THE PROPHYLAXIS OF PELLAGRA.

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The prophylaxis of any disease must necessarily depend upon its cause, and with equal necessity the efficiency of prophylactic measures must be in ratio to the definiteness of our knowledge regarding such cause.

First, then, what do we know of the cause of pellagra? Do we possess any knowledge of its cause so definite and accurate that it may be applied efficiently in the institution of general prophylactic measures?

Broadly speaking, we may divide the theories as to the etiology of pellagra into two large groups, viz, those of the Zeists, who think there is some definite etiologic relation between Indian corn and pellagra, and those of the Antizeists, who oppose this view.

In the latter group there is really but one body of students, and that is composed largely of the French school, who deny that pellagra is a morbid entity and regard it only as a symptom complex occurring in alcoholics, insane persons, and in persons in other depressed states. This idea, for our present purposes, may be disregarded.

The Zeists include nearly all students of the disease, but their views are by no means harmonious. Putting it in a general way, their various ideas as to the etiology may be placed in three general divisions: (1) That it is an intoxication (toxico-chemical); (2) that it is an autointoxication (toxico-infective); (3) that it is a specific infection either by bacteria, moulds, or protozoa. All these variations, however, it must be noted, take into more or less essential consideration the relation of the disease to corn; the intoxication, the autointoxication, or the infection being in some more or less definite way regarded as usually connected with or derived from that grain.

It must be added, however, that while in most of these theories corn is regarded as an essential factor in the etiology of the disease, in others this cereal is not regarded as an absolute necessity, although much importance may be attributed to it. (Ceni).

Taking this general view of the etiology of the malady, what shall be said concerning the communicability of pellagra? This is a very natural and a very important question, and to some minds in this country has become indeed a very acute inquiry. In attempting to answer this question to our satisfaction we should not forget, as we are very likely to do, that while pellagra is a new disease to us it is an old problem to many other countries and has attracted the attention and occupied the minds of many able men. This question has,

of course, arisen among them, too. What is their answer? It has been given many times in the negative. And, what is more, their conviction has been carried into practice for, so far as I am aware, quarantine, and measures of isolation have not been put into practice in the prophylaxis of pellagra in those countries which have suffered most from its ravages.

Holland,[a] after a trip through Italy observing pellagra, states that the question of the communicability of the disease can be answered decidedly in the negative.

Roussel,[b] the great French student of pellagra, says, speaking of contagion in this disease:

> Although the hypothesis of a pellagrous virus has had a place in the discussions of the last century, and has even appeared in divers authors of our own time, it has seemed to me useless to try to refute it. It can be said of the contagion of pellagra that it is a question fully determined * * * pellagra is not contagious.

Procopiu[c] says:

> The disease is not contagious and the sick may associate intimately and freely with the well; and if spoiled maize is not eaten, the disease does not occur.

Cutting (unpublished consular report), while not a medical man, made an extensive report on pellagra, after personal observation and study in Italy, and his opinion may be taken to represent, to some extent at least, the Italian belief on this point. He says:

> Pellagra is neither infectious nor contagious. It is transmissible, like insanity, in the form of a previous disposition.

Arnould,[d] in discussing contagion and infection in pellagra, says that there are a great many facts connected with the disease which might incline one to consider it to be infectious, but not necessarily transmissible from man to man. He further says that spoiled maize seems to him to play a rôle so real and so large that any other supposition at present would involve questions and open up perspectives at which he hesitates. He also adds, in speaking of hereditary transmission, that this is the only means of conveyance from man to man, and that besides this, up to the present, the pellagra "germ" is only a metaphor.

Statements on this point are wanting in many writers. The reason is evident. The general conception of the nature of the disease at once forbids any idea of its communicability. Obviously it would be foolish for those who entertain the intoxication or autointoxication idea of the disease to consider its communicability, and as for those who regard it as a specific infection, an analysis of their complete views would likewise render quarantine or isolation unnecessary. The one possible exception would be the suggestion that the disease may be due to an insect-borne, protozoal parasite, and in this case the absence of any definite knowledge as to the nature of the insect would in all likelihood render quarantine and isolation ineffective.

There are several very good reasons just now why this question of communicability should have arisen to much importance in this country; but I do not think they will stand the test of careful examination. In the first place, the disease has arisen and grown to large

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[a] Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, London, 1820.
[b] Traité de la pellagre, Paris, 1866.
[c] La Pellagre, Paris, 1903.
[d] Dict. Encyc. des Sc. Med., Pellagre, p. 360–362.

proportions, apparently like the proverbial mushroom, almost in a single night. It is something new, a malady with which we are not familiar, and in some of its manifestations is repulsive, if not actually loathsome; indeed, some of the older writers, evidently struck with this fact, applied to it the name leprosy, a term which, since the days of Moses, has been a synonym to mankind of all that is repulsive and loathsome in human disease. Then, too, it has been associated in our minds very frequently with mental alienation, a state naturally abhorent to all; and its reported death rate has been very large indeed. Furthermore, the indefinite and pervasive character of its etiology, with the lack, not only of any specific treatment, but the apparent inefficacy of all treatment, has added further color to an already vivid picture.

All these features have given to the disease an air of strangeness, not to say of actual mystery, which has made a strong appeal to the public mind and which has probably, to a certain extent, reacted upon the professional mind. The result in certain communities has been to produce a very uneasy state of feeling, almost an hysterical condition, at times actually bordering on panic.

This seems very natural, but it is very unfortunate, for an analysis of the situation will not bear out the appearances. Its seeming rapid origin and growth among us is only apparent, not real. While there is evidence of the increasing prevalence of pellagra, there is also undoubted evidence that the disease has existed here for 30 or 40 years, and perhaps much longer. During this time many cases have developed, and the present reports of numbers of patients from various sections of the country very probably mean to a great extent the discovery of already existing cases as knowledge widens and skill in diagnosis develops among a profession hitherto largely unfamiliar with the subject. This may seem strange, but is in all likelihood a repetition of what has occurred at other times and in other places where the disease has been recognized for the first time.

Then the disease, in the vast majority of cases, does not present the horrible and revolting aspect so evident in a few; and mental alienation occurs only in a rather small percentage of cases. The mortality, too, is not so large as it would seem to us. We should not forget that our experience is brief and is largely based on asylum cases—the last stage of the most hopeless type of this disease.

Treatment likewise is not so hopeless by any means as it would seem to be, and the absence of any specific treatment for the disease is too common a fact among all diseases to occasion even comment when we must deal with one more in the same class; and, so far as etiology is concerned, the same remark might be made. Our knowledge on this point is just as definite and just as satisfactory as that for scores of other well-known diseases.

Of course the definite question, "Is pellagra contagious or infectious, or even communicable?" can not receive a categorical negative. To such a question one must of necessity answer, "I do not absolutely know." In considering such a question as quarantine in connection with the disease, while we can not give such a decided opinion, we can at least say that, from the accumulated observations of other able men with very extensive experience, we regard quarantine as unnecessary and probably unjustifiable.

There are scores and hundreds of observations all going to show that apparently the disease is not a communicable one; and the Italian authorities, who have had such wide experience and have made so long a struggle with the malady, have not yet, in all their fight for its limitation and eradication, adopted quarantine or isolation measures. Surely if they entertained even the slightest suspicion of its transmissibility from man to man they would not have neglected so important a matter.

I have perhaps said more on this point than it really warrants, but being myself a public health officer I am too keenly sensible of the hardships induced by quarantine measures willingly to see such procedures adopted when they seem unnecessary.

Quarantine of such cases in one way may do no harm and may be, it can be argued, nothing more than a precautionary means on the side of extreme safety. But surely this is poor reasoning for the adoption of such radical measures. There are in the whole United States how many cases of pellagra? The highest figure would place them at about 5,000. Estimating on the basis that 10 per cent of pellagra patients finally show sufficient mental involvement to enter asylums, this would give us a grand total of some 10,000 to 12,000 cases, the mortality of which we can not as yet even guess.

When one comes to consider the statistics of other well-known communicable diseases in which quarantine measures are not adopted, the force of this fact can be appreciated. Take typhoid fever, for example: There are probably each year not less than 35,000 deaths in the United States from this affection which, with the accepted mortality rate of 10 per cent, would mean an annual total of 350,000 cases of this readily communicable disease. Yet such cases are not only not quarantined, but, as one can readily imagine, efficient methods for prevention of this disease are not at all generally applied.

