

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC HYGIENE—ITS INAUGURATION AT PARIS, FRANCE.

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The International Bureau of Public Hygiene was formally inaugurated at Paris November 10, 1908, and the newly elected director, Mr. Jacques de Cazotte, and Secretary-General Doctor Potevin were installed in office by the committee, composed of one representative from each of the countries which have agreed to support the newly created bureau.

The idea of having a central and international office for the purpose of gathering and distributing information concerning the graver epidemic diseases, especially cholera, plague, and yellow fever, was first presented for consideration at the international sanitary convention of Paris, in 1903, although it had been advocated for some time previously by many sanitarians, notably the late Professor Proust, of Paris. At the request of the convention of 1903, the French Government undertook the task of presenting to the nations interested propositions regarding the organization of such a bureau. These propositions were submitted in a final form in August, 1907, and a conference was invited by the Government of the French Republic, at the instance of the Government of the Kingdom of Italy. This conference was held at Rome, December 3, 1907, the delegates being empowered to sign, ad referendum, such formal arrangement as might be adopted.

The following governments were represented: Belgium, Brazil, British India, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States—the delegates from the latter being Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and Mr. R. S. Reynolds Hitt, first secretary of the embassy at Rome.

After due consideration and some modification of the original text, the arrangement and organic statutes were, on December 9, 1907, signed by all the delegates, with the exception of the representative from Roumania, and were ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, on February 15, 1908.

The arrangement signed at Rome is as follows:

The governments of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, the United States, the French Republic, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, having judged it useful to organize the International Office of Public Hygiene contemplated in the sanitary

convention of Paris, under date of December 3, 1903, have resolved to conclude an arrangement to this effect, and have agreed as follows:

ARRANGEMENTS.

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties engage to found and maintain an international office of public hygiene, of which the seat shall be in Paris.

ART. 2. The office operates under the authority and control of a committee formed of the delegates of the contracting governments. The composition and attributions of this committee, as well as the organization and the powers of the said office, are determined by the organic statutes which are annexed to the present arrangement, and which are considered as forming an integral part of it.

ART. 3. The cost of installations, as well as the annual expense of operating and maintaining the office, are covered by the contributions of the contracting states as established by the conditions proposed by the organic statutes contemplated in article 2.

ART. 4. The amounts representing the contributive part of each of the contracting states are paid over by these latter at the commencement of each year, through the intermediary of the ministry of foreign affairs, into the government deposit and consignment office, from which they shall be drawn out as needed, on order of the director of the office.

ART. 5. The high contracting parties reserve the right of applying to the present arrangement, by common accord, such modifications as experience shall demonstrate to be useful.

ART. 6. The governments which have not signed the present arrangement are admitted to adhere to it on their request. This adhesion shall be notified through diplomatic channels to the Royal Government of Italy, and by it to the other contracting governments. It will include the obligations to participate in the expense of the office, under the conditions contemplated by article 3.

ART. 7. The present arrangement shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Rome as soon as possible. It shall be put in execution from the date at which the deposit of the ratifications shall have been effected.

ART. 8. The present arrangement is concluded for a period of seven years. At the expiration of this term it will continue in force for new periods of seven years among the states which shall not have notified, one year before the expiration of each period, the intention to cause it to go out of effect as far as they are concerned.

ORGANIC STATUTES.

The following are the organic statutes of the bureau:

ARTICLE 1. There is instituted at Paris an international office of public hygiene, amenable to the states which agree to take part in its operation.

ART. 2. The office can not, in any way, concern itself in the administration of the several states.

It is independent of the authorities of the country in which it is placed.

It corresponds directly with the superior authorities of hygiene of the several countries and with the sanitary councils.^a

ART. 3. The Government of the French Republic will take, on request of the international committee contemplated by article 6, the necessary measures to cause the office to be recognized as an establishment of public utility.

ART. 4. The principal object of the office is to collect and bring to the knowledge of the participating states facts and documents of a general character interesting to public health, especially as concerns infectious diseases—notably cholera, plague, and yellow fever—as well as the measures taken to combat these diseases.

Article 2 of the organic statutes also authorizes the establishment of relations between the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington and the International Bureau of Public Hygiene at Paris. This relationship was brought about at the international sanitary convention held at Rome December 9 to 14, 1907, when Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin, delegate on behalf of the United States, presented to the above-mentioned convention the following resolution adopted by the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro in 1906:

Recommending the establishment of relations between the International Sanitary Bureau now existing in Washington and the Bureau Sanitaire International of Paris in order to obtain the best information on sanitary subjects and to reach agreements that will facilitate the objects with which both offices are established.

The conference at Rome expressed through its president unanimous approval of the sentiment embodied in this resolution. The president consulted the conference and replied in its name that there was no doubt that article 2 of the organic statutes authorized direct communication between the two international sanitary bureaus, which would be the fulfillment of the desire expressed in article 3 of the Rio conference.

ART. 5. The governments inform the office of the measures which they will take to insure the application of international sanitary conventions. The office suggests the modifications which it may be advantageous to apply to the terms of these conventions.

ART. 6. The office is placed under the authority and control of an international committee which is composed of technical representatives designated by the participating states at the rate of one representative for each state.

There is assigned to each state a number of votes inversely proportioned to the number in the category to which it belongs as concerns its share in the expense of the office. (See article 2.)

ART. 7. The office committee meets periodically at least once a year. The duration of the sessions is not limited.

The members of the committee elect, by secret ballot, a president, whose term of office has a duration of three years.

ART. 8. The operation of the office is assured by a paid personnel, comprising a director, a secretary-general, and the necessary agents for the business of the office.

The personnel of the office shall not fill any other paid function.

^a It is understood that the term "sanitary councils" applies to the councils of Alexandria, Constantinople, Tangier, Teheran, and to all other councils which may be charged with the application of international sanitary conventions.

The director and the secretary-general are named by the committee.

The director assists at the meetings of the committee, with a consultative vote.

The nomination and revocation of employees of all grades belong to the director, who renders an account thereof to the committee.

ART. 9. The information collected by the office is brought to the knowledge of the participating states by means of a bulletin or by special communications addressed to them by the office, or on demand.

The office, in addition, makes a statement periodically of the results of its activity in special reports, which are communicated to the participating governments.

ART. 10. The bulletin, which appears at least once a month, comprises chiefly:

1. The laws and regulations, general or local, promulgated in the several countries concerning transmissible diseases.

2. Information concerning the progress of infectious diseases.

3. Information concerning work carried out or measures taken for the sanitation of localities.

4. Statistics relative to public health.

5. Bibliographical notes.

The official language of the office and the bulletin shall be French. The committee may decide that parts of the bulletin shall be published in other languages.

ART. 11. The expenses necessary for the operation of the office, estimated at 150,000 francs per annum, are covered by the States signatory to the convention, the contributions of which are fixed according to the following categories:

First category—Brazil, Spain, United States, Great Britain, British India, Italy, Russia, at the rate of 25 units.

Second category—At the rate of 20 units.

Third category—Belgium, Egypt, and Netherlands, at the rate of 15 units.

Fourth category—Switzerland, at the rate of 10 units.

Fifth category—At the rate of 5 units.

Sixth category—At the rate of 3 units.

This sum of 150,000 francs can not be exceeded without the consent of the signatory powers.

It is allowable to any state to enroll itself ultimately in a superior category.

The states which shall ultimately adhere to the convention will choose the category in which they desire to enroll themselves.

