Republic, *Semana Médica*, June 23, 1898, reviewed in *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.* Sept. 10, 1898, p. 618.

^bCarl F. Baker, *The Classification of the American Siphonaptera*, Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, 1905, 29, 122.

^cReferred to by Dr. E. S. Goodhue—*Mosquitoes and Their Relation to Leprosy in Hawaii*, *American Medicine*, new series, 1907, Vol. II, No. 10, pp. 593-598.

^d*Jour. American Med. Assoc.*, 1908, 50, 1903.

Various possible modes by which the disease may be transmitted from rat to rat suggest themselves. Myriads of lepra bacilli lie just beneath the Malpighian layer of the epidermis in advanced cases. These might be transferred by blood-sucking parasites, *Siphonaptera*, *Pediculidae*, or *Tabanidae*, which so frequently attack sickly animals in unusual numbers. Then, as in human leprosy, the bacilli sometimes escape in considerable numbers with the nasal secretion. In my series, out of six examinations of the mucosa of the posterior nares, lepra bacilli were found three times; twice they were numerous and once few in number.

Again, a leper rat's teeth might become instruments of inoculation, either through contamination from the posterior nares or during the rat's process of ridding itself of insect parasites, or of licking its ulcers. Further, infection may occur through the gastro-intestinal tract either through feeding upon the bodies of dead leper rats or through foodstuffs contaminated by leper rats. McCoy^a reports finding lepra bacilli in the bladder of one rat. Examination of the contents and mucosa of the bladder in four advanced cases, made by myself, were negative.

The character of the lesions present early in naturally acquired cases of this disease, seems to point to inoculation through the skin. Ecto parasites were very scarce upon the rats as they were all brought in dead. One *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*, one *Ctenopsyllus musculi*, one rat louse (*Hænatopinus acanthopus*), and one cone-nosed Arachnidian were carefully ground up on slides and stained for lepra bacilli without results. Only one nematode has been encountered in sites where the lepra bacilli occur and this is a filaria-like worm, about 20 mm. long, sometimes found in the posterior nares of *M. norvegicus*.

The presence of enormous numbers of lepra bacilli in the excretions of the cutaneous ulcers suggested the possibility of their being taken up by flies. The ability of lepra bacilli to multiply and persist within a fly after the manner of tubercle bacilli^b could only be affirmed or doubted after actual observations on this point.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FLIES.

1. *The fate of lepra bacilli in flies fed on the carcass of a leper rat.*—The carcass of leper rat No. 4 was found on May 20, 1908, in a cellar beneath a grocery store. It was apparently 2 or 3 days old and badly fly-blown, a large female *M. norvegicus*, showing marked alopecia, multiple ulcerations of the skin which was thickened especially about the regions of the axillæ, and hyperplasia of the cutaneous, axillary, and inguinal glands. Smears showed enormous numbers of lepra bacilli in the subcutis, cutaneous ulcers, and axillary and inguinal glands. After dissection the carcass was placed in a large glass jar, and exposed to flies. When a number of flies had collected within the jar it was quickly screened. The flies were chiefly green bottle flies (*Lucilia Caesar*), blow flies (*Culliphora vomitoria*), and a few house flies (*Musca domestica*). After feeding upon the rat's carcass, the flies deposited specks upon the sides of the glass jar. Examination of the

^a McCoy, Public Health Reports (United States), 1908, Vol. XXIII, No. 28, July 10.

^b See Flies and Tuberculosis, Publications of the Mass. Gen. Hosp. 1906, 1, 118, for the work of F. T. Lord and his predecessors.

specks deposited during the first twenty-four hours after feeding showed that the flies took up enormous numbers of lepra bacilli and deposited them with their feces. These flies were then removed to a clean jar and fed upon the liver of a normal rat. Examination of the specks deposited during the second twenty-four hours showed that the lepra bacilli were almost completely voided during the first portion of this period, *i. e.*, the old dry specks were the only ones which contained acid-proof bacilli, and even these contained them in greatly diminished numbers. The fresh moist specks (deposited forty to forty-eight hours after the ingestion of lepra bacilli) were almost invariably clear, though occasionally 2 or 3 acid-proof bacilli resembling lepra bacilli could be found.

2. *The fate of lepra bacilli in the larvæ, pupæ, and imagoes of flies hatched in the carcass of a leper rat.*—Larvæ which had hatched out in the rat were washed by shaking in repeated changes of salt solution, or bouillon, and dissected. The vast majority of those examined contained enormous numbers of lepra bacilli. To determine whether the bacilli would persist in the insects through the stage of pupation and appear in the imagoes, two series of experiments were performed.

Series I. To determine whether the bacilli would persist when the larvæ were fed upon uninfected meat.—One hundred and fourteen large and small larvæ were removed from the carcass of the leper rat, placed in a clean jar and from time to time fed on the livers of normal guinea pigs and rats. Examinations of some of these larvæ were made at intervals after their removal, *e. g.*, two larvæ examined five days and one six days after removal showed no lepra bacilli. The larvæ and pupæ were kept at room temperature. The pupæ were kept separated in flasks and when the flies hatched out they were fed on uninfected meat and their specks examined for lepra bacilli. The following table gives some of the details of these observations:

Number of pupa.	Number of days after rat was fly-blown till pupa appeared.	Number of days after pupation until fly hatched out.	Kind of fly.	Age of fly when specks were examined, in days.	Results.
1	10	23	<i>C. vomitoria</i> ..	1 5	0 Fly died.
2	10	26	.....do	1	0 (died).
3	10	11	.....do	4	0 (died on 5th day).
4	12	26	.....do	1	4 lepra bacilli found in speck.
5	13	25	.....do	(a)	Show quite a number of lepra bacilli in clumps. The bacilli appear quite segmented. (This fly was fed on meat, and its specks examined a few hours later showed no lepra bacilli.)
6-15	15	13-14	.....do	1	0

^aSpecks deposited immediately after hatching.

Series II. The fate of lepra bacilli in the larvæ fed almost continuously on the carcass of a leper rat and in the pupæ and imagoes developing therefrom.—The rat carcass, alive with maggots, was kept at

outdoor temperature in a screened jar. A drop in the temperature delayed pupation. Three larvæ were examined twelve days from the beginning of the experiment, and all contained numerous lepra bacilli. Eight pupæ (4 partially dried and 4 normal) were examined thirty-one days from the beginning of the experiment, and all contained numerous lepra bacilli; in two they were very numerous.

Twenty-two blowflies (*C. vomitoria*) hatched out on the forty-third day from the beginning of the experiment. The specks of 15 of these, deposited during the first twenty-four hours after hatching, contained no lepra bacilli. The specks of 6 others, deposited during the first three days after hatching, contained no lepra bacilli. One fly died without depositing any specks, and this one, with a number of others, was dissected with negative results.

Thousands of pupæ in the jar remained unhatched and were under observation for a month and a half. Some of these were dissected and found to contain numerous lepra bacilli on the forty-third day from the beginning of the experiment. So it would seem as if these heavily infested pupæ were incapable of undergoing further development.

3. *The fate of lepra bacilli taken up by flies from the leprous ulcers on a human case.*—While visiting the lepers at the Alameda County Infirmary, on June 9, 1908, I caught two house flies (*Musca domestica*) upon the face of an advanced case of nodular leprosy with ulceration of the nodules about the nose. The specks deposited in the vial within an hour after the flies were caught were examined and in one speck two lepra-like bacilli were found. During the first twenty-four hours after their capture the flies deposited numerous specks upon the sides of the vial. Five out of 6 of the specks examined showed considerable numbers of lepra-like bacilli, occurring singly and in clumps of 20 to 50 rods. The flies were transferred^a to a clean flask and within an hour and a half there were three specks in the flask. These were deposited on the morning of June 11, or one and one-half days from the time the flies were captured. Two of these specks were examined and both contained many lepra-like bacilli. The flies were then separated and it was found that only one of them, No. 2, was infested with acid-proof bacilli. The specks deposited by this fly on June 12, three days after its capture, also contained numerous lepra-like bacilli. Six specks deposited by this same fly between the third and sixth day of its captivity were carefully examined and only one lepra-like bacillus was found. The fly died on the sixth day.

Determination of the number of lepra-like bacilli in a single fly-speck.—One of the specks deposited by fly No. 2 on the third day of its captivity was carefully removed and emulsified on a slide with a small drop of a suspension of typhoid bacilli. This was then spread over a square area with the point of a needle, stained by the tubercle method with a contrast of Löffler's methylene blue, and the number of acid-proof bacilli were counted with the aid of a Zeiss mechanical stage. Eleven hundred and fifteen lepra-like bacilli were counted, but this does not account for the real total, owing to the fact that the bacilli often occurred in clumps and it was impossible to count all of them.

^a The transfer of flies from flask to flask is a matter of clock-like precision and simplicity if it be remembered that flies are strongly heliotropic.

The determination of the probable nature of these acid-proof bacilli.-- The question of course is, May not these have been simply tubercle bacilli, or even, perhaps, some other acid-proof bacillus than the lepra bacillus? No attempt was made to cultivate these bacilli. However, numerous specks deposited during the first and second days of the flies' captivity were emulsified in salt solution. This suspension, which showed quite a large number of lepra-like bacilli, was injected on June 11 into the abdominal subcutaneous tissue of a guinea pig weighing 540 gms. July 11 the guinea pig weighed 570 gms. and showed no local reaction nor enlargement of the glands. August 8 it weighed 480 gms. and showed no signs of infection. August 22 it weighed 502 gms. September 14 it weighed 540 gms. September 10 it was given $\frac{3}{10}$ mg. of Koch's old tuberculin subcutaneously without a reaction. It was chloroformed and found perfectly normal.

THE RELATION OF RAT TO HUMAN LEPROSY.

There is no evidence that human and rat leprosy are identical or that human beings need fear infection from leper rats. A single experiment of mine may be detailed here, though to my mind it proves nothing one way or the other:

Centrifuged and washed suspensions of rat lepra bacilli (leper rat No. 8) were mixed with twenty-four hours' old serum from three cases of human leprosy (one very advanced nodular case, one well-developed macular case, and one of anæsthetic type) in dilutions of one-fifth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, one-fortieth, and one-eightieth with controls of normal human serum. There was no agglutination in any case in one hour at room temperature and only in one case (at one-fifth) when examined after twenty-four hours.

SUMMARY.

Most of the evidence bearing on the possible rôle of insects in the transmission of leprosy may be classified as purely a priori or as evidence based simply upon the finding of lepra-like bacilli in certain insects. It is evident that the simple taking up of parasites by an insect does not necessarily imply that the insect plays a rôle in their transmission from one host to another. Actual experiments only can demonstrate this. The leprosy disease of rats furnishes material for work of a comparative nature, and these experiments deal wholly with the fate of rat and human lepra bacilli when ingested by flies or by the larvæ of flies.

1. Flies (*C. vomitoria*, *L. Cæsar*, *M. domestica*) take up enormous numbers of lepra bacilli from the carcass of a leper rat and deposit them with their feces; but the bacilli apparently do not multiply in the flies, as the latter are clear of bacilli in less than forty-eight hours.

2. The larvæ of *C. vomitoria* hatched out in the carcass of a leper rat become heavily infested with lepra bacilli.

(a) If such larvæ are removed and fed on uninfected meat they soon pass out most of the lepra bacilli. Such larvæ pupate and the flies hatching therefrom are generally uninfected. Occasionally a fly may deposit a few lepra bacilli after emerging from its pupa case, but it is apparently not infested in the real sense of the term.

(b) If the larvæ of *C. vomitoria* be fed almost continuously on the carcass of a leper rat they remain heavily infested with lepra bacilli. When they pupate the heavily infested pupæ seem to be incapable of undergoing further development.

3. A fly (*M. domestica*) caught on the face of a human leper was found to be infested with lepra-like bacilli. These were few in number at the beginning of the observation, but on the third day more than 1,115 lepra-like bacilli were present in each speck deposited. However, only one bacillus was found in the specks deposited between the third and sixth days. The acid-proof bacilli in this fly were not infective when injected into the subcutaneous tissue of a guinea pig.

