

## PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

### THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEPROSY, HELD IN BERGEN, NORWAY, AUGUST 16 TO 19, 1909.

By Donald H. Currie, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Director Leprosy Investigation Station, Molokai, Hawaii.

In accordance with bureau orders directing me to attend the leprosy conference, and transmitting a certificate from the Department of State designating me as one of the three official delegates of the United States to the said conference, I left my station on Molokai, Hawaii, July 7, and arrived at Bergen, Norway, August 7, 1909.

The conference was formally opened August 16 by Haakon VII, King of Norway. Opening addresses followed by Dr. G. Armaur Hansen, president of the conference; Dr. H. P. Lie, secretary, and Professor Kirchner, of Germany.

The following-named countries sent official delegates: Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, England, France, Holland, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Egypt, Austria-Hungary, and the United States of America. Besides these, there were many representatives of institutions of learning and others who attended in a private capacity.

The rules of the conference required that the papers presented should be read in English, French, or German, and that such reading should not extend over a period of 15 minutes.

Following the opening of the conference, certain official delegates presented their reports on the status of leprosy and the measures adopted against it in the countries they represented. Such reports were made from the following countries: Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, Belgium, United States of America, and Argentine Republic.

#### PREVALENCE OF LEPROSY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

From such reports, and from other data furnished the delegates by the Norwegian Government, it appears that the following enumeration may be considered as a fairly accurate estimate of the number of cases of leprosy in the several countries mentioned. In studying such data, however, the fact must be kept in mind that a comparatively large percentage of lepers are not recognized in the early stages of the disease, and further that concealment of cases probably exists to a greater or less extent in every country on the globe which adopts any measures looking to the isolation of such cases.

	Cases.*
France.....	246
Iceland.....	200
Germany.....	28
Roumania.....	208
Servia.....	3

\*Approximate.

	Cases.
Bulgaria.....	9
European Turkey.....	550
Greece.....	9
Crete.....	600
Russia.....	1,372
Italy.....	123
Spain.....	240
Palestine.....	800
India.....	97,340
Ceylon.....	589
Indo-China.....	10,500
Java.....	15,000
Borneo.....	68
Sumatra.....	896
Japan.....	40,000
Canada.....	20
Cuba.....	1,297
Jamaica.....	115
United States of Colombia.....	4,152
Argentine Republic.....	12,000
Algeria (in 26 years).....	109
United States of America:	
Mainland of America.....	146
Hawaiian Islands.....	764
Porto Rico.....	17
Guam.....	19
Philippine Islands.....	2,330
Canal Zone.....	7

#### BRIEF REVIEW OF CERTAIN OF THE PAPERS PRESENTED.

Doctor Raynaud, of Algeria, spoke on the subject of leprosy in that country, stating that 109 cases had been discovered there in 26 years. These were widely scattered, and no especially infected foci were noted; nevertheless, he considered that the following measures should be adopted for the control of the disease:

All cases to be reported to a central office and thereafter kept under observation of the authorities; from time to time the residences of such cases to be disinfected; no foreign leper to be allowed to land; the isolation of lepers with open lesions; distribution of medicine and other forms of relief by dispensary methods; and prohibiting lepers from engaging in trades that necessitate the handling of food products.

Professor Ehlers (Copenhagen) presented the preliminary report of the Danish-French commission for the study of leprosy, the subject being the "Transmission of leprosy by suctorial insects." The commission employed fleas, lice, and mosquitoes, allowing them to feed upon the blood of lepers by placing the insect directly over a leprous nodule, the latter being first punctured with a needle, and the lepra bacilli demonstrated in the blood flowing from the wound.

Their results showed:

1. That if a leprous nodule is punctured, the blood that flows from it is often rich in bacilli, due to a mixture of lymph from the lymph spaces.

2. That the blood an insect draws into itself rarely contains any bacilli, and never many, the explanation being that the insect obtains pure blood, unmixed with lymph, and that the lepra bacillus is rarely found in the blood, except in those dying of leprosy; that is to say, in the last stages of the disease.

Doctor de Beurmann (Paris) discussed the following subjects: "Point of entrance of the lepra bacillus," "The leprous chancre," "Leprous septicæmia," and "Extension of leprous infection from the original 'chancre' of lepra." He believes that the skin is the usual site of infection and that the nares is more rarely so; that when the bacilli gain entrance they remain dormant for a period of months, and then, under certain conditions with which we are unfamiliar, gain sufficient virulence to multiply and cause an inflammatory reaction in the surrounding tissues. This constitutes the initial lesion of the disease. Later it reaches the blood stream, and new nodules are established in distant portions of the body. He regards the invasion of the blood by these bacilli as a common occurrence.

If such are found to be the facts, the early excision of suspicious single nodules offers a hope of arresting the disease.

The same author spoke of the employment of the leprolin of Ross as a therapeutic measure in cases of leprosy. Injections of leprolin are followed by high fever, inflammatory reaction in the old nodules, and the appearance of new ones. No reaction, or at most a trivial one, is caused by the injection of this substance into healthy persons, or nonleprous tuberculous persons. There is, he thinks, no doubt as to the specific nature of the agent, and it may be of diagnostic importance. He further stated that in some cases the results of treatment by small doses of this agent have been very encouraging.

The same author spoke of a limited use of radium in cases of leprosy. He finds it useful in relieving pain and has seen a nodule disappear after a six weeks' trial of the agent.

Doctor Babes (Bucharest) spoke on the subject of "Reactions reputed to be specific in lepra." He stated that remarkable improvement follows the use of small doses of tuberculin. He also stated that the compliment fixation test is demonstrable in cases of leprosy, and that such reactions are present in cases where neither syphilitic nor tuberculous infection exists.

Professor von Petersen spoke of a lepra isolation colony in Russia. He regards the colony plan as the most satisfactory method. He laid stress on the early separation of the children of lepers.

Dr. A. Sand (Trondhjem) speaking from an experience with 1,500 lepers in the course of a number of years, stated that he was convinced that infection does not always occur from direct contagion.

Professor During (Dresden) read a paper entitled "Is lepra hereditary?" He reported that he had observed that the children of lepers are often physical weaklings and more susceptible to many diseases, but especially tubercle. On the other hand, he believed there was no evidence that they are hypersusceptible to leprosy, still less was there evidence of intrauterine infection, although on theoretical grounds it might be expected to occur.

Professor Sticker considered the mode of transmission of lepra as established, and that the next important subject is whether it is purely a human disease or not. The evidence at hand at present appears to lead to such a conclusion, but further research is needed among lower animals, and even plants, to ascertain if the organism exists outside the human body.

Professor von Deycke (Hamburg) spoke on "Nastin" (Deycke). He stated in part that this substance is a neutral fat obtained from "*streptothrix liproides*."

Pure nastin causes too violent inflammatory reactions for practical use; he therefore uses Nastin B, which is nastin combined with benzo-chloride. This latter when injected into lepers does not cause reactions severe enough to be dangerous. Its action is to deprive the lepra bacillus of its fat, after which the death of the bacillus occurs. Marked improvement was noted after its administration by this investigator.

Dr. E. Kiwull (Livonia, Russia) stated that he had tried nastin in 14 cases, and of these 3 improved; 6 did not improve, and 5 grew worse.

Dr. H. P. Lie (Bergen) thought great caution should be observed in the employment of nastin, and that this new substance was, at best, only a step forward in the treatment of leprosy.

Doctor Brinckerhoff, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service (paper presented by the writer of this report), had thoroughly tried nastin in 6 cases. Of these 2 appeared to show slight improvement, while 4 grew steadily worse.

The writer also presented Doctor Brinckerhoff's paper upon the "Utility of the examination of the nasal cavity in early cases of leprosy, as a diagnostic means." Doctor Brinckerhoff was not able to confirm Professor Sticker on this point, although he believes that it has an important bearing in late cases of the disease, as a means by which the bacilli are discharged to the outer world, and thus infect other individuals.

The conference was formally closed August 19. Immediately preceding this step, the following resolutions were adopted. The only opposition to the resolutions came from Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who spoke at length upon his theory that fish are the causative agent in this disease.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LEPROSY CONFERENCE.

##### A.

I. The Second International Scientific Conference on Leprosy confirms in every respect the resolutions adopted by the First International Conference of Berlin, 1897.

Leprosy is a disease which is contagious from person to person, whatever may be the method by which this contagion is effected. Every country, in whatever latitude it is situated, is within the range of possible infection by leprosy, and may, therefore, usefully undertake measures to protect itself.

II. In view of the success obtained in Germany, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, it is desirable that other countries should isolate lepers.

III. It is desirable that the children of lepers should be separated from their parents as soon as possible, and that they should remain under observation.

IV. An examination should be made from time to time of those having lived with lepers by a doctor having special knowledge.

It is desirable that lepers should not engage in certain trades or occupations.

All leper vagabonds and beggars should be strictly isolated.

##### B.

V. All theories on etiology and the mode of propagation of leprosy should be carefully examined to ascertain if they accord with our knowledge of the nature and biology of the bacillus of leprosy.

VI. The clinical study of leprosy induces the belief that it is not incurable. We do not at present possess a certain cure. It is desirable, therefore, to continue the search for a specific remedy with the greatest zeal.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1897.

At the close of the debates of the International Leprosy Conference, Berlin, 1897, the secretaries have the honor to present the following report of the general conclusions of the conference. They believe that such a résumé will be especially desirable for those members who have been delegated by their respective governments, and who have to make reports on the results of the conference. A considerable portion of the discussion has related to the *Bacillus leprae*, which the conference accepts as the virus of leprosy, and which for upward of 25 years has been known to the scientific world through the important discovery of Hansen and the able investigations of Neisser.

The conditions under which the bacillus grows and develops are still unknown, as well as the way of its invasion into the human system, but from the discussion of the conference it seems probable that unanimity of opinion will soon prevail in reference to its modes of subsequent dissemination within the human body.

Very interesting observations have been brought forward in connection with the elimination of the bacilli in large quantities by means of the skin and the nasal and buccal mucous membranes of lepers. It is desired that such observation be confirmed when opportunities occur.

The question is of greatest importance to those who are intrusted with the care of the public health, as leprosy is now acknowledged to be a contagious disease. Every leper is a danger to his surroundings, the danger varying with the nature and extent of his relations therewith, and also with the sanitary conditions under which he lives. Among the lower classes every leper is especially dangerous to his family and fellow-workers, but cases of leprosy frequently appear in the higher social circles.

The theory of heredity of leprosy is now further shown to have lost ground in comparison with the now generally accepted theory of its contagiousness.

The treatment of leprosy has only had palliative results up to the present time.

Serum therapy has so far been unsuccessful. In view of the virtual incurability of leprosy and the serious and detrimental effects which its existence in a community causes, and considering the good results which have followed the adoption of legal measures of isolation in Norway, the leprosy conference, as a logical issue of the theory that the disease is contagious, has adopted the following resolutions, proposed by Doctor Hansen, and amended by Doctor Besnier:

1. In countries in which leprosy forms foci or has a great extension, isolation is the best means of preventing the spread of the disease.
2. The system of obligatory notification and of observation and isolation, as carried out in Norway, is recommended to all nations with local self-government and a sufficient number of physicians.
3. It should be left to the legal authorities, after consultation with the medical authorities, to take such measures as are applicable to the special social conditions of the districts.

**PELLAGRA IN THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT PEORIA, ILL.**

By C. H. Lavinder, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

In compliance with bureau instructions I proceeded August 13 to Peoria, where I found the following conditions:

The Peoria State Hospital for the Insane is only one of several similar state institutions. It is well located near South Bartonville. The institution is comparatively new, having been in existence about 8 years, and it cares for about 2,200 insane patients.

The housing, feeding, and care of patients are above criticism.

Several hours were spent with the superintendent in going over the entire institution. The superintendent, Doctor Zeller, became convinced several days ago that he had pellagra in the hospital. He then had a conference with the secretary of the state board of health about the matter. The diagnosis of pellagra was made and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service was requested to cooperate in the investigation of the outbreak.