Hookworm disease is another striking example. Doctor Stiles states that there are about 2,000,000 of the southern rural population infected with this parasite, among whom there is probably, either directly or indirectly, a very high mortality. This is another communicable disease. These cases are not quarantined, and again no efficient general measures of prophylaxis are in existence.

It is almost a platitude to add tuberculosis, another communicable disease, with its enormous morbidity and mortality. Here again we do not adopt quarantine measures, though we do to some extent adopt isolation.

The real point of all this is, Why should we wish to adopt harsh measures in a disease which, according to all opinion, is not a communicable one when so many other important and communicable diseases are accepted as a matter of course?

Before leaving this point it is desired to be thoroughly understood. I am speaking of pellagra only with regard to its communicability, and what I have said does not minimize in the slightest degree the great importance of pellagra either as a clinical difficulty or as a public health problem. In all likelihood the disease will, according to its nature, steadily increase both in the number of cases affected and in the extent of territory involved. But such considerations as have been noted should not be forgotten lest we lose our sense of due proportion and distort our mental perspective.

Leaving aside this phase of the subject, however, there is another very important question which has a most practical bearing on the prophylaxis of pellagra and which appeals to us all. This question is, What advice shall be given and what measures adopted with regard to the use of corn as an article of diet?

In attempting to answer such a question to our satisfaction we must of course at the outset admit, it seems to me, that our own practical experience with the disease is too brief and too limited to permit our personal observations to have great weight. We are, to a large extent, forced to depend upon the conclusions of others. Moreover, pellagra is not an acute condition, but a very chronic one; and it would seem evident, as many have stated, that it takes not months but years of feeding on spoiled corn before a community begins to develop the disease.

Then, too, while theoretically a sharp distinction is drawn between spoiled corn and good corn, yet practically we are confronted with a very real difficulty in trying to determine which is spoiled and which is good corn. Such a distinction, while extremely important, is by no means easy, and the tests for such differentiation are not entirely satisfactory. Good corn is a very valuable cereal, and to advise that the use of all corn be totally suspended is not only impracticable but would seem unnecessary.

These are very practical facts, the full solution of which awaits further efforts; but even now the general distinction between good and spoiled corn may, for most purposes, be very fairly determined.

Bearing in mind these considerations, it seems to me that the accumulated work and observations of scores of able men who have had long and extensive experience with pellagra, both as a clinical and a public health problem, should have much weight with us.

Admitting that much of the evidence may seem evasive, unsatisfactory, or inconclusive, nevertheless when we take into consideration the generally accepted statements that pellagra was unknown in Europe before the introduction of Indian corn; that it is an endemic disease confined largely at least, if not exclusively, to populations which grow and eat corn and more especially to those who, through force of circumstances, eat poor grades of corn; that by far the great majority of all thinkers and students believe the disease is, in some definite if at present rather ill-defined way, connected with the use of corn as a foodstuff; that the Italian and other authorities, in all their attempts to limit and eradicate the disease, base their prophylactic measures almost wholly upon this theory, and that as an outcome of such measures good results are claimed—when all these things are given just and due consideration, it seems to me that we must, for the present at least, recognize some relationship between corn and pellagra; and in dealing with a disease of such gravity we must make use of such relationship in our prophylactic measures.

In other words, under such circumstances and conditions, the burden of proof for the present must, it seems to me, rest upon those who deny the influence of corn. Notwithstanding the fact that in the history of medicine the profession has been led into many serious errors through deductions made from false observations, we are in no position now totally to disregard such evidence as is submitted for an etiological relation between corn and pellagra; and in my opinion

we must take full cognizance of it in our prophylactic measures, as well as in our curative ones.

Adopting this conclusion, then we might, for our profit, inquire very briefly into the prophylactic measures adopted by other countries, notably Italy, a country which has suffered much from pellagra and has made and is making a determined fight against the disease.

Passing over earlier efforts, the Italian struggle against pellagra has culminated in the law of 1902 for "The prevention and cure of pellagra."[a] The dispositions of this act are of two kinds—curative and preventive. The former includes such measures as free distribution of salt (a government monopoly in Italy), administration of food either at the homes of the patients or through sanitary stations (*locande sanitarie*), treatment of severe cases in hospitals for pellagrins (*pellagrosarii*) and in insane asylums, etc. With this feature of the bill we are not now concerned.

The prophylactic measures are more numerous, and they are all directed against the use of spoiled corn as an article of food. As Mr. Cutting aptly says: "The cause of pellagra, while scientifically uncertain, is practically, and for Italy, ascertained." The measures comprise, besides a census of the disease and a report of all cases, the testing of corn and meal brought in at the frontiers or offered for sale or brought to the mill, and the prohibition of its sale for food if found spoiled; the exchange of good corn for spoiled corn; desiccating plants; cheap cooperative kitchens; the improvement of agriculture; and the education of the people.

By the provisions of the law all corn is inspected by experts and is submitted to certain tests; if found spoiled, its sale for food is prohibited. The tests are not entirely satisfactory from a scientific standpoint perhaps, but seem sufficient for practical purposes. They include such things as the determination of the proportion of ashes after burning, Gosio's phenolic reaction with ferric chloride, the germination test, and the general physical properties of the grain, such as appearance, smell, and taste.

The weak point in the inspection of corn seems to be in dealing with home-grown corn, especially the meal, either at the mill or on the markets. There seems to be no solution of this difficulty except governmental ownership of the mills, and this proposal is supported by many.

The *cattedre ambulante* (moving chairs), or "farmers' institutes," are of much importance in educating the farmers in agricultural methods, and these institutions have contributed a great deal to agricultural progress in Italy in the last few years. In regard to corn they teach the use of better varieties, proper methods of culture, etc., or how to supplant corn entirely with a more profitable crop.

The desiccating plants for the artificial drying of corn is considered a very important prophylactic measure, as it prevents the spoiling of the grain. These desiccators are of two types, fixed and portable, and there are a large number of public desiccators throughout Italy. There is also a provision in the law for public storehouses, properly

[a] For information regarding this law and its application I am very much indebted to an official unpublished report on pellagra by W. Bayard Cutting, jr., at one time American vice-consul at Milan, Italy. I have made very free use of this excellent report.

constructed, where the grain may be stored under the best conditions to prevent spoiling.

Rural bakeries (*forni rurali*) and economic kitchens (*cucine economiche*) are establishments where an effort is made to eliminate from the peasants' diet any bread made of corn, by supplying good wheat bread and other food at a low cost.

The corn exchanges are devoted to the exchange, under certain conditions, of good meal for poor corn, to prevent the peasants eating the spoiled grain.

There are many other agencies used in the fight against pellagra, but these will give an idea of the general scope of such a struggle.

Above all such work as this, however, stands the education of the people to the dangers of spoiled corn and the healthfulness of a varied diet and better living conditions. A great deal has been done in this way; popular pamphlets are distributed, popular lectures are held everywhere, the school children are taught the dangers of spoiled corn, and the pellagrologic and the agricultural commissions of the different provinces are indefatigable in their propaganda against the spoiled grain.

The results of such work, only a brief sketch of which has been given, seem on the whole very encouraging, but their interpretation is difficult by reason of other contemporaneous developments. They coincide with a marked rise in general prosperity. The laborers and peasants now can eat better food than ever before; numbers of the rural population are employed in industrial institutions, where they receive a varied diet; temporary emigration has reflexly widened the view of the peasant class, and they demand and get better food and living conditions; the consumption of meat is increasing, and wages are higher. Such things must, of course, in a disease like pellagra, have a very profound effect.

Statistics, as may be seen from the following figures,[a] undoubtedly show a decrease in pellagra:

Total number of pellagrins in Italy, by census.

1879	97,855
1881	104,067
1899	72,603
1905	55,029

Total deaths from pellagra in Italy.

1898	3,987
1900	3,788
1904	2,363
1906	439
1907	376

For many reasons, statistics are not entirely satisfactory and do not serve to show the actual state of the case. The opinions of those actively engaged in the work and in close touch with the situation, however, are in general that pellagra in Italy is notably decreasing both in numbers and in intensity. Strange as it may seem, however, the disease is increasing its area, and parts of Italy previously free from pellagra are now developing the disease. The cause of this is not apparent.

[a] Cutting, loc. cit., and Wollenberg, Public Health Reports, July 23, 1909.