4. The agglutinating action of blood serum from 3 human lepers was tested on washed suspensions of rat lepra bacilli with practically negative results.

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco and Point Richmond.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.]

Week ended October 3.

Date of last case of plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Sick inspected	4
Dead inspected.....	130
Premises inspected	15,527
Houses disinfected.....	89
Houses destroyed.....	6
Buildings condemned.....	10
Nuisances abated	1,848
	<hr/>
Rats found dead.....	482
Rats trapped	4,399
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Total rats taken	4,881
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Rats identified:	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	3,558
<i>Mus rattus</i>	83
<i>Mus musculus</i>	1,116
	<hr/>
Total	4,757
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Rats examined bacteriologically	2,883
Necropsy held.....	1
Poisons placed	134,242

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended September 26.

Premises inspected	492
Nuisances abated.....	10
Rats found dead	32
Rats trapped	69
Poisons placed.....	23,800

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobby reports:

Week ended October 6.

Vessels fumigated and certified.....	22
Vessels certified.....	65

Report from Los Angeles, Cal.—A case of leprosy.

Surgeon Brooks reports, September 29:

A leper was found in this city September 26, a native of Mexico, age 33 years. He came here 3 days previously from Oxnard, Cal. He entered this country at El Paso, Tex., October 27, 1907, crossing the Rio Grande River by the ordinary passenger bridge on foot. He first became aware of the disease three years ago. He has been isolated by the county authorities at the Los Angeles County Hospital.

Trapping and examination of rodents in southern California.

Doctor Brooks further reports, October 2:

A meeting of health officers of towns in this vicinity was called September 25 by Dr. W. Le Moyne Wills, member of the state board of health for southern California. A committee appointed at this meeting has made an appeal to 30 town and county health officers located in this section of the State to trap rodents and to send them to the laboratory, and efforts are being made to obtain favorable responses.

Report of Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimson, in charge of laboratory investigations, Los Angeles:

October 5. The city government is now completing and proposes to equip and maintain a laboratory for plague investigation on the grounds of the medical college of the University of Southern California. The building will be ready for occupation in a day or so, but will not be fully equipped for at least some days later. I shall be in charge of the work carried on at this laboratory. Since my arrival here the work has been done in the bacteriological laboratory of the college.

For the period from September 24 to October 4, both inclusive, the following animals were examined:

Gray rats.....	274
Black rats.....	36
Mice.....	96
Ground squirrels.....	125
Gambel pocket mice.....	16
Skunks.....	2
Rabbits.....	10
White rats.....	2

None of these animals was found to be infected with plague.

Reports from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports:

Week ended October 3.

Date of finding of last plague rat, September 26, 1908.

Rats received	1,305
Rats necropsied	1,158
Plague rats found	1
Plague-infected rats to date	21
Vessels inspected	6
Vessels fumigated	7

Examination of plague-infected rat.

Assistant Surgeon Chapin reports, October 1. through Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover:

The rat delivered at the laboratory on September 26 [see Public Health Reports, October 9, 1908, page 1446] exhibited the gross lesions of plague and considerable numbers of plague-like bacilli in smears from the organs. A guinea pig was inoculated subcutaneously and a black and white rat cutaneously from the organs the same day. Both animals died September 30. In both cases the lesions were typical of plague, and plague-like bacilli were found in enormous numbers in smears from the organs. The bacilli obtained in pure culture from the suspected rat, and from the inoculated animals, respond to the usual morphological and cultural tests of *Bacillus pestis*. This case has been entered upon our records as plague rat No. 21.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including tuberculosis 5, scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 1, and diphtheria 4. Cases: Diphtheria 7, measles 1, smallpox 2.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 22,000. Number of deaths not reported. Cases: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 6, enteric fever 2, measles 8.

FLORIDA.—Reports from the State board of health for the week ended September 26, 1908, show as follows: Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 9 cases; *Tampa*, 2 cases; *West Palm Beach*, *Quincy*, and *Daytona*, each 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, *Apalachicola*, *Live Oak*, and *Tampa*, each 1 case. Diphtheria—*Jacksonville*, *West Tampa*, *Tallahassee*, each 1, and *Montbrook*, 3 cases.

Pensacola.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 2 from enteric fever, 4 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases not reported.

ILLINOIS—*Jacksonville*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 23.

INDIANA—*Muncie*.—Month ended October 4, 1908. Estimated population, 34,036. Total number of deaths, 21, including 3 from tuberculosis and enteric fever 1. Cases: Enteric fever 11, scarlet fever 1, and tuberculosis 1.

IOWA—*Burlington*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 28, including 3 from tuberculosis, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1.

Sioux City.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, and scarlet fever 1.

Cedar Rapids.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 22, including enteric fever 2 and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 6 and diphtheria 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 38,203. Total number of deaths, 39, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 23, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 12, and tuberculosis 1.

MICHIGAN.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 2,611,792. Total number of deaths returned to the State Department for the month was 3,092, including enteric fever 60, diphtheria 18, scarlet fever 7, measles 4, whooping cough 25, and 187 from tuberculosis. The total number of deaths from all causes corresponds to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 estimated population.

Port Huron.—Six weeks ended September 26, 1908. Estimated population, 26,874. Total number of deaths from all causes, 40, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 1 and whooping cough 1.

MINNESOTA.—Month of June, 1908. Estimated population, 1,979,658. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 1,287, including diphtheria 33, enteric fever 8, measles 5, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 10, and 135 from tuberculosis. Deaths reported from State institutions during the month numbered 30, including pneumonia 2 and 8 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 270, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 4, and 27 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 72, enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 10, smallpox 3, and tuberculosis 33.

Stillwater.—Month of September, 1908. Census population, 12,435. Total number of deaths, 9, including 1 from enteric fever. Cases: Enteric fever 1.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of July, 1908. Estimated population, 722,200 (white, 675,700; colored, 46,500). Total number of deaths, 874 (white, 784; colored, 90), including diphtheria 5, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, enteric fever 14, and 81 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 51, enteric fever 161, measles 58, scarlet fever 22, whooping cough 49, and phthisis pulmonalis 226.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths 26, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Measles 1, diphtheria 4, and tuberculosis 2.

Franklin.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 7,200. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Tuberculosis 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, and diphtheria 1.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 11,822. Total number of deaths, 25, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 2, and tuberculosis 2.

Schenectady.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 77,666. Total number of deaths, 78, including enteric fever 3, diphtheria 1, and 8 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 7, scarlet fever 9, and tuberculosis 11.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 1,893,810. Reports of state board of health from 84 counties show as follows: Measles in 7 counties, whooping cough in 31 counties, scarlet fever in 28 counties, diphtheria in 38 counties, enteric fever in 70 counties, malarial fever in 27 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 7 counties, hemorrhagic malarial fever in 1 county, and smallpox in 6 counties, viz: Chatham, 5; Guilford, 1; Haywood, 5; McDowell, 1; Nash, 1 suspect; and Pasquotank, 9.

OHIO—*Zanesville*.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 3, and diphtheria 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Calendar year ended December 31, 1906. Population, 6,928,575. Total number of deaths, other than still born, 114,435, giving a death rate per 1,000 of population of 16.4 for the period covered, including enteric fever 3,917, scarlet fever 577, smallpox 8, diphtheria 1,973, measles 1,463, whooping cough 1,550, and 10,780 from tuberculosis. Cases: Total number of cases reported, 88,320, corresponding to a rate per 1,000 of population of 10.6, including smallpox 73, enteric fever 24,471, scarlet fever 7,670, diphtheria 10,870, measles 23,729, whooping cough 3,691, and tuberculosis 5,234.

New Castle.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 38,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases: Diphtheria 5, measles 1, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 4, and tuberculosis 2.

South Bethlehem.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Scarlet fever 4, enteric fever 3, and diphtheria 2.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 27 to October 16, 1908.

[For reports received from December 27, 1907, to June 26, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1908.]