There are in the neighborhood of 40 or 50 well-marked cases of pellagra in the institution. The type of the disease found here differs in some respects from the general type I am familiar with in the Southern States, but this is said to be not unusual in pellagra—that is, that the disease should vary in different localities.

The condition is, however, definite and well marked, and admits of a positive diagnosis. Inquiry was made as to how much corn or its products entered into the general diet, and it was learned that corn is used sparingly, perhaps on an average of not more than two or three times a week. The quality of the meal and hominy which I saw was to all appearances excellent. I am unable to assign any satisfactory local cause for the extent of the disease in this hospital.

Doctor Eagan, secretary of the state board of health, joined me at the hospital and together we went over the cases. It seemed advisable to recommend the discontinuance of the use of corn and corn products in the diet of the patients.

There is one phase of the situation in this institution which has been common in my experience. Here as elsewhere, when the disease was finally recognized the medical staff can recall that the disease has been in the institution for many years, and the superintendent tells me that he now realizes that he has had cases ever since the institution was opened 8 years ago.

This inspection has more than ever confirmed me in a belief often expressed, viz, that pellagra is likely to become in this country a public-health problem of greater proportions than can at the present time be realized.

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**CHOLERA IN ROTTERDAM.**

By R. A. C. Wollenberg, Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

On arriving in Rotterdam in compliance with telegraphic bureau orders of August 27, I proceeded immediately to the American consulate. The consul-general gave me all the information at hand con-

cerning the cholera outlook. He was already in daily communication with the mayor of the city and was receiving regular bulletins concerning the situation from headquarters, so that I was at no loss for proper information.

On the following day the consul presented me to the mayor, who extended every possible courtesy. Hospitals, laboratories, barracks, and disinfection and filtration plants were thrown open to me and all pertinent facts were freely and frankly given.

It was stated that though the condition of the city could hardly be said to have improved at the end of the first 10 days of infection, still the outlook was very hopeful. From August 20 until noon of August 30 the total number of undoubted cases had been 21. Of these 8 had died, 6 of the deaths being in children. The water supply had not been proved to be infected, but infection of the river and the canals was strongly presumed, as all cases had come from these districts. Ninety contacts were being held in observation. In all positive cases where histories could be obtained it was learned that unfiltered river or canal water had been drunk.

The mayor invited me to accompany him on a round of the barracks. There are at present two of these barracks in different parts of the city. The first had 8 patients, who were all in good condition. Treatment consists chiefly of hypodermoclysis—normal salt solution at 40° C. being used. All stools are immediately disinfected and burned. The barracks are wooden structures, the interior having the appearance of the ordinary hospital ward. All is immaculately clean and well kept, bright, and cheerful. An earnestness and a confident air mark physicians and nurses, and it seems to me that the danger could not be better met anywhere.

Both barracks were visited. The second had 4 patients. The work is being directed by Dr. Hymans van den Bergh, acting director of the Communal Hospital. I visited this hospital to-day, and, as elsewhere, every opportunity for acquiring information was placed before me. The pathological laboratory in connection with the institution is in charge of Dr. R. de Y. de Yong, prosector bacteriologist. He is one of the two physicians, the other being Doctor Poels, of the serum laboratory, who independently made the diagnosis of cholera at about the same time. The first indication of the disease was the results of the post-mortem and fecal examinations of four children of the same family, all of whom had died very suddenly and presumably from ptomaine poisoning. The deaths occurred August 20. Cholera was suspected August 21, and was positively diagnosed from cultures August 24. An examination of Doctor de Yong's material left no doubt as to the correctness of his diagnosis. Doctor de Yong has not been able to determine the organism in the ordinary tap water. At present he is endeavoring to collect it from the collection on a Berkefeld filter after 24 hours' use, the filter to be placed in a culture medium. To date he had found the spirillum in the stools of 15 persons.

In company of Mr. van den Perk, chief sanitary engineer, I visited during the afternoon the contacts that were held under observation. The observation station is an old poorhouse. Accommodations are sufficient for several hundred persons. Here are entered only healthy contacts after being bathed and having their clothing disinfected. During their stay they are paid by the local government

for loss of time, are clothed, fed, and are so well cared for that a number of individuals have claimed contact in the hope of getting 5 days' pay and comfort at the station. There are under observation today 114 persons. Each family has a separate room.

Whenever suspicious cases of vomiting or diarrhea are reported by physicians, police, civilians, or anyone, inspectors are immediately dispatched to the locality. If the case appears suspicious to the inspector, all discharges are collected in special carriers, contacts are taken to observation station, disinfection is done, and every possible precaution taken until the diagnosis is settled. If positive, the stringent measures continue until all danger is passed.

The dead are buried in lime, and all connected with the burial are bathed and have their clothing disinfected after the work.

The origin of the disease is not positively known. It is a fact, however, that about 3 weeks ago the steamer *Elberfeld*, directly from the Neva, appeared at the Hook of Holland with a case of clinical cholera on board. The patient died, and the vessel after disinfection proceeded to Rotterdam for cleaning, painting, and refitting. The four children who first died were of a family of which the father and older brothers were said to have been employed on the *Elberfeld* while she lay here. There were three other cases of illness in this family. The mother who had not been ill was found to be a bacillus carrier, as positive cultures have been made daily from her stools to August 30.

It is supposed by some that the ship had discharged at the mouth of the river some ballast water taken from the Neva. This is denied by the chief of quarantine at the Hook, who is certain that the ballast water was taken on in German ports.

The city is one network of canals. All inland trading is done by means of canal boats, and thousands of them line the wharves daily. The crews customarily dump all slops and excreta overboard, and since all cases so far have come from among these men or their families, it seems safe to believe that infection is being spread in this way, particularly since the river men are in the habit of using water drawn from alongside the boats.

The tide of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  meters is great enough to cause a backward flow. So the river men and the tide are two dangerous agencies for spreading the disease in the interior. In fact, positive cases have already been reported at Breda, Uithorn, and Gorinchem; a suspicious case at Dordrecht. The villages and towns have no filtered water.

The filtration plant in Rotterdam is one of the sand-filter variety. It is said to be of high efficiency, and that it can fill the reservoirs in 1 hour for a 24-hour supply to the whole city. Water is taken in only after 1 hour of down current.

The authorities are all very hopeful. What seems most serious is a possible spread of the disease in inland towns and along the Rhine itself.

Everything is being done to meet the difficulty. The sanitarians are men of the greatest capacity and action. No facts are withheld from the people. All are warned against the drinking of unboiled water and milk and the eating of fresh vegetables and fruit.

There is no excitement anywhere, all having the greatest confidence in the administration. The health authorities have been anticipating this emergency and it is being met most ably.



## UNITED STATES.

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

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

## Surgeon Blue reports:

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: October 23, 1908.

*Week ended August 28, 1909.*

Sick inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	93
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected.....	1,785
Houses disinfected.....	9
Houses destroyed.....	3
Buildings condemned.....	8
Nuisances abated.....	152

Rats found dead.....	38
Rats trapped.....	2,259

Total rats taken.....	2,297
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## Rats identified:

Mus norvegicus.....	1,675
Mus rattus.....	52
Mus musculus.....	523
Mus alexandrinus.....	9

Total.....	2,259
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## Rats identified as to sex:

Male.....	935
Female.....	852

Total.....	1,787
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Rats examined bacteriologically.....	1,258
Plague rats.....	0
Poisons placed.....	23,067
Rats infected to date.....	398

## OAKLAND, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, July 17, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: Trapped, December 1, 1908.

*Week ended August 28, 1909.*

Dead inspected.....	23
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	1
Premises inspected.....	331
Premises reinspected.....	154
Premises cleaned.....	34
Garbage cans installed.....	12
Nuisances abated.....	46
Rats found dead.....	28
Rats trapped.....	721

<b>Rats identified:</b>	
Mus norvegicus.....	690
Mus rattus.....	1
Mus musculus.....	58
Total.....	749
<b>Rats examined bacteriologically.....</b>	
Plague rats.....	0
Ground squirrels shot.....	170
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	170
Plague squirrels.....	0

## ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF OAKLAND).

*Week ended August 21, 1909.*

Last case of human plague, sickened 10 miles east of Sunol, July 27, 1909.	
Last case of rodent plague, found August 21, 1909.	
Dead inspected.....	51
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	3
Ranches inspected.....	47
Ground squirrels shot.....	244
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	231
Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. pestis</i> .....	4
Ground squirrels infected to date.....	6

Plague-infected ground squirrels obtained from the following places:

*August 17, 1909.*

Joung Brothers' ranch.....	1
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*August 18, 1909.*

R. Byrne's ranch.....	1
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*August 21, 1909.*

Mussers's ranch.....	1
M. J. Overacher's ranch.....	1

*Week ended August 28.*

Last case of human plague, sickened 10 miles east of Sunol, July 27, 1909.	
Last case of rodent plague, found August 26, 1909.	
Dead inspected.....	58
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	4
Ranches inspected.....	65
Ground squirrels shot.....	443
Ground squirrels trapped.....	1
Ground squirrels found dead.....	1
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	435
Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. Pestis</i> .....	5
Total number of ground squirrels infected to date.....	11
Acres covered with poison.....	16
Poisons placed.....	930

Plague-infected ground squirrels obtained from the following places:

*August 22, 1909.*

Joung Brothers' ranch.....	1
Brown Brothers' ranch.....	2

*August 26, 1909.*

Mussers's ranch.....	1
Morse's ranch.....	1

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF POINT RICHMOND).

*Week ended August 21.*

Last case of human plague: Sickened, July 21, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: Found, August 21, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	2
Plague.....	0
Ranches inspected.....	134
Ground squirrels found dead.....	11
Ground squirrels shot.....	1,446
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	1,451
Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. pestis</i> .....	10
Total number of ground squirrels infected to date.....	184

Plague infected ground squirrels obtained from the following places:

*August 16, 1909.*

Realty Syndicate Company tract.....	1
Taylor's ranch (Sarah Wilson).....	3

*August 17, 1909.*

Ginochos ranch (S. L. & Co.).....	1
Southern Pacific tracks.....	1

*August 18, 1909.*

Montgomery ranch (Williams).....	1
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*August 20, 1909.*

D. Fernandez tract.....	1
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*August 21, 1909.*

Bonnicksen ranch (Hyde & Schneider).....	1
Meredith ranch.....	1

*Week ended August 28.*

Last case of human plague, sickened July 21, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague, found August 28, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	2
Plague.....	0
Ranches inspected.....	154
Ground squirrels shot.....	1,554
Ground squirrels trapped.....	10
Ground squirrels found dead.....	12
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	1,546
Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. pestis</i> .....	7
Total number of ground squirrels infected to date.....	191

Plague-infected ground squirrels obtained from the following places:

*August 21, 1909.*

Barry's ranch.....	1
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*August 23, 1909.*

Barry's ranch.....	1
Meredith's ranch.....	1
Keller's ranch.....	1

*August 24, 1909.*

Barry's ranch.....	1
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*August 26, 1909.*

Brown Brothers' ranch.....	1
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*August 28, 1909.*

Barry's ranch.....	1
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*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 26 to September 17, 1909.*

[For reports received from December 25, 1908, to June 25, 1909, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1909.]

