

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

THE PROPHYLACTIC VALUE OF VACCINATION.

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

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 The first historical reference to the disease is an account of an epidemic of smallpox which developed in the Abyssinian army besieging Mecca in the year 571.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

In England the disease was always present and but 1 person in 25 escaped an attack of smallpox. From 1761 to 1800 there died in the city of London an average of 2,037 persons yearly from smallpox.^a Its omnipresence is shown by the common proverbial saying "That few escape love and smallpox." It confined its assaults to no class, and royalty suffered equally with the peasant and the pauper, thus clearly indicating that differences in sanitary surroundings did not influence the incidence of the disease. It is estimated that in the one hundred years from 1700 to 1800 an average of 600,000 persons died yearly from smallpox throughout the world.^b Among preventive measures, prior to the discovery of vaccination, inoculation with the disease deserves a brief mention. Among the Turks it had long been practiced, and it was introduced into England in 1721 by Lady

^a Second Report Royal Vaccination Commission, 1890, p. 290.

^b Welch and Schamberg, p. 18.

Mary Wortley Montagu, who returned in that year from a period of residence in Constantinople. The advantages of inoculation were that one could by this means have the disease when young, when in good health, at a favorable time of the year, and often in a mild form. Many among the educated availed themselves of this practice, but it never became popular among the masses, as death not infrequently followed inoculation.

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

Discovery of vaccination.—Prior to this discovery it had long been known that an attack of cowpox conferred immunity to smallpox. This fact has been observed by those engaged in dairying and the care of cattle in various parts of the world. In the dairy counties of England, among the Indian shepherds of Mexico, of Baluchistan, of India, and among the dairy population of Turkey smallpox had lost its terrors, but it remained for the acute mind of Edward Jenner to generalize from these isolated examples of immunity. He was living in Sodbury, England, when the chance remark of a dairy maid referring to smallpox then prevalent, "Oh! I can not take that disease, for I have had cowpox," called his attention to the subject. On May 14, 1796, he vaccinated his first case, James Phipps, aged 8 years, using serum taken from a cowpox vesicle on the hand of a dairy maid; on July 1 he proved the immunity of the boy to smallpox by his failure in repeated attempts to give him smallpox either by inoculation or exposure to the disease. The experiment was repeated many times in other subjects, and finally, in 1798, Jenner published an account of his work entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Variolæ Vaccinæ (Cowpox)." The discovery met with a storm of opposition and abuse.

The Parliament of England testified to the importance of Jenner's discovery by voting him £10,000 in 1802 and £20,000 in 1807. News of the discovery of vaccination spread rapidly to America, but the difficulty of conveying the vaccine virus without loss of potency delayed the first successful vaccination in the United States until July 8, 1800, when Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, professor of medicine in Harvard College, successfully vaccinated his son Daniel, a boy of 5 years of age. Many successful vaccinations followed in Boston, and from these cases virus was conveyed to New York and Philadelphia. President Jefferson showed great interest in the discovery and lent the aid of his support to the new cause, the first vaccina-

tion in Washington being made on a member of his own family August 6, 1801. In 1802 he wrote to Doctor Waterhouse expressing recognition of the value of his work, and in 1806 he addressed the following letter to Doctor Jenner:

MONTICELLO, VA., May 14, 1806.

SIR: I have received a copy of the evidence at large respecting the discovery of the vaccine inoculation, which you have been pleased to send me and for which I return you many thanks. Having been among the early converts of this part of the globe to its efficacy, I took an early part in recommending it to my countrymen. I avail myself of this occasion to render you my portion of the tribute and gratitude due you from the whole human family. Medicine has never before produced any single improvement of such utility. * * * You have erased from the calendar of human afflictions one of its greatest. Yours is the comfortable reflection that mankind can never forget that you have lived; future nations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox has existed and by you has been extirpated. Accept the most fervent wishes for your health and happiness, and assurance of the greatest respect and consideration.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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

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

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

The process of vaccinating the calf is as follows:

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

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

There is also in use with us a "strain" derived from a case of cowpox occurring in Cohasset, Mass., in 1881. The English official vaccine at present is derived from a case of cowpox occurring in England in 1881. These "strains" are maintained by transference from calf to calf. Cowpox is believed to be smallpox in a modified form and it is becoming a very rare disease. Should the present "strains" of

virus die out, it is possible to develop cowpox in the cow by inoculations with smallpox material from a human subject; otherwise the practical disappearance of cowpox would be a serious matter should the present "strains" of vaccine die out.

At present the production of vaccine virus in the United States is under Government control. The laboratories where it is produced are frequently inspected and their products are tested for strength and freedom from infection by the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, at Washington. Since this law went into effect a marked improvement in the character of the vaccine virus on the market has been observed. In cases vaccinated more good takes are obtained and fewer infected arms are seen.

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

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

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

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

After care.—This first dressing, if not soiled, need not be removed until the "take" occurs, on the third or fourth day. The skin around the "take" is generally reddened and inflamed and burns and itches. This should be smeared over with an ointment of zinc oxide and a sterile dressing reapplied. If signs of infection of the "take" ap-

pear, a wet dressing of warm 1-2,000 bichloride of mercury solution, frequently changed, should be applied. Great care must be taken to avoid infection of the vaccination wound, and protective dressings should be used until healing takes place.

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

What is a good scar?—"A perfect scar is round or oval, below the level of the skin about it, with well-defined margins, pitted or reticulated, and looks as though it had been stamped into the skin. Large flat scars are not signs of a good take, but of infection of the vaccination wound; large pits about the edges of a scar are a good sign of a take; the smaller pits scattered over the surface of a large flat scar are generally the dilated mouths of hair follicles and sebaceous glands."^a

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

OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.

Opposition to vaccination rests on 5 fundamental declarations:

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

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

2. *It is useless.*—This statement is based largely on the fact that vaccinated persons do have smallpox. That we do not deny. The protection of vaccination becomes exhausted, and the disease is contracted, or a person is exposed to smallpox, is vaccinated, and has the disease in spite of the vaccination. In Prussia, between the years 1847 and 1873, vaccination was voluntary, and only a small part of

^a Adapted from Welch and Schamberg.

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

the population was vaccinated, and during these years there died of smallpox an average of 42.1 persons per year per each 100,000 of the population. In 1873 a compulsory vaccination law was passed and enforced, and from 1874 to 1901 there died of smallpox a yearly average of 1.3 persons per each 100,000 of population. Roughly estimated, deaths from smallpox were 40 times more frequent before than after vaccination became compulsory. The claim that improved sanitation has reduced the death rate from smallpox can not be proved. Austria is practically as far advanced in sanitation as Prussia, but has no compulsory vaccination law, and smallpox is widely prevalent and as fatal as ever. There has never occurred a case of smallpox in a person recently vaccinated successfully. The attendants at smallpox hospitals are vaccinated and revaccinated from time to time, and smallpox is unknown among those so protected.

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION.