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Huntsville	Jan. 5-June 18	95		And vicinity.
Mobile.....	June 7-Aug. 29.....	10		
Total for State.....		95		
Arkansas:				
Texarkana	Dec. 1-June 15			Present.
California:				
Angel Island Quarantine Station.	Jan. 1-May 18			5 additional cases. Report received out of date.
Berkeley	Sept. 17-23	1		
Los Angeles	June 7-July 4	6		July 13, 1 case on schr. Alumna. Report for June not received.
Oakland	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	18		
Sacramento	May 1-Aug. 31	6		Reported out of date. June 1-13, mainly on Pala Indian Reservation.
San Bernardino	Dec. 11-July 11	54		
San Diego County	June 1-Aug. 3	98		
Escondido	June 1-Aug. 3	15		
San Diego	June 1-Aug. 31	25		
San Francisco	June 6-Oct. 3	58		
Stockton	July 1-31	1		
Total for State.....		282	1	
Colorado:				
Colorado Springs	June 1-30	6		
Total for State.....		6		
Delaware:				
Reedy Island Quarantine Station.	Aug. 9	1		From steamship Haverford
Total for State.....		1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 14-27	8		
Total for District		8		
Idaho:				
Carey.....	May 21-Aug. 4	21		
Total for State.....		21		
Illinois:				
Alexander County	May 1-31	3		
Carroll County	May 1-31	5		
Cass County	May 1-31	34		
Champaign County	May 1-31	4		
Christian County	May 1-31	3		
Clark County	May 1-31	11		
Cook County—				
Chicago	June 14-Aug. 1	10		
Harvey	May 1-31	1		
Dupage County	May 1-31	1		
Effingham County	May 1-31	1		
Iroquois County	May 1-31	3		
Jo Daviess County	May 1-31	1		
Kane County	May 1-31	37		
Macon County	May 1-31	5		
Macoupin County	May 1-31	5		
Marshall County	May 1-31	9		
McLean County	May 1-31	5		
Mercer County	May 1-31	1		
Montgomery County	May 1-31	7		
Morgan County	May 1-31	20		
Jacksonville.....	June 1-30	10		
Peoria County	May 1-31	12		
Saline County	May 1-31	5		
Sangamon County—				
Springfield	June 19-July 23	4		
Stevenson County	May 1-31	25		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Tazewell County.....	May 1-31.....	64		
Warren County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Will County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Joliet.....	May 1-31.....	19		
Total for State.....		312		
Indiana:				
Allen County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	4		
Fort Wayne.....	June 21-Aug. 22.....	6		
Bartholomew County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Boone County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	4		
Carroll County.....	May 1-June 30.....	67	1	
Clark County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	39		
Jeffersonville.....	June 1-July 31.....	25	1	
Dearborn County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	5		
Dekalb County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	15		
Delaware County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	23		
Floyd County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Fountain County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Fulton County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	19		
Grant County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	55		
Hendricks County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Howard County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	15		
Huntington County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	38		
Jackson County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	4		
Jefferson County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Johnson County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9		
Knox County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	31		
Laporte County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Lawrence County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	12		
Madison County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Marion County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	41		
Indianapolis.....	June 8-Sept. 20.....	59	1	
Marshall County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Miami County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	16		
Morgan County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Newton County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Noble County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	15		
Orange County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Owen County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Park County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Porter County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
St. Joseph County.....	June 1-July 31.....	11		
South Bend.....	June 29-Sept. 26.....	13		
Scott County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Shelby County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	35	1	
Steuben County.....	May 1-31.....	30		
Sullivan County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9		
Tippecanoe County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	11		
Lafayette.....	June 21-Sept. 28.....	9		
Tipton County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Vanderburg County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Wabash County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	14		
Warrick County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Wayne County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	15		
Wells County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Vigo County.....	May 1-June 30.....	12		
Total for State.....		697	4	
Iowa, general				
Burlington.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....	2,092		
Burlington.....	July 15.....	1		
Cedar Rapids.....	June 1-July 1.....	4		
Davenport.....	June 2-30.....	3		
Keokuk.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Sioux City.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....	8		
Total for State.....		2,109		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	27		
Anderson County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6		
Atchison County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	70		
Atchison.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	29		
Barber County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Barton County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6		
Bourbon County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	24		
Butler County.....	May 1-June 30.....	29		
Chase County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	9		
Cherokee County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	14		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Cheyenne County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Clay County	May 1-31	2		
Cloud County	May 1-June 30	2		
Crawford County	Apr. 1-June 30	6		
Pittsburg	Apr. 1-30	8		
Decatur County	June 1-30	4		
Dickinson County	July 1-31	2		
Doniphan County	Apr. 1-30	3		
Douglas County	Apr. 1-June 30	33		
Edwards County	Apr. 1-May 31	3		
Ford County	May 1-June 30	2		
Franklin County	Apr. 1-May 31	3		
Geary County	July 1-31	1		
Graham County	June 1-30	2		
Greenwood County	Apr. 1-June 30	11		
Hamilton County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Harper County	Apr. 1-June 30	9		
Harvey County	Apr. 1-30	14		
Hodgeman County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Jackson County	Apr. 1-June 30	39		
Jefferson County	Apr. 1-June 30	11		
Jewell County	May 1-31	3		
Kingman County	Apr. 1-July 31	26		
Labette County	Apr. 1-June 30	24		
Parsons	Apr. 1-July 31	47		
Leavenworth County	Apr. 1-June 30	62		
Leavenworth	May 1-31	3		
Lincoln County	Apr. 1-July 31	7		
Linn County	Apr. 1-June 30	21		
Lyon County	Apr. 1-July 31	32		
Marion County	June 1-July 31	3		
McPherson County	May 1-July 31	3		
Meade County	June 1-30	6		
Miami County	Apr. 1-30	5		
Montgomery County	Apr. 1-July 31	25		
Coffeyville	May 1-July 31	8		
Morris County	Apr. 1-30	14		
Nemaha County	Apr. 1-July 31	80		
Neosho County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Osage County	Apr. 1-May 31	2		
Pawnee County	May 1-June 30	6		
Pottawatomie County	Apr. 1-July 31	15		
Pratt County	May 1-July 31	13		
Reno County	Apr. 1-May 31	14		
Republic County	Apr. 1-July 31	17		
Rooks County	July 1-31	1		
Rush County	May 1-31	6		
Saline County	Apr. 1-30	11		
Sedgewick County	Apr. 1-June 30	28		
Wichita	July 12-Sept. 5	2		
Seward County	May 1-June 30	21		
Shawnee County	Apr. 1-July 31	34		
Topeka	June 7-Sept. 19	18		
Smith County	Apr. 1-30	7		
Stevens County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Sumner County	Apr. 1-30	3		
Trego County	Apr. 1-30	22		
Washington County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Wilson County	June 1-30	15		
Wyandotte County	May 1-31	7		
Kansas City	June 8-Aug. 22	6		
Total for State		996		
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 21-Oct. 3	6		
Lexington	July 12-18	3		
Total for State		9		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 14-July 25	20	1	
Total for State		20	1	
Maine:				
Aroostook County	Sept. 1-30	1		5 miles from Kent.
Van Buren	Sept. 1-30	6		
Total for State		7		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore	July 5-11.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Massachusetts, general.				
Lawrence	May 1-31.....	1		
Lawrence	Sept. 13-Oct. 3....	1	1	
Total for State.....		2	1	
Michigan:				
Allegan County	May 1-31.....	18		
Bay County	May 1-31.....	10		
Benzie County	May 1-31.....	1		
Berrien County	May 1-31.....	1		
Branch County	May 1-31.....	2		
Calhoun County	May 1-June 30.....	26		
Battle Creek	May 1-June 30.....	20		
Cass County	May 1-31.....	17		
Chippewa County	June 1-30.....	2		
Sault de Saint Marie	May 1-June 30.....	5		
Clare County	May 1-31.....	3		
Eaton County	June 1-30.....	4	1	
Emmet County	May 1-31.....	1		
Grand Traverse County	May 1-June 30.....	12		
Graziot County	June 1-30.....	2		
Hillsdale County	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Houghton County	May 1-June 30.....	31		
Huron County	May 1-June 30.....	18		
Ionia County	May 1-June 30.....	8		
Jackson County	May 1-June 30.....	10		
Kalamazoo County	May 1-31.....	5		
Kent County	June 1-30.....	9		
Lake County	May 1-31.....	8		
Lapeer County	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Manistee County, Manistee	May 1-31.....	1		
Mason County	May 1-June 30.....	4		
Midland County	May 1-31.....	1		
Missaukee County	May 1-31.....	6		
Montcalm County	May 1-31.....	3		
Muskegon County	May 1-31.....	38		
Newaygo County	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Oakland County	June 1-30.....	3		
Oceola County	June 1-30.....	1		
Otsego County	June 1-30.....	8		
Saginaw County	May 1-30.....	30		
Saginaw	June 21-Sept. 5.....	7		
St. Clair County	May 1-June 30.....	16		
Port Huron	May 1-31.....	9	1	
St. Joseph County	June 1-30.....	1		
Shiawassee County	May 1-31.....	1		
Wayne County, Detroit.....	July 4-Aug. 1.....	2		
Wexford County	May 1-June 30.....	21		
Total for State.....		377	2	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Apr. 1-June 15.....	7		
Anoka County	Apr. 28-May 10.....	5		
Becker County	Apr. 28-June 15.....	123		
Benton County	Apr. 28-June 15.....	10		
Bigstone County	Apr. 7-May 17.....	1		
Blue Earth County	Apr. 21-June 15.....	21		
Brown County	Mar. 31-May 17.....	12		
Carver County	Apr. 28-June 8.....	19		
Cass County	June 1-8.....	1		
Chippewa County	Apr. 21-June 1.....	8		
Chisago County	Apr. 14-June 8.....	2		
Clay County	Apr. 28-June 8.....	18		
Crow Wing County	Apr. 28-June 15.....	9		
Dakota County	Apr. 28-June 8.....	8		
Douglas County	June 9-15.....	2		
Faribault County	May 4-June 8.....	18		
Fillmore County	May 4-17.....	9		
Freeborn County	May 4-10.....	1		
Goodhue County	May 4-June 4.....	15		
Hennepin County	Apr. 28-June 15.....	29		
Minneapolis	June 1-Aug. 31.....	28		
Houston County	Apr. 28-June 15.....	3		
Hubbard County	Apr. 28-June 15.....	26		
Isanti County	Apr. 28-May 17.....	5		
Itasca County	Apr. 7-June 15.....	20		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Jackson County	Apr. 18-June 15	14		
Kanabec County	May 4-10	5		
Kandiyohi County	May 4-15	16		
Kittson County	Apr. 14-June 1	3		
Koochiching County	May 25-June 15	6		
Lac qui Parle County	May 4-June 15	6		
Lake County	May 27-June 15	12		
Lesueur County	Apr. 28-June 15	13		
Lincoln County	June 4-10	1		
Lyon County	May 4-10	2		
McLeod County	May 24-June 8	3		
Martin County	Apr. 28-June 15	5		
Meeker County	Apr. 28-June 8	24		
Millelacs County	Apr. 28-June 15	4		
Morrison County	Apr. 28-June 15	16		
Mower County	May 17-24	3		
Nicollet County	Apr. 28-June 1	14		
Nobles County	Apr. 28-May 3	1		
Norman County	May 10-June 15	2		
Olmsted County	Apr. 28-June 15	11		
Ottertail County	Apr. 28-June 15	15		
Pine County	May 17-June 1	3		
Pipestone County	June 1-8	1		
Polk County	Apr. 28-June 8	12		
Pope County	Apr. 28-May 3	1		
Ramsey County	Apr. 28-June 15	11		
St. Paul	May 1-July 31	167		
Red Lake County	May 4-17	4		
Redwood County	Apr. 28-June 15	13		
Renville County	May 10-15	4		
Rice County	Apr. 28-June 8	3		
Rock County	Apr. 28-June 8	3		
Roseau County	May 4-June 10	2		
St. Louis County	Apr. 28-June 15	9		
Duluth	Apr. 28-June 15	126		
Scott County	Apr. 28-June 15	147		
Sibley County	Apr. 27-June 8	6		
Stearns County	Apr. 28-June 8	43		
Steele County	Apr. 28-June 8	13		
Stevens County	Apr. 28-May 24	7		
Swift County	Apr. 28-June 8	16		
Todd County	Apr. 28-June 15	45		
Wabasha County	Apr. 28-May 10	5		
Washington County	May 24-June 15	6		
Wilkin County	Apr. 28-June 8	5		
Winona County	May 4-June 15	4		
Winona	June 21-July 18	2		
Wright County	Apr. 29-June 15	33		
Yellow Medicine County	May 4-June 15	8		
Total for State		1,280		
Missouri:				
Conway	Apr. 20-June 19	29		Present and in vicinity. And vicinity. Do.
Durham	May 1-July 1			
Kansas City	June 14-Aug. 8	6		
La Belle	May 1-July 1	7		
Lewiston	May 1-July 1	18		
Monticello	May 1-July 1	1		
St. Joseph	June 7-Aug. 29	32		
St. Louis	June 14-20	1		
Total for State		94		
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	July 1-31	1		
Carbon County	July 1-Aug. 31	5		
Cascade County	May 1-Aug. 31	6		
Chouteau County	May 1-31	22		
Custer County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Dawson County	June 1-30	2		
Deerlodge County	May 1-31	1		
Fergus County	May 1-July 31	9		
Flathead County	May 1-Aug. 31	69		
Gallatin County	May 1-July 31	7		
Bozeman	June 1-Aug. 31	84		
Lewis and Clark County	May 1-31	3		
Helena	May 1-June 30	5		
Meagher County	May 1-July 31	2		
Missoula County	May 1-July 31	7		
Missoula	May 1-June 30	3		
Park County	July 1-Aug. 31	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana—Continued.				
Ravalli County.....	May 1-July 31.....	11		
Rosebud County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Sanders County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Silverbow County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4		
Butte.....	June 1-Sept. 1.....	4		
Teton County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Valley County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		257		
Nebraska:				
Friend.....	Apr. 13-June 18.....	13		
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	22		
South Omaha.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Total for State.....		36		
New Jersey:				
Fort Hancock.....	July 30.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
New York, general				
New York.....	May 1-July 31.....	110		
New York.....	June 14-Sept. 26.....	2	1	
Niagara Falls.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Schenectady.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		115	1	
North Carolina:				
Anson County.....	May 1-31.....	30		
Bladen County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Cabarrus County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	38		
Camden County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	30		
Caswell County.....	June 1-30.....	7		Present.
Chatham County.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	13		
Chowan County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	10		
Cleveland County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	4		
Davie County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Forsyth County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3		
Gates County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6		
Guilford County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Greensboro.....	Aug. 12-22.....	5		
Haywood County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	47		
Johnston County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	1		
McDowell County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4		
Mecklenburg County—		6		
Charlotte.....	June 14-Aug. 15.....	3		
New Hanover County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	9		
Orange County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2		Present in July.
Pasquotank County.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2		
Richmond County.....	May 1-June 30.....	26		
Rowan County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	12		
Rutherford County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Wayne County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Yadkin County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		266		
Ohio, general				
Canton.....	Apr. 25-June 13.....	200		
Canton.....	June 7-18.....	1		
Cincinnati.....	June 20-Oct. 2.....	12		
Dayton.....	June 14-Sept. 12.....	17		
Springfield.....	July 12-18.....	1		
Toledo.....	June 14-Aug. 16.....	12		
Troy.....	Apr. 15-July 3.....	28		
Zanesville.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		272		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	181		Report for June not received.
Total for State.....		181		
Pennsylvania:				
Homestead.....	Sept. 22-28.....	1		
Philadelphia.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 4.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Rhode Island:				
Pawtucket	June 12-29	1		
Total for State		1		
South Carolina:				
General	Jan. 1-June 30	170	1	
Total for State		170	1	
Tennessee:				
Knoxville	June 21-July 25	2		
Livingston	June 13-Apr. 11	9	1	
Nashville	June 14-Sept. 26	2		
Total for State		13	1	
Texas:				
Fort Worth	May 1-31	9		
San Antonio	June 14-Sept. 5	10		
Total for State		19		
Utah:				
Cache County	May 1-31	2		
Carbon County	June 1-30	1		
Davis County	May 1-July 31	3		
Salt Lake County—				
Salt Lake City	May 1-Aug. 31	32		
Uintah County	July 1-31	1	1	
Utah County	May 1-Aug. 31	20		
Weber County	May 1-June 30	21		
Total for State		80	1	
Vermont:				
Whiting	May 5	1		
Total for State		1		
Virginia:				
Alexandria	June 25-27	13		
Waynesboro	June 1-July 31	20		
Total for State		33		
Washington:				
Seattle	May 1-Sept. 30	40		
Spokane	June 7-Sept. 26	70		
Tacoma	June 8-Aug. 2	4		
Total for State		114		
West Virginia:				
Charleston	Aug. 1-31	2		
Moundsville	June 17-July 2	1		
Total for State		3		
Wisconsin:				
Adams County	Apr. 1-June 30	1		
Ashland County	Apr. 1-June 30	8		
Barron County	Apr. 1-June 30	10		
Bayfield County	Apr. 1-June 30	8		
Brown County	Apr. 1-June 30	1		
Buffalo County	Apr. 1-June 30	6		
Calumet County	Apr. 1-June 30	5		
Chippewa County	Apr. 1-June 30	50		
Clark County	Apr. 1-June 30	7		
Crawford County	Apr. 1-June 30	7		
Dane County	Apr. 1-June 30	3		
Dodge County	Apr. 1-June 30	37		
Door County	Apr. 1-June 30	17		
Douglas County	Apr. 1-June 30	82		
Dunn County	Apr. 1-June 30	11		
Fond du Lac County	Apr. 1-June 30	3		
Green County	Apr. 1-June 30	8		
Jackson County	Apr. 1-June 30	10		
Jefferson County	Apr. 1-June 30	8		
Juneau County	Apr. 1-June 30	6		
Kewaunee County	Apr. 1-June 30	10		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
La Crosse County—				
La Crosse	June 16–Oct. 3	25		Revised.
Manitowoc County	Apr. 1–June 30	27		
Manitowoc	Aug. 2–8	1		
Marathon County	Apr. 1–June 30	10		
Marinette County	Apr. 1–June 30	23		
Milwaukee County	Apr. 1–June 30	9		
Milwaukee	June 14–Sept. 12	26	1	
Monroe County	Apr. 1–June 30	4		
Oconto County	Apr. 1–June 30	5		
Ozaukee County	Apr. 1–June 30	6		
Ozaukee County	Apr. 1–June 30	28		
Pepin County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Pierce County	Apr. 1–June 30	18		
Polk County	Apr. 1–June 30	5		
Portage County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Rock County	Apr. 1–June 30	6	1	
Rusk County	Apr. 1–June 30	3		
St. Croix County	Apr. 1–June 30	8		
Sauk County	Apr. 1–June 30	2		
Sheboygan County	Apr. 1–June 30	28		
Taylor County	Apr. 1–June 30	10		
Trempealeau County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Vernon County	Apr. 1–June 30	3		
Vilas County	Apr. 1–June 30	1		
Walworth County	Apr. 1–June 30	3		
Washburn County	Apr. 1–June 30	4		
Waukesha County	Apr. 1–June 30	11		
Waupeca County	Apr. 1–June 30	3		
Winnebago County	Apr. 1–June 30	6		
Wood County	Apr. 1–June 30	44		
Total for State		620	2	
Grand total, United States		8,502	15	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 15–October 16, 1908.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Alameda County—				
Oakland	July 21	1	1	
Contra Costa County—				
Concord	July 15	1	1	10 miles from Martinez.
Frenois Valley	July 24	1	1	
Los Angeles County—				
Los Angeles	August 11	1		