ART. 12. There is levied on the annual receipts a sum destined to constitute a reserve fund. The total of this reserve, which can not exceed the amount of the annual budget, is placed in the state funds of the first order.

ART. 13. The members of the committee shall receive from the fund appropriated to the operation of the office an indemnity for the cost of change of place. They shall receive, moreover, a fee for each of the sessions at which they assist.

ART. 14. The committee fixes the sum to be levied annually on its budget for contribution to secure a pension on retirement for the personnel of the office.

ART. 15. The committee establishes its annual budget and approves the report of expenses. It controls the organic regulation of the personnel, as well as all measures necessary for the operation of the office.

The said regulation and measures are communicated by the committee to the participating states and can not be modified without their consent.

ART. 16. A statement of the administration of the funds of the office is presented annually to the participating states after the close of the exercises.

The committee that convened at the ministry of foreign affairs, in Paris, on November 4, 1908, represented the last step of the preparatory stage of the undertaking, or rather the beginning of its permanent form. It was composed of one representative from each of the contracting powers whose governments had ratified the above arrangement. Its duty was to actually create the bureau, draw up its regulations, provide for its expenses, and direct its first operations.

The members of this committee were: For Belgium, Mr. Oscar Velghe, director-general of the Belgian sanitary service; for Egypt, Dr. Marc Armand Ruffer, director of the Alexandria sanitary board; for France, Mr. Camille Barrere, French ambassador at Rome; for Great Britain, Dr. Theodore Thomson, local government board, London; for India, Sir Benjamin Franklin, surgeon-general (retired) India medical service; for Italy, Dr. Rocco Santoliquido, director of the Italian sanitary service; for Russia, Doctor Freyburg, imperial sanitary board; for Servia, Doctor Petrovitch; for Spain, Dr. F. Murillo, assistant director of the Spanish Institute of Hygiene; for Switzerland, Dr. F. Schmid, director of the Swiss sanitary council; for Tunis, Mr. George Harismendy, French consul of the first class; for the United States, Dr. S. B. Grubbs, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

After the details of the office and its work had been considered and agreed upon, using the organic statutes as a basis, the most important matter was the choice of a director, as the ultimate success of the bureau must largely depend upon his ability and industry. It was decided that the position should not be restricted to medical men, as the diplomatic side of the director's duties will be quite as important as the scientific side. After considerable deliberation and discussion Mr. Jacques de Cazotte, minister plenipotentiary of the French diplomatic corps, was chosen. Mr. de Cazotte has served in many countries, speaks several languages fluently, and during many years of service in the department of foreign affairs has been the authority on the diplomatic and statistical sides of international sanitary matters.

To the office next in importance, viz., secretary-general, there was chosen Doctor Potevin, for several years the chief sanitary officer of the city of Havre, France. The installation and active work of the bureau were begun at once. Direct means of communication with all the sanitary bureaus of the world that agree to cooperate are to be established, and by these means and in all possible ways information of statistical, scientific, or practical interest regarding the greater epidemic diseases is to be gathered and information supplied to the governments that support the bureau.

In sanitary matters, probably as much as in any branch of governmental activity, early and accurate information is essential to good administration, and it is believed the International Office of Public Hygiene will be able to supply this information more economically, promptly, and in a more satisfactory form than could be done by the individual state.

As is customary in practically all European countries, a liberal retirement privilege and pensions have been provided for the personnel of this bureau, so that the undivided efforts of their best years may be given to the work without fear for the future.

The men chosen for director and secretary-general are distinguished in their callings, are full of zeal for the work, and will have the earnest support of the French Government, which has promised not only to officially recognize the bureau, but to give it permanent offices in the Department of Labor.

It is believed that the full exchange of ideas that will take place at the semiannual gathering of the governing committee, composed as it is of men of the highest authority and influence, will have a beneficial effect upon the march of international sanitation, and that as a central clearing house of sanitary information the bureau will become of the highest importance, both in the quarantine and the internal sanitary administration of the various countries of the world.

The foundations of the International Office of Public Hygiene have been laid as for an institution that is to be permanent. In organization it resembles the permanent International Postal Bureau and the Bureau of Weights and Measures, but in the field of sanitation it is original, being the result of long and persevering collaboration by men who believe that the greatest international publicity in sanitary matters is the first and most important step toward perfect sanitary control.

UNITED STATES.

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

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, and in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Week ended December 26.

Date of last case	Sickened January 30, 1908
Sick inspected	6
Plague	0
Dead inspected	121
Plague	0
Premises inspected	9,586
Houses disinfected	13
Nuisances abated	785

Rats found dead.....	61
Rats trapped.....	1,858

Total rats taken.....	1,917
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Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus	1,228
Mus rattus	65
Mus musculus	585

Total	1,878
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Rats identified as to sex.....	1,233
Male	476
Female	757
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	1,145
Plague rats.....	0
Poisons placed	80,870

OAKLAND, CAL.

Week ended December 19.

Dead inspected.....	17
Plague.....	0
Rats trapped.....	574
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	557
Plague rats.....	0
Mice trapped.....	63
Mice examined bacteriologically.....	63
Plague mice.....	0
Necropsies held	4

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended December 19.

Sick inspected.....	2
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	4
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected	490
Nuisances abated.....	26
Rats found dead.....	20
Rats trapped.....	44
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	40
Plague rats.....	0
Poisons placed	14,000

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL.

Week ended December 19.

Sick inspected.....	11
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	48
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held	4

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CAL.

Week ended December 19.

Dead inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0

Report from Los Angeles, Cal.—Examination of animals for plague infection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimson, plague laboratory, reports December 28:

Animals examined in the laboratory at Los Angeles, Cal., from December 14 to 20, inclusive.

Ground squirrels.....	193
Gray rats.....	274
Black rats.....	21
Gambel pocket mouse.....	2
Rabbits.....	3
White rats.....	2

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

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, December 28:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Week ended December 26.

Date of finding of last plague rat.....	September 26, 1908
Rats received.....	1,033
Rats necropsied.....	1,027
Plague rats found.....	0
Plague-infected rats to date.....	21
Vessels inspected.....	15
Vessels fumigated.....	3

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

COLORADO—*Colorado Springs*.—Month of October, 1908. Estimated population, 32,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including enteric fever 2, and 12 from tuberculosis. Cases: Scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 1, and enteric fever 9. Month of November, 1908. Total number of deaths, 38, including enteric fever 1, and 16 from tuberculosis. Cases: Scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 8, measles 1, and whooping cough 2.

KANSAS.—Month of December, 1908. Estimated population, 1,470,493. Total number of deaths from contagious and infectious diseases, 120. Causes of death: Tuberculosis 53, enteric fever 20, diphtheria 38, scarlet fever 9. Cases: Tuberculosis 88, enteric fever 73, diphtheria 309, scarlet fever 287, smallpox 291, and measles 14.

MICHIGAN.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 2,611,792. Total number of deaths returned to the State Department for the month was 2,742, including enteric fever 96, diphtheria 32, scarlet fever 10, measles 12, whooping cough 14, and 203 from tuber-

culosis. The total number of deaths from all causes corresponds to an annual rate of 12.3 per 1,000 estimated population.

MINNESOTA—Minneapolis.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 223, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 27 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 180, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 33, smallpox 8, and tuberculosis 13.

MISSOURI—Springfield.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Smallpox 1, scarlet fever 14, diphtheria 7.