During the past five years smallpox in the United States has shown a steady and gratifying decrease. In 1902 there were reported 54,014 cases with 2,083 deaths; during 1906 there were reported 12,503 cases with 90 deaths. This decrease has doubtless been brought about by increased vigilance on the part of State and national authorities and the wide dissemination of information in regard to the prevention of the disease. Many cities and States have enacted ordinances requiring the vaccination of all children before they are allowed to attend the public schools. In Germany, where vaccination is compulsory and universal, during the year 1906 there were, according to reports received by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, in the whole Empire but 26 cases of smallpox with 5 deaths,^a and these cases were largely imported from neighboring countries, where smallpox is prevalent and unchecked by general vaccination. The experience of Germany, where compulsory vaccination has been in force for thirty years, proves conclusively that smallpox as existing in the United States is entirely unnecessary, and vaccination and revaccination can not be too strongly urged as the only means of removing this pest from our midst.

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Status of plague—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports for the week ended January 18:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sick inspected	47
Dead inspected	78
Necropsies held	2
Premises inspected	7, 015
Houses disinfected	87
Houses destroyed	16
Buildings condemned	11
Nuisances abated	701
Rats found dead	268
Rats trapped	4, 022
Rats identified:	
Mus decumanus	2, 154
Mus rattus	66
Mus musculus	139
Total	2, 359

^a See Public Health Reports June 29, 1906, December 28, 1906.

Bounty rats received.....	2, 475
Rats infected with bacillus pestis.....	19
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	1, 371
Poisons placed.....	374, 011
Contacts inspected.....	56

Doctor Blue further reports plague-prevention work at Oakland, Point Richmond, and Emeryville, Cal., carried out during the week ended January 11:

OAKLAND, CAL.

Sick inspected.....	282
Dead inspected.....	59
Premises inspected.....	2, 674
Houses disinfected.....	22
Nuisances abated.....	411
Rats found dead.....	136
Rats trapped.....	1, 767
Bounty rats received.....	108
Poisons placed.....	59, 797
Notices served.....	167
Ships inspected.....	32

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Sick inspected.....	3
Premises inspected.....	160
Houses disinfected.....	1
Nuisances abated.....	49
Rats found dead.....	80
Rats trapped.....	321
Poisons placed.....	9, 200

EMERYVILLE, CAL.

Dead inspected.....	1
Premises inspected.....	55
Nuisances abated.....	4
Rats found dead.....	85
Rats trapped.....	188
Poisons placed.....	2, 780

No new cases of plague—Examination of rats and fleas for plague infection—Sanitary measures—Campaign of education in anti-plague work.

Doctor Blue reports, January 17:

Plague is practically at a standstill, no case having occurred in San Francisco since December 20, or in Oakland since November 12. The percentage of plague-infected rats is slightly on the decrease, being at present about seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the number examined. The rat cases are still widely distributed, occurring in most of the districts.

An investigation is being made into the varieties of rats found here. The returns now being received show that the great proportion of the rats are *Mus decumanus*. One or two localities furnish most of the *Mus rattus*. All of the live rats are being chloroformed and combed to recover the fleas from their bodies. In one district 20 rats (*Mus decumanus*) furnished only 1 flea, while 8 rats (*Mus rattus*) had 2 fleas.

The condemnation of insanitary stables is being actively pushed and about 400 have been condemned. Many owners are now com-

plying with the ordinance and putting in concrete floors, sewer connections, and metal-lined manure bins and feed containers.

The San Francisco board of supervisors has in contemplation a rat ordinance requiring the use of metal garbage cans, the collection and destruction of refuse of all kinds by the municipality, and the rat-proofing of all buildings now under course of construction.

The campaign of educating the general public in order to obtain their cooperation in the antiplague work is meeting with good results. A number of clubs and improvement associations have signified their desire to have lectures delivered to them on the subject and in each case one or more officers have been detailed for this duty. The executive committee of the State medical society will hold a meeting January 18 for the further dissemination of knowledge concerning plague and its transmission. About 600 invitations have been extended to representative citizens.

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobdy reports, January 17:

Week ended January 11. Fifty-four vessels disinfected and certified, and 39 vessels certified to.

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer reports, January 18:

Week ended January 18.

Rats delivered and cremated.....	1, 254
Necropsies on rats.....	1, 188
Pounds of poison placed.....	30
Vessels fumigated.....	6

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of December, 1907. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including diphtheria 1, and 13 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 4, and measles 1.

FLORIDA.—Reports to the State board of health for the week ended January 18, 1908, show as follows: Diphtheria—*Pensacola*, 1 case; *Trilby*, 1 case. Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 1 case; *Tampa*, 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, 2 cases; *Daytona*, 2 cases; *Newberry*, 1 case.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of December, 1907: Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Tuberculosis, 1.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended November 16, 1907: Estimated population, 56,130. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria 1, and 5 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 11, enteric fever 1, and scarlet fever 8.

Four weeks ended December 14, 1907: Total number of deaths, 79, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 7 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 12, enteric fever 5, and scarlet fever 1.

NEBRASKA—*Lincoln*.—Month of November, 1907: Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 13, scarlet fever 5, smallpox 3.

Month of December, 1907: Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Titusville*.—Year 1907: Census population, 8,244. Total number of deaths, 126, including 5 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 20, measles 5, scarlet fever 4. Of the enteric fever cases only 2 were of local origin. The remainder were brought to Titusville for treatment.

UTAH.—Month of December, 1907. Reports to the State board of health from 27 counties, having an estimated population of 346,873, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 388, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever, 14, measles 9, scarlet fever 9, and 13 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 115, enteric fever 77, measles 2,809, scarlet fever 187, smallpox 48, whooping cough 119, and tuberculosis 16 (incomplete).

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1907, to January 31, 1908.