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

[For smallpox and plague, see special tables.]

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes	Tuber- culosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	Oct. 3	38,973	14		1	4		1		4					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Sept. 26	14,509	6												
Auburn, N. Y.	do	30,345	8	1	1	1		2		1					1
Augusta, Ga.	Sept. 29	39,441	23	1	4	1	1	1		3			1		
Do.	Oct. 6	39,441	15	6	1	2		2		3		1			
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 3	508,957	160	7	16	63	5	7		13			1		
Bayonne, N. J.	Sept. 26	32,722						1		2					
Do.	Oct. 3	32,722								1			1		
Berkeley, Cal.	Sept. 26	13,214	5							3					
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Oct. 3	10,000				3							1		
Biddeford, Me.	do	16,145	3										1		
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	16		2										
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	212	48	19	15	1	41	1	69	5	22	1	9	1
Bradford, Pa.	do	15,029	3			2	1								
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	11	2		1				2					
Butte, Mont.	Sept. 29	30,470	10			3		9	2	6					
Cambridge, Mass.	Oct. 3	91,886	34	8	4	3		5		11	1				
Camden, N. J.	do	75,985	28	1				3		6					
Camden, S. C.	Sept. 26	2,441				1									
Carbondale, Pa.	Oct. 3	13,536	6							5					
Charlotte, N. C.	do	18,091	20			2				1			1		
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	4			1		1		3			1		
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	518	19	66	100	8	57	7	100	10	12	1	20	
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	5	2	1	1									
Cleveland, Ohio.	Oct. 2	381,768	105	31	8	26	2	12		18	1	5		4	
Clinton, Mass.	Oct. 3	13,667	3												
Columbus, Ga.	do	17,614	6												
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	15		4					1					
Danville, Ill.	Oct. 4	16,534	6		1			2		2					
Dayton, Ohio	Oct. 3	85,333	15		2					2					
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,704	134					8	2	12	1				
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Sept. 19	11,616	8			3									
Do.	Sept. 26	11,616	3											1	
Do.	Oct. 3	11,616	2												
Elkhart, Ind.	do	15,184	4												
Elmira, N. Y.	Sept. 19	35,672	9	11		1				1					
Do.	Sept. 26	35,672	12	1	1	2		2		2			1		
Do.	Oct. 3	35,672	12							2					
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	14	7	1	5		5							
Evansville, Ind.	do	59,007	10	4	1	5		1		3					
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	8	1	1	3		1		4					
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	31	1	1	1	1	1				1		7	
Findlay, Ohio	do	17,613	5			1									
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Oct. 5	45,115	15		2	3		1							
Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 5	18,607	5					1		1					
Do.	Oct. 3	18,607	2					1							
Galveston, Tex.	Oct. 2	37,789	13	1	1	3									
Gloucester, Mass.	Oct. 3	26,121	11		2										
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	32		1	4	2	3		3				2	1
Greenville, S. C.	Sept. 26	11,860	2					3		1					
Do.	Oct. 3	11,860	2					2							
Harrison, N. J.	do	10,596	5												
Haverhill, Mass.	do	37,175	10	3		1				4					
Hoboken, N. J.	do	59,364	1			1		1		2		2			
Homestead, Pa.	Sept. 7	12,554	2												
Do.	Sept. 14	12,554	7			1									
Do.	Sept. 21	12,554	6						1						
Hyde Park, Mass.	Oct. 3	13,244	1			1		3		1					
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 27	169,164	51	4	7	14		5		13	3	3			1
Jacksonville, Fla.	Oct. 3	28,429	18		3	5									
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 27	206,433	66		9			13	1	2	1	1			1
Do.	Oct. 4	206,433	72	1	6			11		6	2	2			
Johnstown, Pa.	Oct. 3	35,986	22	2	3	5	1	4		3	1	1			
Kansas City, Kans.	do	51,418	10	1	3	1		1		5	2				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Sept. 26	24,404	11			2									
Kingston, N. Y.	Oct. 3	24,535	8												
Knoxville, Tenn.	do	32,637				1		2		5	1				1
La Crosse, Wis.	Sept. 19	28,895	3												
Do.	Sept. 26	28,895	6			1				2					
La Fayette, Ind.	Sept. 28	18,116	4												
Do.	Oct. 5	18,116	7				1								
Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 19	62,559	28	2	3	5	1	2		5					
Do.	Sept. 26	62,559	34	2	11	1	1	1		3				4	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber- culosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lexington, Ky	Sept. 26	26,369	20	2	1					2					
Do	Oct. 3	26,369	17	1	1					5					
Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept. 12	102,479	66	5	9	3	1		3	1					
Do	Sept. 19	102,479	76	3	13	4	2		3	5					
Do	Sept. 26	102,479	81	4	16	6	4		1	1					
Lowell, Mass	Oct. 3	94,969	42	3	2	21	1		3	4					
Lynn, Mass	Sept. 26	68,513	24		1	5			5	11					
McKeesport, Pa.	Sept. 5	34,227	16	1	1	9	2			5	1	1			
Do	Sept. 12	34,227	12	2	1	10	2			6					
Do	Sept. 19	34,227	24		2	13	5			3	1			1	
Do	Sept. 26	34,227	12		2	4	1			6	1				
Do	Oct. 3	34,227	14		1	23	1			3		1		2	
Malden, Mass	Sept. 26	33,664	11	1	2	3	1		2	3					
Manchester, N. H.	Oct. 3	56,987	30	1	1		1		1	10	2	1			
Manitowoc, Wis	do	11,786	3			1				3					1
Marinette, Wis.	do	16,195	1			1									
Marlborough, Mass.	Sept. 19	13,609	4	2	1				1						
Do	Sept. 26	13,609	3						1						
Do	Oct. 3	13,609	4												
Massillon, Ohio	do	11,944	3												
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	1			2			4	4					
Melrose, Mass.	do	12,962	1	1	1				4	2					
Milwaukee, Wis	Sept. 26	285,315	67	10	4	11			9	10	3			8	2
Mobile, Ala.	do	38,469	23	4	4	1			1						
Montclair, N. J.	Oct. 3	13,962	4	1											
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	7			1									
Moline, Ill.	Sept. 20	17,248	5						3						
Do	Sept. 27	17,248	6												
Do	Oct. 3	17,248	4						1						
Nanticoke, Pa.	do	12,616	7							6					
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,965	33			7			10	7				1	1
Newark, N. J.	Oct. 5	246,070	90	15	3	1			17	2	13	2			2
New Bedford, Mass.	Oct. 3	63,442	32	7		2			2	2		1			
New Brunswick, N. J.	do	20,006				1			1			1			
Newburyport, Mass.	do	14,478	6			1			1						
New Orleans, La.	do	278,104	115	24	16	11			11	16					
Newport, R. I.	Sept. 26	22,034	4			1				7	1				
Do	Oct. 3	22,034	12				1			6					
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	8						2	6					
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,200	481	153	100	19	102	4	266	21	96	2	21	2
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	8							6					
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	9	1	1	1									
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	5			2				1					
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	5	1					1	1					
Oneonta, N. Y.	Sept. 26	7,147	4			1									
Do	Oct. 3	7,147	2												
Orange, N. J.	do	24,141	4	1	1										
Ottumwa, Iowa.	do	18,197	14	1	1					3					
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 26	1,298,679	399	96	64	95	13	49	3	53	5	13	1	8	4
Pittsfield, Mass.	do	21,766	11	2	2	2				2					
Do	Oct. 3	21,766	7			4									
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	5		1	3									
Portsmouth, N. H.	do	10,637	3							1	1				
Portsmouth, Va.	Sept. 29	17,427	3			1				1					
Do	Oct. 6	17,427	3						1						
Providence, R. I.	Oct. 3	175,597	71	27	9	8			2	21	2				
Racine, Wis.	do	29,102	4			1			1						
Reading, Pa.	Oct. 5	78,961	22	2	4	12	1	7		2	1				
Rock Island, Ill.	Oct. 3	19,493	1												
Saginaw, Mich.	Sept. 26	42,345	16	1	1				3	4					
Do	Oct. 3	42,345	18			1	1		3	2					
San Antonio, Tex.	Sept. 26	53,321				5				3					
Do	Oct. 3	53,321				5				2					
St. Joseph, Mo.	Sept. 26	102,979	15	19	2	5	2								
St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 3	575,238	155	29	20	17	5	9		45	1	3		3	
Scranton, Pa.	Sept. 26	102,026	27	1		5			11	6	2				2
Do	Oct. 3	102,026	30	4		1			5	10		1		1	1
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	9	1	1	2			8	1					

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BARBADOS.