NEBRASKA—Lincoln.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 49, including diphtheria 1, and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 13, scarlet fever 2, and smallpox 3.

NEW YORK—Troy.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 77,650. Total number of deaths, 112, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, and 15 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 2, diphtheria 17, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 18 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—Portland.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 157, including enteric fever 1, diphtheria 3, and 6 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 36, enteric fever 24, measles 7, smallpox 29, whooping cough 2, and scarlet fever 18.

TEXAS—San Antonio.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 97, including enteric fever 3, and 22 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 6, diphtheria 11, smallpox 2, and scarlet fever 5.

UTAH.—Month of November, 1908. Reports to the state board of health from 27 counties, having an estimated population of 346,873, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 321, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 15, whooping cough 1, scarlet fever 2, and 11 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 54, enteric fever 73, measles 37, scarlet fever 65, smallpox 43, whooping cough 97, and tuberculosis 15 (incomplete).

VIRGINIA—Richmond.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 107,844. Total number of deaths, 173, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 17 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 42, enteric fever 24, measles 2, scarlet fever 3, and whooping cough 4.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 360,000. Total number of deaths, 286, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 11, and 27 from tuberculosis. Cases: Smallpox 6, tuberculosis 56, diphtheria 79, scarlet fever 87, enteric fever 42, and measles 64.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1908, to January 8, 1909.

For reports received from June 26, 1908, to December 25, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1908.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Texarkana	Nov. 26-Dec. 18...	3	.....
Total for State.....		3	.....
California, general	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	2	
Los Angeles	Dec. 6-26	2	.....
San Francisco	Dec. 13-26	9	.....
Stockton	Nov. 1-30	12	.....
Total for State.....		23	2	
Illinois:				
Belleville	Dec. 4-20	3	.....
Peoria	Dec. 20-26	4	.....
Total for State.....		7	.....
Indiana:				
Carroll County	Oct. 1-31	26	.....
Clay County	Oct. 1-31	8	.....
Dearborn County	Oct. 1-31	1	.....
Elkhart County	Oct. 1-31	1	.....
Lafayette	Dec. 22-28	7	.....
Madison County	Oct. 1-31	1	.....
Sullivan County	Oct. 1-31	2	.....
Tippecanoe County	Oct. 1-31	4	.....
La Fayette	Dec. 15-21	1	1	
Vigo County	Oct. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State.....		52	1	
Kansas:				
Topeka	Dec. 13-26	18	.....
Wichita	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Total for State.....		14	.....
Kentucky:				
Covington	Dec. 29-Jan. 2	2	.....
Total for State.....		2	.....
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Total for State.....		1	.....
Maine:				
Canadian border	Dec. 19-26 .....	•	.....	17 cases under supervision.
Minnesota:				
Minneapolis	Nov. 1-30	8	.....
Total for State.....		8	.....
Mississippi:				
De Soto County	Nov. 1-Dec. 22	135	.....
Total for State.....		135	.....
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 20-26	2	.....
Springfield	Nov. 1-30	1	.....
Total for State.....		3	.....
Montana:				
Butte	Dec. 2-15	6	.....
Total for State.....		6	.....

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska:				
Lincoln	Nov. 1-30	8		
South Omaha	Dec. 20-26	1		
			4	
Total for State.				
New Hampshire:				
Hinsdale	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	6		
West Chesterfield	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	1		
Westmoreland	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	1		
			8	
Total for State.				
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	Dec. 12-Jan. 2	25		
			25	
Total for State.				
Pennsylvania:				
New Kingstown	Dec. 29			Present.
Philadelphia	Dec. 19-25	1		Imported.
Pittsburg	Dec. 13-19	1		
			2	
Total for State.				
Tennessee:				
Nashville	Dec. 20-26	1		
			1	
Total for State.				
Texas:				
Cost	Oct. 1-Dec. 19			Present.
Laredo	Dec. 26	2		
Monthalia	Oct. 1-Dec. 19			Do
Oak Forest	Oct. 1-Dec. 19			Do
San Antonio	Dec. 13-26	5		
			7	
Total for State.				
Utah:				
Davis County	Nov. 1-30	5		
Weber County	Nov. 1-30	1		
			6	
Total for State.				
Washington:				
Spokane	Dec. 6-12	1		
			1	
Total for State.				
Wisconsin:				
La Crosse	Dec. 13-26	4		
Manitowoc	Dec. 13-19	4		
Milwaukee	Dec. 6-19	2		
			10	
Total for State.				
Grand total for the United States.		316	3	

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

[For smallpox and plague, see special tables.]