For reports received from June 28, 1907, to December 27, 1907, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1907.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile County	Jan. 1-14.*	9	And vicinity.
Mobile.....	Nov. 2-Jan. 19	32	.....
Total for State.....	41	Rept. for Nov. rec'd out of date. No cases in December.
California:				
Berkeley	Dec. 15-21	1	
Los Angeles	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	39	.....
Oakland	Dec. 1-31	26	.....
San Diego	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
San Francisco	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	29	.....
Total for State.....	96	
Colorado:				
Adams County	Nov. 1-30	6	
Bent County	Nov. 1-30	4	.....
Boulder County	Nov. 1-30	1	.....
Denver County (Denver)...	Nov. 1-30	5	.....
Larimer County	Nov. 1-30	5	.....
Mesa County	Nov. 1-30	4	.....
Otero County	Nov. 1-30	10	.....
Prowers County	Nov. 1-30	43	.....
Pueblo County	Nov. 1-30	2	.....
Sedgwick County.....	Nov. 1-30	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	81	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
New Britain.....	Dec. 1-31	1		
Total for State.....		1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	9		
Total for District		9		
Florida:				
Tarpon Springs.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 4	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Illinois				In December, present in Crawford, Edwards, LaSalle, Livingston, Logan, Mason, McLean, Morgan, Peoria, Platt, Pike, Saline, Sangamon, Stephenson, Vermilion, and Whiteside counties.
Alton.....	Dec. 24-30	1		
Chicago	Dec. 22-Jan. 18....	5		
Danville	Jan. 1-6	1		
Jacksonville	Jan. 5-11	3		
Springfield	Dec. 13-Jan. 16....	60		
Total for State		70		
Indiana:				
Bartholomew County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Clay County.....	Nov. 1-30	2		
Daviess County.....	Nov. 1-30	3		
Delaware County—				
Muncie.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4	1		
Elkhart County—				
Elkhart	Dec. 22-Jan. 11....	6		
Lagrange County.....	Nov. 1-30	40		
Madison County.....	Nov. 1-30	21		
Marion County—				
Indianapolis	Dec. 16-Jan. 19....	4		
Marshall County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Miami County.....	Nov. 1-30	1		
Noble County	Nov. 1-30	2		
Parke County	Nov. 1-30	1		
St. Joseph County—				
South Bend.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 18....	2		
Sullivan County.....	Nov. 1-30	1		
Tiptecanoe County—				
La Fayette	Dec. 17-23	3		
Vigo County—				
Terre Haute.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 18....	10		
Wayne County	Nov. 1-30	12		
Total for State.....		111		
Iowa:				
Burlington	Mar. 1-Nov. 30....	2		Received out of date.
Total for State.....		2		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	Nov. 1-30	18		
Atchison County—				
Atchison	Nov. 1-30	5		
Brown County.....	Nov. 1-30	2		
Butler County.....	Nov. 1-30	2		
Cherokee County—				
Galena.....	Dec. 22-28	17		
Labette County—				
Parsons.....	Nov. 1-30	14		
Leavenworth County—				
Leavenworth	Nov. 1-30	3		
Phillips County.....	Nov. 1-30	2		
Saline County	Nov. 1-30	4		
Sedgwick County—				
Wichita.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	18		
Shawnee County	Nov. 1-30	2		
Topeka	Dec. 29-Jan. 11....	6		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Sheridan County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		Imported.
Wyandotte County.....		3		
Kansas City.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18....	8		
Total for State.....		103		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	11		
Lexington.....	Dec. 22-28.....	3		
Total for State.....		14		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 18....	17		
Total for State.....		17		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 22-28.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Fall River.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 18....	7	4	
Total for State.....		8	4	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1		
Grand Rapids.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18....	8		
Saginaw.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	60		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 11....	6		
Total for State.....		75		
Minnesota:				
St. Paul.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	177	1	
Winona.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	10		
Total for State.....		187	1	
Mississippi:				
Perry County:				
Epps.....	Jan. 15.....	1		And vicinity.
Hattiesburg.....	June 1-Jan. 15....	29		
Total for State.....		30		
Missouri:				
Jefferson City.....	Jan. 1-9.....	8		
Kansas City.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11....	8		
St. Joseph.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	7		
St. Louis.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	18		
Total for State.....		41		
Montana:				
Fergus County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Lewis and Clark County—				
Helena.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Missoula County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Ravalli County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Silver Bow County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Yellowstone County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3		
Total for State.....		9		
Nebraska:				
Lincoln.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	4		
Nebraska City.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 18....	22		
Total for State.....		26		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	7		
Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	3		
Schenectady.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Syracuse.....	Dec. 15-24.....	1		
Total for State.....		13		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Ashe County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Davie County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	.....
Forsyth County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Guilford County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	.....
Greensboro.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	11	.....
Johnston County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	25	.....
Orange County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6	.....
Pitt County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11	.....
Robeson County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	.....
Rockingham County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	10	.....
Sampson County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		73	.....
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 17.....	12	.....	Imported.
Dayton.....	Jan. 5-11.....	3	.....
Lorain.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	2	.....
Piqua.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	21	.....
Toledo.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		39	.....
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 22-28.....	7	.....
Total for State.....		7	.....
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 11.....	21	.....
Total for State.....		21	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Erie.....	Dec. 20-26.....	2	.....
Harrisburg.....	Jan. 1-22.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		5	.....
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 10.....	11	.....
Total for State.....		11	.....
Tennessee:				
Franklin.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 11.....	20	.....
Knoxville.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	17	.....
Nashville.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	58	.....
Sumner County.....	Nov. 29-Jan. 13.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		98	.....
Texas:				
Fort Worth.....	Dec. 1-31.....	45	.....
Houston.....	Jan. 1-11.....	3	.....
Laredo.....	Jan. 9.....	1	.....
San Antonio.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	7	.....
Total for State.....		56	.....
Utah:				
Davis County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....	Report for October received out of date.
Salt Lake County— Salt Lake.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	.....
Summit County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	53	.....
Utah County.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	.....
Wasatch County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5	.....
Weber County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	16	.....
Total for State.....		81	.....
Virginia:				
Richmond.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2	.....
Roanoke.....	To Dec. 13.....	9	.....
Total for State.....		11	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Spokane.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	27	2	
Tacoma.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	16	.....
Total for State.....	.....	43	2	
Wisconsin:				
La Crosse.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18....	10	.....
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11....	8	.....
Total for State.....	.....	18	.....
Grand total, United States.....	.....	1,403	7	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1907, to January 31, 1908.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 7.....	2	3	