Report from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Smallpox on steamship Amazonas from Rio de Janeiro en route—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, September 26 :

Week ended this date. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels, having a total of 14 passengers and 241 members of crews.

Sanitary condition of vessels, cargoes, passengers, and crews upon arrival here was good. Three vessels were fumigated.

The steamship *Amazonas*, from Rio de Janeiro, landed one of the crew at Pernambuco, suffering from a case of smallpox. The vessel was fumigated there, and the patient's bedding was burned and his cabin swabbed out with a bichloride solution. Upon arrival here I fumigated the vessel. The sanitary condition of the crew was good; no evidences of infection among them.

Sanitary conditions in this port remain good, no quarantinable diseases being reported for the port or island during the week.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, September 15 and 16:

Week ended September 12. Vessels inspected and received bills of health:

September 8, the Brazilian steamship *Amazonas*,^a for New Orleans, La., with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in personnel, who, however, were all vaccinated (where necessary), as the vessel belongs in this port, and September 9 the German steamship *Siegmund*, for New York, with cargo of coffee, 5 cabin passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew.

No other vessels left this port during the week.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro—Plague and smallpox.

Week ended September 6. Total estimated population of the city, 811,443. Total deaths, 576. No deaths due to yellow fever or plague, and no cases of either disease reported. There were 700 new reported

^a Smallpox case developed en route on steamship *Amazonas* and was landed at Pernambuco. (See report from Bridgetown, Barbados.)

cases of smallpox, with 290 deaths. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 439 cases of smallpox under treatment and 1 case (convalescent) of plague. At the Hospital do Engenho de Dentro there were 202 cases of smallpox under treatment, and in the Hospital Paula Candido there were 239 convalescent cases of smallpox. The health report for the week states that 176 cases of smallpox were in the suburban zone.

Week ended September 13. No deaths from yellow fever or plague, and only 1 case of plague reported. There were 278 deaths from smallpox, with 686 new reported cases, of which number 183 were in the suburban zone. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 446 cases of smallpox and 2 cases of plague under treatment. In the Hospital of Engenho de Dentro there were 194 cases of smallpox. In the Hospital Paula Candido there were 228 convalescents from smallpox.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mengis reports:

Week ended October 1. Present officially estimated population, 10,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 25	Ellis.....	New Orleans.....	38	10	13

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Suarez reports, September 28:

Week ended September 26.

Bills of health issued	3
Vessels inspected and fumigated prior to sailing	3
Members of crews inspected	64
Certificate of immunity to yellow fever issued	1
Certificate to passenger bound for New York	1

During last week the local health authorities reported a new case of leprosy, and measures were taken to remove it to the leper hospital at the city of Santa Clara.

No other quarantinable disease has been reported during the week, and health conditions in the town continue good.

Reports from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Fatal yellow fever case taken from steamship Merida from Progreso—House and water-deposit inspection—Stegomyia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, October 5 and 6:

Week ended October 3.

Vessels inspected.....	13
Bills of health issued	20
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected	1,007
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	610
Certificates issued to passengers bound for southern ports	116
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued	20
Vaccination certificates issued for Colon, Canal Zone.....	23
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	2

A death from yellow fever was reported from Las Animas Hospital, Habana, during this period. The history of the case is as follows: The patient, an American commercial traveler, age 34, arrived in this city on September 28, per steamship *Merida*, from Merida, Mexico. Two days out from Progreso, the seaport of Merida, the patient developed a fever, and on reaching Habana the following day he was taken directly to Las Animas.

On October 2 the commission returned a positive diagnosis of yellow fever. The case terminated fatally October 4, post-mortem examination confirming the diagnosis.

The report of the local sanitary officer shows 11,529 house inspections for the week, with 80 deposits of water containing mosquito larvæ, 54 of which were collections of the larvæ of *Stegomyia calopus*.

Quarantine against the city of Habana was raised on September 30, there having been no cases of yellow fever reported for a period of eighteen days. The restrictions on travel from the Province of Oriente were ordered continued.

Summary of house and water-deposit inspection during the month of September, 1908.

A report of the city health officer of Habana for the month of September, 1908, shows that 48,358 houses were inspected. One hundred and ninety-six deposits containing larvæ of mosquitoes were found, 115 among these being larvæ of *Stegomyia calopus*. There was a decided increase in the latter for the last two weeks of the month.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Summary for month of September, 1908.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 5:

Week ended October 3. Bills of health were granted to 4 vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition. There were no fumigations performed. No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this district.

During the month of September last, 14 bills of health were granted to vessels clearing for United States ports, having an aggregate number of 386 members of crews and 19 passengers, of whom 18 were in transit for various ports in Cuba, and 1, taken on at this port, bound for New Orleans: 4 vessels destined for southern ports direct were

fumigated; 5 immune certificates to yellow fever, and 33 of nonexposure to that disease, were issued to passengers going to the United States by way of Habana. No quarantinable diseases were reported within this district.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Infante reports, September 28:

Week ended September 26. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States. One vessel, the *Julia*, bound for San Juan, P. R., was fumigated to kill mosquitoes. No quarantinable disease was reported during this week.

ECUADOR.

*Report from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—
Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.*

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, September 20, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd:

Two weeks ended September 12. Four steamships were fumigated and received bills of health. For the week ended September 5, 1 death from smallpox and 1 from plague were reported for Guayaquil. Week ended September 12, 1 death from yellow fever and 2 deaths from smallpox.

FRANCE.

Report from Nantes—Yellow fever at St. Nazaire.

The following is received from the Department of State, under date of October 9:

This department is in receipt of a cablegram from the American consul at Nantes, France, dated October 7, reading as follows: "Yellow fever, Saint Nazaire."

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Measures taken on the frontier to prevent introduction of cholera by Russian emigrants—Detention and observation of emigrants at ports of embarkation.

The following is received from Consul-General Thackara, under date of September 23:

The ordinary regulations regarding the prevention of the introduction of dangerous diseases into Germany are in force, and the spread of cholera in Russia is being closely watched by the German sanitary authorities. An order issued by the minister of the interior to the control stations to disinfect and bathe all immigrants from Russia entering or passing through German territory, in addition to the usual examination and inspection, went into effect September 23.

Immigrants from Russia will now be subjected to a strict sanitary inspection by German government officials at the control stations on the German frontier, bathed, and disinfected. The immigrants are also carefully examined by representatives of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines, to determine whether or not they

fulfill the requirements of the American quarantine and immigration laws. If the immigrants pass both the inspection and examination, they are sent to the control station at Ruhleben, near Spandau, in the environs of Berlin, where they are again inspected and examined. They are then forwarded to Hamburg or Bremen, where, before embarking for the United States, they are kept under medical surveillance for at least five days in the buildings of the respective companies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report from Hull—Case of plague on steamship Blythswood from Calcutta left at Algiers—Medical supervision of passengers and crew.

Consul Ham reports, September 21:

The steamship *Blythswood*, which arrived in the River Humber September 20 from Calcutta, left behind at Algiers a man who has since developed the plague. The British consul-general at Algiers acquainted the local authorities with the fact, and on arrival at Hull the medical officer examined the entire crew, 33 in number, finding everyone in good health. As the period of incubation had passed, the *Blythswood* was allowed to enter dock.

Special regulations are in force dealing with plague, and similar regulations are being issued in respect to cholera. From 5 to 7 vessels arrive daily from Russian ports, and everyone on board is examined immediately on arrival. In case the period of incubation has not expired before their arrival, the names and addresses of the crew and passengers on board the vessel are taken down by the medical officer of health, and they are visited by him, or one of his staff, periodically, until the time of incubation has expired. The port sanitary officers also visit such vessels daily while they remain in dock.

Hull is, in the matter of ambulance, isolation, and hospital accommodation, fully prepared.

Conditions will be vigilantly watched here.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios, fruit port—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports:

Week ended October 1. Present officially estimated population, 250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not reported. Mosquitoes in excess.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 20	Jose	New York	27			
29	Corinto	New Orleans	27			
Oct. 1	Preston	do	25	20		
1	Belize	Mobile	18	4		

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Week ended September 29. Present officially estimated population, 6,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, bad.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 24	Marietta Di Giorgio	20	0	0	0
25	Rosina	33	0	0	0
27	Viator	17	0	0	0
29	Harald	18	0	0	0

Temperature of all persons on the above-named vessels taken and living quarters of vessels fumigated with sulphur just before clearance.

Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Stegomyia calopus present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports:

Week ended September 19. Present officially estimated population, about 2,400. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, excellent. *Stegomyia calopus* present.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 15	Mercator	New Orleans	17	1	0
17	Preston	do	38	10	0
19	Helen	Mobile	21	2	0

Temperature taken of all persons on above-named vessels on day of sailing.

Week ended September 26. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, excellent. *Stegomyia calopus* present.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 22	Ellis	New Orleans	38	9	0
23	Utstein	do	15	0	0

Temperature taken of all persons on above-named vessels on day of sailing.

Reports from Telu, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports:

Week ended September 26. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 20	John Wilson	New Orleans	17	0	0
26	Viator	do	17	0	0

Week ended October 3. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 28	Harald	Mobile	18	0	0
Oct. 3	John Wilson	New Orleans	18	0	0

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 10:

Week ended September 5. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Karonga*, bound for Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 64, and to the steamship *Drachenfels*, bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 67. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Asiatics' effects disinfected.

Week ended August 29. Four deaths from cholera, 15 from plague, and 1 death from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, week ended August 29, 20 cases and 17 deaths from plague. In India during the same period, 1,783 cases and 1,239 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox in Naples—Anti plague measures in Naples—Cholera in St. Petersburg—Smallpox in Italy.

Assistant Surgeon Wollenberg reports, September 28:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo, week ended September 26.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfect.
Sept. 22	Re d'Italia	New York	191	55	420
23	Germania	do	140	40	380
24	Perugia	do			
25	Prinzess Irene	do	276	55	520
26	Emilia	Philadelphia			
	Total		607	150	1,270

PALERMO.

Sept. 23	Re d'Italia	New York	110	148	46
24	Liguria	New Orleans	381	410	118
	Total		491	558	164

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Sus-pected tra-choma.	Sus-pected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Sept. 22	Re d'Italia	6	1	5		2	14
23	Germania	5				1	6
24	Perugia						
25	Prinzess Irene	7	1	2		4	14
	Total	18	2	7		7	34

PALERMO.

Sept. 23	Re d'Italia	3		3			6
24	Liguria	17		12		1	30
	Total	20		15		1	36

Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended September 27, one case of smallpox was reported at the health office of the city of Naples. No further cases have occurred in the suburb of Piscinola. From the date of the introduction of the disease, June 13, 1908, to the present, the total number of cases has been 113, with 10 deaths.

Anti plague measures in Naples.—The bonded warehouses at this port are used chiefly for the storage of grain, skins, and cotton.

Strict cleanliness is required. Milk of lime is regularly applied to walls and floors. Many rat traps are set about the premises, dead rats are sought for daily, and those discovered are sent for examination to the bacteriological laboratory of the University of Naples. All laborers are required to wear leather boots, and in case of absence from work the reason therefor is investigated by the sanitary authorities, in order that any case of illness may be promptly discovered.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.—September 20, there were reported in St. Petersburg 417 cases with 146 deaths; September 21, 425 cases with 180 deaths; September 22, 414 cases with 176 deaths. The total to noon September 22 was 3,274 cases with 1,122 deaths. The total for all Russia since the beginning of the epidemic to September 20 was 10,359 cases with 4,633 deaths. On September 23, there were reported in St. Petersburg 392 cases, 155 deaths; September 24, 354 cases, 172 deaths; September 25, 322 cases, 162 deaths; September 26, 390 cases, 153 deaths. The total till noon September 26, 4,732 cases, 1,764 deaths.

Organized measures to prevent spread of cholera at St. Petersburg—Contamination of rivers and canals in province—Precautionary measures taken by Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain.

Doctor Wollenberg further reports:

The efforts to combat the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg are becoming more concerted. The more intelligent workmen are combining to assist the authorities. Thus 4,000 weavers have elected a commission of 20 persons to control the sanitation of their fellow-workers' habitations, with power to inflict fines in cases of negligence. Other laborers are similarly organizing.