In conclusion, it seems to me we may say that there is no evidence that pellagra is a communicable disease, and quarantine measures, in the present state of our knowledge, would appear unnecessary; that, unless we can disprove it, we must for the time at least accept the existence of some connection between corn and pellagra, and in our efforts at prophylaxis we must take cognizance of the alleged effect of the use of this grain as human food; that our own experience is too limited and too brief for us to base on our own observations as yet any new theories as to etiology; and that we can not afford, either with regard to etiology or to prophylaxis, to reject the observations and deductions of those who have had a far wider and fuller experience than ourselves.

UNITED STATES.

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

PELLAGRA.

LOUISIANA.

The board of health of the city of New Orleans reports 4 deaths from pellagra for the month of September.

MARYLAND.

The state board of health reports that a death from pellagra, the first recorded in the State of Maryland, occurred at the Baltimore City (now Mercy) Hospital August 20. The patient was a white woman who had been a lifelong resident of Charles County.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The state board of health reports that during the month of August cases of pellagra were reported in the following counties: Bladen 2, Caswell 1, Guilford 2, Lenoir 4, Robeson 4; Warren, number of cases not given.

Reports from San Francisco—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, 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 October 9, 1909.

Dead inspected	120
Plague	0
Premises inspected	2,046
Houses disinfected	7
Buildings condemned	18
Nuisances abated	267
Rats found dead	26
Rats trapped	2,045
Total rats taken	2,071

Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus	1,611
Mus rattus	52
Mus musculus	374
Mus alexandrinus	18
Total	2,055
Rats identified as to sex:	
Male	709
Female	1,066
Total	1,775
Rats examined bacteriologically	1,334
Plague rats	0
Poisons placed	24,666
Total number of 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 October 9, 1909.

Dead inspected	24
Plague	0
Rats found dead	27
Rats trapped	574
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus	550
Mus rattus	1
Mus musculus	49
Mus alexandrinus	1
Total	601
Rats examined bacteriologically	552
Plague rats	0
Necropsies held	3

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended October 9, 1909.

Sick inspected	1
Plague	0
Dead inspected	6
Plague	0

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

CALIFORNIA.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 2,037,929. Total number of deaths reported to the state board of health 2,339, corresponding to an annual death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 49, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 23, smallpox 2, plague 1, diphtheria 15, and 308 from tuberculosis.

Los Angeles.—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths 300, corresponding to an annual death rate of 12 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 6,

measles 3, whooping cough 1, diphtheria 2, and 49 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 25, scarlet fever 16, enteric fever 34, measles 29, and tuberculosis 48.

San Francisco.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 475,000. Total number of deaths 450, corresponding to an annual death rate of 9.33 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, diphtheria 1, and 41 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 27, scarlet fever 22, measles 11, whooping cough 26, enteric fever 38, and tuberculosis 90.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of August, 1909. Reports to the state board of health from 165 towns having an aggregate population of 1,049,283 show as follows: Total number of deaths from all causes 1,283, corresponding to an annual death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of population, including measles 2, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 16, whooping cough 2, enteric fever 4, and 95 from pulmonary tuberculosis. Cases: Measles, 35 in 16 towns; scarlet fever, 127 in 32 towns; diphtheria, 128 in 18 towns; whooping cough, 66 in 11 towns; enteric fever, 185 in 53 towns; and tuberculosis, 97 in 28 towns.

Bridgeport.—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths 124, including scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 14, diphtheria 2, and 1 from enteric fever. Cases: Diphtheria 9, enteric fever 10, scarlet fever 18, measles 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis 10.

ILLINOIS.—Report for the year 1908. Estimated population, 5,608,304. Total number of deaths 60,445, corresponding to a death rate of 10.8 per 1,000 of population. Deaths from contagious diseases were: Tuberculosis 6,944, enteric fever 944, scarlet fever 533, measles 336, diphtheria 979, whooping cough 491, and smallpox 1.

INDIANA.—Month of August, 1909. Total number of deaths, 3,164, corresponding to an annual death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 2,732,549. Deaths from contagious diseases were: Tuberculosis 327, enteric fever 106, diphtheria 17, scarlet fever 7, measles 6, and 39 from whooping cough. Cases: Smallpox, 29 in 2 counties; enteric fever, 464 in 69 counties; diphtheria, 130 in 30 counties.

IOWA—*Ottumwa.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including diphtheria 1 and 6 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and pulmonary tuberculosis 6.

KANSAS.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 1,470,495. Total number of deaths from contagious and infectious diseases, 77. Causes of death: Tuberculosis 48, enteric fever 22, diphtheria 4,

scarlet fever 4, and 1 from measles. Cases: Tuberculosis 56, enteric fever 137, diphtheria 22, scarlet fever 30, smallpox 61, and measles 9.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 362,000 (white, 265,000; colored, 97,000). Total number of deaths, 493 (white 305; colored, 188), including enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, diphtheria 4, pellagra 4, and 53 from tuberculosis. Annual death rate per 1,000 for the month: White, 13.81; colored 23.25. Total white and colored, 16.32.

MARYLAND—*Hagerstown.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever 5. Cases: Enteric fever 24, scarlet fever 5, and diphtheria 1.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reports from the state board of health for the four weeks ended August 28, 1909. Fifty-three cities and towns reporting, having an aggregate estimated population of 2,379,468, report 3,124 deaths, including diphtheria 29, enteric fever 22, measles 6, and 230 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria 363, enteric fever 274, measles 209, scarlet fever 295, whooping cough 87, and phthisis pulmonalis 582.

MONTANA.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 280,000. Reports to the state board of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 378, corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of population, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 7, whooping cough 7, scarlet fever 5, and 31 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 38, enteric fever 78, measles 7, scarlet fever 66, and smallpox 31.

NEW JERSEY.—Reports to the state board of health for the month of September, 1909, show a total of 3,153 deaths, including diphtheria 31, enteric fever 23, measles 7, scarlet fever 11, whooping cough 33, and 302 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn.*—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 52, including 5 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, measles 1, and phthisis pulmonalis 3.

Month of September, 1909. Total number of deaths 34, including 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 4, and pulmonary tuberculosis 1.

New York State.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 8,699,643. Total number of deaths 11,605, corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of population. Deaths include enteric fever 129, measles 63, scarlet fever 32, whooping cough 89, diphtheria 103, and 1,199 from tuberculosis. Cases: Tuberculosis 2,529, diphtheria 916, scarlet fever 608, measles 1,031, enteric fever 851, and smallpox 12.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 1,893,810. Reports of state board of health from 84 counties

show as follows: Pellagra in 6 counties, measles in 7 counties, whooping cough in 27 counties, scarlet fever in 34 counties, diphtheria in 45 counties, enteric fever in 76 counties, malarial fever in 15 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 8 counties, hemorrhagic malarial fever in 8 counties, and smallpox in 10 counties, viz: Camden, Craven 2, Cumberland 1, Davie 1, Duplin 10, Jones 8, Lenoir 4, Wake 1, Watauga 8, Yancey 2.

OHIO—*Columbus.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 190,000. Total number of deaths, 155, including enteric fever 3, diphtheria 2, and 26 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 18, scarlet fever 19, whooping cough 1, measles 41, enteric fever 32, smallpox 1, and tuberculosis 22.

Toledo.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 195,888. Total number of deaths 205, corresponding to an annual death rate of 12.56 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 3, measles 2, whooping cough 1, diphtheria 5, and 17 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 12, scarlet fever 5, measles 22, and smallpox 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pittsburg.*—Month of June, 1909. Estimated population, 572,000. Total number of deaths 637, corresponding to an annual death rate of 13.36 per 1,000 of population, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, measles 2, whooping cough 11, enteric fever 6, and 54 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 25, scarlet fever 60, enteric fever 52, tuberculosis 214, whooping cough 145, and measles 68.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville.*—Month of September, 1909. Total number of deaths 131, corresponding to an annual death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 106,476, including enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 4, and 16 from tuberculosis. Cases: Scarlet fever 34, diphtheria 26, enteric fever 44, and pulmonary tuberculosis 19.

TEXAS—*El Paso.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 22,911. Total number of deaths 109, corresponding to an annual death rate of 20.6 per 1,000 of population, including tuberculosis 28, and 4 from enteric fever. Cases: Enteric fever 14.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle.*—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 276,000. Total number of deaths 214, including enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 5, and 24 from tuberculosis. Cases quarantined: Diphtheria 45, smallpox 6, scarlet fever 25, measles 14, enteric fever 30, and tuberculosis 6.