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.		Mea- les.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	Jan. 18	38,973	13	2	2	1	2	4	4						
Augusta, Ga.	Jan. 14	39,441	19	1	3										
Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 18	508,967	275	18	37	13	2	33	5	23	2	15		5	
Bayonne, N. J.	do	32,722						5		4					
Biddeford, Me.	do	16,145	8		2										
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	14		1										
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	248	60	22	2		48		46	3	46	1		1
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	12	4		2		9	1	1				1	
Butte, Mont.	Jan. 14	30,470	15			1	1	2	1	2					
Cambridge, Mass.	Jan. 18	91,886	29	1	2			4		5		4	1		
Camden, N. J.	do	75,985	32	1	1			7	1	2					
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441	4	1	1										
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13,536	7					5							
Charlotte, N. C.	do	18,091	7		1										
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	11	1						3		2			
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	715	60	81	44	9	107	15	91	15	59	2	33	2
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 17	381,768		18	16	7	2	16	3	11	4	65	1	27	
Clinton, Mass.	Jan. 18	13,667	11	1	1							4			
Columbus, Ga.	do	17,614	10		1								1		
Danville, Ill.	Jan. 20	16,354	5							1					
Dayton, Ohio.	Jan. 18	85,333	25		3			2		1					
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,704	139					12	7	10					
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	12					1							
Elkhart, Ind.	do	15,184	4	1	1			1						3	
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	13		2			5		4		63			
Evansville, Ind.	do	59,007	23		2					1		3			
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	8	1				2		1	1	1		4	
Findlay, Ohio.	do	17,613	6												
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	7					1							
Galveston, Tex.	Jan. 17	37,789	14	1	1	1		1		5					
Gloucester, Mass.	Jan. 18	26,121	8												
Greensboro, N. C.	do	10,035	6							1					
Greenville, S. C.	Jan. 11	11,860	3	1	1			1							
Harrison, N. J.	Jan. 18	10,596	6			1									
Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 12	79,850	27	1	1			5	1	2		10			
Do.	Jan. 19	79,850	25		2			14		6		14			
Haverhill, Mass.	Jan. 18	37,175	15	6	1			1		59					
Hoboken, N. J.	do	59,364						4		1		3			
Homestead, Pa.	Jan. 14	12,554	10		2	1						8	1		
Hyde Park, Mass.	Jan. 18	13,244	2					2		2					
Jacksonville, Fla.	Jan. 19	28,429	26		3							1			
Jacksonville, Ill.	Jan. 18	15,078	7							5					
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 19	206,433	75		9	1	23		13	2	2				
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 18	35,936	22		2	1	1	5	1	4					
Kalamazoo, Mich.	do	24,404	11					2		1					
Kansas City, Kans.	do	51,418	23	5	1	2		3		1		1			
Kansas City, Mo.	Jan. 11	163,752	57		8	1	1	3		2		6		3	1
Kearney, N. J.	Jan. 18	10,896	2												
Kingston, N. Y.	Jan. 11	24,535	12	1	1										
Knoxville, Tenn.	Jan. 18	32,637			2							2			
La Crosse, Wis.	do	28,895	14	6	2	2	1			2				2	
La Fayette, Ind.	Jan. 20	18,116	7		3										
Lawrence, Mass.	Jan. 18	62,559	26		1			4		5	1	14	1		
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	11		1					1		2			
Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan. 11	102,479	75	6	12			9		15	2	2			
Lowell, Mass.	Jan. 18	94,969	37	1	1			1		6	1	30			
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	22			2		1		14	1	1			
Manitowoc, Wis.	do	11,786	6		1										
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	4												
Massillon, Ohio.	do	11,944	2												
Medford, Mass.	do	12,962	3	1				8		1	1	1			
Middletown, N. Y.	Jan. 4	14,522	13		1										
Do.	Jan. 11	14,522	5		2										
Do.	Jan. 18	14,522	5		1										
Mobile, Ala.	do	38,469	26		8			2							
Montclair, N. J.	do	13,962	3					2				1			
Montgomery, Ala.	do	30,346	19		2		1								
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	10			4		6		1					
Nanticoke, Pa.	Jan. 20	12,616	2		1			3	1			1			
Nashville, Tenn.	Jan. 18	80,865	42	4	5			1		2		6			
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070		14	9	2		20	2	26	1	9			1
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	26	1	4			3		1					
New Brunswick, N. J.	do	20,006						1							
Newburyport, Mass.	do	14,478	7			1				1		1			
Newport, R. I.	do	22,441	6					1		1					

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

Cities.	Week Ended—	Popula- tion, 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.
New Orleans, La....	Jan. 18	278, 104	159	14	18	7	2	13	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
Newton, Mass.....	do	33, 587	12	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	12	...	...	...
New York, N. Y.....	do	3, 437, 202	1,607	402	181	36	2	585	37	406	43	803	25	14	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19, 457	9	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Norristown, Pa.....	do	22, 265	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Adams, Mass.	do	24, 200	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	97	1	...	...
Northampton, Mass.	do	18, 643	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Oneonta, N. Y.....	do	7, 147	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshkosh, Wis.....	do	28, 284	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	do	18, 197	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Palmer, Mass.....	do	7, 801	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov. 9	17, 699	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Nov. 16	17, 699	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Nov. 23	17, 699	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Nov. 30	17, 699	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia, Pa....	Jan. 18	1, 293, 697	657	128	83	115	21	67	2	84	9	75	2	20	2
Plainfield, N. J.....	do	15, 369	7	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Port Huron, Mich....	do	19, 158	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland, Oreg.....	Jan. 4	50, 145	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	9	...	2	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 11	50, 145	...	...	...	10	1	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Portsmouth, Va.....	Jan. 21	10, 637	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Providence, R. I....	Jan. 18	175, 597	85	1	6	3	1	7	3	8	3	16	...	...	1
Racine, Wis.....	do	29, 102	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading, Pa.....	Jan. 20	78, 961	45	1	5	1	...	6	...	5	...	16	...	2	...
Rock Island, Ill.....	Jan. 18	19, 493	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Rutland, Vt.....	do	11, 499	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
St. Louis, Mo.....	do	575, 238	203	50	32	5	2	24	1	24	3	15	...	1	...
Sandusky, Ohio.....	Jan. 11	19, 664	5	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
San Francisco, Cal....	do	342, 782	145	16	18	4	3	3	...	11	2	3	...	1	...
Scranton, Pa.....	do	102, 026	...	2	1	1	5	1	...	7	1	7	1	...	...
Somerville, Mass....	Jan. 18	61, 643	21	2	3	...	...	6	...	7	...	4	...	...	...
South Bend, Ind.....	do	35, 999	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Spokane, Wash.....	Nov. 30	38, 848	27	...	...	3	3	3	...	17	1	1	...	...	...
Do.....	Dec. 7	38, 848	15	...	2	...	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 11	38, 848	19	...	2	1	1	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
Springfield, Ill.....	Jan. 16	34, 159	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield, Mass....	Jan. 18	62, 059	29	...	...	2	8	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...
Steelton, Pa.....	do	12, 068	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taunton, Mass.....	do	31, 036	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Terre Haute, Ind.....	do	36, 673	10	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Titusville, Pa.....	do	8, 244	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo, Ohio.....	Jan. 4	131, 822	31	...	3	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 11	131, 822	49	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1
Do.....	Jan. 18	131, 822	49	...	1	4	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Topeka, Kans.....	Jan. 11	33, 608	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton, N. J.....	Jan. 18	73, 307	...	2	1	17	8	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Waltham, Mass.....	do	23, 481	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Warren, Ohio.....	do	8, 529	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren, Pa.....	Jan. 13	8, 043	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 20	8, 043	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Jan. 11	38, 878	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do.....	Jan. 18	38, 878	16	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkes-Barre, Pa....	Jan. 17	51, 721	26	1	2	...	1	3	1	9	...	5	...	...	...
Williamsport, Pa....	Jan. 18	28, 757	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	Jan. 21	11, 886	11	...	1	8	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Wilmington, Del.....	Jan. 18	76, 508	29	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winona, Minn.....	do	19, 714	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Woburn, Mass.....	do	14, 254	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Imported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, January 8, 1908.]

CHOLERA.

Russia.—December 21 and 24. The governments of Samara, Saratow, Kursk, Poltawa, Volhynia, Podolia, Mohilew, Minsk, and Lublin declared free of cholera.—December 31. The city of Mekka and the port of Yembo declared cholera infected.

Turkey.—December 27 and 29. Circular 1. Arrivals from the littoral between Lith and El Wedj subject to five days' quarantine and measures of disinfection at a Turkish lazaretto. 2. Arrivals from Damietta subject on entering a Turkish port to medical visit.

Special requirements for pilgrim vessels.

December 22. Measures prescribed by International Sanitary Board:

1. Arrivals from Yembo at Djeddah having cholera on board are subject at the lazaretto at Djeddah to five days quarantine; the sick shall be transhipped and isolated in the northern part of the little island of Abu Ali; the other pilgrims shall as far as possible pass the time of quarantine on the same island, or on the little island of Wasta. The pilgrims shall be subject at the establishment at Abu Ali to the disinfection measures which require a bath.