The number of people of the lower classes submitting to vaccination is gradually growing, and they are giving more heed to the numerous placards posted all over the city, advising against drinking of unboiled water and eating of fresh fruit.

The building of a sewage system for the city is projected.

September 23, after returning to the Pavloff military school from a vacation, 40 of the cadets became sick, and several died. In a school for petty officers 30 cases occurred on the same date. Both schools have been closed. Bacteriological examination of the water from rivers and canals in the province of St. Petersburg shows contamination, with the spirilli of cholera almost everywhere.

GERMANY.—At Berlin measures against the introduction of cholera are most rigid. All hotels, pensions, and lodging houses, are daily inspected. Every arrival, particularly Russian, is held under observation, and is isolated on the slightest sign of illness.

NORWAY.—The Government has published circulars declaring St. Petersburg, ports of the Crimean Peninsula, and other Russian districts cholera-infected. Ships from these ports will undergo 5 days' quarantine.

DENMARK.—The government has ordered to be inspected all ships from St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, ports along the Red Sea, Egyptian ports, Tonkin, Cochin China, East Indies, and all other ports infected with cholera.

SPAIN.—Inspection of travelers is made at Irun and Portbou, stations on the French border, as well as in the principal Mediterranean ports, on account of cholera in Europe.

ITALY.—The following prophylactic measures are adopted on Italian men-of-war when in infected ports:

Lime is scattered on the accommodation ladders. All men returning to ships are subjected to baths. Only boiled water and tea is drunk, and the food undergoes special surveillance. Every seaman undergoes a regular intestinal cleaning. These measures are directed by the surgeon and the chief officer.

Smallpox in Italy.—Week ended September 27. Cases—Naples 14; Montemilone (Potenza) 1; Raffaduli (Girgenti) 1.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague-infected rat found—Cholera epidemic in Moji city and district.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cummings reports, September 15:

During the week ended September 12, bills of health were issued to six steamships having an aggregate personnel of 107 cabin passengers, 502 steerage passengers, and 685 members of crews.

One vessel was fumigated in part.

This city and section remains free from cholera and on the whole continues healthful. The official report for the week ended September 11 states that of the 2,000 rats turned in from Hironuma suburbs one was plague-infected.

Cholera is epidemic in Moji and district. The Moji water supply is entirely unsafe.

Examination of emigrants.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Iyo Maru* for Seattle recommended September 16 for rejection, 7.

Report from Nagasaki—Cholera in Moji and Wakamatsu.

Consul Scidmore reports, September 9:

At Moji from September 2 to September 7 18 cases of cholera with 6 deaths were reported. At Wakamatsu from August 25 to September 7 4 cases and 1 death were reported.

MEXICO.

Report from Cuat zacualcos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary improvements.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, September 30:

Week ended September 30. Two vessels were granted bills of health after inspection. One of these vessels was fumigated.

Sanitary improvements continue in the city—filling in the low places, almost daily house-to-house inspections and the oiling of all excavations and of many tanks and other places containing water.

No cases of any quarantinable disease have been reported.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stowe reports, September 30:

Week ended September 29.

Vessels inspected and passed	3
Bills of health issued	3
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	108
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	1

No cases of quarantinable diseases occurred for this period.

Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McPherson reports, October 1:

During the period September 16 to 30, inclusive, one steamship was inspected and fumigated on clearing from this port for the United States.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacobs reports, October 4.

Week ended October 3:

Total bills of health issued, 5; total crews inspected, 254; cabin passengers, 50; steerage, 24; vessels inspected and fumigated, 3; inspected only, 2.

Health conditions of Veracruz and surrounding country, fair.

Three new cases of yellow fever were reported during the week, making a total of 16 cases with 10 deaths to date.

October 12. One new case yellow fever reported to-day.

October 13. One new case yellow fever reported to-day.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Few Stegomyia calopus present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Five days ended September 30. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Few mosquitoes present; scarcely any *Stegomyia calopus*.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 25	Imperator	New Orleans.....	21	12	2
28	Serrana.....	Boston, Mass., via Prinzupulca, Nicaragua and Belize, British Honduras.	39	0	42
30	Bluefields	New Orleans, via Cape Gracias, Nicaragua.	24	16	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports:

Week ended September 22. Present officially estimated population, 4,954. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 16	Taunton	New Orleans, via Limon.	23	4	0	0
17	Fort Gaines	Mobile	22	0	0	0
18	Bertha	do	25	0	0	0
20	Hispania	New Orleans	20	0	0	0

Week ended September 29. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 24	Harry T. Inge	Mobile	28	2	0	0
24	Fort Morgan	do	27	0	0	0
25	Jose	New York or some American port via Port Antonio.	27	3	0	0

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Callao—Vaccination on vessels for the Canal Zone—Summary for month of August, 1908.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gutierrez reports, September 15:

Week ended September 12. During the week 2 steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 139 members of crews and 59 cabin and 43 steerage passengers, received bills of health. One of the vessels was fumigated; the other vessel was not fumigated because it took only ores in open bay.

Last week a new case of plague occurred in Callao. No new cases of smallpox have occurred among the soldiers in Callao. Vaccination of members of the crews and steerage passengers for Ancon, Canal Zone, is continued. On the steamships bound for United States ports only the steerage passengers are vaccinated.

Summary—Month of August, 1908.

Vessels dispatched and fumigated	14
Vessels dispatched and not fumigated	0
Members of crews inspected	788
Cabin passengers inspected	362
Steerage passengers inspected	330
Health certificates issued to the steerage passengers	225
Persons vaccinated	54
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	43
Pieces of baggage disinfected	266

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions, month of July, 1908.

Chief Quarantine Officer McClintic reports:

Quarantine transactions of the service in the Philippine Islands during the month of July, 1908.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued	52
Vessels inspected	76
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected	2, 451
Persons vaccinated	74
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected	5, 967
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected	16
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	127
Steamships partially disinfected	2
Steamships fumigated to exterminate vermin	30
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	8
Pieces of baggage disinfected	169
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	23
Steamships sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	11
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	1
Steamships disinfected	1
Members of crews on vessels inspected	840
Passengers on vessels inspected	394
Members of crews bathed and effects disinfected	142
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected	211
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1, 011
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	1, 923
Pieces of miscellaneous cargo certified	20, 298

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued	8
Vessels inspected	31
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected	513
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected	1, 032
Persons detained in quarantine during month	37
Vessels entering quarantine during the month	1

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued	14
Vessels inspected	67
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected	799
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected	2, 298
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected	43
Persons detained in quarantine	425
Vessels entering quarantine	13
Vessels remaining in quarantine July 31	1

PORT OF CAVITE.

Vessels inspected.....	5
Passengers on arriving steamships inspected.....	4
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	1, 110

PORT OF OLONGAPO.

No transactions.

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected.....	8
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	146
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	441

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected.....	2
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	37
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	90

ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

Report from Castries—Sanitary conditions—Yellow fever at Fort de France, Martinique.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, September 28:

Week ended September 26. Sanitary condition of this port and vicinity good. No quarantinable diseases exist. Bills of health from Fort de France, Martinique, are still foul. The sanitary condition of the town and vicinity is officially reported as "unsatisfactory." Yellow fever is officially reported present there as follows: Week ended September 19, 4 new cases and 2 deaths. Week ended September 26, 1 new case and 1 death, with a total of 45 cases and 11 deaths.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Caracas—Status of plague—Quarantine enforced against Venezuela.

The following is received through the Department of State from Mr. John Brewer, in charge of the archives of the American legation, under date of September 21:

New cases of bubonic plague continue to occur in this city.

September 10 one of the prominent citizens of Caracas died from plague, after an illness of several days. This is the first occurrence of the disease among the better class of people.

I am informed that during the past two weeks there have been 4 new cases of plague, 2 resulting fatally.

Quarantine measures are still being enforced against Venezuela, the steamship lines refusing to accept passengers for Colon, Curaçao, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Colombian ports on this account.

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

CANADA—*Ontario, Niagara Falls.*—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 9,500. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from diphtheria. Cases: Scarlet fever 3 and diphtheria 2.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population, 14,709. Total number of deaths, 26, including 1 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—Kulangsu.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 3,400. Total number of deaths, 31, including cholera 19, enteric fever 2, plague 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

CUBA.—Month of September, 1908. Reports from the 6 provinces, having an aggregate population of 1,572,797, show as follows: Deaths from contagious diseases: Diphtheria 14, enteric fever 22, tetanus 12, leprosy 12, and 63 from tuberculosis.

Matanzas.—Three weeks ended September 20, 1908. Estimated population, 35,515. Total number of deaths, 41, including enteric fever 1, diphtheria 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended August 15, 1908. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 304, including yellow fever 2, smallpox 41, enteric fever 2, and 64 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 150,881. Total number of deaths, 181, including scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 8, measles 1, and 27 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1908. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 117, including scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 1, and 15 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 19, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—One thousand two hundred and eighty deaths were registered during the week, including measles 10, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 15, enteric fever 6, whooping cough 11, tuberculosis 148, and 142 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,789 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, and 2 from enteric fever.

Salford.—Week ended September 19, 1908. Estimated population, 239,294. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, diarrhea 5, and 1 from enteric fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 19, 1908, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,131,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.9, and the highest in Wexford, viz, 28 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 19, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 14.4

per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Glasgow, viz, 16.6, and the lowest in Perth, viz, 7.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 508, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 10, typhus fever 1, and 35 from diarrhea.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila.—Quarter ended March 31, 1908. Estimated population, 223,542. Total number of deaths of residents, 2,570, including cholera 156, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 30, leprosy 9, measles 2, whooping cough 2, and 310 from tuberculosis. The number of deaths occurring among transients was 107, including cholera 11, enteric fever 2, and 13 from tuberculosis.

RUSSIA—Tibau.—Three weeks ended September 19, 1908. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 4, including smallpox 1, typhus fever 1, and 2 from diphtheria.

SPAIN—Almeria.—Month of August, 1908. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 127, including enteric fever 2, diphtheria 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended September 18, 1908. Estimated population, 30,400. Total number of deaths, 22.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 27 to October 16, 1908.

[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 December 27, 1907, to June 26, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1908.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria:				
Ostrowo	Sept. 8	76	39	
Tarnopol	Sept. 14	1	1	
Ceylon, general	May 17-23			
Colombo	June 7-Aug. 15	33	22	20 cases in the asylum for the insane.
China:				
Amoy	July 26-Aug. 29		21	
Canton	June 21-27			Present.
Hankau	July 19-Aug. 29	20	12	Among foreigners.
Do	July 19-Aug. 18	10,790	1,397	Among natives.
Hanyang	July 27-Aug. 18		200	
Hongkong	June 14-Aug. 22	32	36	
Shanghai	Aug. 17-Sept. 1			Present, and in vicinity.
Wuchang	Aug. 5-18		2,140	100 cases in military encampment.
India:				
Bombay	May 20-Sept. 1		24	
Calcutta	May 10-Aug. 29		277	On ss. Annie, en route May 23—June 1, 2 deaths.
Kurrachee	Aug. 8-21		25	
Madras	May 16-Aug. 28		443	
Rangoon	May 17-Aug. 22		58	
Indo-China:				
Bien Hoa	June 21-27	60	59	
Cholen	May 10-Aug. 15	160	156	
Saigon	May 10-Aug. 8	94	65	Reports May 23 and June 6 include Cholen.