Tacoma.—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 120,000. Total number of deaths 90, including scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 8 from tuberculosis. Cases: Pulmonary tuberculosis 13, scarlet fever 40, enteric fever 30, and diphtheria 7.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 26 to October 29, 1909.

[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.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California, general	Aug. 1–31	.....	2	
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	2	
Colorado:				
Adams County	Apr. 1–June 30	5	.....	
Boulder County	Apr. 1–June 30	8	.....	
Clear Creek County	Apr. 1–June 30	1	.....	
Denver County—				
Denver	Apr. 1–June 30	10	.....	
El Paso County	Apr. 1–June 30	3	.....	
Fremont County	Apr. 1–June 30	13	.....	
Grand County	Apr. 1–June 30	1	.....	
Huerfano County	Apr. 1–June 30	24	.....	
Larimer County	Apr. 1–June 30	4	.....	
Las Animas County	Apr. 1–June 30	1	.....	
Mesa County	Apr. 1–June 30	20	.....	
Montrose County	Apr. 1–June 30	2	.....	
Morgan County	Apr. 1–June 30	17	.....	
Otero County	Apr. 1–June 30	1	.....	
Pueblo County	Apr. 1–June 30	8	.....	
Rio Grande County	Apr. 1–June 30	1	.....	
San Miguel County	Apr. 1–June 30	4	.....	
Weld County	Apr. 1–June 30	1	.....	
Total for State	.....	124	.....	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	Oct. 2	1	.....	
New Haven	May 1–31	1	.....	
Total for State	.....	2	.....	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Aug. 8–Oct. 9	8	.....	
Total for District	.....	8	.....	
Georgia:				
Macon	June 14–Oct. 8	12	.....	
Total for State	.....	12	.....	
Illinois:				
Alexander County—				
Cairo	May 1–June 30	25	.....	
Bureau County	Aug. 1–31	1	.....	
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–Oct. 16	6	.....	
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	.....	.....	Present.
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	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
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		
Menard County	Aug. 1–31	5		
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–Sept. 31	54		
Perry County	Apr. 1–Aug. 31	18		
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–Aug. 31	78		
Union County	Apr. 1–May 31	5		
Vermilion County	Apr. 1–May 31	2		
Danville	June 14–Sept. 25	13		
Warren County	June 1–July 31	3		
Will County—				
Joliet	July 1–31	1		
Williamson County	Apr. 1–Aug. 31	17		
Winnebago County	June 1–30	1		
Woodford County	Apr. 1–July 31	25		
Total for State		688		
Indiana:				
Allen County	May 1–Aug. 31	17		
Fort Wayne	June 6–Oct. 2	103		
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		
Fountain County	July 1–31	1	1	
Gibson County	May 1–31	5		
Grant County	May 1–July 31	4		
Greene County	June 1–July 31	4	1	
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		
Tipton County	July 1–31	1		
Vanderburg County	May 1–June 30	26		
Vermilion County	May 1–July 31	43		
Vigo County	June 1–30	4		
Wayne County	May 1–July 31	15	1	
White County	May 1–31	2		
Total for State		263	3	
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids	July 1–Aug. 31	2		
Keokuk	May 1–31	3		
Ottumwa	June 1–30	1		
Total for State		6		
Kansas:				
Allen County	May 1–31	5		
Atchison County	June 1–July 31	8		
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued				
Crawford County	May 1-31	20		
Pittsburg	May 1-June 30	4		
Decatur County	June 1-30	12	1	
Dickinson County	May 1-July 31	3		
Doniphan County	May 1-Aug. 31	29		
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-July 31	5		
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		
Kingman County	July 1-31	2		
Labette County—				
Parsons	May 1-July 31	10		
Lincoln County	July 1-31	4		
Lyon County	May 1-July 31	28		
McPherson County	July 1-31	1		
Marion County	July 1-31	1		
Marshall County	May 1-Aug. 31	230		
Montgomery County	May 1-July 31	10		
Coffeyville	July 1-31	1		
Nemaha County	June 1-July 31	11		
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-July 31	15		
Pratt County	May 1-July 31	6		
Rawlins County	May 1-31	13		
Republic County	June 1-30	5		
Riley County	May 1-June 30	8		
Rooks County	July 1-31	1		
Rush County	June 1-30	2		
Russell County	June 1-30	1		
Saline County	May 1-31	2		
Scott County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Sedgwick County	May 1-31	11		
Wichita	July 11-Aug. 7	5		
Shawnee County	May 1-Aug. 31	13		
Topeka	May 1-July 31	45		
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		667	1	
Kentucky:				
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		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 13-Sept. 4	13		
Total for State		13		
Maryland, general	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	9		
Total for State		9		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Sept. 12-Oct. 16	3		
Lawrence	June 27-July 3	1		
Total for State		4		
Michigan:				
Bay County—				
Bay City	June 1-Aug. 31	2		
Berrien County	July 1-Aug. 31	9		
Branch County	July 1-Aug. 31	5		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Calhoun County	June 1–30	1		
Cass County	July 1–Aug. 31	8	1	
Cheboygan County	July 1–31	2		
Chippewa County	May 1–31	1		
Clinton County	Aug. 1–31	1		
Delta County	June 1–30	1		
Eaton County	May 1–Aug. 31	46		
Emmet County	June 1–July 31	2		
Genesee County	July 1–31	1		
Gogebic County	Aug. 1–31	1		
Houghton County	May 1–Aug. 31	7		
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		
Livingston County	Aug. 1–31	16		
Marquette County	May 1–July 31	8		
Menominee County	July 1–31	4		
Muskegon County	May 1–Aug. 31	16		
Newaygo County	June 1–30	1		
Oceana County	May 1–31	1		
Ottawa County	May 1–July 31	8		
Saginaw County	May 1–July 31	20		
Saginaw	July 25–31	1		
St. Clair County	May 1–June 30	4		
Schoolcraft County	July 1–31	4		
Manistique	June 1–Aug. 31	41		
Tuscola County	May 1–31	4		
Wayne County—				
Detroit	May 1–July 31	2		
Total for State		225	1	
Minnesota, general	Mar. 1–Apr. 30		3	
Becker County	June 15–21	5		
Bigstone County	June 8–14	1		
Carver County	July 6–Aug. 16	6		
Clay County	July 28–Aug. 2	1		
Cottonwood County	July 1–31	1		
Crawford County	Aug. 10–16	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		
Lesueur County	June 1–7	1		
McLeod County	May 25–July 19	2		
Marshall County	June 8–July 5	6		
Meeker County	May 25–31	5		
Morrison County	June 21–Aug. 16	2		
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–Sept. 24	21		
Sibley County	June 22–July 19	4		
Stearns County—				
St. Cloud	July 13–19	1		
Steele County	May 25–June 21	3		
Swift County	July 20–26	1		
Wabasha County	May 25–31	2		
Wadena County	May 25–July 19	11		
Waseca County	May 25–31	8		
Wright County	June 15–Aug. 16	10		
Total for State		161	3	
Missouri:				
Kansas City	June 13–26	2		
St. Joseph	May 30–July 24	19		
St. Louis	June 20–Oct. 2	9		
Total for State		30		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
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-Aug. 31	6		
Park County	May 1-June 30	21		
Livingston	May 1-Aug. 31	14		
Sanders County	May 1-31	1		
Silverbow County	June 1-Aug. 31	24		
Butte	June 11-Oct. 14	49		
Teton County	May 1-31	1		
Valley County	May 1-31	1		
Yellowstone County	May 1-July 31	7		
Total for State		151		
Nebraska:				
Lincoln	May 1-July 31	34		
Total for State		34		
New Jersey:				
Newark	Sept. 19-25	1		
Total for State		1		
New York, general	May 1-Aug. 31	462		
Buffalo	Oct. 3-9	1		
Total for State		463		
North Carolina:				
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-Aug. 31	10		
Cumberland County	May 1-Aug. 31	2		
Davie County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Duplin County	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	35		
Harnett County	June 1-July 31	7		
Johnston County	Apr. 1-July 31	3		
Jones County	Aug. 1-31	8		
Lee County	Apr. 1-30	6		
Lenoir County	July 1-Aug. 31	6		
Madison County	May 1-June 30	7		
Mecklenburg County	May 1-31	2		
Charlotte	Sept. 26-Oct 8	5		
Mitchell County	July 1-31	8		Apr. 1-30 present.
Montgomery County	July 1-31	10		
Nash County	June 1-30	1		
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-July 31	14		
Rowan County	May 1-July 31	17		
Sampson County	Apr. 1-June 30	51		In extreme northern part.
Transylvania County	May 1-31	5		
Wake County	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	3		
Watauga County	June 1-Aug. 31	38		
Wayne County	May 1-31	14		
Wilson County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Yancey County	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	10		
Total for State		399		
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County	May 1-July 31	2		
Cass County	July 1-31	2		
Emmons County	July 1-31	3		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Grand Forks County	May 1-July 31	13		
Lamoure County	May 1-June 30	3		
McHenry County	May 1-31	1		
Stutsman County	June 1-July 31	15		
Walsh County	June 1-30	2		
Ward County	May 1-July 31	11		
Total for State		52		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	June 12-Oct. 9	5		
Columbus	Sept. 12-18	1		
Dayton	July 18-Oct. 16	19	1	
Springfield	Oct. 10-16	9		
Toledo	July 25-Aug. 7	2		
Total for State		36	1	
Oklahoma:				
Coal County	Aug. 1-31	3		
Ellis County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Kay County	Aug. 1-31	5		
Kiowa County	Aug. 1-31	4		
Muskogee County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Oklahoma County				
Oklahoma	Apr. 3-Aug. 21	51	1	
Washington County	Aug. 1-31	1		
Total for State		66	1	
Oregon:				
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-Aug. 31	40		
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		78		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia	July 10-24	4		
Total for State		4		
Tennessee:				
Knoxville	June 20-Aug. 21	7		
Total for State		7		
Texas:				
Anderson County	Aug. 1-31	5		
Archer County	June 1-30	1		
Baylor County	June 1-30	22		
Bee County	June 1-30	6		
Bexar County	June 1-July 31	1	1	
San Antonio	June 13-July 31	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		
Concho County	Aug. 1-31	2		
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-Aug. 31	17		
Hays County	July 1-31	8		
Henderson County	June 1-July 31	30		
Jefferson County	May 1-June 30	3		
Jones County	June 1-30	2		
Kinney County	June 1-30	1	1	
Lamar County	June 1-Aug. 31	27		
Matagorda County	May 1-Aug. 31	11		
McLennan County	June 1-30	19		
Milam County	June 1-30	5		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Runnels County	May 1-July 31	26		
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	
Fort Worth	June 1-July 31	5		
Travis County	May 1-June 30	19		
Upshur County	May 1-Aug. 31	52		
Van Zandt County	May 1-June 30	6		
Victoria County	Aug. 1-31	6		
Webb County				
Laredo	June 19	1		
Wharton County	June 1-30	2		
Wichita County	June 1-30	5		
Williamson County	June 1-Aug. 31	12	1	
Total for State		438	9	
Utah:				
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-Aug. 31	20		
Juab County	Aug. 1-31	9		
Salt Lake County	May 1-Aug. 31	61	1	
Salt Lake City	June 1-Aug. 31	99		
Sanpete County	May 1-July 31	29		
Summit County	May 1-Aug. 31	78		
Tooele County	May 1-31	5		
Uintah County	May 1-Aug. 31	47		
Utah County	May 1-Aug. 31	26		
Wasatch County	Aug. 1-31	2		
Weber County	May 1-Aug. 31	6		
Total for State		426	1	
Virginia:				
Lynchburg	June 20-26	1		
Total for State		1		
Washington:				
Seattle	July 1-Aug. 31	8		
Spokane	June 6-July 3	7		
Tacoma	May 14-June 27	6		
Total for State		21		
Wisconsin:				
Ashland County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	8		
Barron County	Jan. 1-June 30	93		
Brown County	Apr. 1-June 30	18		
Buffalo County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Burnett County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Calumet County	Jan. 1-June 30	2		
Chippewa County	Jan. 1-June 30	97	1	
Clark County	Jan. 1-June 30	20		
Columbia County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Dane County	Apr. 1-June 30	6		
Douglas County	Jan. 1-June 30	11		
Dunn County	Jan. 1-June 30	39	2	
Fond du Lac County	Jan. 1-June 30	3		
Jackson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 3	1		
Juneau County	Jan. 1-June 30	42		
La Crosse County	Apr. 1-June 30	10		
La Crosse	June 13-Oct. 9	3		
Manitowoc County	Jan. 1-June 30	41		
Marathon County	Jan. 1-June 30	2		
Milwaukee County	Apr. 1-June 30	24		
Milwaukee	June 21-Oct. 2	3		
Oconto County	Jan. 1-June 30	25	1	
Oneida County	Apr. 1-June 30	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		
Polk County	Jan. 1-June 30	19		
St. Croix County	Jan. 1-June 30	65		
Sheboygan County	Jan. 1-June 30	46		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Taylor County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Trempealeau County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Vernon County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	51		
Walworth County	Apr. 1-June 30	1		
Washburn County	Jan. 1-June 30	14		
Waukesha County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Waupaca County	Jan. 1-June 30	27		
Waushara County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Winnebago County	Jan. 1-June 30	17		
Wood County	Apr. 1-June 30	2		
Total for State		763	4	
Grand total for the United States		5,188	26	