2. Pilgrim vessels at Djeddah from Yembo without cholera on board are subject to four days' quarantine and the pilgrims shall pass the time of quarantine either on the island of Abu Saad or on certain parts of the island of Wasta, and there be subject to measures of disinfection.

3. Pilgrim groups in which cholera shall develop in the lazaretto are subject to disinfection measures and five days' quarantine, the latter to begin from the time of infection.

4. Pilgrim vessels from the north which have had no case of cholera on board shall be admitted after sufficient medical inspection. This shall apply also to the pilgrim vessel *Merck*.

PLAGUE.

Dutch Indies.—November 22 and 23. Quarantine measures against arrivals from Philippeville and Tunis suspended.

BRAZIL.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, December 30:

Two weeks ended December 29. Vessels furnished bills of health from this office. December 17: American bark *Kenilworth*, for San Francisco, Cal., with a cargo of coal, put in here in distress some months ago, and left here as stated with an entirely new crew, including the captain, with no passengers; on the same date the British steamship *Jedington*, for Mobile, in water ballast with no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel; December 19: Portuguese bark *Theresa*, for Brunswick, Ga., in stone ballast, with no passengers, and no change in the personnel; December 20: German steamship *Gunther*, with 1 cabin passenger from here, cargo of coffee, and no change in the personnel of the crew; December 21: German bark *Triton*, for Pensacola, Fla., in stone ballast, with no passengers, and no change in the personnel. Norwegian steamship *Hanseat*, for New York, via Santos, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew; December 23: British steamship *Bel-lanech*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel; December 24: British steamship *Castillian Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel, and December 27: British steamship *Italian Prince*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, no passengers and no change in the personnel.

No other vessels requiring inspection left this port for United States ports during the time under report.

Mortality, city of Rio de Janeiro—Plague and smallpox.—Week ended December 22. Total deaths, 276. There were neither cases nor deaths due to yellow fever, and there are no cases of yellow fever in hospital at this date. Plague caused 4 deaths with 3 new reported cases, and smallpox 14 deaths with 24 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião, 38 cases of smallpox, and 8 cases of plague under treatment, and 27 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hough reports:

Week ended November 30.

Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on November 2.

Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on November 2, 1907. Quarantinable diseases: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; smallpox, 1 case, 1 death. Vessels inspected and granted bills of health 11.

Week ended December 7. No quarantinable diseases. Vessels inspected and granted bills of health, 10.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports:

January 23, 1 case of yellow fever confirmed yesterday. Infection traceable to this city.

January 25, 1 new case of yellow fever confirmed yesterday. Infection traceable to foci in this city.

Reports from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever in Habana, Santa Clara, and Santiago provinces—Measures at Santiago against spread.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas reports, January 14, 15, and 20:
Week ended January 18.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	17
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	716
Members of crews of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	600
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	426
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	1
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	5

During the week there were reported 8 new cases of yellow fever with 3 deaths. The new cases occurred, 1 at Santiago de Cuba, 3 in the province of Santa Clara, near Cienfuegos, and 4 in the south-eastern part of the province of Habana.

It is the opinion of the Cuban health authorities that the case reported at Santiago de Cuba is a secondary one and that more cases have occurred, and a general fumigation has been ordered.

Yellow fever infection in Santa Clara Province.

January 14: One case of yellow fever from Rodas on January 8 died January 13. Two other cases reported to-day are from Cienfuegos. The case reported from Rodas was a Spaniard whose case was concealed and not found until January 12, when it was learned that the man was taken sick January 8.

The other two cases are both Spaniards, 1 case occurring at Hana-banilla and the other at Central Plantation, Jaragua, both near Cienfuegos.

It is evident that infection is general in Cienfuegos and vicinity.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, January 20:
Week ended January 18.

Six bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable diseases nor any of a contagious character reported during the past week within this district.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 15:

Week ended January 11.

Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel was fumigated. No quarantinable disease was reported.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Second case of plague at Glasgow.

An official report of the foreign office from London transmitted December 19 by the Belgian legation to the Government of Belgium and published in the Bulletin Sanitaire, an official publication of the Belgian Service of Health and Hygiene, December 25, states that a second case of plague occurred at Glasgow, which passed unrecognized on account of the diagnosis having to be made very slowly. The patient fell ill August 17 and was admitted to hospital August 23. It was not possible to base a diagnosis on the clinical symptoms. The patient died August 31. The results of necropsy, bacteriological examination of tissues, and inoculations of mice justify the declaration of a case of plague. This case antedates the plague case at Glasgow reported in the Public Health Report, November 29, 1907, page 1739.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, January 5:

Week ended January 11.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	4
Cabin passengers inspected.....	25
Members of crews inspected.....	80

Examination of rats for plague infection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports that during the week ended January 4, 172 rats were examined bacteriologically at the plague laboratory of the Service at Honolulu. No plague infection found.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, January 6:
Week ended January 4.

Vessels inspected.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 30	Nord America	New York	189	50	380
Jan. 4	Republic	do	177	60	300
	Total	366	110	680

PALERMO.

Dec. 31	Nord America.....	New York . . .	102	155	66
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Dec. 30	Nord America	9	1	4	2	16
Jan. 4	Republic	3	6	1	10
	Total	12	1	10	3	26

PALERMO.

Dec. 31	Nord America.....	8	2	1	11
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Smallpox.

Week ended January 2: Ponza (Caserta), 19 cases; Pietragalla (Potenza) 4, Cittanova 16, Polistena 16, Anoia 3, Siderno 1, Gerace Superiore 12, Mammola 3, Gerace Inferiore 1, San Giorgio Morgeto (Reggio Calabria) 2.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Cholera nearly extinct—Smallpox outbreak checked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, December 31:

Week ended December 28. Bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 911 passengers and 589 members of crews. Two of the steamships, the

Ceylon Maru, for Manila, and the *Benarty*, for Manila, were fumigated in part.

Four steerage passengers and some of the members of the crews were bathed and their effects disinfected.

The report for the week ended December 22 omitted steamship *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, with 29 saloon, 368 steerage passengers, 7 European steerage passengers, and 183 in the crew.

During the month ended December 28 there were 776 intending steerage passengers for the United States or their possessions examined with special reference to freedom from loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, of whom 46 were certified, 133 advised to wait, and 597 passed. Five hundred and sixty-nine steerage passengers, 92 members of crews, and 46 steerage passengers for Canada were bathed and their effects, 1,191 pieces of baggage, disinfected.

Cholera has nearly disappeared everywhere and the small outbreak of smallpox here has been checked.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia*, January 3, advised to wait, 4. Detentions were for trachoma.

Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Epidemic smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, December 26:

Week ended December 21.

Supplemental bills of health granted to 5 steamships with a total personnel of 1,652. There were inspected 5 vessels, 681 members of crews, and 819 steerage passengers. There were disinfected by steam 750 pieces of baggage, and 419 steerage passengers were bathed, vaccinated and held five days under observation. Manifests were viséed for 2,423 pieces of freight.

Emigrants were examined as follows: The steamship *Yawata Maru* for Manila, passed 17; recommended for rejection 3; the steamship *Tremont* for Seattle, passed 32; recommended for rejection 37; the steamship *Aki Maru* for Seattle, passed 24; recommended for rejection 13, and the steamship *Asia* for San Francisco and Honolulu, passed 278; recommended for rejection 214. All emigrants per steamship *Asia* were for Honolulu.