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Berkeley.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Hobart Mills.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Sacramento.....	June 6-12.....	1		
San Francisco.....	June 6-July 3.....	2		
Truckee.....	Mar. 23.....	3		
Total for State.....		8		
<b>Connecticut:</b>				
New Haven.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
<b>District of Columbia:</b>				
Washington.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		
Total for District.....		1		
<b>Georgia:</b>				
Macon.....	June 14-July 11.....	8		
Total for State.....		8		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Alexander County—				
Cairo.....	May 1-June 30.....	25		
Champaign County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	25		
Christian County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	35		
Clay County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Clinton County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	7		
Cook County—				
Chicago.....	June 20-Aug. 21.....	5		
Dewitt County.....	May 1-31.....	7		
Edwards County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	3		
Effingham County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Fayette County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Franklin County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2		
Fulton County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....			
Gallatin County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	16		
Iroquois County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Jackson County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	14		
Murphysboro.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	40		
Knox County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	8		
Lake County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	14		
LaSalle County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3		
McDonough County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	25		
McHenry County—				
Marengo.....	May 1-June 30.....	97		
Macoupin County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	6		
McLean County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Madison County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Marion County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	14		
Massac County—				
Metropolis.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	29		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Peoria County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	13		
Peoria.....	June 1-July 31.....	37		
Perry County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	13		
Pulaski County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Rock Island County—				
Moline.....	June 1-July 31.....	2		
St. Clair County—				
East St. Louis.....	May 1-June 30.....	11		
Saline County.....	May 1-31.....	30		
Sangamon County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Springfield.....	May 29-July 9.....	3		
Schuyler County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Shelby County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	3		
Stephenson County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Tazewell County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Pekin.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	70		
Union County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	5		
Vermilion County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2		
Danville.....	June 14-Aug. 1.....	11		
Warren County.....	June 1-July 31.....	3		

Present.

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Illinois—Continued.</b>				
Will County—				
Joliet.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Williamson County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	6		
Winnebago County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Woodford County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	25		
Total for State.....		638		
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Allen County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Fort Wayne.....	June 6-Sept. 4.....	85		
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Clay County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Dearborn County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Dekalb County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Delaware County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Muncie.....	June 20-July 10.....	4		
Fayette County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Gibson County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Grant County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Greene County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Marion County—				
Indianapolis.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-June 30.....	9		
Parke County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Pulaski County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
St. Joseph County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
South Bend.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	5		
Vanderburgh County.....	May 1-June 30.....	26		
Vermilion County.....	May 1-June 30.....	41		
Vigo County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Wayne County.....	May 1-June 30.....	10	1	
White County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		221	1	
<b>Iowa:</b>				
Cedar Rapids.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2		
Keokuk.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Ottumwa.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		6		
<b>Kansas:</b>				
Allen County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Atchison County.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Brown County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Chautauqua County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Cherokee County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Coffey County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Comanche County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Cowley County.....	May 1-31.....	14		
Crawford County.....	May 1-31.....	20		
Pittsburg.....	May 1-June 30.....	4		
Decatur County.....	June 1-30.....	12	1	
Dickinson County.....	May 1-June 30.....	1		
Doniphan County.....	May 1-June 30.....	20		
Douglas County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Elk County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Ellsworth County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Franklin County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Geary County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Graham County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Greenwood County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Jackson County.....	May 1-June 30.....	24		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Jewell County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Kearny County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Labette County—				
Parsons.....	May 1-June 30.....	8		
Lyon County.....	May 1-31.....	27		
Marshall County.....	May 1-June 30.....	225		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Nemaha County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Osage County.....	May 1-June 30.....	32		
Osborne County.....	May 1-June 30.....	11		
Ottawa County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Phillips County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Pottawatomie County.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Pratt County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Rawlins County.....	May 1-31.....	13		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>				
Republic County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Riley County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	8	.....	
Rush County .....	June 1-30 .....	2	.....	
Russell County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Saline County .....	May 1-31 .....	2	.....	
Sedgwick County .....	May 1-31 .....	11	.....	
Wichita .....	July 11-Aug. 7 .....	5	.....	
Shawnee County .....	May 1-31 .....	8	.....	
Topeka .....	May 1-June 30 .....	38	.....	
Smith County .....	May 1-31 .....	11	.....	
Sumner County .....	May 1-31 .....	3	.....	
Thomas County .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Wabaunsee County .....	May 1-31 .....	6	.....	
Wyandotte County .....	May 1-31 .....	4	.....	
Kansas City .....	June 13-July 17 .....	10	.....	
Total for State .....		593	1	
<b>Kentucky:</b>				
Covington .....	June 13-July 3 .....	5	.....	
Lexington .....	June 20-Aug. 21 .....	16	.....	
Newport .....	June 14-July 25 .....	4	.....	
Paducah .....	June 13-26 .....	3	.....	
Total for State .....		28	.....	
<b>Louisiana:</b>				
New Orleans .....	June 13-Aug. 28 .....	12	.....	
Total for State .....		12	.....	
<b>Maryland, general</b>				
	Mar. 1-Apr. 30 .....	9	.....	
Total for State .....		9	.....	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>				
Lawrence .....	June 27-July 3 .....	1	.....	
Total for State .....		1	.....	
<b>Michigan:</b>				
Bay County—				
Bay City .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Calhoun County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Chippewa County .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Delta County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Eaton County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	21	.....	
Emmet County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Houghton County .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Huron County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Ingham County .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Jackson County .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Kalamazoo County—				
Kalamazoo .....	July 4-24 .....	2	.....	
Kent County—				
Grand Rapids .....	June 6-26 .....	2	.....	
Lapeer County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Marquette County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	6	.....	
Muskegon County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	6	.....	
Newage County .....	June 1-30 .....	1	.....	
Oceana County .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Ottawa County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	7	.....	
Saginaw County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	17	.....	
Saginaw .....	July 25-31 .....	1	.....	
St. Clair County .....	May 1-June 30 .....	4	.....	
Schoolcraft County—				
Manistique .....	June 1-30 .....	27	.....	
Tuscola County .....	May 1-31 .....	4	.....	
Wayne County—				
Detroit .....	May 1-31 .....	1	.....	
Total for State .....		110	.....	
<b>Minnesota, general</b>				
	Mar. 1-Apr. 30 .....		3	
Becker County .....	June 15-21 .....	5	.....	
Bigstone County .....	June 8-14 .....	1	.....	
Carver County .....	July 6-12 .....	1	.....	
Faribault County .....	June 7-14 .....	2	.....	
Hennepin County—				
Minneapolis .....	May 1-June 30 .....	39	.....	
Hubbard County .....	May 25-31 .....	1	.....	
Itasca County .....	May 25-June 14 .....	7	.....	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota, general—Continued.</b>				
Lesueur County.....	June 1-7.....	1		
McLeod County.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Marshall County.....	June 8-July 5.....	6		
Meeker County.....	May 25-31.....	5		
Morrison County.....	June 21-28.....	1		
Nobles County.....	May 25-June 21.....	2		
Olmsted County.....	June 8-14.....	2		
Pine County.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Ramsey County—				
St. Paul.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	10		
Redwood County.....	June 1-7.....	1		
Rock County.....	June 1-7.....	1		
St. Louis County.....	May 25-June 21.....	3		
Duluth.....	June 10-Aug. 27.....	20		
Sibley County.....	June 22-28.....	3		
Steele County.....	May 25-June 21.....	3		
Wabasha County.....	May 25-31.....	2		
Wadena County.....	May 25-June 21.....	10		
Waseca County.....	May 25-31.....	8		
Wright County.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Total for State.....		137	3	
<b>Missouri:</b>				
Kansas City.....	June 13-26.....	2		
St. Joseph.....	May 30-July 24.....	19		
St. Louis.....	June 20-Aug. 14.....	6		
Total for State.....		27		
<b>Montana:</b>				
Carbon County.....	June 1-July 31.....	6		
Cascade County—				
Great Falls.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Chouteau County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Custer County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Dawson County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Deerlodge County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Fergus County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Flathead County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Gallatin County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Lewis and Clark County—				
Helena.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Missoula County—				
Missoula.....	June 1-July 31.....	4		
Park County.....	May 1-June 30.....	21		
Livingston.....	May 1-July 31.....	12		
Sanders County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Silverbow County.....	June 1-July 31.....	16		
Butte.....	June 11-Aug. 26.....	34		
Teton County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Valley County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Yellowstone County.....	May 1-July 31.....	7		
Total for State.....		124		
<b>Nebraska:</b>				
Lincoln.....	May 1-July 31.....	34		
Total for State.....		34		
<b>New York, general.....</b>				
	May 1-June 30.....	433		
Total for State.....		433		
<b>North Carolina:</b>				
Beaufort County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Bladen County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Buncombe County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Caldwell County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	19		
Camden County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	70		
Carteret County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Craven County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	8		
Cumberland County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Duplin County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	25		
Johnston County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Harnett County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Lee County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6		
Madison County.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Mecklenburg County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Mitchell County.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Present.

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>North Carolina—Continued.</b>				
Nash County.....	June 1-30.....	1		In extreme northern part.
Onslow County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Pamlico County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Pasquotank County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	15		
Pitt County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	17		
Robeson County.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Rowan County.....	May 1-June 30.....	16		
Sampson County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	51		
Transylvania County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Wake County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Watauga County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Wayne County.....	May 1-31.....	14		
Wilson County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Yancey County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	8		
Total for State.....		307		
<b>North Dakota:</b>				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Grand Forks County.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Lamoure County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
McHenry County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Stutsman County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Walsh County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Ward County.....	May 1-June 30.....	9		
Total for State.....		25		
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cincinnati.....	June 12-July 2.....	4		
Dayton.....	July 18-Sept. 4.....	10	1	
Toledo.....	July 25-Aug. 7.....	2		
Total for State.....		16	1	
<b>Oklahoma:</b>				
Oklahoma.....	Apr. 3-Aug. 21.....	51	1	
Total for State.....		51	1	
<b>Oregon:</b>				
Clackamas County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Coos County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Marion County.....	May 1-June 30.....	11		
Multnomah County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Portland.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	33		
Umatilla County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Union County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Washington County.....	May 1-June 30.....	14		
Yamhill County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Total for State.....		71		
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Philadelphia.....	July 10-24.....	4		
Total for State.....		4		
<b>Tennessee:</b>				
Knoxville.....	June 20-Aug. 21.....	7		
Total for State.....		7		
<b>Texas:</b>				
Archer County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Baylor County.....	June 1-30.....	22		
Bee County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Bexar County.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
San Antonio.....	June 13-July 17.....	10		
Bowie County.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Cameron County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Cherokee County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Childress County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Ellis County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Galveston County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Galveston.....	June 19-25.....	1		
Gonzales County.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	2	
Grayson County.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Harris County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Houston.....	Mar. 28-June 19.....	17		
Harrison County.....	June 1-30.....	15		



*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Texas—Continued.</b>				
Henderson County.....	June 1-30.....	15		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Jones County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Kinney County.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Lamar County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Matagorda County.....	May 1-June 30.....	10		
McLennan County.....	June 1-30.....	19		
Milam County.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Runnels County.....	May 1-June 30.....	17		
San Saba County.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	11		
Smith County.....	June 1-30.....	10		
Stephens County.....	June 1-30.....	33	1	
Tarrant County.....	May 1-June 30.....	19	3	
Forth Worth.....	June 1-July 31.....	5		
Travis County.....	May 1-June 30.....	19		
Upshur County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Van Zandt County.....	May 1-June 30.....	6		
Webb County.....				
Laredo.....	June 19.....	1		
Wharton County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Wichita County.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Williamson County.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	
Total for State.....		317	9	
<b>Utah:</b>				
Boxelder County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Cache County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4		
Carbon County.....	June 1-July 31.....	3		
Davis County.....	May 1-July 31.....	30		
Emery County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4		
Garfield County.....	May 1-July 31.....	6		
Salt Lake County.....	May 1-July 31.....	57	1	
Salt Lake City.....	June 1-30.....	56		
Sanpete County.....	May 1-July 31.....	29		
Summit County.....	May 1-July 31.....	67		
Tooele County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Uintah County.....	May 1-July 31.....	21		
Utah County.....	May 1-July 31.....	10		
Weber County.....	May 1-July 31.....	4		
Total for State.....		299	1	
<b>Virginia:</b>				
Lynchburg.....	June 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
<b>Washington:</b>				
Spokane.....	June 6-July 3.....	7		
Tacoma.....	May 14-June 27.....	6		
Total for State.....		13		
<b>Wisconsin:</b>				
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	8		
Baron County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	47		
Buffalo County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5		
Burnett County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	11		
Calumet County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	87	1	
Clark County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	13		
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Douglas County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	8		
Dunn County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	35	2	
Fond du Lac County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Juneau County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	39		
La Crosse County—				
La Crosse.....	June 13-July 10.....	2		
Manitowoc County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	33		
Marathon County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Milwaukee County—				
Milwaukee.....	June 21-27.....	2		
Oconto County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1		
Outagamie County—				
Appleton.....	June 20-July 31.....	22		
Ozaukee County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	13		
Pepin County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	2		
Pierce County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4		

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Wisconsin—Continued.</b>				
Polk County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	2	.....	
St. Croix County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	47	.....	
Sheboygan County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	40	.....	
Taylor County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	.....	
Trempealeau County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	3	.....	
Vernon County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	51	.....	
Washburn County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	8	.....	
Waukesha County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	.....	
Waupaca County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	24	.....	
Waushara County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....	
Winnebago County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4	.....	
Total for State.....		527	3	
Grand total for the United States.....		4,029	20	

*Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, August 2-September 17, 1909.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>California:</b>				
Alameda County— Sunol.....	Aug. 2-12.....	1	1	Case sickened July 27.