***Plague** in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, August 2-October 29, 1909.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Alameda County—				
Sunol	Aug. 2-12	1	1	Case sickened July 27.
	Sept. 24	1		In vicinity of Sunol.

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

[For smallpox and plague, see special tables.]

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allentown, Pa	Sept. 18	35,416	19	5	1	16	2	5	....	7	....	1	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 25	35,416	18	1	1	3	2	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	35,416	14	....	1	1	....	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 9	35,416	14	2	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 16	35,416	18	2	3	2	1	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Altoona, Pa	...do	38,973	14	2	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ann Arbor, Mich	Oct. 9	14,509	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 16	14,509	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ashtabula, Ohio	Oct. 9	12,949	7	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 16	12,949	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn, N. Y	Sept. 4	30,345	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 11	30,345	5	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 18	30,345	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 25	30,345	12	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	30,345	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 9	30,345	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baltimore, Md	Oct. 16	508,957	208	33	29	42	6	4	....	16	1	1	....	7	4
Bayonne, N. J	...do	32,722	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Beaver Falls, Pa	...do	13,000	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Berkeley, Cal	Oct. 9	13,214	4	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Biddeford, Me	Oct. 16	16,145	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Binghamton, N. Y	...do	38,647	18	....	2	3	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
Boston, Mass	...do	560,892	181	56	21	31	5	28	....	54	2	22	....	10	....
Braddock, Pa	Oct. 9	15,654	11	....	....	8	1	11	3	4	....	1	....	3	....
Bradford, Pa	Oct. 16	15,029	4	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgeport, Conn	Oct. 2	70,996	18	8	....	1	....	8	1	4	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 16	70,996	18	1	3	2	1	4	....	2	....	....	....	3	....
Brockton, Mass	...do	40,063	6	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Butte, Mont	Oct. 7	30,470	16	....	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 14	30,470	14	....	2	2	2	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Cambridge, Mass	Oct. 16	91,886	27	9	6	2	1	4	....	10	....	2	....	....	....