The official report of communicable diseases at this port during the week shows 202 cases of smallpox with 36 deaths. The smallpox epidemic has assumed alarming proportions, notwithstanding the efforts of the local authorities to stamp it out by isolation of all cases and contacts found, and practically a house-to-house inspection and vaccination. On December 22 there were reported 40 new cases of the disease, and on December 23, 44 new cases.

Reports from Osaka show plague 28 cases and 28 deaths; cholera 2 cases and 1 death.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

December 29. Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended for rejection, 7.

KOREA.

Report from Seoul—Cholera, smallpox, and typhus fever in the Japanese colony, year 1907.

The following is received from Consul-General Sammons, under date of December 12:

There were during the year 1907 in the Japanese colony of Seoul 18 cases of smallpox and 35 cases of cholera. Typhus fever was prevalent throughout the year, being most active during July, August, and September. The greatest number of cholera cases was reported in September and October. No cases of smallpox were reported after March. The Japanese population of Seoul is approximately 16,000.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Status of plague in Peru—Smallpox in Lima decreasing.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 26:

Week ended December 21. Vessels dispatched as follows:

December 18. Chilean steamship *Huasco* for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 148, of whom 7 members of crew, 34 cabin and 12 steerage passengers were from this port.

December 20. American bark *St. James* for Newcastle, New South Wales, later for San Francisco, in ballast, with a crew of 16.

December 21. United States dredger *Culebra* for Ancon, Canal Zone, with a crew of 55; none from this port.

German steamship *Acilia* for San Francisco, Cal., with general cargo and a crew of 73, of whom one was from this port.

British steamship *Argowan* for New York, with a total personnel of 57, of whom 2 steerage passengers were from this port.

The *Huasco*, the *Acilia*, and the *Argowan* were fumigated. The *Culebra* was passed without fumigation. Fumigation was offered to the *St. James*, bound for Australia, but not insisted on, and was refused by her master.

The following is the last report on plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases, Decem- ber 11.	New.	Re- covered.	Died.	Re- main- ing Decem- ber 18.
Lima.....	12	5	-----	2	15
Callao.....	2	1	-----	-----	3
Obosica.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Matucana.....	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Trujillo.....	8	8	1	6	9
Paiza.....	10	4	-----	4	10
Piura.....	4	3	-----	1	6
Perrenafe.....	3	-----	-----	-----	3
Jequetepeque.....	2	-----	-----	1	1
Ostacaos.....	5?	3?	-----	-----	5?

Smallpox in Lima seems to be decreasing. On December 18 there were 18 cases in the smallpox hospital.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, December 18:

Week ended December 14.

Four cases of cholera with 3 deaths were reported for the city of Manila.

Consular bills of health issued as follows: December 9, the British steamship *Sungkiang*, with 63 in the crew and 25 passengers, en route from Amoy to Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health, after the usual outgoing inspection. December 14, the British steamship *Montrose*, with 46 in the crew and 3 passengers, was granted a consular bill of health for Boston and New York via Cebu. The vessel was fumigated throughout while in port. The cargo was inspected and the manifests were viséed. The personnel was inspected at the hour of sailing.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Report from Lourenço Marquez—Sanitary measures adopted against outbreak of suspected plague.

Consul Hollis reports, December 14:

Up to December 9 there were registered 2 suspicious cases of plague among negroes. Sanitary measures are being adopted.

Since the outbreak no vessels have sailed for American ports, and none are expected to sail in the near future.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Caracas—Smallpox outbreak nearly extinct.

Consular Agent Brown reports, January 6, that the outbreak of epidemic smallpox previously reported is nearly extinct.

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

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of November, 1907: Estimated population, 51,423. Total number of deaths 50, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of November, 1907: Estimated population, 132,468. Total number of deaths, 162, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 6, whooping cough 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Calais.*—Month of December, 1907: Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 18 from tuberculosis.

Cherbourg.—Month of December, 1907. Estimated population, 43,948. Total number of deaths, 93, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 4, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 28, scarlet fever 17, diphtheria 26, enteric fever 5, whooping cough 20, tuberculosis 183, and 16 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000. In greater London 2,131 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 4, 1908, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,131,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 9.8, and the highest in Lurgan, viz, 44.3 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 4, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 30.5, and the lowest in Aberdeen, viz, 17.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 725, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 2, measles 65, scarlet fever 7, 23 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox at Leith.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of December, 1907. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 76, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, cholera 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of December, 1907. Estimated population, 52,065. Total number of deaths, 151, including 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAURITIUS—*Port Louis*.—Month of October, 1907. Total number of deaths, 1,093, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, measles 5, whooping cough 1, plague 40, and 69 from tuberculosis.

NEW ZEALAND—*Auckland*.—Month of September, 1907. Census population, 69,149. Total number of deaths, 77, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 8, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Christchurch.—Month of September, 1907. Census population, 55,263. Total number of deaths, 59, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Dunedin.—Month of September, 1907. Census population, 58,036. Total number of deaths, 65, including 12 from tuberculosis.

Wellington.—Month of September, 1907. Census population, 63,807. Total number of deaths, 79, including diphtheria 2, measles 9, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Month of December, 1907. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 399, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 9, measles 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 3, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Huelva.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths, 65, including diphtheria 2, and 16 from tuberculosis.

TASMANIA—Hobart Town.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 177,213. Total number of deaths, 142, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 7, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox from December 28, 1907, to January 31, 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 June 28, 1907, to December 27, 1907, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 27, 1907.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Abou Ali	Dec. 31-Jan. 2		7	
Abou-Saad (Djeddah)	Dec. 21-29	128	53	
Djeddah	Dec. 10-Jan. 2	19	16	
Kamaran	Dec. 2-7	3	2	8 cases to Nov. 23.
Medina	To Dec. 24		20	78 cases and 54 deaths additional received out of date.
Mekka	Dec. 21-28	211	154	
Yembo	Dec. 20-31	200	129	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 24-30		1	
China:				
Hongkong	Oct. 27-Nov. 2	3	7	Imported from Singapore.
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 4-24		4	
Calcutta	Nov. 17-Dec. 7		370	
Cochin	Oct. 26-Dec. 6		70	
Madras	Dec. 1-20		10	
Nagapatam	Nov. 16-29		6	
Rangoon	Nov. 11-Dec. 14		59	
Tuticorin	Nov. 30-Dec. 6		38	
Japan:				
De Vries (Oshima) Island	Dec. 3	5		
Ibaraki	Nov. 27	1		
Kanagawa	Dec. 1-2	4		
Kobe	Nov. 17-Dec. 7	14	5	
Moji	Oct. 20	1	1	From ss. Tamba Maru.
Nagasaki	Nov. 18-24	1	1	Report received out of date gives to Nov. 30, 248 cases and 148 deaths additional.
Osaka	Dec. 8-21	7	6	