*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.....	Sept. 4	38,973	7	1	.....	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Aug. 28	14,509	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 4	14,509	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	508,957	195	16	33	135	2	7	.....	12	.....	1	1	14	7
Bath, Me.....	Aug. 28	10,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayonne, N. J.....	Sept. 4	32,722	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	do.....	13,000	0	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	Aug. 21	13,214	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Aug. 28	13,214	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddeford, Me.....	Sept. 4	16,145	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Aug. 28	38,647	22	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 4	560,892	185	62	17	31	1	9	1	27	1	7	.....	3	.....
Braddock, Pa.....	Aug. 28	15,654	11	1	.....	1	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford, Pa.....	Sept. 8	15,029	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	Aug. 28	70,996	33	3	2	1	1	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 4	70,996	23	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol, R. I.....	July 31	6,901	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 7	6,901	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 14	6,901	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 21	6,901	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 28	6,901	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	Sept. 4	40,063	8	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.....	do.....	75,935	29	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, S. C.....	do.....	2,441	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbondale, Pa.....	Aug. 28	13,536	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 4	1,698,575	616	61	68	31	.....	41	5	49	7	22	1	50	3
Cuicopee, Mass.....	do.....	19,167	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ga.....	do.....	17,614	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord, N. H.....	Aug. 28	19,632	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Covington, Ky.....	Sept. 4	42,938	11	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville, Ill.....	Sept. 6	16,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	Sept. 4	85,333	28	.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	285,704	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	10	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.
Duluth, Minn.	Aug. 27	80,000	28	3	2	1	13	10	1						
Do.	Sept. 3	80,000	38		2		7	21							
Elkhart, Ind.	Aug. 28	15,184	3			5	1								
El Paso, Tex.	Aug. 31	15,905	19	16	6	4	1								
Erie, Pa.	Aug. 28	52,733	25	5	1	3				1		2		2	1
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 4	24,336	3	2	1										
Fall River, Mass.	do.	104,863	48	1	3	9	3	6	1						
Findlay, Ohio.	do.	17,613	8			6		1		2	1				
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Aug. 28	45,115	14		1										
Do.	Sept. 4	45,115	12					3	1						
Galesburg, Ill.	Aug. 28	18,607	6												
Galveston, Tex.	Sept. 4	37,789	1	3	1	3				2					
Greensboro, N. C.	Aug. 28	10,035	8		1	2	1								
Do.	Sept. 4	10,035	7		2	1				1					
Harrison, N. J.	do.	10,596	3												
Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 29	79,850	30	4	3	3		1		3					
Haverhill, Mass.	Sept. 4	37,175	15	4	1	1				2				1	
Homestead, Pa.	Aug. 21	12,554	7												
Do.	Aug. 28	12,554	9					1							
Hyde Park, Mass.	Sept. 4	13,244	2												
Indianapolis, Ind.	Aug. 29	169,164	58	2	5	23	2	1		1					
Do.	Sept. 5	169,164	56	3	5	29	2	5		5				2	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Aug. 28	28,429	21	2	1	4	4	1							
Jersey City, N. J.	Aug. 29	206,438	86		8	7	3	4		6	1	5		3	3
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 4	35,936	19		1	6	2	3		1	1	2			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Aug. 28	24,404	11	1	1	2				1					
Kansas City, Kans.	do.	51,418	23	1	3	9	1	7		6					
Kansas City, Mo.	do.	163,752	59		7		1			1					
Kingston, N. Y.	do.	24,535	9		1		1								
Do.	Sept. 4	24,535	10												
Knoxville, Tenn.	do.	32,637	9		1		1								
La Crosse, Wis.	Aug. 28	28,895	4		1					1					
La Fayette, Ind.	Aug. 30	18,116	8		1										
Lancaster, Pa.	Sept. 4	41,459	11	6	1	2		1				1		2	
Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 28	10,862	32	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	2			
Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 14	26,369	13				1	1		1		1			
Do.	Aug. 21	26,369	6		1										
Los Angeles, Cal.	Aug. 28	102,479	67	12	10	4		2		2	1	3			
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 4	94,969	39	4	3		1	2		1		1			
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	18,891				3		1							
Lynn, Mass.	Aug. 28	68,513	22		2	2		1		3					
Macon, Ga.	Aug. 31	22,746	4			2									
Malden, Mass.	Aug. 28	33,664	14	1				3							
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 4	56,987	21				1	1		6	1	3			
Manitowoc, Wis.	Aug. 28	11,786	3					2							
Mansfield, Ohio.	Sept. 4	17,650				5									
Marinette, Wis.	do.	16,195	4	1	1			4							
Marlboro, Mass.	Aug. 28	13,609	2									1			
Medford, Mass.	Sept. 4	18,244	3					2							
Melrose, Mass.	Aug. 28	12,962	5	2		2	1	1							
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 21	285,315	83	17	4	6	1	25	1	14	4	4		16	2
Do.	Aug. 28	285,315	93	27	8	6	1	27	6	4	1	5		9	1
Mobile, Ala.	do.	38,469	17		2	1	3								
Montgomery, Ala.	Sept. 3	30,346	13		2		1								
Morristown, N. J.	Aug. 28	13,000	4											3	
Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 4	80,865		1	4	12	1	6		4		1			
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	63,442	35	3	3	4		1							
New Brunswick, N. J.	Aug. 28	20,006				2				1					
Do.	Sept. 4	20,006				1		1							
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	14,478	8	2	2	1									
Newport, Ky.	do.	28,301	4		1										
Newton, Mass.	do.	33,587	6	2				3		1					
New York City, N. Y.	do.	3,437,202	1,252	536	142	181	11	70	6	185	11	116	4	24	11
Norristown, Pa.	Aug. 21	22,265	9	2	1	2		1							
Do.	Aug. 28	22,265	5		1										
Do.	Sept. 4	22,265	6	6			1								
North Adams, Mass.	do.	24,200	8	1		1									
Northampton, Mass.	do.	18,643	3			1						1			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Aug. 28	43,500	11		1		3								
Orange, N. J.	Sept. 4	24,141	10	1		3									
Paducah, Ky.	Aug. 28	19,446	10		1	3	2								
Palmer, Mass.	Aug. 14	7,801	6												
Do.	Aug. 21	7,801	6							1					
Do.	Aug. 28	7,801	2												
Do.	Sept. 4	7,801	2							1					



## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

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### BARBADOS.

*Report from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Fatal case of yellow fever—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, August 28:

Week ended August 28. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels having a total of 17 passengers and 275 members of crews. One vessel was fumigated. Sanitary condition of vessels, cargoes, passengers, and crews, good.

A case of yellow fever was reported in St. Joseph Parish. The patient was taken sick August 9 and died August 14. Many of the cases which have occurred during the yellow fever outbreak of this year occurred in St. Joseph Parish. Notice of the present case is inserted in the bills of health issued by this office.

### BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Smallpox.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, August 16:

Week ended August 14. Vessels inspected and granted bills of health: August 10, the British steamship *Redhill* for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel; August 13, the British steamship *Grecian Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew. No other vessels left this port for United States ports during the week.

*Mortality—Smallpox.*—Estimated population, 811,443. Week ended August 8. Total deaths, 250. No deaths nor cases reported due to yellow fever or plague. Smallpox caused 1 death, with 8 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 19 cases of smallpox under treatment.

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Reports from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mengis reports:

Week ended August 26. Present officially estimated population, 10,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

## Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 20	Belize.....	Mobile.....	18	2	0
21	Belvernon.....	New Orleans.....	23	0	3
21	Nor.....	Pensacola.....	20	0	0
24	Cartago.....	New Orleans.....	82	3	23

Week ended September 2. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

## Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 27	Merchant.....	Mobile via Barrios.....	35	0	0
28	Dictator.....	New Orleans.....	22	0	0
31	Parismina.....	do.....	77	11	32

## CHINA.

*Report from Amoy—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague—Quarantine against Amoy at French Indo-China ports.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, August 2:

Week ended July 31. Two bills of health issued from this office.

July 28, the American steamship *China*, with 139 in the crew, for San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Three cabin passengers for Shanghai were embarked. Manifests were viséed for 4,092 pieces of freight. Vessel anchored in the stream while in port and inspection of the crew and passengers was made at the time of sailing.

July 29, the British steamship *Taisang*, with 68 in the crew, and 20 cabin and 57 steerage passengers for Manila, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Two Chinese cabin passengers were rejected for trachoma. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed, and their clothing was disinfected by steam. All on board were inspected prior to sailing. Manifests were viséed for 853 pieces of freight.

During the week ended July 31 there were 52 deaths from plague and 20 from cholera in Amoy.

The government of French Indo-China has declared Amoy to be infected with plague, and all vessels coming from this port with Chinese immigrants on board are required to undergo disinfection and quarantine detention for a period of 48 hours.

## COSTA RICA.

*Report from Limon, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harris reports:

Week ended August 23. Estimated population 8,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 18	Turialda.....	89	8	58	0
19	Karen.....	24	0	0	0
20	Origen.....	25	0	0	0
21	Limon.....	44	16	0	0
21	Bertha.....	23	1	0	0
21	Cartago.....	81	3	2	0
23	Sarnia.....	88	64	11	0

CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Suarez reports, August 31:

*Week ended August 28.*

Bills of health issued.....	5
Vessels inspected.....	5
Members of crews inspected.....	184
Passengers in transit.....	24
Passengers landed.....	63

Sanitary condition of city and port satisfactory; no quarantinable disease reported.

*Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—House and water-deposit inspection—Sewerage construction—Quarantine against Mexican ports—Enteric fever on steamship Merida.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, August 30 and September 6:

*Week ended August 28.*

Bills of health issued.....	18
Vessels inspected.....	14
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	661
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	423
Immune certificates issued.....	12
Vaccination certificates issued.....	22

No quarantinable disease was reported in the island during the week.

The operations of the special sanitary brigades in Habana have resulted in the detection, during the 10 days ended August 20, of 88 breeding places for mosquitoes, 45 of which contained larvæ of *Stegomyia*. There were 21,000 houses inspected; 26,657 collections of water were petrolied; 26,482 cans, bottles, and other receptacles were collected; 9,320 linear meters of ditching were cleaned; and 722 square meters of land cleared of vegetation.

The installation of a modern sewerage system is proceeding rapidly, 25 miles, chiefly in the Jesus del Monte district, being thus far completed. The tunnel, 1 mile long and 8 feet in diameter, through which all the city sewage will eventually be pumped to the sea, is about half finished.

Rigid quarantine is maintained against all ports in Mexico.

*Week ended September 4.*

Bills of health issued.....	19
Vessels inspected.....	15
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	737
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	502

Health conditions throughout Cuba are good.

Mosquitoes are decreasing with the diminished rainfall and *Stegomyia* are rarely found in the city. All lodging houses of the cheaper class, the patronage of which is drawn entirely from the nonimmune labor element, are subject to periodical fumigations with sulphur, and a supervision of their personnel is maintained.

Habana has now been free of yellow fever for 12 months.

The quarantine against Mexican ports is exceptionally rigid. Passengers on arrival undergo a searching examination, and those showing any suspicious symptom are immediately isolated at Las Animas Hospital. Those who appear normal are confined in Tricornia quarantine for 6 days after arrival. During the past week 1 case of enteric fever was removed from the steamship *Merida*, 4 days out from Vera Cruz.