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Camden, N. J	Oct. 16	75,935	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	....
Camden, S. C	...do....	2,441	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carbondale, Pa	...do....	13,536	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 15	18,091	7	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Chelsea, Mass	Oct. 16	34,072	7	1	1	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Chicago, Ill	...do....	1,698,575	542	72	60	30	7	116	9	98	13	32	....	28	2
Chicopee, Mass	...do....	19,167	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	...do....	325,902	112	18	12	2	1	6	1	22	2	2	....	2	....
Cleveland, Ohio	Oct. 15	381,768	108	17	4	16	2	14	....	34	1	6	....	7	....
Clinton, Mass	Oct. 16	13,667	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbus, Ohio	...do....	125,560	60	4	5	6	1	3	....	32	....	2	....	1	....
Concord, N. H	Oct. 9	19,632	12	....	....	6	3	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
Covington, Ky	Oct. 16	42,938	11	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Danville, Ill	...do....	16,534	13	1	1	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit, Mich	...do....	285,704	123	....	....	....	....	38	2	18	1	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Minn	Oct. 15	80,000	.....	2	2	3	1	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	....
Dunkirk, N. Y	Oct. 16	11,616	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elmira, N. Y	...do....	35,672	10	1	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elkhart, Ind	...do....	15,184	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie, Pa	...do....	52,733	20	2	3	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....
Evansville, Ind	...do....	59,007	17	2	2	2	....	44	2	20	1	1	....	....	....
Everett, Mass	...do....	24,336	6	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Fall River, Mass	...do....	104,863	54	5	1	8	2	1	....	3	1	....	....	1	....
Findlay, Ohio	...do....	17,613	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Galesburg, Ill	...do....	18,607	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Galveston, Tex	Oct. 15	37,789	.....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Gloucester, Mass	Oct. 16	26,121	9	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Rapids, Mich	...do....	87,565	29	2	2	12	2	19	....	1	....	3	....	3	....
Greensboro, N. C	...do....	10,035	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Hartford, Conn	Oct. 10	79,850	24	6	1	5	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....
Haverhill, Mass	Oct. 9	37,175	7	1	1	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	1
Houston, Tex	...do....	44,633	23	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 16	44,633	14	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....
Hyde Park, Mass	...do....	13,244	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind	Oct. 17	169,164	42	2	5	10	1	6	1	27	4	28	....	....	1
Jacksonville, Fla	Oct. 16	28,429	24	....	5	2	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Jersey City, N. J	Oct. 17	206,433	59	....	6	1	....	7	....	8	....	1	....	1	....
Kansas City, Kans	Oct. 16	51,418	20	....	....	6	1	5	....	15	2	....	....	....	....
Kansas City, Mo	Oct. 9	163,752	66	3	6	11	3	8	....	29	2	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 17	163,752	61	1	9	9	....	14	1	30	5	1	....	....	....
Kearny, N. J	Oct. 16	10,896	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Kingston, N. Y	...do....	24,535	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knoxville, Tenn	...do....	32,637	11	....	2	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
La Crosse, Wis	...do....	28,895	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
La Fayette, Ind	Oct. 18	18,116	6	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lancaster, Pa	Oct. 16	41,459	15	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lawrence, Mass	...do....	10,862	25	1	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	5	....	....	....
Lebanon, Pa	...do....	17,628	10	3	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Lowell, Mass	...do....	94,969	34	6	5	3	....	2	....	8	1	....	....	....	....
Lynchburg, Va	...do....	18,891	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lynn, Mass	do....	68,513	26	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	....
Macon, Ga	Oct. 14	22,746	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malden, Mass	Oct. 16	33,664	7	1	1	1	....	7	1	2	....	1	....	....	....
Manchester, N. H	...do....	56,987	35	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	14	2	....	....
Manitowoc, Wis	...do....	11,786	6	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mansfield, Ohio	...do....	17,650	.....	....	....	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marinette, Wis	...do....	16,195	5	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Marlboro, Mass	Oct. 9	13,609	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Medford, Mass	Oct. 16	18,244	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Melrose, Mass	Oct. 9	12,962	3	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee, Wis	Oct. 16	285,315	90	12	5	10	....	50	5	23	2	5	....	4	1
Mobile, Ala	Oct. 9	38,469	17	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montclair, N. J	Oct. 16	13,962	6	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Montgomery, Ala	Oct. 15	30,346	17	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morristown, N. J	Oct. 16	13,000	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mount Vernon, N. Y	...do....	21,228	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nanticoke, Pa	Oct. 17	12,616	5	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Tenn	Oct. 16	80.8.5	36	2	6	18	2	18	....	9	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska City, Nebr	...do....	7,200	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1
New Bedford, Mass	...do....	63,442	43	4	4	7	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....
Newburyport, Mass	...do....	14,478	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans, La	...do....	278,104	107	26	16	8	....	10	....	11	....	5	....	....	....
Newport, Ky	...do....	28,301	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Newton, Mass	...do....	33,587	10	1	....	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
New York, N. Y	...do....	3,437,202	1,324	429	152	116	13	112	6	223	14	100	4	53	8

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Niagara Falls, N. Y..	Oct. 16	19,457	11	....	2	6	....	4	1	1	....	.....	....	....	....
Norristown, Pa.....	...do.....	22,265	10	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
North Adams, Mass.	...do.....	24,200	7	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Northampton, Mass.	...do.....	18,643	7	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....
Oakland, Cal.....	Oct. 11	66,960	33	1	1	1	....	5	....	2	1	.....	....	....	....
Orange, N. J.....	Oct. 16	24,141	12	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Oct. 9	18,197	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Do.....	Oct. 16	18,197	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Palmer, Mass.....	...do.....	7,801	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	.....	....	....	....
Peekskill, N. Y.....	...do.....	10,358	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	...do.....	321,616	178	25	9	19	1	37	3	19	6	4	1	2	....
Pittsfield, Mass.....	...do.....	21,766	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Plainfield, N. J.....	...do.....	15,369	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
Plymouth, Pa.....	Oct. 9	13,649	.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Do.....	Oct. 16	13,649	.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Portsmouth, N. H...	...do.....	10,637	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....
Portsmouth, Va.....	Oct. 19	17,427	7	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	1	.....	....	....	....
Pottstown, Pa.....	Oct. 16	13,696	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	.....	....	....	....
Providence, R. I.....	...do.....	175,597	68	35	6	6	1	10	....	9	3	11	....	....	....
Racine, Wis.....	...do.....	29,102	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
Reading, Pa.....	Oct. 18	78,961	28	1	1	9	3	6	....	3	....	1	....	....	....
Richmond, Va.....	Oct. 16	85,050	45	3	3	7	1	1	....	8	1	.....	....	7	....
Rock Island, Ill.....	...do.....	19,493	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....
Saginaw, Mich.....	Sept. 25	42,345	15	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Do.....	Oct. 2	42,345	18	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Do.....	Oct. 9	42,345	25	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
San Francisco, Cal...	...do.....	342,782	119	27	12	7	2	8	....	6	....	6	....	8	....
San Jose, Cal.....	...do.....	21,500	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Schenectady, N. Y...	...do.....	31,682	21	2	3	2	....	....	....	5	1	.....	....	....	1
Do.....	Oct. 16	31,682	13	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....
Somerville, Mass.....	...do.....	61,643	15	1	....	10	2	8	....	5	....	1	....	....	....
South Bend, Ind....	...do.....	35,999	20	2	2	2	1	3	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
South Bethlehem, Pa	...do.....	13,241	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Steelton, Pa.....	...do.....	12,068	3	....	1	4	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	....
Superior, Wis.....	...do.....	31,091	12	....	....	....	1	7	....	4	1	.....	....	....	....
Tacoma, Wash.....	Oct. 10	37,714	21	....	2	4	....	11	....	4	1	.....	....	....	....
Taunton, Mass.....	Oct. 16	31,036	15	....	....	11	1	....	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....
Terre Haute, Ind.....	...do.....	36,673	10	3	....	23	2	....	....	7	....	12	....	....	....
Titusville, Pa.....	...do.....	8,244	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Trenton, N J.....	...do.....	73,307	.....	1	2	4	....	2	....	1	1	.....	....	....	....
Waltham, Mass.....	...do.....	23,481	13	....	1	5	....	....	....	3	1	.....	....	....	....
Washington, D. C...	...do.....	278,718	90	16	13	27	3	12	....	13	....	2	....	2	....
Weymouth, Mass....	...do.....	11,324	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va....	Oct. 9	38,878	9	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....
Do.....	Oct. 16	38,878	11	1	2	1	....	2	....	5	....	.....	....	....	....
Wichita, Kans.....	...do.....	24,671	14	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....
Wilkes Barre, Pa....	Oct. 15	51,721	27	4	2	1	....	2	....	5	....	1	....	3	....
Williamsport, Pa....	Oct. 16	28,757	6	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Wilmington, Del....	...do.....	76,508	28	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Winona, Minn.....	Oct. 19	19,714	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Woburn, Mass.....	Oct. 16	14,254	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
York, Pa.....	...do.....	33,708	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	5	....	....	....
Zanesville, Ohio.....	...do.....	23,538	6	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Report from Amoy—Cholera and plague—Quarantine against Amoy removed in Straits Settlements.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, September 6:

Week ended September 4. No bills of health issued from this office. During the week there were 47 deaths from plague and 17 from cholera in Amoy.

The government of the Straits Settlements has removed the quarantine on vessels arriving from Amoy.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, September 15:

Week ended September 11. Supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships, the aggregate personnel of which amounted to 357. There were inspected 1 vessel, 58 members of crews, and 13 steerage passengers. Manifests were viséed for 12,281 pieces of freight, and 10 pieces were disinfected by steam. There were also disinfected by steam 28 pieces of steerage baggage, and 24 pieces were inspected and passed. There were examined 20 passengers for San Francisco per steamship *Tenyo Maru*, of whom 19 were passed and 1 was recommended for rejection on account of trachoma.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Suarez reports, October 11:

Week ended October 9.