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
Shinagara	Nov. 27 .....	.....	.....	Present on 2 Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers.
Tokushima	Nov. 27	27	22	
Tokyo	Nov. 23-Dec. 3	200	62	
Yokohama	Oct. 27-Dec. 16	9	8	Dec. 3, 2 cases in vicinity.
Korea:				
Seoul	Jan. 1-Dec. 12	35	.....	In Japanese colony. Mainly in September and October.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 10-Dec. 14	25	18	Second quarter, calendar year 1907, no cases and no deaths; third quarter, 80 cases, 71 deaths.
Provinces				Second quarter, calendar year 1907, no cases, no deaths.
Bulacan	Dec. 7 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Leyte ^a				
Carigara ^a	July 1-Sept. 30	86	77	Dec. 7, again present.
Barugo ^a	July 1-Sept. 30	10	10	
Masbate				
Mandaon	July 1-Sept. 30	53	42	
Pampanga	Dec. 7 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Russia, general	Nov. 7-26	701	402	
Akmolinsk	Nov. 7-12	19	24	
Baku	Nov. 7-12	18	12	
Ekaterinslaw	Nov. 7-12	32	15	Including city of Rostow.
Kief	Nov. 19-Dec 7	32	13	
Kursk, Govt. dist.	Nov. 7-12	32	12	Including Woronesch.
Minsk	Nov. 7-12	2	1	
Moscow	Nov. 7-12	7	8	In industrial district.
Samara, Govt. dist.	Nov. 7-12	41	23	
Tobolsk	Nov. 7-12	112	79	
Tomsk, Govt. dist.	Nov. 7-12	68	24	
Tschernigov and Poltawa ..	Nov. 7-12	25	14	
Volga, middle dist.	Nov. 7-12	47	22	
Straits Settlements:				
Perlis	Oct. 19 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Turkey in Asia:				
Sinope	Dec. 6-8	3	4	

^a Report received out of date.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos	Nov. 24-Dec. 14 .....	.....	9	
Para	Dec. 1-28	55	32	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 18-24	2	1	
Cuba:				
Habana Province—				
Guanamon	Jan. 16-17	2	1	Week ended Jan. 18, 2 cases reported in Habana Province; localities not specified.
Guines	Dec. 23-27	1	1	From Palos.
Santa Clara Province—				
Cienfuegos	Dec. 29-Jan. 24	10	5	Case Dec. 31 from Palmira; case Jan. 8 from schr. Mercedita, 1 case Jan. 8 from Rodas; Jan. 14, 1 case at Hanabanilla and 1 case at Central Plantation, Jaragua.
Palmira	Dec. 31-Jan. 19	3	1	
Rodas	Dec. 30-Jan. 6	1	1	
Santa Clara	Jan. 6	1	.....
Santiago Province:				
Santiago	Jan. 15	1	.....
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-Jan. 4 .....	.....	7	
Guatemala.	Dec. 13 .....	.....	.....	Present on R. R. from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City. Present in Nov. and Dec. Do.
Chiquimula				
Zacapa				
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	Nov. 17-Jan. 4 .....	.....	.....	Present.
West Indies:				
Barbados				
Bridgetown	Dec. 4-14	1	1	
Trinidad	Jan. 6 .....	.....	1	

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Algeria—				
Bône.....	Nov. 15.....	1	.....
Philippeville.....	Oct. 19-Nov. 2.....	7	.....
Tunis:				
Bizerta.....	Nov. 30.....	1	.....
Kairwan.....	Nov. 30.....	3	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 2-30.....	18	18	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 22.....	34	12	
Santos.....	Dec. 9-15.....	.....	1	
China:				
Amoy (Kulansu).....	Nov. 10-23.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 30.....	4	4	
Chile:				
Arica.....	Dec. 14.....	.....	.....	Present in vicinity.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 25.....	9	6	
Damietta.....	Dec. 22-28.....	1	.....
Port Said.....	Dec. 8-14.....	1	.....
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Dec. 12-30.....	29	21	
Dakahlieh.....	Dec. 4-17.....	3	2	
Garbieh.....	Dec. 4-12.....	4	3	
Minieh.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Aug. 17-31.....	1	1	Received out of date.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	15,223	11,260	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	486	398	
Bengal.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	479	371	
United provinces.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	982	842	
Punjab.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	1,454	1,300	
Burma.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	240	218	
Central provinces, including Betar.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	733	587	
Mysore State.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	2,356	1,820	
Hyderabad State.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	858	657	
Central India.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	863	490	
Rajputana.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	447	301	
Kashmir.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	11	6	
Northwest frontier province.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	22	19	
Total for India.....	.....	24,154	18,214	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	To Nov. 30.....	36	23	
Osaka.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 21.....	234	223	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2	.....
Catacaos.....	Dec. 12-18.....	3	6	
Chosica.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 4.....	2	.....
Jequetepeque.....	Dec. 12-18.....	.....	1	
Lima.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 18.....	18	9	
Matucana.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	2	.....
Paíta.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 18.....	22	17	
Piura.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 18.....	10	3	
Trujillo.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 18.....	24	19	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 10-16.....	.....	2	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Algeria—				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	.....
British South Africa—				
Bloemfontein.....	Oct. 1-31.....	1	.....
Cape Town.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 7.....	3	.....
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.....	.....	4	
Austria:				
Galicia.....	Dec. 8-15.....	2	.....
Küstenland.....	Dec. 8-15.....	1	.....	Imported.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 2-30	157	3	
Para	Dec. 1-23	35	17	
Pernambuco	Oct. 16-Nov. 30		214	Report from Oct. 1-15 not yet received.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 18-Dec. 22	125	42	
Santos	Dec. 2-8		1	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Dec. 22-Jan. 11	13		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	Dec. 15-21	1		
Ontario Province	Dec. 19			Outbreak reported in several places.
Belleville	Dec. 17-23	4		
China:				
Amoy (Kulangsui)	Nov. 10-Dec. 7			Present.
Hongkong	Nov. 10-30	2	2	
Shanghai	Nov. 18-Dec. 22	a 16	53	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-Jan. 4		12	
Egypt	Nov. 4-11	19	8	Report from Oct. 22 to Nov. 4 not yet received.
France:				
Marseille	Dec. 1-31		9	
Paris	Dec. 1-Jan. 4	30	1	
Germany:				
General	Nov. 17-23	1		
Great Britain:				
Leith	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1		
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 4-24		13	
Calcutta	Nov. 17-Dec. 7		5	
Madras	Dec. 14-20	1		
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 27-Jan. 2		1	
General	Dec. 6-Jan. 2	434		
Japan:				
Kobe	Nov. 17-Dec. 21	438	82	Case Dec. 7 on W. H. Talbot, sailing vessel.
Nagasaki	Nov. 30-Dec. 22	6	3	
Yokohama	Nov. 28-Dec. 30	12	2	
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 10-Dec. 7	9	1	
Korea:				
Seoul	Jan. 1-Mar. 1	18		In Japanese colony.
Malta:				
General	Dec. 1-21	4	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	Dec. 9-Jan. 19		17	
Mexico City	Nov. 17-23		2	
Monterey	Dec. 23-Jan. 12		2	
Panama:				
Colon	Dec. 8	1		From ss. Atrato.
Persia:				
Hamadan	Oct. 7-Nov. 1			Present.
Ooroomayah	Nov. 4			Do.
Seistan	Oct. 7			Do.
Shiraz	Oct. 7-Nov. 4			Do.
Teheran	Nov. 4			Do.
Tourbet-I-Hidari	Oct. 7-Nov. 1			Do.
Peru:				
Callao	Nov. 20-26		1	
Lima	Dec. 2-21			Still present. Dec. 18, 18 cases in quarantine.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Sept. 22-30	9		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 8-28	8		
Russia:				
Batoum	Nov. 14-Dec. 13	15		
Moscow	Nov. 24-Dec. 21	30	12	
Odessa	Nov. 24-Dec. 21	15	4	
Riga	Dec. 1-28	15		
St. Petersburg	Dec. 1-14	19	1	
Warsaw	Oct. 13-26		30	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	Nov. 22-28	4		