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.
Altoona, Pa.	Dec. 26	38,973	10					2		2					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Dec. 19	14,509	5												
Do.	Dec. 26	14,509	6												
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	152	4	21	11	2	11		32	1	28	2	1	1
Bayonne, N. J.	do	32,722	3			1				2		18			
Berkeley, Cal.	Dec. 19	13,214	8	3						1					
Biddeford, Me.	Dec. 26	16,145	6												
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	12		1										
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	215	47	19	25	2	46	4	77	1	29	1	17	1
Braddock, Pa.	do	15,654	5			1		1							
Bradford, Pa.	do	15,029	7												
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	12		3									1	
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	27	5	1	1	1	12		6	3	3		2	1
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	35					5		11	2	6			
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441				1				1					
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13,536	5							6		1			
Chelesa, Mass.	do	34,072	8	1	1								2	1	
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	482	65	57	41	4	158	14	187	14	89	3	11	2
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	3		1	1	1			2		1			
Cleveland, Ohio.	Dec. 25	381,768	115	25	17	10	2	21		37	3	3	1	11	
Clinton, Mass.	Dec. 26	13,667	1												
Columbus, Ga.	do	17,614	3												
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	13		1										
Dauville, Ill.	Dec. 27	16,534	7					2		2		1			
Dayton, Ohio.	Dec. 26	85,333	28		2					1					
Detroit, Mich.	do	2,5,704	119						9	1	17	2			
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	2					1							
Elkhart, Ind.	do	15,184	6												
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672													
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	15	5	2	3	1	15	1	3		1			
Evansville, Ind.	do	59,007	26	2	3	2	2			4	1				
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	10					4	1						
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	42	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		3	
Findlay, Ohio.	do	17,613	1												
Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	45,115	18	1	1	2	2	2		1	1				
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	8							3					
Galveston, Tex.	Dec. 25	37,789	10			1				1					
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Dec. 26	13,543	3			1		1							
G'd Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	27	3	2	1	1	16		3			3		
Greensboro, N. C.	do	10,035	5		1	1				1					
Harrison, N. J.	do	10,596	4	1	1					1					
Hartford, Conn.	Dec. 20	79,850	27	3	1					3		1	4	1	
Do.	Dec. 27	79,850	26	1	2	3	1	1		6		1	1	1	1
Hoboken, N. J.	Dec. 26	59,364							2	1	1		4		
Indianapolis, Ind.	Dec. 27	169,164	49		2	2	1	1		13		9			
Jacksonville, Fla.	Dec. 26	28,429	17		1										
Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 27	206,433	92	1	12			22	4	19	3	119		2	
Johnstown, Pa.	Dec. 26	35,936	8		1	14		6	4			5			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Dec. 19	24,404	5			1	2							1	2
Do.	Dec. 26	24,404	11												
Kansas City, Kans.	do	51,418	16		1	6	2	1		3					
Kearny, N. J.	do	10,896	6							5					
Kingston, N. Y.	do	24,535	7												
Knoxville, Tenn.	do	32,637			1	1		3				9		1	
Le Fayette, Ind.	Dec. 28	18,116	6							2	1	1			
Lancaster, Pa.	Dec. 26	41,459	16		1	1		4		1	1		10		
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	23	1		2		1		4	2	34	1	4	
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	8		1					5					
Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 19	102,479	75	6	16	3	2	8		3		1			
Lowell, Mass.	Dec. 26	94,969	20	3	3	4		1		8	1	2			
Lynchburg, Va.	do	18,891	1			1		1					1		
Lynn, Mass.	do	68,513	12		1							6			
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	16							2	1	4	1	1	
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	20	3	3			1		20					
Manitowoc, Wis.	do	11,786	3							7	1	7		4	
Mansfield, Ohio.	do	17,650								1		1			
Marinette, Wis.	do	16,195	2			1									
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	5												
Massillon, Ohio.	do	11,914	2												
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	2							4		1			
Melrose, Mass.	Dec. 19	12,962	6							3					
Do.	Dec. 26	12,962	3					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.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 12	285,315	82	13	9	7	2	21	2	21	4	27	4	3	...
Do	Dec. 19	285,315	69	16	7	12	1	19	...	16	1	18	1	...	...
Do	Dec. 26	285,315	81	16	7	7	4	18	1	21	2	32	1	...	...
Mobile, Ala.	Dec. 19	38,469	24	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montclair, N. J.	Dec. 26	13,962	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Montgomery, Ala.	Dec. 25	30,346	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moline, Ill.	Dec. 20	17,248	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 27	17,248	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morristown, N. J.	Dec. 26	18,000	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	...
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanticoke, Pa.	Dec. 27	12,616	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nashville, Tenn.	Dec. 26	80,865	32	4	4	1	...	1	2	5	2	...	...	...	...
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	...	15	1	...	...	29	2	19	1	...	...	...	...
New Bedford, Mass	do	63,442	25	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2
Newburyport, Mass	do	14,478	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	14	3	2	...	...	7	...	11	1	...	...	...	...
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,278	384	135	41	2	281	17	393	37	369	12	28	3
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	11	1	1	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,268	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
North Adams, Mass	do	24,200	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Northampton, Mass	do	18,643	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Orange, N. J.	do	24,141	9	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Ottumwa, Iowa	do	18,197	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 19	1,293,697	464	115	60	30	5	67	2	111	17	80	1	8	4
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	321,616	144	19	10	31	6	35	3	19	3	21	1	18	...
Plainfield, N. J.	Dec. 26	15,369	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	50	6	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racine, Wis.	do	29,102	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reading, Pa.	Dec. 28	78,961	26	2	1	8	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond, Va.	Dec. 19	85,050	42	4	7	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
Do	Dec. 26	85,050	48	6	10	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...
Saginaw, Mich.	Dec. 19	42,345	15	3	3	2	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 26	42,345	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Antonio, Tex.	do	53,321	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sandusky, Ohio	Nov. 21	19,664	14	...	15	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Nov. 28	19,664	9	...	23	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 5	19,664	7	...	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 12	19,664	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerville, Mass.	Dec. 26	61,643	15	4	2	...	...	12	...	17	1	...	...	...	...
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Omaha, Nebr.	Dec. 5	26,001	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 12	26,001	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spokane, Wash.	Dec. 19	38,848	12	...	1	8	...	8	...	8	1	3	...	...	...
Springfield, Ill.	Dec. 24	34,159	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield, Mass.	Dec. 26	62,059	29	2	...	...	...	6	...	9	1	2	...	...	...
Springfield, Ohio	do	38,253	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	14	2	2	1	...	...	17	...	...	8	2	...	...
Tiffin, Ohio	Dec. 12	10,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 19	10,898	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 26	10,893	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo, Ohio	Dec. 12	131,822	46	4	12	2	3	1	13	2	1	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 19	131,822	36	2	3	3	2	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Dec. 26	131,822	24	1	2	3	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Topeka, Kans.	do	33,608	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	1	...	...	...
Warren, Pa.	Dec. 20	8,043	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheeling, W. Va.	Dec. 26	38,878	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
Wichita, Kans.	do	24,671	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Dec. 28	13,000	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Williamsport, Pa.	Dec. 26	28,757	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Wilmington, Del.	do	76,508	19	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Woburn, Mass.	do	14,254	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Worcester, Mass.	do	118,421	45	6	6	1	...	8	10	...	1	...	...	...	...

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[From the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, Berlin, December 9 and 16, 1908.]

CHOLERA.

NETHERLANDS.—November 26. Order of November 6 declaring Archangel cholera infected, suspended. Prohibition of importation and transshipment of rags and used and soiled body and bed clothing from Archangel suspended from November 27.

NORWAY.—December 6. Province of Wiborg, in Finland and the cities of Odessa, Riga, and Archangel, declared free from cholera.

RUSSIA.—November 22. The government of Astrakhan, the city of Samara, the districts of Samara, Novosensk, Bugulma, Buguruslan, and Stavropol; the governments of Simbirsk, Nishni-Novgorod, Jaroslav, Ufa, Penza, Voronesch, Orel, Poltava, Kovno, Tobolsk; the districts of Nischnevdinsk, Bagalansk, Irkutsch, and Vercholensk in the government of Irkutsch; the provinces of Daghestan, Samarkand, and Semipalatinsk; the district of Myngyschlak, in the Transcaspian territory; the capital city of Rostov, on the Don; the Volga, from Astrakhan to Tver; the Ladoga canals, and the Marien canal system are declared free from cholera.

SWEDEN.—November 28. The governments of Nishni-Novgorod, Astrakhan, and Archangel are declared free from cholera.

PLAQUE.

AUSTRIA.—November 24. The maritime authorities of Trieste declared arrivals from São Luiz de Maranhao, Brazil, subject to requirements of circular of August 12, 1904.

MALTA.—December 4. Alexandria no longer considered plague infected.

DUTCH GUIANA.—November 11. Quarantine against arrivals from Trinidad suspended.

SWEDEN.—November 28. The Chinese ports of Tientsin, Tongfu, Taku, and Chinwangtao declared free from plague.

TURKEY.—November 26. Arrivals from Alexandria subject to medical inspection in the first Turkish port provided with a sanitary official.

ALGERIA.

Deratization at Algiers.

The following is taken from the *Bulletin Bimensuelle*, Algiers, November 30:

November 15-30: Rodents taken by the maritime sanitary service, 479; examined by the laboratory of health, 75; result negative. Classification of rats: *Mus norvegicus*, 310; *rattus*, 149; *alexandrinus*, 2; *musculus*, 18.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Precautions at Tientsin on account of plague maintained—Quarantine against Swatow removed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, November 17 and December 1:

November 17: During the week ended November 14 supplemental bill of health was granted to a steamship having a personnel of 44. One vessel, with 44 members of the crew, was inspected. The various packing establishments preparing shipments for the United States were inspected during the week. Twenty cases of human hair were disinfected and one case of the same material from Tientsin not properly packed and disinfected was rejected.

Smallpox is not officially reported, but the disease exists here to a moderate degree among both natives and foreigners.

The epidemic of plague in the Tientsin district (at Tongshan) is under control and quarantine is maintained. Intending passengers are being required to have their clothing and effects disinfected before being allowed to board trains. The nature of the disinfection practiced is not stated.