The district inspectors report the following transactions for the 10 days ended August 31: 17,000 houses inspected; 18,162 ditches, drains, swamps, and pools petiolized; 19,848 cans and bottles removed to the dumping grounds; 5,860 linear meters of ditching opened up, and 2,475 square yards of public land cleared of vegetation.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary condition.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 31:

Week ended August 28. Bills of health granted to 2 vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition. No quarantinable disease reported in the city or province during the week.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—House and water-deposit inspection.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 2:

Week ended August 28. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. No vessel fumigated.

No new case of quarantinable disease reported.

The sanitary department reports that 2,230 houses were inspected, and larvæ found in 2 water deposits.

## DUTCH EAST INDIES.

*Report from Batavia—Cholera outbreak on island of Sumatra.*

Consul Rairden reports, July 31:

Cholera was reported during the week ended July 24 in the district of Djambi, in the eastern part of the island of Sumatra. The disease was confined to the natives.



## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Puerto Barrios, fruit port—Stegomyia present.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports:

Week ended August 28. Present officially estimated population, 350. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. *Stegomyia calopus* numerous.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 23	Cartago.....	New Orleans via Belize.....	82	16	5
26	Dictator.....	New Orleans.....	22	0	0
28	Merchant <sup>a</sup> .....	Mobile.....	36	0	0

<sup>a</sup> August 5, *Merchant* fumigated.

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

## HAWAII.

*Reports from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Hobdy reports, August 23:

## HONOLULU.

*Week ended August 21.*

Total rats taken.....	669
Trapped.....	614
Shot from trees.....	55
Found dead.....	0
Examined bacteriologically.....	468
Plague rats.....	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	56
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	270
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	93
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	195
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	21
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	34
Average number of traps set daily.....	1, 294

*Further relative to plague in vicinity of Hilo.*

Doctor Hobdy further reports, confirming previous telegrams:

August 19, Acting Assistant Surgeon Grace at Hilo reported a case of plague at Papaikou, 5 miles north of Hilo. Slides from this case received at the plague laboratory at Honolulu, August 21, clearly showed plague. The cultures have not yet developed. The patient died August 20. It has not been determined whether the plague infection was derived from Hilo or from infected rats at Papaikou, which is only a small plantation village or camp. (See Public Health Reports, Aug. 27, 1909, p. 1256.)

## HONDURAS.

*Report from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Week ended September 1. Present officially estimated population, 6,800. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 26	Colombia.....	19	0	0	0
27	Joseph Vaccaro.....	33	13	2	0
29	Agnella.....	18	0	0	0
30	Viator.....	17	0	0	0
Sept. 1	Orleanian.....	32	5	0	0

Temperature of all persons on board above-named vessels taken at time of clearance.

*Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows:

Week ended August 25. Present officially estimated population, about 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 19	Bodo.....	17	0	0	0
19	Fjell.....	19	0	0	0
25	Mercator.....	17	11	0	0
25	Dictator.....	20	0	0	0

Week ended September 1. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 26	Harald.....	20	2	0	0
26	Frutera.....	26	0	0	0
26	Belvernon.....	26	0	1	0
26	Fjell.....	17	8	0	0

*Sanitary conditions at Puerto Cortez and in vicinity.*

Doctor Wailes further reports, in response to bureau inquiry of August 19:

Two important works have been in progress during the past 2 years—the clearing and draining of the forest and swamp surrounding

the town and raising and filling the street level, and the construction of a system of water supply. The waterworks are completed, but for lack of care the reservoir and pipes have become obstructed and foul, and the water supplied is inadequate in quantity and not drinkable. Under existing conditions, cisterns are the only source of supply. The clearing and draining have been retarded, but the work has been resumed. In towns along the railroad, all of which are in a low, swampy country, protection from mosquitoes and other sanitary precautions are unknown.

### *Conditions in San Pedro Sula.*

The small towns of this district, as a rule, take their water from running streams and are in fairly good sanitary condition.

The city of San Pedro Sula receives its supply of water from a mountain stream, carried to a reservoir situated near the mountain, then piped into the city and to most of the houses.

There are few tanks in the city, and these as a rule are screened and are occasionally oiled. The city has no underground sewerage, but owing to the fact that it is on a plane sloping from a large watershed it is flushed frequently by water.

The sanitary condition is good and continuously improving as the streets have been graded, and the source of supply of mosquitoes removed, by either filling or draining water holes and by the removal of containers of water.

A board of health exists. The sanitary work is directly under the supervision of an inspector. All garbage is collected each week. Special measures are taken to destroy the breeding places of the mosquito.

### *Reports from Tela, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports:

Week ended August 21. Present officially estimated population, about 1,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 16 21	Viator.....	New Orleans.....	17	0	0
	Fjell.....	Mobile.....	17	0	0

Week ended August 28. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 28	Agnella .....	Mobile.....	18	0	0

## INDIA.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports, August 12:

Week ended August 7. No transactions at this port.

Week ended July 31. At Calcutta there were 28 deaths from cholera and 18 deaths from plague; in Bengal 37 cases of plague with 29 deaths; in India 926 cases of plague with 709 deaths.

## ITALY.

*Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox in Naples—Precautions against introduction of cholera into Italy.*

Surgeon Geddings reports, August 19 and 23:

*Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended August 21.*

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 15	Moltke.....	New York.....	485	140	750
17	Cairnesk.....	Boston.....			
18	Calabria.....	New York.....	228	45	320
18	Germania.....	do.....	331	60	480
19	Duca di Genova.....	do.....	924	130	1,100
19	Mendoza.....	do.....	687	80	650
20	König Albert.....	do.....	556	70	780
	Total.....		3,211	525	4,080

## PALERMO.

Aug. 19	Calabria.....	New York.....	200	205	60
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*Rejections recommended.*

## NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Suspect-ed tra-choma.	Suspect-ed favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Aug. 15	Moltke.....	15	1	14		7	37
17	Cairnesk.....						
18	Calabria.....	1	1			3	5
18	Germania.....	9	1	6		6	22
19	Duca di Genova.....	17	1	1		6	25
19	Mendoza.....	9	2	14		2	27
20	König Albert.....	11	2	11		8	32
	Total.....	62	8	46		32	148

## PALERMO.

Aug. 19	Calabria.....	15		13		1	29
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*Smallpox in Naples.*—During the week ended August 22, 5 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths were reported at the health office of the city of Naples.

*Precautions taken by the Italian Government to prevent the introduction of cholera into Italy.*

From the northern provinces of Italy there is a large temporary emigration to France, Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary.

In the past cholera has been brought into Italy by immigrants from the Austrian and French frontiers. The presence of cholera in many provinces of the Russian Empire, the continuous peril of the spread of the disease in Poland, Galicia, and Hungary, and the large number of Italian emigrants returning from these countries have caused the supreme council of public health of the Kingdom of Italy to order, July 15, 1909, the following precautions to be taken against the entrance of cholera into Italy:

Special railroad immigrant trains have been instituted. Each train is composed of intercommunicating cars, has a latrine with special collectors containing a disinfectant, a separate compartment for isolation, and a stove for disinfection. The train is largely supplied with disinfectants and also carries physicians in proportion to the number of passengers traveling under sanitary observation. Arriving at the first Italian railroad station, every person who stops there receives a sanitary passport and must remain under the observation of the health officer of the town to which he intends going until he has finished the period of observation established in accordance with the Italian sanitary law.

There will be established at the frontiers several temporary bacteriological stations under the supervision of well-trained bacteriologists, controlled by assistants from the central bacteriological laboratory of Rome.

Special instructions have been given to the frontier posts of custom-house guards and to the stations of the military police regarding persons entering Italy in other ways. Special instructions have also been issued to the mayors and health officers of these districts, calling for special care and attention in this matter.

In towns where there is no bacteriological laboratory the public health authorities, when necessary, will detail for duty a bacteriologist from the laboratory of Rome, and all the necessary supplies will be forwarded.

*Anthrax in the Province of Naples.*

Surgeon Geddings further reports, August 19:

A few cases of anthrax occurred in Ottaiano and Lettere during the month of July. A case was discovered, August 2, in Naples, in a stable. August 9 a case was reported at Marano, and August 11 a case at Mercato San Severino (Avelino).

The health authorities of the Province of Naples state that all necessary sanitary measures are being taken, and this consulate is demanding the enforcement of the regulations in regard to the disinfection of shipments of hides of neat cattle.

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Dysentery—Plague outbreak extinct—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Worden reports, August 7, 11, and 18:  
Week ended August 7. Bills of health issued to 3 vessels.

Dysentery is prevalent at present, 2 or 3 cases being reported daily. There have been 43 cases since the first case was reported.

The recent outbreak of bubonic plague is now considered to be at an end. There were 28 cases in all, with 24 deaths. The diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination on 11 bodies.

Enteric fever prevails; 80 cases were reported to August 8.

Week ended August 14. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels.

The general health and sanitary conditions of Yokohama are good.

Week ended August 21. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels. One vessel was fumigated.

The health and sanitary conditions of Yokohama continue good.

*Reports from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Cholera in vicinity—Identification methods for intending emigrants—Precautions at Osaka to prevent epidemic outbreaks.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, August 5 and 11:

Week ended July 31. Supplemental bills of health granted to 4 steamships and 1 original bill of health granted to 1 steamship.

There were inspected 76 members of crew and 405 steerage passengers, and 25 members of crew and 56 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected; their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 204 and bedding 118. Manifests were viséed for 53,384 pieces of freight, amounting to 4,684 tons.

Emigrants examined: Per steamship *Siberia* for Honolulu, passed 33, recommended for rejection 21; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 2. Per steamship *Aki Maru* for Seattle, passed 17, recommended for rejection 6.

The emigrants passed, together with 5 intending passengers to Victoria by the steamship *Aki Maru*, were inspected, bathed, and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected before embarkation.

One case of cholera was reported 14 miles east of Kobe. This is the first appearance of cholera since last year.

*Report on identification methods for intending emigrants.*

Emigrants intending to sail for America are photographed at their native places by the police officials, a duplicate print being sent to the police issuing passports at the port of departure. After being examined by me those advised that they are free from disease are bathed and disinfected and put aboard the steamer. One hour before sailing, during inspection, the emigrants receive passports inside of which are the duplicate photographs, which are kept by the police officer on board. The method of issuing passports and tickets prevents all possibilities of substitution among the emigrants.

*Report of health conditions of Osaka incident to the fire.*

After the recent fire at Osaka, 20 miles from Kobe, which destroyed 16,000 houses and buildings and made 200,000 people homeless, I made a tour of inspection of the city in order to ascertain what measures were being used to prevent the outbreak of epidemics, and found the work being done in a thorough and systematic manner.

The whole city is under military control, the poor being housed in the school buildings and temples. Their food supply is cooked and supplied under control of the army and all is inspected by the medical corps. The homeless are regularly inspected for sickness, the sick being taken to and treated at the military hospitals. Owing to the destruction of the water supply of the city in the fire zone, the people resorted to drinking water from the sewers and dirty canals. A few cases of dysentery developed from this cause. This practice was immediately stopped by the authorities. At present there are only 1,800 persons who are absolutely homeless and are being cared for by the army; 6,000 are still public charges and are being fed by the city authorities. A detention camp is being organized to take care of people who are not housed in schools and temples.

Week ended August 7. Supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships.

There were inspected 62 members of crew and 95 steerage passengers and 21 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected, and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 47 and bedding 42. Manifests were viséed for 19,092 pieces of freight, amounting to 1,769 tons.

Emigrants examined: Per steamship *China* for Honolulu, passed 19, recommended for rejection 24; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 2.

During the week, 3 cases of human hair were disinfected with formalin.

There were reported 576 cases of dysentery in Nagoya prefecture, new cases appearing daily; the disease is still on the increase.

Nagoya prefecture is situated about 120 miles east of Kobe.

*Cholera at Kobe.*

The following information is received from the Department of State, under date of September 13:

American Consul at Kobe reports cholera.