a Cases among foreigners; deaths among natives.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Cádiz.....	Nov. 1-30.....		8	
Denia.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 4.....	6		
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Seville.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	
Valencia.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5.....	155	26	
Vigo.....	Dec. 15-23.....		4	Jan. 4, still present.
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 3-30.....	165	40	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 2-15.....		5	
Kavak.....	Dec. 26.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 4.....	60		To Jan. 3, 3,000 cases, estimated.
La Guaira.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 4.....	25		Estimated.

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.
Aberdeen	Jan. 4	174,579	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1
Aden	Dec. 24	43,974	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agua Calientes	Jan. 12	40,000	63	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.
Alexandretta	Dec. 28	15,000	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Antwerp	Dec. 21	312,571	59	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Asuncion	Nov. 30	65,003	35	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Do	Dec. 7	65,000	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Baracoa	Jan. 4	27,000	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barranquilla	Jan. 4	40,000	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belize	Jan. 9	9,113	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do	Jan. 16	9,113	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast	Jan. 4	380,344	204	37	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	17	5
Belleville	Jan. 13	9,515	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Birmingham	Jan. 4	653,155	175	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	6
Bombay	Dec. 24	977,822	702	39	1	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	4	1
Bristol	Jan. 4	372,785	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	2
Cairo	Dec. 23	676,785	333	20	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	.
Catania	Jan. 2	160,000	88	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Ceiba	Jan. 4	6,500	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cienfuegos	Jan. 4	37,000	20	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do	Jan. 11	37,000	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cognac	Jan. 4	19,493	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colon	Jan. 5	12,500	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denia	Jan. 4	12,421	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundee	Jan. 4	165,748	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Durban	Dec. 13	60,972	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh	Jan. 4	350,524	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Flushing	do	20,253	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frontera	Dec. 28	9,000	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do	Jan. 4	9,000	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Funchal	Jan. 5	44,049	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glasgow	Jan. 10	859,715	339	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	5	47	10
Gothenburg.	Dec. 28	160,500	43	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Guayaquil	do	70,000	77	8	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	6	1
Do	Jan. 4	70,000	87	9	.	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	2	2
Halifax	Jan. 8	40,787	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hamburg	Jan. 4	854,472	282	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Havre.	Dec. 28	132,430	49	12	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	5	.
Hull	Jan. 4	266,762	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
La Rochelle	Jan. 5	31,553	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leeds	Jan. 4	470,288	144	12	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2
Liege	Dec. 28	172,613	42	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leith	Jan. 4	84,689	37	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2
Liverpool	do	753,244	32	24	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	6	5	12
Guatemala	Jan. 7	3,500	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do	Jan. 14	3,500	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.
London	Jan. 4	7,323,327	2,131	2						5	27	44	36	25
Lubeck	do	94,500	26	1									2	1
Lyons	Dec. 28	472,114	150	31						2	2			
Madras	Dec. 20	509,346	461			4			1				3	
Magdeburg	Dec. 14	246,668	89	4							5	2		2
Do	Dec. 21	246,668	91	16							3	3	2	2
Mainz	Jan. 4	99,572	31	7							1			
Mayaguez	do	35,700	23	3						1				
Messina	Dec. 21	107,000	24							1		2		
Mexico	Dec. 7	400,000	358	26					2		1	2		3
Nantes	Jan. 5	133,247	64	10								1		
Naples	Dec. 21	593,729	203	5										
Do	Dec. 28	593,729	253	6						1				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan. 4	272,969	115									2	5	2
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 11	8,000	4	2										
Odessa	Dec. 28	455,000	188							2	5	3	2	
Paris	Jan. 4	2,776,394	981	194				1		6	4	2	8	1
Penang	Dec. 14	100,429	88	20						1				
Piræus	Dec. 28	75,000	22	5						1				
Port Elizabeth	Dec. 21	32,959	14	1										
Port of Spain	Dec. 28	60,000	30	5						2				
Prague	do	228,645	19	114						2			3	1
Progreso	Dec. 21	8,000	4	1										
Do	Dec. 28	8,000	9	1										
Do	Jan. 4	8,000	4											
Queenstown	do	7,684	4											
Rangoon	Dec. 14	252,155	202	6	6	15								
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 22	628,675	276	58	4					2			1	2
Rotterdam	Jan. 4	402,417	144					14		1	3	1		
Sagua La Grande	Jan. 11	22,634	5											
St. George's de Bermuda	Dec. 14	2,189	3											
Do	Dec. 21	2,189	2											
Do	Dec. 28	2,189	1											
St. John, N. B.	Jan. 18	40,789	14	1							1			
St. Stephens, N. B.	do	2,840	1											
Salavary	Dec. 27	1,750	1	1										
San Feliu de Guixols	Jan. 4	11,094	6											
South Shields	do	115,536	47	5									2	2
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Dec. 28	46,000	19	3								1		
Santander	Jan. 5	53,574	35											
Schiedam	Jan. 4	30,030	5	1										
Singapore	Dec. 7	258,324	229	36						1				
Do	Dec. 14	258,324	207	33						2				
Sheffield	Dec. 20	440,000	145	8							1	3		4
Do	Jan. 4	440,000	154	10										6
Southampton	do	119,745	42	5									2	
Sunderland	Dec. 28	155,859	59	2						1	1	1	3	4
Do	Jan. 4	157,495	70	3								2		2
Stettin	Dec. 28	255,000	72	4							1	3		
Do	Jan. 4	255,000	95	5							3	3		
Suez	Dec. 16	19,786	4											
Do	Dec. 23	19,786	12											
Do	Dec. 30	19,786	12											
Tegucigalpa	Dec. 31	24,000	10	1										
Do	Jan. 7	24,000	9											
Tuxpam	Jan. 14	13,000	6											
Valencia	Jan. 5	250,000	102	2				3		1	1	3		
Venice	Dec. 7	174,398	53	4						1		1	2	
Do	Dec. 14	174,398	55	4						2				
Do	Dec. 21	174,398	68	14						1	2		2	
Victoria	Jan. 11	25,000	6											
Vienna	Dec. 28	1,999,912	610	102							5	4	3	
Vigo	Jan. 4	36,000	13	2										
Winnipeg	Jan. 11	111,000	24											
Zanzibar	Dec. 7	75,000	18											

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.