Vessels inspected	6
Bills of health issued	6
Members of crews inspected	100
Members of crews landed	1
Members of crews taken	2
Passengers in transit	15
Passengers landed	13

No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessel—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, October 18:

Week ended October 16. A bill of health was issued to a vessel bound to Mobile, Ala.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported during the week.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 13:

Week ended October 9. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. No vessel disinfected. No quarantinable disease reported.

The sanitary department reports 2,781 houses inspected, and larvæ found in 12 water deposits.

GUATEMALA.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports:

Week ended October 9. Present officially estimated population, 350. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. *Stegomyia calopus* present.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Oct. 4	Corlogo	New Orleans via Belize	80	5	3
7	Agnella	do	22	0	0
8	Jose	New York via Panama	25	0	0

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Dates of last cases of human and rat plague—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Chief Quarantine Officer Hobdy reports, October 4:

HONOLULU.

Last case rat plague (Aiea), 9 miles from Honolulu, August 22, 1907.
Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 17, 1907.
Last case rat plague (Olaa), 9 miles from Hilo, September 24, 1909.
Last case human plague (Olaa), 9 miles from Hilo, September 19, 1909.

Week ended October 2.

Total rats taken	723
Trapped	528
Found dead	0
Shot from trees	195
Examined bacteriologically	503
Plague infected	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	46
Mus musculus	148
Mus norvegicus	112
Mus rattus	184
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Mus alexandrinus	57
Mus rattus	104
Average number of traps set daily	1,294

HILO.

Hilo rat cases referred to this laboratory for bacteriological diagnosis	6
Hilo rat cases proved to be plague infection during week	0
Hilo rats still under investigation	10
Hilo human cases proven to be plague infection during week	1

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Week ended October 13. 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.
Oct. 8	Navigator	21	0	0	0
8	Joseph Vaccaro	32	4	0	0
13	Viator	17	0	0	0

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

Report from Tela, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports:

Week ended October 2. 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.
Sept. 26	Viator	New Orleans	17	0	0
29	Colombia	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, September 23:

Week ended September 18. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Matappo* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 49. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Asiatics' effects disinfected.

Week ended September 11. At Calcutta there were 9 deaths from cholera and 5 from plague; in Bengal, 81 cases of plague, with 37 deaths; in India, 2,781 cases of plague, with 2,096 deaths.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Cholera at Seoul, Korea.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, September 29:

Week ended September 25. Three vessels inspected. One vessel fumigated. Four hundred and forty cases of cholera to date have been reported in Seoul.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, October 14:

Week ended October 13. Four vessels inspected. The health of the port is good; no quarantinable diseases reported.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stowe reports, October 14:

Week ended October 13.

Vessels inspected and passed	6
Bills of health issued	6
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected	174
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	12
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	1

No case of quarantinable disease occurred during the past week.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, October 11:

Week ended October 11.

Bills of health issued	9
Vessels inspected	3
Vessels fumigated	6
Passengers inspected	115
Members of crews inspected	371

The sanitary condition of Veracruz and vicinity remains fairly good. Three cases of smallpox with one death were reported during the week. These cases were all from interior points in the Republic and were isolated at once in the lazaretto. The usual precautions were taken. No sickness occurred on any of the vessels which cleared during the week for the United States during their stay in the harbor.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from the Hague—Cholera at Hansweert and Lopik.

The information is received through the Department of State, under date of October 2, that a third case of cholera has appeared in Hansweert, in the family of which two members are already suffering from the disease, and that a second case has appeared at Lopik, in the wife of the patient previously reported.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Stegomyia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Twelve days ended September 30 and October 12. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Mosquitoes present in large numbers, chiefly *Stegomyia calopus.*

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Sept. 26	Dictator	New Orleans, via Cape Gracias, Nicaragua.	22	16	0
27	Chelston	New York, via Prinzapulca, other Central American ports, and Inagua, West Indies.	27	1	0

NOTE.—Temperatures of all on board steamship *Dictator* taken day of sailing; all normal.

Twelve days ended October 12. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Mosquitoes present in large numbers, chiefly *Stegomyia calopus*.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Oct. 1	Marietta di Georgio	New Orleans, La.	19	9	0
12	Dictator	....do	22	10	0

NOTE.—Temperatures of all on board taken day of sailing, all normal.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports September 15:

Week ended September 11. Twenty cases of cholera, with 13 deaths, were reported for the city of Manila.

Cholera in the provinces.

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ilocos Norte	18	10
Bohol	11	9
Cebu	52	48
Bulacan	82	65
Oriental Negros	75	59
Bataan	11	9
Tarlac	15	12
Camarines	50	36
Total	314	248

Diligent effort has been made to trace the origin of the infection in the city of Manila, but so far nothing definite has developed. The indications are that the outbreak was due to infected food, probably fish, from the Province of Bulacan, in which the disease has been continuously present during the past few months and from which a large amount of the fish consumed in the city of Manila is obtained. So far the disease has been confined mostly to sailors and fishermen, and almost all of the cases have occurred in Tondo district.

The disease has also been carried by fish to the Province of Bataan, which is situated on the other side of the bay from Manila. The type of the disease is very virulent in character, most of the patients dying a few hours after being seized.

Cholera has also gained a foothold in the port of Cebu, and there is great danger of the disease being spread throughout the densely populated island of Cebu, in which event a general outbreak in the southern islands is to be expected. At Cebu the service has imposed a 48-hour outgoing quarantine detention upon vessels bound for noninfected ports.

On account of the general vigilance which is being exercised throughout the islands, and on account of the infection being widespread, it has not been deemed advisable to impose an outgoing quarantine detention upon vessels leaving the port of Manila. General warnings have been sent out, and boats are inspected at ports of arrival.

Consular bills of health issued:

September 10, the United States Army transport *Sheridan*, from Manila to San Francisco, with 192 in crew, 181 cabin and 1,025 steerage passengers, was granted a bill of health. Members of crew and steerage passengers bathed, and their effects disinfected. Ship partially disinfected.

September 11, the Norwegian steamship *Henrik Ibsen*, en route from Hongkong to Portland, Oreg., with 38 crew and 1 passenger, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Personnel and cargo inspected prior to sailing.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Report from Vladivostok—Cholera.

Consul Maynard reports, September 22:

Six cases of cholera were discovered in the Korean village, a suburb of Vladivostok, September 17, and additional cases were reported at the rate of one a day, all in the same quarter. Additional cases have been discovered in various parts of the city. The disease now exists in epidemic form.

ZANZIBAR.

Report from Zanzibar—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Consul Garrels reports, September 17:

Week ended September 7. Rats received and examined, 1,234. No infection found. Week ended September 14. Rats received and examined, 1,369. No infection found.

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

AUSTRALIA—*Fremantle.*—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 261,563. Total number of deaths, 9. No contagious diseases reported.

New South Wales—Sydney.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 592,100. Total number of deaths, 517, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; and 38 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 94, including enteric fever 7, and 18 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 66,500. Total number of deaths, 79, including enteric fever 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population, 34,962. Total number of deaths, 114. No contagious diseases.

JAPAN—*Formosa.*—Two weeks ended September 18, 1909. Estimated population, 3,108,723. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 4 deaths from enteric fever reported.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 150,881. Total number of deaths, 183, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, and 26 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 30. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths 90, including enteric fever 3, and 13 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 25, 1909, correspond to an annual rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,445,281.

London.—One thousand one hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 5, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 16, whooping cough 14, tuberculosis 159, enteric fever 2, and 114 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 12.2 per 1,000. In Greater London 3,477 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from measles, 4 from diphtheria, and 8 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 25, 1909, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,142,308. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 29.5 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 25, 1909, correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,865,571. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 19.8, and the lowest in Greenock, viz, 10.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 494, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 7, measles 3, scarlet fever 7, and 5 from whooping cough.

MEXICO—*Veracruz.*—Month of September, 1909. Estimated population 32,000. Total number of deaths 167, including enteric fever 1, yellow fever 1 (imported), smallpox 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

PORTO RICO.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 1,053,963. Total number of deaths 225, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 16, measles 5, and 199 from tuberculosis.