**MEXICO.**

*Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico—Yellow fever at Merida.*

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports that for the week ended August 28, 2 cases of yellow fever with 1 death were registered in the city of Merida and that prophylactic measures against the disease are carried out.

*Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, August 27:

Week ended August 25. Four vessels inspected. The health of the port is satisfactory.

*Report from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever at Merida.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, August 28:

*Week ended August 27.*

Steamers dispatched.....	3
Fumigations.....	0
Members of crews.....	140
Passengers from this port.....	27

Sanitary conditions unchanged. At Merida, there were 3 new cases of yellow fever originating in the city, making 4 cases within the 15 days including this date. Of these cases, 1 died August 14 and 1 August 24. August 28, one confirmed case in the hospital at Merida.

*Reports from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stowe reports, August 26 and September 2:

*Week ended August 25.*

Vessels inspected and passed.....	4
Bills of health issued.....	4
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	94
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	8
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	1

No quarantinable disease has occurred during the week. Sanitary condition of port and surrounding country, good.

*Week ended September 1.*

Vessels inspected and passed.....	6
Bills of health issued.....	6
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	169
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	7

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the week. Sanitary condition of port and surrounding country, good.

*Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, August 30:

*Week ended August 29.*

Bills of health issued.....	9
Vessels inspected.....	2
Vessels fumigated.....	7
Passengers inspected.....	169
Members of crew inspected.....	343



The general health of Veracruz during the week has been fairly good, one case of smallpox being the only contagious disease reported. No serious sickness occurred on vessels in the harbor.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the sanitary service to keep the city in a good condition. There is not much increase in the number of mosquitoes, and the vessels in the harbor all report an entire absence of mosquitoes.

#### NICARAGUA.

*Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Stegomyia calopus numerous.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Week ended August 26. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Mosquitoes are abundant, *Stegomyia calopus* being especially numerous.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 22	Marietta Di Georgio .....	New Orleans via Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua.	19	7	.....

Temperatures of all on board above-named vessel taken day of sailing.

#### PERU.

*Reports from Callao—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Iquique, Chile.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gutierrez reports, August 16 and 25:

Week ended August 14. Two steamships, with an aggregate personnel of 139 crew, 50 cabin and 67 steerage passengers, were dispatched. No new cases of plague have occurred at Callao.

Bills of health report plague in Chile as follows: Iquique, August 10, 6 cases in the lazaretto; 1 case during the past 2 weeks.

Week ended August 21. Four vessels fumigated, having an aggregate personnel of 167 members of crews, 98 cabin and 6 steerage passengers.

The following is the last report on plague in Peru received from the service of public health:

Locality.	Cases July 20.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining August 12.
Department of Lima.....	3	7	0	2	8
Department of La Libertad.....	3	2	1	0	4
Department of Ica.....	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Moquegua.....	1	0	1	0	0
Department of Lambayeque.....	4	0	3	1	0
Department of Arequipa.....	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Piura.....	2	8	1	5	4
Province of Callao.....	0	2	0	2	0

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Report from Manila—Status of cholera in the provinces—Inspection of vessels.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 27:

Week ended July 24. No quarantinable disease reported in the city of Manila.

*Cholera in the provinces.*

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan.....	44	31
Oriental Negros.....	6	6
Pampanga.....	78	53
Cagayan.....	88	49
Albay.....	12	10
Camarines.....	60	37
Isabela.....	5	4
Tarlac.....	2	2
Total.....	295	192

## Consular bills of health issued:

July 22, the British steamship *Taiyuan*, with 78 in crew and 74 passengers, en route from Japan to Zamboanga, granted a supplemental bill of health, after the usual inspection. July 24, the American steamship *Minnesota*, with 277 in crew and 86 passengers, granted a bill of health for Seattle, after inspection and supervision of personnel and cargo.

*Quarantine transactions of the service in the Philippine Islands during the month of May, 1909.*

## MANILA.

Bills of health issued.....	48
Vessels inspected.....	72
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	4,730
Persons vaccinated.....	298
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	4,381
Persons quarantined for observation.....	297
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	361
Persons in quarantine.....	297
Persons remaining in quarantine May 31.....	119
Vessels in quarantine.....	2
Vessel remaining in quarantine May 31.....	1
Steamships disinfected.....	2
Steamship partially disinfected.....	1
Steamships fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	9
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	2
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	481
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	82
Steamships sailing without quarantine, inspected and passed.....	8
Steamships disinfected.....	2
Members of crews on vessels inspected.....	825
Passengers on vessels inspected.....	2,057
Members of crews bathed and effects disinfected.....	328
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected.....	1,630
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	7,854
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	6,285
Pieces of miscellaneous cargo certified.....	35,838

## ILOILO.

Bills of health issued.....	13
Vessels inspected.....	19
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	197
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	613
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	146
Persons vaccinated.....	33
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	9
Persons detained in quarantine during month.....	9
Case of quarantinable disease detected on vessel; smallpox.....	1
Sailing vessel disinfected.....	1
Steamship fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	1
Sailing vessel fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	1
Vessel entering quarantine during the month.....	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	34
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	6

## CEBU.

Bills of health issued.....	9
Vessels inspected.....	256
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	2, 094
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	3, 420
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	908
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	68
Steamship partially disinfected.....	1
Steamship fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	91
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	14

## CAVITE.

Bills of health issued.....	8
Vessels inspected.....	8
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	9
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	770

## ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected.....	4
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	113
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	273

## JOLO.

Vessel inspected.....	1
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	42
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	57

## ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

*Report from Castries—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, August 16:

Week ended August 14.

Vessels inspected 12; fumigated 10.

Sanitary condition of port and vicinity good; no quarantinable diseases present.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 26 to September 17, 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 December 25, 1908, to June 25, 1909, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 25, 1909.]

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

## CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 13-July 31.....		95	
Hankow.....	July 17.....	1	1	
Kang Chau.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	4	2	
Swatow.....	May 11-29.....			Present in vicinity.
Germany:				
Konigsberg.....	July 21.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 30-Aug. 10.....		209	
Calcutta.....	May 16-July 31.....		388	
Madras.....	May 29-July 16.....		5	
Nagapatam.....	May 8-14.....		4	
Rangoon.....	May 16-July 31.....		34	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-July 24.....	23	17	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Sept. 13.....			Present, and July 31, 1 case in vicinity.
Netherlands, The:				
Breda.....	Aug. 30.....			Present.
Dordrecht.....	Aug. 30.....			Do.
Gorinchem.....	Aug. 30.....			Do.
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 20-30.....	21	8	
Uithorn.....	Aug. 30.....			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	Fourth quarter 1908, 308 cases and 190 deaths; first quarter 1909, 1 death (imported).
Provinces.....				Fourth quarter 1908, 7,330 cases and 4,292 deaths; first quarter 1909, 2,221 cases and 1,405 deaths.
Albay.....	June 27-July 24.....	294	222	
Ambos Camarines.....	July 4-24.....	162	111	
Bulacan.....	July 4-24.....	61	45	
Cagayan.....	July 11-24.....	158	79	
Cebu.....	May 16-July 17.....	42	21	
Dapitan.....	May 9-15.....			Present.
Iloilo.....	May 23-June 19.....	28	18	
Isabella.....	July 18-24.....	5	4	
Leyte.....	June 6-July 10.....	16	10	
Moro.....	May 29-July 3.....	9	9	
Mountain.....	June 20-26.....	27	15	
Negros Occidental.....	May 9-15.....	8	2	
Negros Oriental.....	May 16-July 24.....	117	80	
Pampanga.....	May 9-July 24.....	284	186	
Pangasinan.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Samar.....	May 9-July 10.....	42	26	
Sorsogon.....	May 9-15.....	8	2	Do.
Tarlac.....	July 4-24.....	5	5	
Russia.....				July 23 present in Drissa, Kostroma, Kreutzburg, Mahlgaben, Muravjevo, Omega, Pinea, Polotzk, Radswilischki, Reval, Schaulen, and Tver.
Archangel.....	June 26-Aug. 13.....	296	165	
Baku, government.....	July 4-10.....	1		
Chmalysk, district.....	July 1.....	1		
Courland.....	July 5-Aug. 8.....	58	29	
Cronstadt.....	June 30-Aug. 24.....	59	25	
Eastland, government.....	July 1.....	1		
Finland—				
Mariengam.....	June 23-24.....	1	1	
Viborg.....	July 9-16.....	1		
Gadjatschek.....	Aug. 13-20.....	50	16	
Hungerburg.....	July 30.....			Present.
Jaroslav.....	July 4-Aug. 24.....	85	44	
Kief.....	July 30.....			Do.
Kretsky, district.....	July 1.....	1		
Mitau.....	July 15.....	2	1	
Moscow.....	July 9-24.....	6	2	
Novgorod, government.....	July 4-Aug. 24.....	168	51	

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

## CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Russia—Continued.					
Olonets, government.....	June 20-July 31.....	9	6	Present.	
Polotsk.....	June 27-Aug. 24.....	342	119		
Pskov.....	July 1-Aug. 24.....	52	11		
Riga.....	July 1-Aug. 24.....	137	44		
Rjasin.....	June 24-July 16.....	3	3		
Rubinsk.....	July 30-Aug. 24.....	83	45		
Simbirsk.....	July 13.....	2	.....		
St. Petersburg, government	June 9-July 31.....	474	169		
St. Petersburg.....	June 2-Aug. 24.....	4,050	1,490		
Vilna.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	6	1		
Vitebsk, government.....	July 9-Aug. 24.....	619	213	Do.	
Vologda, government.....	May 31-Aug. 24.....	353	236		
Siam:					
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-May 28.....	1	.....		
Straits Settlements:					
Singapore.....	May 9-June 5.....	.....	18		
Sumatra:					
Djambi.....	July 18-24.....	.....	.....		

## YELLOW FEVER.

Barbados, general .....	June 13-Aug. 14...	2	.....	St. Joseph Parish, December to June, 14 deaths not previously reported.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia .....	May 22-Aug. 6....	37	17	35 miles from Georgetown.
Manaos .....	May 23-Aug. 7....	.....	9	
Para .....	May 30-Aug. 7....	31	31	
Pernambuco .....	Apr. 15-June 30 .....	.....	8	
<b>British Guiana:</b>				
Suddie .....	July 22 .....	1	1	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil .....	May 23-Aug. 14 .....	.....	40	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Merida .....	June 5-Aug. 28....	6	2	
<b>Panama:</b>				
Canal Zone— Ancon .....	Mar. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	1 case at Culebra Island quarantine station, from a vessel, and 1 fatal case en route from Guayaquil.
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Maquetia .....	Aug. 15-21 .....	1	.....	