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Awaji Island—				
Yura	Sept. 1-5	7	6	Sept. 12. Epidemic.
Chiba ken	Jan. 1-Sept. 5	3		
Ehime ken	Jan. 1-Sept. 5	1		
Kanagawa ken	Jan. 1-Sept. 5	3		
Kawasaki	Aug. 23	1		
Kure	Aug. 15			Present on steamer from Calcutta.
Moji	Aug. 8-Sept. 7	18	6	Sept. 12. epidemic.
Oita ken	Jan. 1-Sept. 5	1		
Tokyo	Aug. 22	1		Present in vicinity.
Tokushima	Aug. 2-Sept. 5	2		
Yamaguchi ken	Jan. 1-Sept. 5	1		
Yokohama	Aug. 17-23	5	1	On British steamer in quarantine.
Persia:				
Teheran	July 3	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	June 7-Aug. 22	41	37	3 cases to June 23 on railroad from Pangasinan Province. First quarter calendar year 1908, 203 cases, 167 deaths. Second quarter, 2 cases and 4 deaths.
Provinces, general	July 12-18	3	2	First quarter calendar year 1908, 806 cases, 628 deaths. Second quarter, 3,488 cases and 2,315 deaths. Provinces north of Manila, June 28-July 4, 614 cases, 331 deaths.
Ascurrago	July 26-Aug. 1	20	20	
Bataan	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	20	18	
Benguet	July 26-Aug. 8	6	3	
Bulacan	Jan. 1-Aug. 22	161	123	
Capiz	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	328	251	
Cavite	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	22	20	
Ilocos Sur	July 12-Aug. 22	1,284	970	
Iloilo	Aug. 9-22	619	420	
Jaro	July 26-Aug. 1	17	10	
La Laguna	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	3	2	
Mindoro	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	32	20	
Misamis	July 12-Aug. 22	797	371	Including Balingasag and Cagayan.
Nueva Ecija	July 4-Aug. 22	374	292	
Nueva Vizcaya	July 12-Aug. 8	27	24	
Pampanga	Jan. 1-Aug. 22	204	169	
Pangasinan	Jan. 1-Aug. 22	2,072	1,217	
Rizal	Jan. 1-Aug. 22	172	147	
Santa Barbara	July 26-Aug. 1	15	9	
Tarlac	Jan. 1-Aug. 22	256	90	
Union	July 12-Aug. 22	572	415	
Zambales	Feb. 2-Mar. 31	62	48	
Russia, general.				
Astrakhan govt. district	July 21-Oct. 1	19,612	8,947	
Baku	July 19-Aug. 17	455	202	
Batoom	Aug. 7-17	31	18	
Charkov district	Aug. 10			Present in vicinity.
Charnigov	Sept. 12			Present.
Cronstadt	Sept. 4-16	2	1	
Don, territory of	Sept. 15			Do.
Ekaterinislav	July 19-Aug. 17	506	250	
Helsingfors	Aug. 8-17	66	1	
Kazan	Sept. 17	10		On s. s. Saxon Briton.
Kerch-Ynikalé prefecture	Aug. 7-17	66	17	
Kerson	Sept. 4-12	21	10	
Kief district	Sept. 4-12	4	2	
Kirghis Steppe	Sept. 4-12	37	16	
Kostroma	Sept. 12			Present.
Kooban	Aug. 8-17	45	22	
Moscow district	Aug. 7-17	194	97	
Nakhchivan	Aug. 29-Sept. 25	12	8	
New Peterhof	Aug. 7-14	19	6	
Nijni Novgorod	Sept. 4-12	1	1	
Oofa	Aug. 7-17	173	62	
Orel govt	Aug. 7-14	1	1	
Orenburg	Sept. 4-12	5	3	
Penza	Sept. 4-12	1	1	
Perm	Aug. 8-17	1		
Poltava govt	Aug. 8-17	2	2	
	Sept. 4-12	20	11	

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia, general—Continued.				
Riga	Sept. 20-26	2		
Rostov	July 26-Aug. 17	240	101	
Samara govt. district	July 19-Aug. 17	137	69	
Saratov	July 19-Aug. 17	454	238	July 19, present, also, on vessels.
Siberia	Sept. 12			Along Yenisei River.
Simbirsk govt. district	Aug. 7-14	5		July 31, present.
St. Petersburg	Sept. 9-22	3,274	1,122	
Syr-Daria	Sept. 4-12	30	15	
Taganrog	Aug. 29			Present.
Tambov govt. district	July 31-Aug. 14	2	1	
Tavride	Sept. 4-12	6	3	
Terek territory	Sept. 4-12	14	8	
Tiflis	Aug. 8-17	13	5	
Transcaucasian territory	Sept. 12			Do.
Tula	Aug. 7-14	2	1	
Tver district	Sept. 12			Do.
Ufa district	Sept. 12			Do.
Ural territory	Sept. 4-12	266	140	
Vistula district	Sept. 10			Do.
Vladimir, govt.	Sept. 4-12	5	2	
Voronej	Sept. 4-12	5	2	
Warsaw	Aug. 2-8	2	2	Imported.
Zaritzyn	July 24-Aug. 6	96	55	July 19, present, also, on vessels; Aug. 29, 250 cases daily.
Siam:				
Bassein	May 10-16			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 10-Aug. 29		13	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia	July 22-Aug. 31	5	2	July 22, 3 cases from Italian bark <i>Sacro Cuore de Jeso</i> . Report Aug. 22 not received.
Manaos	May 26-Sept. 5	29	29	
Para	May 31-Sept. 26	42	39	
Pernambuco	June 15-Aug. 15	3	3	
Rio de Janeiro	June 1-Aug. 15	3	3	
Cuba:				
Habana Province—				
Habana	Sept. 13-Oct. 4	2	2	Case Oct. 2 from s. s. Merida.
Santiago (Oriente) Province—				
Antilla	Sept. 8			Case removed to Santiago Aug. 29.
Daiquiri	June 27-Aug. 15	20	4	
Firmeza	Aug. 22	1	1	
Santiago	Aug. 29-Sept. 6	1	1	From Antilla and Mayari.
Curacao	June 28-Aug. 1	1	1	Imported.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 31-Sept. 12		16	
France:				
Saint Nazaire	Oct. 7			Present.
Honduras:				
Ceiba	Sept. 24	1		
Martinique:				
Fort de France	June 27-Sept. 26	45	11	Vicinity; Aug. 7-12, 11 cases, 1 death.
Mexico:				
Acapulco	Sept. 12	1	1	On Mexican s. s. Manuel Herterias.
Frontera	July 12	1		
Laguna del Carmen	Aug. 29	2		
Laguna de Terminos	June 9-July 12	8	2	From May 13, 4 cases additional from s. s. Lembit.
Merida	Aug. 23-Oct. 1	13	7	
Tierra Blanca	July 27	1		
Veracruz	July 7-Oct. 13	22	10	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	July 5			1 case on s. s. Julia.
St. Vincent Island	Sept. 6-12	2	2	
Venezuela	June 26	80	40	Estimated. In Upata, Guasipati, and Callao.

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers	Sept		1	From s. s. Blythswood in voyage.
Australia:				
Brisbane	June 6-Aug. 8	3	1	Case, June 6-11, at Clifton.
Sydney	Feb. 25-June 24	4		
Azores:				
Fayal	Aug. 10-Sept. 21	9	4	
Terceira	July 1-Sept. 21	51	20	
Brazil:				
Bahia	July 29-Aug. 31	3	2	
Pernambuco	June 1-15	1	1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 11-Aug. 23	10	1	
São Paulo	May 18-Aug. 30	1	3	
British East Africa:				
Port Florence	June 11-July 11	27	22	
British Gold Coast:				
Akkra	May 20-Aug. 7	8	5	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 18-Aug. 12	64	6	
Arica	July 15-22	2		From Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 179 cases and 47 deaths.
Iquique	May 20-Aug. 24	29	3	
China:				
Amoy	Aug. 8		1	Apr. 26-Oct. 1, present in native city and up-country districts. July 21-Aug. 1, epidemic. Mainly imported. June 27 still present.
Canton	May 1-June 9	10		Present.
Foochoo	Apr. 6-July 18			
Hongkong	May 10-Aug. 22	868	732	
Hsing-Sua	June 2-8			Do.
Swatow	July 4-Aug. 14			Do.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 31-Sept. 5		23	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 27-Sept. 11	62	33	Case, July 9, from ss. Perseo.
Port Said	July 3-Sept. 6	9	7	July 5, 1 case on s. s. Orenoque.
Provinces—				
Assiout	May 27-July 5	6	3	
Minieh	May 15-July 31	6	2	
Dakahlieh	June 2-Sept. 15	3		
Garbieh	May 16-Aug. 17	23	3	
Fayoum	May 28-Aug. 4	81	45	
Beni Souef	May 29-Aug. 8	42	13	
Kena	May 28-July 25	44	44	
Galyoobeeyeh	May 21-Aug. 3	39	17	
Menouf	May 26-Sept. 16	90	21	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	7, 673	5, 889	
Madras Presidency	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	1, 427	862	
Bengal	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	997	934	
United Provinces	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	1, 519	1, 372	
Punjab	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	13, 510	11, 116	
Burma	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	2, 175	2, 122	
Central provinces, including Berar	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	263	207	
Coorg	May 24-June 27	8	5	
Mysore State	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	2, 173	1, 536	
Usmanabad and Raichur districts	Aug. 9-15	69	51	
Hyderabad State	July 19-Aug. 29	307	256	
Central India	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	59	39	
Rajputana	Apr. 26-June 27	624	469	
Kashmir	Apr. 26-Aug. 29	27	15	
Northwest frontier province	Apr. 26-July 18	456	404	
Grand total		31, 287	25, 277	
Indo-China:				
Cholen	May 10-Aug. 29	114	108	
Saigon	May 10-Aug. 29	103	82	Cholen included, July 6 and 13.
Japan:				
Formosa	May 10-Aug. 15	620	506	From May 15 epidemic at Taiwan; 25 cases reported daily.
Kobe	May 24-Sept. 5	9	5	
Nara	June 14-20	14		
Osaka	May 10-June 27	19	18	
Yokohama	Aug. 26	2		On s. s. Itsukushima in voyage.

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mauritius	May 31-July 9	7	4	
Peru:				
Callao	May 20-Aug. 24	28	12	And vicinity.
Chepen (Pacasmayo)	July 8-Aug. 31	28	16	
Chiclayo	May 20-Aug. 17	18	14	
Chorrillos	Aug. 18-Aug. 24	2	1	
Ferrenafe	July 21-Aug. 3	1	1	
Guadalupe	Aug. 5-18	1	1	Do.
Lima	May 20-Aug. 31	67	43	
Mollendo	June 2-Aug. 24	3	2	
Monsefu	June 2-8	1	1	
Niepos (Hualgayoc)	June 2-8	2	2	
Paita (La Huaca)	July 21-Aug. 17	6	2	
Salaverry	May 2-July 19	17	1	
Santa Eulalia (Huarochiri)	July 21-Aug. 3	1	1	
San Jose (Lambayeque)	July 21-Aug. 3	4	4	
Trujillo	May 20-Aug. 31	204	88	Do.
Siam:				
Bangkok	May 3-June 20	18	12	Present. Do.
Puket	May 9			
Tongkah	May 4			
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 17-30		2	
Trinidad:				
Port of Spain	June 4-Sept. 30	16	12	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia	July 27-Sept. 23	5	3	
Bagdad	June 7-Aug. 29	75	50	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Apr. 1-May 31		5	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	June 10-Sept. 21	58	14	Sept. 23, still present.
La Guaira	June 16-30	5	2	Aug. 5, present.
Maiquetia	June 28	1	1	Suburb of La Guaira.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers	June 29-Aug. 31		16	
Arabia:				
Aden	May 28-Sept. 14		85	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Mar. 1-May 31		4	
Austria:				
Bukowina	July 12-Sept. 12	7		
Galicia	May 24-June 23	4		
Silesia	July 19-25	4		
Borneo:				
Sandakan	Apr. 16-June 30	43	16	
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 1-July 31	409	31	
Campinas	June 29-July 5		2	
Para	June 28-July 4	2	2	
Pernambuco	May 1-Aug. 31		243	Case Sept. 26 from s. s. Amazonas.
Rio de Janeiro	May 11-Sept. 13	8,405	3,708	July 8-16, 1 case and 1 death on s. s. Peruviana, and August 28 1 case on s. s. Hillfern on voyage.
Santos	May 18-Sept. 6		40	1 case July 10 from s. s. Spartan Prince.
São Paulo	Aug. 10-Sept. 6		16	
British South Africa:				
East London	July 12-Aug. 15	10		
Canada:				
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	June 14-Sept. 26	88		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	June 1-30	3		
Ceylon, general	Apr. 1-30		2	
Colombo	June 29-Sept. 5	62	12	
China:				
Amoy (Kulangsu)	Apr. 5-Aug. 1		1	Aug. 15, still present.
Foochoo	Apr. 26-June 27			Present.
Hongkong	May 10-July 18	30	18	
Nanking	June 11			Epidemic.
Shanghai	May 18-July 19	42	12	