The consular body and the superintendent of customs have withdrawn the declaration of infection against Swatow, at which place plague prevailed.

Examination of emigrants—Beriberi on steamship Iyo Maru—Smallpox.

December 1. During the week ended November 28, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued to 3 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 255. There were inspected 3 vessels, 233 members of crews, 2 cabin and 6 steerage passengers, and the living quarters of 1 vessel were disinfected, while the Asiatic crew, numbering 64 men, were bathed and their effects disinfected by steam. Manifests were viséed for 31,416 pieces of freight.

One case of beriberi discovered among the steerage passengers of the steamship *Iyo Maru*, bound from Hongkong to Seattle, was noted on the vessel's bill of health.

Smallpox continues present at Shanghai, but the cases and deaths are few in number and are confined almost entirely to the native population.

CUBA.

*Report from Habanu—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—General sanitary conditions—Smallpox on steamship *Floride* from Spanish port via Canary Islands.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, December 28:

Week ended December 26.

Vessels inspected.....	16
Bills of health issued.....	17
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	760
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	306
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	1

Favorable reports on health conditions are received from all districts of the island.

December 26 the French steamship *Floride*, from Coruña, via the Canary Islands, arrived at this port with 1 case of smallpox in the steerage. All Habana passengers were removed with the patient and isolated at Mariel quarantine, after vaccination. The crew with passengers in transit for New Orleans were vaccinated and their effects disinfected by the service. The vessel was fumigated and all prophylactic measures prescribed in the regulations were carried out under the supervision of this office. December 28, the *Floride* departed for New Orleans and other American ports.

Yellow fever at San Luis, Santiago Province.

Doctor Amesse further reports:

January 2. Sanitary department confirms 1 death and 1 new case yellow fever at San Luis, 20 miles north of Santiago de Cuba.

The chief quarantine officer at San Juan, Porto Rico, was informed by the bureau of the presence of yellow fever in Santiago Province.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—House inspection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, December 23:

Week ended December 19. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. No quarantinable disease was reported.

The sanitary department made 3,849 house inspections during the week, finding larvæ in 7.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague and yellow fever—Plague at Milagro.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 3 and 10, through Passed Assistant Lloyd:

Two weeks ended November 14.

Bills of health were issued to 6 steamships, with an aggregate personnel of 495 members of crews, 115 cabin and 116 steerage passengers. All these steamships were fumigated.

During the week ended November 7 no death from quarantinable disease was recorded for Guayaquil. During that ended November 14, 1 death occurred from yellow fever and 2 deaths from plague.

There has been no death from smallpox since September 26, 1908, and the last case left the lazaretto November 3, 1908, since which date the lazaretto has been closed.

During the two weeks ended November 28, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships, 2 of which were fumigated. They carried an aggregate personnel of 272 members of crews, 51 cabin and 26 steerage passengers.

During the week ended November 21, 1 death from plague was recorded at Guayaquil. No other death from quarantinable disease occurred in that week.

During the week ended November 28, 2 deaths from yellow fever and 1 death from plague were recorded.

Plague has appeared in Milagro, a small railroad town about 25 miles from Guayaquil. The first case was recognized November 17, and

from that time to the end of the month 11 cases, with 6 deaths, were recorded.

A medical officer of the special commission on sanitation (now the public health service of Ecuador) was sent to Milagro with assistants to institute sanitary measures, and the work is continued.

EGYPT.

Report from Alexandria—History of plague in Egypt, 1899-1908—Transmission of plague by rats—Sanitary measures enforced in cities.

Consul Birch reports, December 10:

The present outbreak of plague in Egypt is now running out its tenth year. The first cases were reported in 1899 and in that year there were 93 cases of plague with 45 deaths, all in Alexandria. The next year the number of new cases in Alexandria decreased to 36 and the center of infection shifted to Port Said, where 90 cases were treated. In 1901 Alexandria again reported the bulk of plague cases, and from that time to the present, with the exception of the years 1904 and 1906, when bubonic epidemics occurred in the district of Samalout, the city of Alexandria has been the principal plague spot in Egypt.

During the 9 years from 1899 to 1907, inclusive, there have been 4,213 cases of plague in all Egypt, of which 2,729 resulted in death. Of these 4,213 cases, 1,253 were reported last year. The plague figures for 1908 will show even a greater number of cases for all Egypt, though probably less for Alexandria.

The chief sanitary inspector of the Alexandria office of the Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantaine d'Egypte, informs the consulate that the present tendency of the disease is to attack the small villages of the interior and to lessen its activity in the larger cities. This is due to the almost total absence of ordinary sanitary precautions in the interior in contradistinction to the immediate and extreme measures applied to new cases in the cities. In Alexandria the outbreak is confined to the native and poorer Greek quarters, and seldom is a case reported from the cleaner European sections.

The chief sanitary inspector, in discussing the causes of bubonic plague in Egypt, expressed the belief that contagion was in the majority of instances transmitted through actual contact with rats. Close observation had shown that infection through bites of rat flees was to a lesser degree the cause of plague in Egypt than in India or elsewhere. Speaking as to the possibility of plague being carried into the United States by raw cotton, he said he did not think this probable, as the rat does not house itself in cotton bales. Hides and skins would be more likely to carry the rat than bales of cotton.

TABLE.

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899	93	45	1905	127	87
1900	36	25	1906	99	61
1901	52	26	1907	105	89
1902	101	52	Total	850	538
1903	129	83			
1904	108	70			

During the current year up to November 13 there were reported in Alexandria 97 cases of plague, with 57 deaths.

The local authorities are most active in their treatment of cases, compelling immediate isolation in every instance. The population of the city of Alexandria is nearly 400,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Status of cholera in Russia.

The following is received from Consul-General Thackara, under date of December 21:

During the week ended November 21 there were registered in the Russian Empire 324 fresh cases of cholera, with 158 deaths, and during the week ended November 28 there were registered 217 cases, with 90 deaths.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie, plague laboratory, reports, December 12, through Temporary Chief Quarantine Officer Moore:

Week ended December 12.

Rats taken in Honolulu.....	937
Trapped	937
Found dead.....	0
Shot from trees.....	0
Examined bacteriologically	690
Showing plague infection	0

Classification of rats trapped.

Mus rattus.....	122
Mus norvegicus	49
Mus alexandrinus.....	70
Mus musculus.....	692
 Total classified	933
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,376

ITALY.

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

Assistant Surgeon Wollenberg reports, December 14:

Week ended December 12.—Vessels inspected at Naples.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Dec. 8	Liguria.....	New York.....	689	80	950
8	Louisiana.....	do.....	920	90	720
9	Hamburg.....	do.....	507	75	580
9	Madonna	do.....	834	120	1,100
10	Slavonia.....	do.....	651	80	920
10	Barbarossa.....	do.....			
	Total		3,601	445	4,270

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Measles.	Other causes.	Total.
Dec. 8	Liguria	14	1	4	.....	.....	1	19
8	Louisiana	21	.....	15	.....	.....	37	37
.9	Hamburg	17	1	11	1	.....	3	33
9	Madonna	20	.....	5	.....	1	7	33
10	Slavonia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	29
10	Barbarossa	13	1	10	.....	.....	.....	29
	Total	85	8	45	1	1	16	151

Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended December 13 there were 18 cases of smallpox and 6 deaths reported at the health office of the city of Naples. From the date of the introduction of the disease from Marseille, June 13, 1908, to the present date the total number of cases is 224, with 28 deaths.