## PLAGUE.

<b>Australia:</b>				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 30-June 12.....	2	2	And vicinity.
Mackay.....	Jan. 21-June 6.....	2	2	
Sydney.....	Apr. 18-May 29.....	5	1	
<b>Azores:</b>				
Terceira.....	June 16.....	3	1	6
Bahrein Island, Persian Gulf...	May 29-June 10.....			
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 22-Aug. 6.....	22	13	1
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 17-July 10.....	2		
<b>Chile:</b>				
Antofagasta.....	May 9-30.....	13	5	July 10, 4 cases in the lazaretto. Aug. 10, 6 cases in the lazaretto. Still present.
Iquique.....	May 20-Aug. 10.....	19	8	
Magillones.....	May 4.....			
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	June 1-July 31.....		614	Epidemic. Do.  July 1, 200 cases still present in Touchowfu and Yin Shan; July 19, present in Swatow.
Canton.....	May 9-July 24.....	310	199	
Chang-Poo.....	July 23.....			
Chinchew.....	May 22.....			
Hongkong.....	May 2-July 31.....	88	79	
Kang-be.....	July 24.....	61	59	
Kang Thau.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	117	59	
Pollam.....	May 23-29.....	8	7	
Swatow district.....	May 16-July 1.....		350	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Chunchi.....	June 1-30.....	3	1	
Duran.....	July 16-31.....	3		

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador—Continued.				
Guayaquil.....	May 23-Aug. 14....	.....	36	
Huigra.....	May 1-June 15....	16	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 30-July 30....	10	8	
Port Said.....	May 23-Aug. 2....	11	3	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 14-Aug. 12....	43	8	
Beherach.....	June 1-July 15....	28	10	
Galypoobeeyeh.....	June 2-Aug. 10....	4	2	
Garbieh.....	June 2-Aug. 12....	32	14	
Fayoum.....	June 3-23.....	15	6	
Menouf.....	Jan. 18-Aug. 8....	36	17	
German East Africa:				
Muanza district.....	Apr. 30-May 22....	.....	12	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Aug. 19-20.....	1	1	
Honolulu.....	July 20.....	1	.....	The case arrived on the <i>Y. s.</i> Korea, had been ill 11 days, and probably received infection at Hongkong.
Olaa plantation.....	Aug. 20-22.....	3	2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 16-July 17....	1,483	1,260	
Madras Presidency.....	May 16-July 17....	521	312	
Bengal.....	May 16-July 17....	725	623	
United provinces.....	May 16-July 17....	1,500	1,356	
Punjab.....	May 16-July 17....	7,030	6,042	
Burman.....	May 16-July 17....	642	608	
Central provinces, including Berar.....	May 16-July 17....	48	37	
Mysore State.....	May 16-July 17....	424	313	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.....	May 16-July 17....	998	834	
Kashmir.....	May 16-June 12....	4	3	
Grand total.....		13,375	11,388	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-July 31....	74	71	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 23-July 17....	223	156	In south and central parts.
Kobe.....	May 30-July 17....	12	8	
Osaka.....	July 4-10.....	1	1	
Shikoku, island.....	July 17-Aug. 3....	3	1	Still present.
Tokyo.....	June 26.....	3	.....	
Yokohama.....	May 25-Aug. 7....	28	24	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	9	9	
Peru:				
Arequipa, department.....	May 8-July 29....	11	2	Present.
Chala.....	July 3-15.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mollendo.....	July 3-15.....	.....	.....	
Cajamarca, department.....	May 8-July 15....	20	6	
Callao, department.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	10	4	
Callao.....	June 20-July 15....	.....	.....	Do.
Ica, department.....	July 3-15.....	1	.....	
Lambayeque, department.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	18	11	
Eten.....	July 15.....	.....	.....	Do.
Liberatad, department.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	15	7	
Salaverry.....	July 15.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lima, department.....	May 8-Aug. 12....	26	10	
Cerro Azul.....	July 15.....	.....	.....	Do.
Moquegua, department.....	July 16-29.....	6	2	
Ilo.....	July 15.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pescadores Islands.....	June 27-July 3....	4	.....	From <i>s. s.</i> Lodore.
Piura, department.....	June 18-Aug. 12....	24	15	
Paiza.....	June 20-July 15....	.....	.....	Present.
Russia:				
Kirgisenaul.....	Aug. 5-8.....	19	18	In the Ural district.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-June 28....	13	13	
Trinidad:				
Port of Spain.....	June 13-July 18....	6	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	June 25-July 29....	5	3	
Beirut.....	June 25-July 4....	1	.....	In Harrett Aryk.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-June 30....	.....	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 18-Aug. 16....	13	3	
Zanzibar.....	July 14-26.....	1	1	

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

## SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Algeria:</b>				
Algiers.....	May 1-July 31.....	27	15	
Bona.....	June 1-July 31.....	35	17	
<b>Arabia:</b>				
Aden.....	Aug. 3-9.....		1	
<b>Argentina:</b>				
Buenos Ayres.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....		16	
Rosario.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2	2	
<b>Austria:</b>				
Galicia.....	June 6-July 31.....	6		
Silesia.....	June 20-Aug. 7.....	17		
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Antwerp.....	July 18-24.....	4		
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 22-Aug. 6.....	38	13	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		38	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 17-Aug. 8.....	71	29	
Santos.....	May 10-16.....		1	
Sao Paulo.....	May 10-July 18.....		12	
<b>Canada:</b>				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 1-July 31.....	4		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	June 13-Aug. 7.....	5		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 17.....			2 cases additional at Grosse Isle on s. s. Virginian.
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 23-29.....	2		
<b>Chile:</b>				
Valparaiso.....	May 16-Aug. 14.....			Present.
Santiago.....	May 29.....			Still present.
<b>China:</b>				
Amoy.....	June 1-July 10.....	24	31	May 9-15; present.
Hankow.....	Apr. 25-June 12.....			Present among natives.
Hongkong.....	May 2-June 26.....	16	12	
Kang Thau.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	7	1	
Shanghai.....	May 10-July 11.....		7	Among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 27-July 3.....	1	2	
Egypt, general.....	Apr. 30-July 22.....	1,252	293	
Alexandria.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Cairo.....	May 21-July 29.....		14	
Suez.....	May 21-July 8.....	46	3	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-30.....	2		
<b>France:</b>				
Marseille.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Nantes.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Paris.....	May 23-Aug. 9.....	38	2	
Toulon.....	July 25-31.....		1	
<b>Germany, general.....</b>	<b>May 30-Aug. 14.....</b>	<b>20</b>		
<b>Gibraltar.....</b>	<b>Aug. 8.....</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Cardiff.....	July 6.....	1		
Liverpool.....	June 21-26.....	2		Case, June 22, from s. s. Canada.
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 26-Aug. 10.....		80	
Calcutta.....	May 16-July 17.....		124	
Madras.....	May 22-Aug. 6.....		13	
Rangoon.....	May 12-July 31.....		25	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 9-July 10.....	20	14	
<b>Italy, general.....</b>	<b>May 31-Aug. 29.....</b>	<b>169</b>		
Genoa.....	June 1-Aug. 15.....	13		
Naples.....	May 31-Aug. 22.....	259	43	
Ottiana.....	June 23.....	1		
Rome.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1	1	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Fomosa.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Moji.....	June 6.....	1		From s. s. Selja.
Osaka.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....	3		
Yokohama.....	June 1-7.....	1		
<b>Java:</b>				
Batavia.....	May 6-July 31.....	18		
<b>Mauritius:</b>				
Port Louis.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-27.....		1	
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 16-22.....	1		
Guadalajara.....	June 11-Aug. 19.....		3	

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

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico—Continued.</b>				
Mexico.....	May 16–July 17.....	.....	79	
Monterey.....	June 14–Aug. 8.....	.....	24	
Veracruz.....	June 1–Aug. 22.....	10	3	Aug. 12; 6 cases imported from Medellin.
Norway, general.....	Apr. 1–May 30.....	3	.....	
Panama:				
Canal Zone—				
Ancon.....	Mar. 1–31.....	1	.....	At Culebra Island quarantine station; from a vessel.
Persia:				
Khorassan.....	June 1–30.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Kurdistan.....	June 1–30.....	.....	.....	Do.
Meshed-i-Sur.....	June 1–30.....	.....	.....	Epidemic in vicinity.
Shiraz.....	May 1–31.....	.....	.....	Present.
Turbat-i-Haidari.....	May 1–31.....	.....	.....	Do.
Peru:				
Lima.....	July 4–10.....	1	.....	In the lazaretto.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 9–June 19.....	16	6	Fourth quarter, 1908, 28 cases and 8 deaths; first quarter, 1909, 55 cases and 16 deaths.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 30–Aug. 14.....	93	.....	
Russia:				
Libau.....	May 6–Aug. 1.....	4	.....	
Moscow.....	May 16–Aug. 14.....	334	99	
Odesa.....	May 30–Aug. 7.....	24	1	
Riga.....	June 6–Aug. 14.....	50	.....	May 1–June 30, 17 deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	May 16–Aug. 6.....	286	61	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 25–July 11.....	.....	12	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25–June 28.....	2	1	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 15–June 3.....	4	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 1–Aug. 21.....	.....	50	
Huelva.....	May 1–July 31.....	.....	21	
Madrid.....	May 1–July 31.....	.....	238	
Seville.....	May 1–June 30.....	.....	2	
Tarragona.....	July 20–26.....	.....	1	
Valencia.....	May 30–Aug. 21.....	70	3	
Vigo.....	May 23–Aug. 14.....	.....	10	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 16–July 10.....	.....	2	
Switzerland:				
Aargau, canton.....	June 20–26.....	1	.....	
Fribourg, canton.....	June 13–19.....	1	.....	
Geneva, canton.....	May 30–June 26.....	9	.....	
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	May 23–Aug. 7.....	58	12	
Turkey in Asia.....	July 19.....	.....	.....	Present in interior.
Bagdad.....	May 9–June 26.....	.....	.....	Present.
Bassorah.....	May 23–June 26.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hadjin.....	July 19.....	.....	.....	Do.
Smyrna.....	May 7–Aug. 6.....	.....	64	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 31–Aug. 1.....	.....	8	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Apr. 1–June 30.....	.....	5	



Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculo- sals.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aberdeen	Aug. 21	181,918	44									2		
Aden	Aug. 9	43,974	22	4				1						
Aix-la-Chapelle	Aug. 7	160,108	63	3								1	4	8
Amoy	July 31	400,000	178		52	20								
Amsterdam	Aug. 21	565,394	89	17						1			3	1
Do.	Aug. 28	565,394	94	13						1	1	1	2	1
Antwerp	Aug. 14	323,921	76	6									5	
Asuncion, Paraguay	July 17	75,000	9	1										
Do.	July 21	75,000	18	2										
Athens	Aug. 14	243,058	49	10						5				
Bahia	July 23	265,000	97	9	2								1	
Do.	July 30	265,000	96	20			1	2						
Do.	Aug. 6	265,000	108	21			1	1					1	
Baracoa	Aug. 21	27,000	3											
Barcelona	do.	600,000	280	15				6		6		2	1	
Basel	Aug. 14	131,000	28	4										2
Belgrade	Aug. 21	80,000									4			
Belfast	do.	386,576	116	25										4
Belize	Aug. 26	9,113	4											
Bergen	Aug. 15	87,749	9									1		
Do.	Aug. 22	87,749	17	4								1		
Berlin	Aug. 7	2,101,929	510	66						3	8	13	5	9
Birmingham	Aug. 21	558,336	117								5		3	2
Bombay	Aug. 10	977,822	582	41	27			4		2				1
Bradford	Aug. 21	293,983	49	2										
Bremen	do.	235,648	52	4								1		2
Bristol	do.	377,642	75	5								2		
Brussels	Aug. 14	704,975	162	19							1		2	
Do.	Aug. 21	704,975	191	16							5		5	
Cairo	Aug. 5	704,836	753	44					8	15		11	19	
Calcutta	July 31	847,796	374	26	18	28							1	
Cartagena	July 10	30,000	12	2										
Do.	July 17	30,000	10	1										
Do.	Aug. 21	30,000	13	1										
Ceiba	May 15	6,500	1											
Do.	May 29	6,500	1											
Do.	June 5	6,500	2											
Do.	June 19	6,500	1											
Do.	June 26	6,500	1											
Do.	July 3	6,500	2											
Do.	July 17	6,500	2											
Do.	July 24	6,500	1											
Do.	Aug. 7	6,500	1											
Do.	Aug. 14	6,500	1											
Do.	Aug. 21	6,500	2											
Do.	Aug. 28	6,500	2											
Chemnitz	Aug. 14	278,205	93	9						2			1	
Chihuahua	Aug. 29	37,000	36	2								1		
Christiana	Aug. 14	236,000	57								1	1	2	
Do.	Aug. 21	236,000	54	9								1	2	1
Coburg	Aug. 14	23,332	8	1										
Cognac	Aug. 21	19,483	5	2										
Cologne	Aug. 14	472,087	178	15							2	5	1	4
Colombo	July 24	183,872	138	25										
Do.	July 31	183,872	101	23						7				
Colon	Aug. 21	16,000	13											
Constantinople	Aug. 15	1,000,000	261	32						10			1	
Do.	Aug. 22	1,000,000	245	22						6				
Copenhagen	Aug. 14	450,000	110	6						1			1	2
Coquimbo	Aug. 7	12,000	9											
Curaçao	Aug. 27	30,000	6											
Dalny	July 31	37,822	18											1
Do.	Aug. 7	37,822	25	1										2
Damascus	Aug. 14	250,000	49								1			1
Denia	Aug. 21	12,431	1											
Dundee	do.	169,409	39											
Durban	July 24	60,244	11	2										
Do.	July 31	60,244	12											
East London	July 24	49,253	7											
Do.	July 31	49,253	3											
Edinburgh	Aug. 21	355,366	10							1	2		1	3
Erfurt	Aug. 14	107,536	32	1							1	2		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Frontera.....	Aug. 14	9,000	4											
Do.....	Aug. 22	9,000	3											
Georgetown, Guiana.....	Aug. 14	56,000	40	4										
Geneva.....	July 31	121,500	25								1			
Do.....	Aug. 7	121,500	25								1			
Do.....	Aug. 14	121,500	23									2		
Ghent.....	Aug. 7	164,579	39	2										
Do.....	Aug. 14	164,579	42	4									1	
Do.....	Aug. 21	164,579	43	2										
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 22	26,830	2											
Glasgow.....	Aug. 27	872,021	194									7	4	3
Greenock.....	Aug. 21	72,300	14											
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 26	125,000	79											
Guayaquil.....	Aug. 7	75,000	55	5	1		5							1
Do.....	Aug. 14	75,000	65	5	3		1							4
Halifax.....	Aug. 28	50,000	10											
Hamburg.....	Aug. 14	872,252	228	21						1	3	6		1
Do.....	Aug. 21	872,252	214	24						1	3	4	2	
Hamilton.....	Aug. 30	20,206	3											
Havre.....	Aug. 14	132,430	75	13								1	1	
Hilo.....	Aug. 7	3,500	8											
Do.....	Aug. 21	3,500	7	1	1									
Hollyhead.....	Aug. 15	11,046	5							1				
Hull.....	Aug. 14	275,552	56											
Do.....	Aug. 21	275,552	59							1				1
Kobe.....	July 31	380,717	223							2				2
Do.....	Aug. 7	380,717	266							1		1		
Do.....	Aug. 14	380,717	248									1		
Königsberg.....	do.	239,100	9										3	
La Guaira.....	Aug. 21	10,000	9	2										
Lausanne.....	July 31	60,000	11											
Do.....	Aug. 7	60,000	9											
Do.....	Aug. 14	60,000	13											
Leeds.....	Aug. 21	484,012	116	8							1	1	1	1
Leipsic.....	Aug. 14	537,686	165	22						1				2
Leith.....	Aug. 21	85,721	23	5										1
Libau.....	Aug. 22	90,000								1				
Liege.....	Aug. 7	176,076	46	8								2	2	
Do.....	Aug. 14	176,076	41	3									2	1
Do.....	Aug. 21	176,076	47	3									2	
Liverpool.....	do.	760,557	240	17								1	6	3
Lübeck.....	do.	97,000	28	3										
London.....	Aug. 14	7,429,740	1,498								12	19	32	20
Do.....	Aug. 21	7,429,740	1,420							4	11	14	25	20
Lyons.....	Aug. 14	472,114	149	21						1		6		
Madras.....	Aug. 6	509,346	344					1					1	
Magdeburg.....	Aug. 14	250,328	73	7										
Malquetia.....	Aug. 21					1								
Managua.....	Aug. 14	22,278	2											
Manchester.....	Aug. 21	631,533	188	27							2		3	1
Mannheim.....	Aug. 7	183,317	57	9									4	
Matamoras.....	Aug. 21	8,000	7	3										
Do.....	Aug. 28	8,000	1											
Mazatlan.....	Aug. 21	22,000	42											
Mexico.....	July 17	400,000	408	29				8		4				
Monterey.....	Aug. 29	100,000	57	4							4	3	6	
Montreal.....	Aug. 21	389,837	154	14					2			2		
Do.....	Aug. 28	389,837	174	18						1	2	2	1	1
Moscow.....	Aug. 14	1,335,104	922	65				2	3	5	22	16	14	12
Munich.....	do.	566,000	178	28						2		2	2	
Do.....	Aug. 21	566,000	148	34						1	3			2
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 1	175,936	47											
Do.....	Aug. 8	175,936	55											
Naples.....	Aug. 21	593,729	267					2						
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	do.	281,584	78	11								1	1	1
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Aug. 7	9,500	5											
Do.....	Aug. 14	9,500	1											
Do.....	Aug. 21	9,500	0											
Do.....	Aug. 31	9,500	3											
Nottingham.....	Aug. 14	260,000	60										1	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Aug. 28	5,000	4	2										

a In suburbs.

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.
Nuremberg.....	July 21	316,180	102	11							2	1	1	
Do.....	July 31	316,180	118	21								1	4	
Palermo.....	Aug. 14	335,000	156	5										
Paris.....	Aug. 14	2,776,394	782	153						4	5	6	13	5
Penang.....	July 24	102,520	82	9						1				
Plymouth.....	Aug. 21	124,180	28									1		
Do.....	Aug. 28	124,180	26											
Port Elizabeth.....	Aug. 7	32,959	11	3						1				
Prague.....	Aug. 14	229,965	122	34							1			
Queenstown.....	Aug. 21	7,684	0											
Rangoon.....	July 31	252,155	222	8	19			1						
Riga.....	Aug. 21	350,000				10								
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 8	811,443	250	67				1		1			1	
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 28	414,951	101			5				1	1			
Saigon.....	July 24	206,000			23	3								
Do.....	July 31	206,000			14									
St. Johns, N. B.....	Aug. 28	40,711	19	2										
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Aug. 21	46,000	12	2										
Santiago de Cuba.....	Aug. 28	53,614	14	1						1				
Shanghai.....	July 24	565,000	223	32								1		
Sheffield.....	July 3	450,000	120	17									2	1
Do.....	July 11	450,000	112	13									1	
Do.....	Aug. 14	480,000	105	3						1				
Do.....	Aug. 21	450,000	148	14						1			1	
Singapore.....	July 24	260,000	204	27										
Smyrna.....	July 15	400,000	136	15				13		2				
Do.....	July 29	400,000	173	33				14		3				
Do.....	Aug. 6	400,000	95	9				9		3				
Southampton.....	Aug. 21	124,667	20	5										1
Do.....	Aug. 28	124,667	3											1
South Shields.....	Aug. 21	117,627	28	1										
Stettin.....	Aug. 21	230,000	107	1						1	1		1	
Stockholm.....	Aug. 14	339,582	57	12										2
Sunderland.....	Aug. 21	159,137	37	4									2	
Talcahuana.....	July 31	28,000	1	1										
Do.....	Aug. 7	28,000	1											
Tamatave.....	July 31	7,086	4											
Tarragona.....	Aug. 21	20,400	7							1				
Tientsin.....	Aug. 7	1,000,000	1											
Toronto.....	July 10	272,600	83											
Do.....	July 17	272,600	113											
Do.....	Aug. 7	272,600	98											
Do.....	Aug. 14	272,600	116											
Do.....	Aug. 28	272,600	100											
Trieste.....	Aug. 14	217,706	123							2	1		2	
Port of Spain.....	July 24	60,000	50	11										
Do.....	July 31	60,000	46	7						1		1		
Do.....	Aug. 7	60,000	36	7										
Do.....	Aug. 14	60,000	39	3						2				
Turin.....	Aug. 13	381,439	134	5						1			1	
Valencia.....	Aug. 21	240,000	90	9										
Valetta.....	Aug. 14	212,888	84	1										1
Valparaiso.....	do.....	196,596								1				
Vevay.....	July 31	14,500	2											
Do.....	Aug. 7	14,500	4											
Do.....	Aug. 14	14,500	2											
Venice.....	July 10	179,286	60	3										
Do.....	July 17	179,286	67	6										
Do.....	July 24	179,286	77	10										
Do.....	July 31	179,286	92	6										
Do.....	Aug. 7	179,286	76	4						1		2		1
Do.....	Aug. 14	179,286	75	6										
Veracruz.....	Aug. 28	32,000	24	5										
Victoria.....	do.....	30,000	8											
Vienna.....	Aug. 21	2,064,037	573	101						1	3	2	1	4
Vladivostok.....	July 14	85,004	14											
Do.....	July 21	85,004	23											
Do.....	July 28	85,004	37	2										
West Hartlepool.....	Aug. 21	66,750	13											
Winnipeg.....	Aug. 28	122,000	16	2							1			
Yokohama.....	Aug. 9	392,870												
Do.....	Aug. 16	392,870								2				

The following cases of and deaths from smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, and plague have been reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, during the week ended September 17, 1909.

## SMALLPOX—UNITED STATES.

	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Fort Wayne.....	Aug. 21-Sept. 4.....	6	.....	
Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Aug. 7-21.....	2	.....	
Minnesota:				
Duluth.....	Aug. 20-27.....	1	.....	
Ohio:				
Dayton.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 4.....	2	1	
Oregon (8 counties).....	June 1-30.....	27	.....	

## SMALLPOX—FOREIGN.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Aug. 2-9.....	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 16-Aug. 6.....	15	6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	{ July 11-24.....	9	7	
	{ July 31-Aug. 8.....	8	1	
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	Aug. 7-14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	July 15-22.....	3	.....	
France:				
Paris.....	Aug. 3-9.....	1	.....	
Germany:				
Konigsberg district....	Aug. 7-14.....	3	.....	
India:				
Bombay.....	{ July 20-27.....	.....	5	
	{ Aug. 3-10.....	.....	4	
Madras.....	{ July 17-23.....	.....	1	
	{ July 31-Aug. 6.....	.....	1	
Rangoon.....	July 24-31.....	.....	1	
Italy, general.....	Aug. 8-19.....	26	.....	
Naples.....	Aug. 15-22.....	5	2	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	Aug. 12-19.....	.....	1	
Mexico.....	July 10-17.....	.....	8	
Persia:				
Meshed-i-Ser.....	June 1-30.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Khorassan.....	June 1-30.....	.....	.....	Do.
Kurdistan.....	June 1-30.....	.....	.....	Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 7-14.....	7	.....	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	July 24-Aug. 7.....	32	18	
Riga.....	{ July 24-31.....	5	.....	
	{ Aug. 14-21.....	1	.....	
St. Petersburg.....	July 24-31.....	6	8	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 14-21.....	.....	6	
Valencia.....	Aug. 14-21.....	12	.....	
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	July 1-Aug. 6.....	.....	36	

## YELLOW FEVER.

	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Barbados:				
St. Joseph, parish.....	Aug. 9-14.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 23-Aug. 6.....	3	2	
Manaos.....	July 24-Aug. 7.....		2	
Para.....	July 31-Aug. 7.....	2	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	July 23-Aug. 14.....		8	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Aug. 21-28.....	4	2	

## CHOLERA—INSULAR.

Philippine Islands:				
Provinces.....	July 18-24.....	295	192	

## CHOLERA.

China:				
Amoy.....	July 24-31.....		20	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 20-27.....		25	
	Aug. 3-10.....		39	
Calcutta.....	July 24-31.....		28	
Rangoon.....	July 24-31.....		5	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 17-24.....	3	3	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Sept. 13.....			Present. In vicinity, July 31, 1 case.
Netherlands:				
Breda.....	Aug. 31.....			Present.
Dordrecht.....	Aug. 31.....			Do.
Gorinchem.....	Aug. 31.....			Do.
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 20-30.....	21	8	
Uithorn.....	Aug. 31.....			Do.
Sumatra:				
Djambi.....	July 18-24.....			Do.

## PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Iquique.....	Aug. 10.....	6		In lazaretto.
China:				
Amoy.....	July 24-31.....		52	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	July 24-Aug. 14.....		9	
Formosa.....	July 17-24.....		3	
India, general.....	July 24-31.....	926	709	
Bombay.....	July 20-27.....		15	
	Aug. 3-10.....		27	
Calcutta.....	July 24-31.....		18	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 17-31.....	37	37	
Peru, general.....	Aug. 14-21.....	19	9	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.