^a Cases among foreigners; deaths among natives.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba, general	Sept. 1-10	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 31-Sept. 19		50	
Egypt, general	May 14-Aug. 19	602	215	
Cairo	May 31-Sept. 16	53	22	
Suez	June 18-July 1	5		
France:				
Marseille	July 1-31		1	
Paris	May 31-Aug. 8	12		
Toulon	May 1-July 31	3		
Germany, general	May 24-Sept. 5	50		
Bremen	May 24-June 6	3		
Chemnitz	Aug. 2-19	2		
Königsberg	Aug. 2-8	1		
Ulm	Aug. 23-29	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	Apr. 30-Aug. 29	5		
Grenada island	Sept. 12	3		
India:				
Bombay	May 20-Sept. 8		216	
Calcutta	May 10-Aug. 29		140	
Madras	May 23-Aug. 14		2	
Rangoon	Aug. 16-22		1	
Indo-China:				
Cholen	May 24-Aug. 29	10	5	
Saigon	July 19-Aug. 8	5	2	
Italy, general	June 8-Sept. 22	564		
Catania	May 22-July 31		4	
Genoa	May 1-Aug. 31	9		
Messina	July 19-25			Present.
Naples	June 7-Sept. 25	112	10	
Palermo	May 24-Sept. 12	31	4	
Piscinola	Sept. 12-30	18	1	
Turin	June 8-14	1	1	
Japan:				
Formosa	June 7-13	1		
Kobe	May 31-July 4	12		May 30, 1 case on s. s. Mongolia; June 13, 1 case on s. s. Muncaster Castle
Nagasaki	May 26-31	1		
Osaka	May 10-Aug. 1	115	59	
Yokohama	June 2-29	3		
Java:				
Batavia	May 10-Aug. 29	59	3	
Mexico:				
Acapulco	Sept. 20-26	3		
Aguascalientes	June 8-Sept. 20		9	
Mexico City	May 10-Aug. 8		218	
Monterey	June 8-14		1	
Netherlands, The:				
Amsterdam	July 27-Aug. 1	1		
Norway:				
Christiania	Aug. 9-Sept. 19	133	13	
Peru:				
Callao	Aug. 29-Sept. 5			Present. Among troops.
Lima	June 1-July 18	4		Aug. 29, 2 cases in the lazaretto.
Paíta	Aug. 25			Present, and in vicinity.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 3-Aug. 22	143	55	First quarter calendar year 1908, 42 cases, 12 deaths; 2d quarter, 151 cases, 64 deaths.
Porto Rico:				
Mayaguez	June 7-27	6		
Portugal:				
Cascaes	Sept. 12-18	1		
Lisbon	May 31-Sept. 26	41		
Russia:				
Batoom	May 1-31	1		
Libau	Aug. 30-Sept. 5	1	1	
Moscow	May 24-Sept. 2	315	146	
Odessa	May 24-Aug. 29	39	4	
Riga	June 7-Aug. 29	22		
St. Petersburg	May 17-Sept. 5	456	108	
Warsaw	May 10-Aug. 29		83	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	May 6-June 21	11		
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 1-Aug. 31		13	
Cadiz	July 27			Present.
Malaga	Mar. 1-Apr. 30		4	July 27, present.
Valencia	June 1-Sept. 19	83	9	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	Aug. 2-22	2	1	
Singapore	May 24-July 13		5	
Switzerland:				
Zurich	Aug. 23-29	3		
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad	May 10-Sept. 5	183	67	
Smyrna	May 13-June 16		6	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	June 1-Sept. 27		102	
Zanzibar	June 8-July 21		2	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Acapulco	Sept. 26	5,000	7	1												
Aden	Sept. 7	43,974	51	3					18							
Aix-la-Chapelle	Sept. 5	158,380	62	4												4
Amsterdam	Sept. 19	564,582	106	13							2					1
Asuncion	Aug. 8	75,000	28	2												
Do	Aug. 15	75,000	24	1						1						
Do	Aug. 22	75,000	25	1												
Athens	Sept. 12	241,058	50	14						7	5				1	
Bagdad	Aug. 29	250,000				1			6		23	3			6	2
Baracao	Sept. 19	27,000	7	1												
Barmen	Sept. 12	160,100	39	9											1	
Basel	do	131,000	33	4											2	
Belfast	Sept. 19	380,344	118	18								3			2	
Belize	Sept. 24	9,113	7	1												
Bergen	Sept. 12	87,749	19	5												
Do	Sept. 19	87,749	26	1						1				2		
Berlin	Aug. 26	2,102,919	590	71						1	3			3		10
Do	Sept. 5	2,102,919	202	76							2	8		3		9
Birmingham	Sept. 19	558,336	151									2		1		
Bombay	Sept. 1	977,822	598	51	28	1		3		5						
Bremen	Aug. 29	230,324	83	7							4				1	
Bristol	Sept. 19	372,785	78												1	3
Brussels	Sept. 21	630,078	151	8										2		
Budapest	Aug. 30	804,200									2	3			1	2
Do	Sept. 5	804,200									4	3				
Do	Sept. 12	804,200									3	1			2	
Cairo	Sept. 9	692,657	463	27						6	8			8		
Calcutta	Aug. 22	847,796	374	20	8	4		5						1		
Ceiba	Sept. 19	6,500	1													
Chemnitz	Sept. 12	271,825	71	4										1		2
Christiania	do	233,000	60					1						1		1
Coburg	do	23,238	6	1												
Cochin	Aug. 22	208,000	19		19											
Cognac	Sept. 19	19,483	3													
Cologne	Sept. 12	463,451	154	13								2		5	6	3
Constantinople	Sept. 13	1,000,000	224	29				8		11				2		
Copenhagen	Sept. 5	440,000	148	8						4		2				2
Dalny	Aug. 22	35,944	27	3					1							
Do	Aug. 29	35,944	18	1												
Damascus	Sept. 12	250,000	47													
Dundee	Sept. 19	168,616	50											1		2
Durban	Aug. 29	60,972	19	2											1	1
Edinburgh	Sept. 19	350,524	77													1
Erfurt	Sept. 12	105,875	29									1		1		
Fiume	Sept. 15	49,500	13	3										1		
Do	Sept. 22	49,500	22	10												
Flushing	Sept. 19	20,257	3													
Frankforton the Main.	Sept. 12	358,000	97											1	1	1

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.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.							
Frontera.....	Sept. 19	9,000	5																		
Geneva.....	Sept. 5	118,500	21																		
Do.....	Sept. 12	118,500	23																		
Ghent.....	do	165,033	45	4																	
Glasgow.....	Sept. 25	859,715	274							1	1										
Greenock.....	Sept. 19	71,783	20																		
Guayaquil.....	Sept. 5	75,000	43	3	1				1											1	
Do.....	Sept. 12	75,000	53	4																	
Gothenburg.....	do	160,500	41	5			2		2			1	1								
Halifax.....	Sept. 26	40,727	16																		
Hamburg.....	Sept. 19	854,472	237	25								2	3		2	4				5	
Hamilton.....	Sept. 21	20,206	4																		
Do.....	Sept. 28	20,206	6																		
Hongkong.....	Aug. 22	315,616			23	3															
Kobe.....	do	363,593	246												1						
Do.....	Aug. 29	363,593	210									2									
Do.....	Sept. 5	363,593	237		1						1										
Königsberg.....	Sept. 12	234,500	80	5							2	1		1							
Lausanne.....	Sept. 5	66,000	10																		
Leeds.....	Sept. 19	477,107	132	5													3				
Leipzig.....	Sept. 12	528,184	152	21								1								1	
Leith.....	Sept. 19	84,689	21	2													1				
Liege.....	Sept. 12	174,552	50	9										1						1	
Liverpool.....	Sept. 19	753,203	269	18								2	7				1			2	
London.....	do	7,323,327	1,789	148								8	12		20	11				12	
Lubeck.....	Sept. 12	96,000	27																		
Lyon.....	do	472,114	113	23								2			2						
Madras.....	Aug. 28	509,346	563			74															
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 5	247,725	79	5											1		2			1	
Do.....	Sept. 12	247,725	66	8											1	7					
Manchester.....	Sept. 19	631,533	194	18										2	4	4					
Mannheim.....	Sept. 5	179,309	18	4										1						2	
Messina.....	do	107,000	27	3													1				
Moscow.....	do	1,335,104	800	77		1		4	2	6	7	7	8	8	3						
Do.....	Sept. 12	1,335,104	749	65		1		5		10	4	4	8	6							
Munich.....	Sept. 5	556,000	158	27										2							
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 30	173,118	58																		
Do.....	Sept. 6	173,118	53																		
Nantes.....	Sept. 20	133,247	50	3																	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 12	272,969	87																	2	
Newchwang.....	Aug. 22	60,000	15																		
Do.....	Aug. 29	60,000	17																		
Do.....	Sept. 5	60,000	15																		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 26	8,000	7	2																	
Nuremberg.....	Aug. 22	311,650	98	14									2							2	
Do.....	Sept. 5	311,650	104	19								1		1						2	
Ottawa.....	Sept. 19	76,260	26																		
Do.....	Sept. 26	76,260	17																		
Paris.....	Sept. 19	2,776,394	783	179							4			2	1					2	
Penang.....	Aug. 22	101,469	73	17					1												
Plymouth.....	Sept. 19	116,000	36								1										
Port of Spain.....	Sept. 12	60,000	42	6							1										
Prague.....	Sept. 5	231,780	107	26										2						1	
Do.....	Sept. 12	231,780	125	28									3	1							
Rangoon.....	Aug. 22	252,155	206	4		25	1		1												
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 30	811,443	613	60				294						1	10						
Rome.....	July 11	559,715	205	24								3			7						
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 19	408,796	97								2	7	1								
Saigon.....	Aug. 22	208,000	4		4																
St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 26	40,711	15	2																	
St. Johns, N. F.....	Sept. 19	30,000																			
St. Petersburg.....	Aug. 29	1,678,000	714	91							1		6	11	12					11	
Do.....	Sept. 5	1,678,000	701	100					2	1	33	13	10	13	13					14	
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Sept. 26	2,840	4																		
San Feliu de Guixols.....	Sept. 19	11,094	5								1										
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Sept. 5	46,000	12	1																	
Do.....	Sept. 12	46,000	16	3																	
Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 26	45,497	16	4																	
Shanghai.....	Aug. 23	544,500	201	26																	
Do.....	Aug. 30	544,500	205	21																	

*Twenty of these deaths occurred from April to July in a Chinese hospital, but were not reported.

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.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Singapore.....	Aug. 15	260,000	244	30													
Do.....	Aug. 22	260,000	272	27						3	2						
Southampton.....	Sept. 19	122,196	28	2													1
Stettin.....	Sept. 12	230,000	79	4													
Stockholm.....	Sept. 17	337,460	88	25													
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 16	24,000	5														
Trieste.....	Sept. 5	213,719	80														
Do.....	Sept. 12	213,719	83									1					
Turin.....	Sept. 13	373,701	113	25						1							
Valencia.....	Sept. 19	250,000	61	5						1	1	1					
Veracruz.....	Sept. 12	32,000	40	8			1										
Do.....	Sept. 19	32,000	38	12													
Vevey.....	Sept. 5	14,000	4														
Vienna.....	Sept. 12	2,021,062	537	103						1	7	2	2	2			1
Vigo.....	Sept. 19	40,000	14	2													
Vladivostok.....	Aug. 21	79,699						2									
Warsaw.....	Aug. 15	751,595	275	25					4	3			2	8			1
Do.....	Aug. 22	751,595	288	43						3	3	2	8				
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 26	114,000	23														

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.