Status of smallpox in Italy.—Week ended December 13. Province of Caserta (Aversa), 4 cases; province of Rovigo (Pontecchio), 12 cases.

MEXICO.

Report from Mexico City—Yellow fever at Veracruz and in Merida and vicinity.

The following is received from Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the superior board of health of Mexico, under date of December 23 and 30:

During the week ended December 19, 3 cases of yellow fever with 2 deaths occurred at Veracruz, 2 cases at the city of Merida, 1 death at Maxcanu, 50 kilometers distant from Merida, and 4 cases with 1 death at the plantation of Sodzil, 10 kilometers north of Merida.

Week ended December 26. At Veracruz, 3 new cases of yellow fever, with 1 death; at the city of Merida, 2 cases, 2 deaths; at the Sodzil plantation, 10 kilometers north of Merida, 2 cases, 3 deaths.

RUSSIA.

Report from Libau—Status of cholera in Russia—Examination of water supply of St. Petersburg—Increase in cholera in St. Petersburg—Epidemic typhus fever in Kief.

Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forrest reports, December 17:

During the week ended December 14, 152 cases of cholera, with 68 deaths were reported at St. Petersburg. For other localities, cholera is reported as follows:

December 7, Jusovka (Ekaterinslav), 1 case, 1 death; Rykov-Bergvich, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

December 3-4, Erivan, 2 cases, 2 deaths; district of Erivan, 2 cases, 1 death.

December 10, government of Moscow (Starija), 1 case, 1 death.

December 12, government of Kief (Tripolie), 4 cases, 1 death.

At St. Petersburg, during the two weeks ended December 17, new cholera cases increased from 6-12 cases to 20-30 daily.

Samples of St. Petersburg city water taken from four mains have been examined at four separate laboratories for cholera bacilli. The result was positive in all the samples tested. The entire water supply is therefore considered cholera infected. The project of destroying all existing mains and bringing water to St. Petersburg from Lake Ladoga is being considered.

Epidemic typhus fever is reported at Kief.

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

AFRICA—*Transvaal—Johannesburg*.—Two weeks ended November 14, 1908. Estimated population, 180,687. Total number of deaths, 169, including enteric fever 7, measles 3, and 17 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—*Sandakan*.—Month of October, 1908. Estimated population, 10,495. Total number of cases, 26. Deaths not reported.

CHINA—*Amoy (Kulangsu)*.—Six weeks ended November 22, 1908. Estimated population, 3,400. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever 2, diphtheria 1, and 2 from smallpox.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 121,115. Total number of deaths, 160, including scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 12, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 15.5 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—One thousand three hundred and eleven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 49, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 14, enteric fever 9, whooping cough 7, tuberculosis 131, and 11 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,907 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 12, 1908, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,131,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Galway, viz, 50.5 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 12, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 19.5, and the lowest in Paisley, viz, 5.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 536, including enteric fever 1, diphtheria 7, scarlet fever 6, and 19 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Deaths from contagious diseases reported were: Enteric fever 8, and 5 from plague. Cases: Enteric fever 19, diphtheria 1, and plague 17.

MADAGASCAR—Tamatave.—Month ended November 14, 1908. Estimated population 7,086. Total number of deaths 12; cause of deaths not reported.

NEW ZEALAND—Auckland.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population 73,032. Total number of deaths 67, including 9 from tuberculosis.

Wellington.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population 70,947. Total number of deaths 45, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Christchurch.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population 59,544. Total number of deaths 44, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Dunedin.—Month of September, 1908. Estimated population 59,495. Total number of deaths 58, including 7 from tuberculosis.

SOCIETY ISLANDS—Tahiti.—Five weeks ended December 5, 1908. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 2. Deaths not reported.

SPAIN—Cádiz.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 135, including enteric fever 4, whooping cough 4, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 422, including enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 5, whooping cough 1, and 72 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—Montevideo.—Month of October, 1908. Estimated population, 314,570. Total number of deaths, 423, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 3, measles 4, and 68 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Jamaica—Kingston.—Month of November, 1908. Estimated population, 52,065. Total number of deaths, 120, including enteric fever 6, and 13 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from December 26, 1907, to January 8, 1909.

[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 26, 1908, to December 25, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1908.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta	Nov. 1-28		38	
Madras	Nov. 14-27		37	
Negapatam	Oct. 31-Nov. 6		1	
Rangoon	Nov. 8-28		7	
Indo-China—Cholen	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 1-14	46	29	
Provinces—				
Antique	Nov. 1-14	60	36	
Bataan	Nov. 1-7	1	1	
Bulacan	Nov. 1-14	22	14	
Capiz	Nov. 1-14	257	117	
Cagayan	Nov. 1-14	12	9	
Cavite	Nov. 1-14	31	21	
Ilocos Norte	Nov. 1-14	87	71	
Ilocos Sur	Nov. 1-14	82	53	
Iloilo	Nov. 1-14	143	74	
La Laguna	Nov. 1-14	41	30	
Leyte	Nov. 1-14	6	4	
Negros Occidental	Nov. 1-14	110	78	
Palawan	Nov. 1-14	6	3	
Pampanga	Nov. 1-14	2	2	
Rizal	Nov. 1-14	57	47	
Samar	Nov. 1-14	34	31	
Union	Nov. 1-7	6	4	
Russia, general	Nov. 15-Dec. 5	764	332	Dec. 1, one case is reported present, 1 at Dorpat, and 3 cases at Riga. From 1 to 4 cases are reported weekly from the following places: Poltava, Schuscka, Dneprowsk (Simferopol), Alupka, Galitsch (Kostroma), Bijk, Smeinogorsk, Erivan, Barnoul, Pokrowsk, Jusowska, Etschmiadsin, and Dorpat.
Amolinsk	Nov. 15-21	15	13	
Bakoo	Nov. 22-28	3	2	
Batoom	Nov. 15-21	4	2	
Cronstadt	Nov. 15-21	1	1	
Don, territory of	Nov. 15-28	42	19	
Ekaterinislav	Nov. 15-28	19	8	
Kerson	Nov. 15-21	1	1	
Kief	Nov. 15-Dec. 5	7	-----	
Kooban	Nov. 15-Dec. 5	96	52	
Livonia	Nov. 15-21	2	1	
Odessa	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	1	
Olonets	Nov. 21-28	1	1	
Saratov	Nov. 15-28	5	4	
Stavropol	Nov. 15-21	1	-----	
St. Petersburg, government	Nov. 15-Dec. 5	5	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	154	45	
Tambov	Nov. 15-28	11	5	
Taurida	Nov. 15-28	9	5	
Terek, territory of	Nov. 15-28	78	47	
Tiflis	Nov. 15-21	9	4	
Tomsk	Nov. 15-28	64	22	
Tver, district	Nov. 15-21	3	-----	
Yelisavetpol	Nov. 26-28	4	10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 8-22		38	

YELLOW FEVER.

Barbados:				
Bridgetown	Dec. 12-29	2	2	
Brazil:				
Manaos	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		2	
Para	Nov. 22-Dec. 12	8	8	
Cuba:				
San Luis	Jan. 1-2	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		3	
Martinique:				
Fort de France	Dec. 13-19	1	-----	
Mexico:				
Itzincal plantation	Dec. 6-12	2	2	
Maxcanu	Dec. 6-26	2	2	
Merida	Dec. 6-26	7	5	Aug. 22-Dec. 18, 5 cases not previously reported.
Sodzil plantation	Dec. 13-26	6	4	
Veracruz	Dec. 6-26	9	8	

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

PLAQUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Brisbane	Nov. 1-7	1	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-29	18	8	
Chile:				
Iquique	Nov. 22-28	1	1	
China:				
Tientsin	Oct. 18-Nov. 21			Still present.
Tongshan	Nov. 1-14			Present
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		1	
Milagro	Nov. 17-30	11	6	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 14-Dec. 4	3		
Port Said	Dec. 4	1		
Provinces—				
Assiout	Dec. 2-8	1	1	
Beherach	Nov. 24-Dec. 10	7		
Garbieh	Nov. 27-28	3		
Girgeh	Oct. 18-Dec. 10	1		
Fayoum	Nov. 23-Dec. 1	1	1	
Menouf	Nov. 27-Dec. 8	116	22	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 2-21	3,805	2,691	
Madras Presidency	Nov. 2-21	252	172	
Bengal	Nov. 2-21	235	209	
United Provinces	Nov. 2-21	117	93	
Punjab	Nov. 2-21	1,085	876	
Burma	Nov. 2-21	90	87	
Central provinces, including Berar.	Nov. 2-21	500	403	
Coorg	Nov. 2-21	5	3	
Mysore State	Nov. 2-21	683	451	
Hyderabad State	Nov. 2-21	156	135	
Central India	Nov. 2-21	292	235	
Rajputana	Nov. 2-21	196	202	
Grand total		7,416	5,557	
Indo-China:				
Cholen	Oct. 25-Nov. 21	10	9	
Saigon	Oct. 25-Nov. 7	3	3	
Japan:				
Formose	Nov. 8-14	17	5	
Mauritius:				
Peru:				
Callao	Nov. 13-19	2		
Chiclayo	Nov. 13-19	3	2	
Eten	Nov. 13-19	3	3	
Ferrenafe	Nov. 13-19	3	1	
Lima	Nov. 13-19	6	3	
Mollendo	Nov. 13-19	2	1	
Monseful	Nov. 13-19	2		
San Jose (Lambayeque)	Nov. 13-19	1		
San Pedro	Nov. 13-19	2	1	
Trujillo	Nov. 13-19	6	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Sept. 27-Oct. 24	5	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad	Nov. 6-Dec. 5	14	5	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden	Nov. 25-Dec. 7		25	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-29	420	200	
Santos	Nov. 1-22		5	
Sao Paulo	Nov. 1-22		13	
Canada:				
Halifax	Dec. 13-26	8		
Toronto	Nov. 8-28	7		
Victoria	Dec. 12	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 1-7	25	4	
China:				
Amoy	Oct. 11-Nov. 8		2	
Shanghai	Nov. 11-28			Present.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba:				
Habana	Dec. 26.....	1		On s. s. Floride.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Nov. 19-Dec. 9....	9	5	
France:				
Paris	Nov. 22-Dec. 12....	8	1	
Greece:				
Athens	Nov. 22-Dec. 12....		3	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Dec. 8....		2	
Calcutta	Nov. 1-28		11	
Rangoon	Nov. 22-28	1		
Indo-China:				
Choleng	Nov. 15-21	1	1	
Saigon	Nov. 1-7	1		
Italy, general	Nov. 30-Dec. 18	26		
Florence	Nov. 24-30	2		
Naples	Dec. 7-13	18	6	
Polesella	Dec. 1			Epidemic.
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 1-21	7		
Malta	Nov. 22-28	1		On vessel.
Norway:				
Christiania	Nov. 22-28	1	1	
Peru:				
Salaverry	Nov. 19-25			1
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 1-14	2	2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Nov. 30-Dec. 12	2		
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	26	6	
Riga	Nov. 29-Dec. 12	3		
St. Petersburg	Nov. 15-22	7		
Warsaw	Nov. 1-28		10	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 6-19			4
Madrid	Nov. 1-30			9
Valencia	Nov. 29-Dec. 12	5		1
Vigo	Nov. 30-Dec. 5			1
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	Dec. 7-13		15	

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.
Aberdeen	Dec. 12	178,210	45								1	
Acapulco	Dec. 13	5,000	10									3
Aden	Nov. 30	43,794	66	3					14			3
Do	Dec. 7	43,784	56	9					11			1
Aix-la-Chapelle	Nov. 14	15 ⁶ ,632	51	9								1
Do. ^a	Nov. 28	158,632	65	12							1	1
Amsterdam	Dec. 12	510,850	151	31							1	6
Antwerp	Dec. 5	312,571	72	10								
Asuncion	Nov. 7	75,000	18	1						2		
Athens	Nov. 28	241,058	88	17					2	1		
Baracoa	Dec. 12	27,000	4									
Barcelona	do	600,000	221	21					3	3	24	5
Barmen	Nov. 21	160,600	33	5								2
Do	Nov. 28	160,600	34	2								2
Do	Dec. 5	160,600	35	3								1
Basel	do	131,000	22	1							2	
Belfast	Dec. 12	380,344	122	15					1			

^a No report for November 21.

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.
Belize	Dec. 17	9,113	8							1	4	6
Birmingham	Dec. 12	558,336	174	49	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Bombay	Dec. 1	977,822	620							6	2	
Bordeaux	Dec. 12	258,000	110	18						1	3	1
Bremen	Nov. 21	232,988	87	8						2	3	2
Do.	Nov. 28	232,988	72	11						1	1	
Do.	Dec. 5	232,988	74	11						2	3	
Breslau	Nov. 21	335,186	167	23					1	2	5	1
Do.	Nov. 28	335,186	208	34					1	4	3	
Bristol	Dec. 12	372,785	96							3	2	
Brussels	Dec. 5	680,078	178	14					4	5	2	
Budapest	Nov. 21	804,200	200						2	4	3	
Do.	Nov. 28	804,200								3	2	
Cairo	Nov. 25	692,657	474	35				1	5	1	11	
Do.	Dec. 2	692,657	379	35			1	4			5	
Calcutta	Nov. 7	817,736	404	21	10	9	1				1	
Cardiff	Dec. 12	191,446	40	5								
Celiba	do	6,500	4									
Chemnitz	Nov. 21	272,720	81	14						1		
Do.	Nov. 28	272,720	75	7							2	
Do.	Dec. 5	272,720	99	9								
Christiania	Nov. 28	233,000	49									
Do.	Dec. 5	233,000	50									
Ciuentriegos	Dec. 12	37,000	16	2								
Coatzacoalcos ^a	do	3,300	4									
Coburg	Nov. 21	23,370	7	2								
Do.	Nov. 28	23,370	9									
Cognac	Dec. 12	19,483	8									
Cologne	Nov. 21	463,008	142	16						1	2	1
Do.	Nov. 28	463,008	151	15					1	3	2	3
Do.	Dec. 5	463,008	154	12					1	1	7	8
Colombo	Nov. 7	180,262	170	21				4	11			
Colon	Dec. 13	16,000	7	1								
Copenhagen	Nov. 28	440,000	124	11						1	1	1
Do.	Dec. 5	440,000	128	16						1	1	4
Dalny	Nov. 21	36,470	18	2						3		
Do.	Nov. 28	36,470	7									
Damascus	do	250,000	45									
Denia	Dec. 5	12,421	4									
Do.	Dec. 12	12,421	2									
Dublin	Dec. 5	394,525	185	31					3		5	2
Do.	Dec. 12	394,525	179	35					1	1	7	3
Dundee	do	168,616	61							1		3
Durban	Nov. 21	60,972	16	3								
Dresden	Dec. 3	545,200	157	21						1	6	3
East London	Nov. 21	49,253	7									
Edinburgh	Dec. 12	350,524	107	12						1		1
Erfurt	Nov. 21	107,162	24	2						2	3	
Do.	Nov. 28	107,162	34	5						1	3	1
Do.	Dec. 5	107,162	39	5						1		1
Flushing	Dec. 12	20,257	5									
Fort de France	Dec. 5	27,069	18									
Do.	Dec. 12	27,069	16									
Frankfort on the Main	Nov. 21	359,000	92							2	2	2
Do.	Nov. 28	359,000	100							2	2	2
Do.	Dec. 5	359,000	103							4	2	2
Geneva	Nov. 28	118,500	36									
Georgetown	Dec. 5	56,000	62	3								
Ghent	do	165,038	40	2								
Gibraltar	Dec. 13	26,830	6									
Glasgow	Dec. 18	859,715	265							1	3	5
Gothenburg	Dec. 5	160,500	47	5						2	1	1
Greenock	Dec. 12	71,783	23									
Halifax	Dec. 19	40,737	10							1		
Hamburg	Nov. 23	854,472	133	27						2	3	3
Do.	Dec. 5	854,472	241	20						1	6	3
Do.	Dec. 12	854,472	253	20						5	1	2
Hamilton, Bermuda	Dec. 14	20,254	6									6
Do.	Dec. 21	20,254	5									
Havre	Nov. 28	132,430	74	14						3		
Do.	Dec. 5	132,430	50	17						1		
Hilo, Hawaii	do	3,500	5									

^a No report for December 5.

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.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Dec. 5	39,306	22	7							
Hull	Dec. 12	271,137	87						1	2	6
Kobe	Nov. 21	363,593	184						11		
Do	Nov. 28	363,593	167	9					14		
Königsberg	Nov. 21	235,000	82								
Do	Nov. 28	235,000	91	9						1	2
Do	Dec. 5	235,000	101	6						1	1
Lausanne	Nov. 28	56,000	11								
Leeds	Dec. 12	477,107	158	13							
Leipzig	Nov. 28	528,184	154	22							
Do	Dec. 5	528,184	157	16					1	1	3
Leith	Dec. 12	84,689	13	2							
Liege	Dec. 5	174,852	49	12							
Liverpool	Dec. 12	753,203	246	21							
London	do	4,795,757	1,311	131						9	10
Lübeck	Dec. 5	96,000	28	1							
Lyons	do	472,114	156	32						1	
Madras	Nov. 20	509,316	437		22						
Magdeburg	Dec. 5	249,780	87	10							
Manchester	Dec. 12	649,251	246							4	6
Mannheim	Nov. 14	180,642	41	1						1	6
Do	Nov. 21	180,642	30	2							13
Do	Nov. 28	180,642	43	5							2
Manzauillo	Dec. 12	1,700	1								
Mayaguez	do	35,700	18	2						1	
Do	Dec. 19	35,700	37	3							
Mazatlan	Dec. 5	22,000	20								
Messina	do	107,000	37	2						4	1
Milan	Nov. 15	900,000	186	23							2
Moncton N. B.	Dec. 14	13,500	5								
Do	Dec. 21	13,500	8								
Monterey	Dec. 20	100,000	59	5						1	
Moscow	Dec. 5	1,335,104	610	82					6	15	7
Munich	Nov. 14	556,000	202	34						26	11
Do	Nov. 21	556,000	200	25						5	4
Do	Nov. 28	556,000	195	31						4	1
Nagasaki	Nov. 22	173,118	47								1
Do	Nov. 29	173,118	36								
Nantes	Dec. 13	133,247	42	5							
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 12	272,969	99							8	14
Niuchwang	Nov. 21	60,000	10								10
Do	Nov. 28	60,000	14								
Nottingham	Dec. 5	260,000	98								
Nuevo Laredo	Dec. 19	8,000	3	1							
Nuremberg	Nov. 21	311,650	98	11						1	1
Do	Nov. 28	311,650	99	12						2	2
Palermo	do	330,000	103	7							
Do	Dec. 5	330,000	144	3							
Para	do	185,000	79	11							
Do	Dec. 12	185,000	80	13							
Paris	do	2,776,394	931	190						5	1
Penang	Nov. 21	101,469	97	21						1	
Plymouth	Dec. 12	122,113	30								1
Prague	Dec. 5	229,570	118	20						2	2
Port Elizabeth	Nov. 21	32,959	18	3							1
Do	Nov. 28	32,959	13	2							
Port of Spain	Oct. 31	60,000	29	6							
Do	Nov. 7	60,000	30	7							
Do	Nov. 14	60,000	38	5							
Do	Nov. 21	60,000	27	6							
Do	Nov. 28	60,000	37	5							
Do	Dec. 5	60,000	24	1							
Queenstown	Dec. 12	7,684	2								
Rangoon	Nov. 21	252,155	157	6	3						
Rotterdam	Dec. 12	411,027	120								
St. John, N. B.	Dec. 19	40,711	15	3							
Do	Dec. 26	40,711	8	1							
St. Petersburg	Nov. 22	1,078,000	706	130	31				15	22	17
St. Félicie de Guixois	Dec. 12	11,094	4	1					1		14
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Dec. 5	46,000	18	3							6
Santiago de Cuba	Dec. 12	45,497	12								
Santos	Nov. 9	75,000	27	6					1		
Do	Nov. 15	75,000	32	6					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.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 14	544,500	145	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Do.....	Nov. 21	544,500	132	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore.....	Nov. 7	260,000	293	38	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Do.....	Nov. 14	260,000	348	35	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	Nov. 21	260,000	301	36	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—
Southampton.....	Dec. 12	122,196	36	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
South Shields.....	do.....	115,535	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stettin.....	Dec. 5	230,000	78	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stockholm.....	Nov. 21	337,460	99	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Do.....	Nov. 28	337,460	98	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tegucigalpa.....	Dec. 9	23,000	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tientsin.....	Nov. 14	1,000,000	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Do.....	Nov. 21	1,000,000	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto.....	Nov. 14	272,600	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Do.....	Nov. 21	272,600	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Do.....	Nov. 28	272,600	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Do.....	Dec. 5	272,600	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Do.....	Dec. 12	272,600	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Trieste.....	Nov. 14	216,077	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Do.....	Nov. 21	216,077	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Do.....	Nov. 28	216,077	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turin.....	Dec. 6	373,701	140	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Valencia.....	Dec. 5	250,000	94	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	Dec. 12	250,000	107	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vevey.....	Nov. 28	14,000	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria, B. C.....	Dec. 12	27,500	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	Dec. 19	27,500	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vigo.....	Dec. 5	40,000	19	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Do.....	Dec. 12	40,000	19	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Vienna.....	Dec. 5	2,042,426	590	76	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	10
Warsaw.....	Nov. 7	751,595	299	52	—	—	—	3	—	2	10	5
Do.....	Nov. 14	751,595	278	56	—	—	—	2	—	3	14	4
West Hartlepool.....	Dec. 12	66,750	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg.....	Dec. 19	118,000	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 14	75,000	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich.....	Dec. 12	180,000	64	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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