SOCIETY ISLANDS—*Tahiti.*—Five weeks ended September 25, 1909. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths 6. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Almeria.*—Month of June, 1909. Estimated population, 50,910. Total number of deaths 126, including enteric fever 5, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Huelva.—Month of August, 1909. Estimated population, 24,000. Total number of deaths 74, including enteric fever 2, smallpox 8, and 6 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao.*—Two weeks ended October 8, 1909. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths 11. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 26 to October 29, 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-Sept. 4	.....	178	
Chefoo	Aug. 28	.....	5	Among Europeans; Sept. 11, epidemic.
Hankow	July 17-Aug. 28	8	5	Sept. 11, still present among natives.
Kang Thau	Apr. 1-June 30	4	2	
Shanghai	July 26-31	3	1	On s. s. Hudson; Aug. 7, present among foreigners and natives; Sept. 11, still present among natives.
Swatow	May 11-29	.....	.....	Present in vicinity; Aug. 28, 3 cases, 2 deaths, on s. s. Waishing.
Germany:				
Konigsberg	July 21	.....	1	
Pakalisne	Sept. 20	2	1	Near Russ.
Stoltzenhagen	Sept. 18	.....	1	25 miles from Stettin.
India:				
Bombay	May 30-Sept. 21	.....	394	
Calcutta	May 16-Sept. 11	.....	925	
Madras	May 29-Aug. 20	.....	7	
Negapatam	May 8-14	.....	4	
Rangoon	May 16-Sept. 11	.....	55	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 9-July 24	23	17	
Japan:				
Amagasaki	Aug. 14-21	4	.....	
Kagawa, prefecture	Aug. 8-14	7	.....	
Karatsu	Sept. 1-9	11	2	On s. s. Taian Maru.
Kobe	Sept. 6-13	3	1	July 31, 1 case on s. s. Nile.
Mitajiri	Aug. 22	21	.....	From s. s. Kaga Maru.
Java:				
Batavia	Sept. 21	.....	.....	Present.

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Korea	Aug. 28	.....	.....	Epidemic in northern part.
Chemulpo	Sept. 11	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Seoul	Sept. 19-25	400	.....	
Manchuria:				
Dalny	Aug. 11-Sept. 18	21	17	Case Aug. 11 on s. s. Kobe Maru.
Liaoyang	Aug. 10	.....	1	
Mukden	Aug. 14	.....	1	
Tashihchiao	Aug. 11	.....	1	
Yinkou	Aug. 14	6	1	
Netherlands, The	Aug. 20-Sept. 4	.....	.....	5 deaths among boatmen from Rotterdam.
Amsterdam	Sept. 10	1	1	
Breda	Aug. 30-Sept. 4	1	.....	
Dirksland	Sept. 10	1	.....	
Dordrecht	Aug. 30	.....	.....	Present.
Gorkum	Aug. 30-Sept. 4	1	.....	
Hansweert	Sept. 27-Oct. 2	3	.....	
Holsteren	Sept. 1-7	1	.....	
Hoogvliet	Sept. 1-7	1	.....	
Lopik	Sept. 27-Oct. 2	2	.....	
Middleburg	Sept. 4	1	.....	
Pernis	Sept. 1-7	2	.....	
Rotterdam	Aug. 20-Sept. 11	34	15	
Tholen	Sept. 4	1	.....	
Uithorn	Aug. 30-Sept. 4	1	.....	
Utrecht	Sept. 4	1	.....	
Vlaardinger	Sept. 4	1	.....	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	July 11-Sept. 11	33	23	Fourth quarter 1908, 308 cases and 190 deaths; first quarter 1909, 1 death (imported); second quarter 1909, no cholera.
Provinces	.....	.....	.....	Fourth quarter 1908, 7,330 cases and 4,292 deaths; first quarter 1909, 2,221 cases and 1,405 deaths; second quarter 1909, 961 cases and 630 deaths.
Albay	Aug. 27-Sept. 4	353	258	
Ambos Camarines	July 4-Sept. 11	464	335	
Batan	Sept. 5-11	11	9	
Bohol	Aug. 28-Sept. 11	53	33	
Bulacan	July 4-Sept. 11	214	156	
Cagayan	July 11-Sept. 4	220	116	
Cebu	May 16-Sept. 11	126	82	
Capitan	May 9-15	.....	.....	Present.
Ilocos Norte	Aug. 15-Sept. 11	125	64	
Iloilo	May 23-June 19	28	18	
Isabela	July 18-24	5	4	
Leyte	June 6-July 31	22	11	
Moro	May 29-July 3	9	9	
Mountain	June 20-26	27	15	
Negros Occidental	May 9-15	8	2	
Negros Oriental	May 16-Sept. 11	507	360	
Pampanga	May 9-Sept. 4	378	268	
Pangasinan	June 13-19	1	.....	
Rizal	July 25-Sept. 4	2	2	
Samar	May 9-July 10	42	26	
Sorsogon	May 9-15	8	2	
Tarlac	July 4-Sept. 11	28	23	
Russia, general	May 23-Sept. 18	9,743	3,978	July 23, present in Kreutzburg, Mahlgraben, Muravjevo, Pinega, Radsiwillischki, Reval, Schaulen, and Tver.
Alexandrovosk	Aug. 28-Oct. 1	10	8	
Archangel	June 26-Oct. 1	355	191	
Astrachan	Sept. 17-Oct. 1	14	7	
Baku, government	July 4-Oct. 1	2	.....	
Chmalysk, district	July 1	1	.....	
Courland	July 5-Oct. 1	245	107	
Cronstadt	June 30-Sept. 17	66	26	
Dorpat	Aug. 14-20	1	.....	
Drissa	July 23-Sept. 17	38	17	
Esthonia, government	July 1-Aug. 21	4	3	
Finland, general	July 16	1	.....	
Mariengam	June 23-24	1	1	
Viborg	July 9-16	1	.....	
Gadjatschesk	Aug. 13-Sept. 3	53	18	
Griva	Sept. 25-Oct. 1	128	56	
Hungerburg	July 30-Oct. 1	11	7	
Jaroslav, government	Sept. 11-Oct. 1	361	177	
Jaroslav	July 4-Oct. 1	470	237	

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

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Kem	Aug. 8–Oct. 1	47	24	
Kharkov	Aug. 1–Sept. 3	20	10	
Kherson	Oct. 1	1	.....	
Kief	Sept. 11–Oct. 1	26	17	July 30, present.
Kostroma	July 23–Oct. 1	186	64	
Kretsky, district	July 1	1	.....	
Livonia	July 5–Aug. 21	85	41	
Mitau	July 15–Oct. 1	28	17	
Mohileve, government	Aug. 2.–Oct. 1	131	67	
Moscow	July 9–Oct. 1	25	9	
Nishni Novgorod	July 4–Sept. 17	57	31	
Novgorod, government	July 4–Oct. 1	393	131	
Olonets, government	June 20–Aug. 14	11	7	
Perm	Aug. 2–Oct. 1	27	11	
Polotzk	June 27–Oct. 1	711	202	
Poltava, government	Aug. 15–Oct. 1	105	47	
Pskov	July 1–Sept. 17	120	42	
Reval	Aug. 2.–27	2	.....	
Riga	July 1–Oct. 1	307	123	
Rjasin	June 24–July 16	3	3	
Rubinsk	July 30–Sept. 17	185	103	
Samara	Aug. 15–17	5	2	
Saratov	Aug. 15–Oct. 1	7	1	
Simbirsk	July 13	2	.....	
St. Petersburg, government	June 9–Sept. 18	789	370	
St. Petersburg	June 2–Oct. 1	5,232	2,038	
Tver, government	Aug. 15–Oct. 1	348	81	
Viatka, government	July 6–24	2	2	
Vilna	July 11–Aug. 21	61	20	
Vitebsk, government	July 9–Sept. 17	703	261	
Vologda, government	May 31–Oct. 1	544	234	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 25–May 28	1	.....	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	32	14	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 9–Aug. 28	.....	19	
Sumatra:				
Djambi	July 15–Aug. 20	220	113	Among natives.
Sweden:				
Stockholm	Aug. 12	1	.....	Imported.

YELLOW FEVER.

Barbados, general	June 13–Aug. 14	2	1	St. Joseph Parish, December to June, 14 deaths not previously reported.
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 22–Sept. 17	46	22	
Manaos	May 23–Aug. 14	.....	11	Apr. 24–May 1—2 deaths. Reported out of date.
Para	May 30–Sept. 25	53	48	
Pernambuco	Apr. 15–July 31	.....	10	
British Guiana:				
Suddie	July 22	1	1	35 miles from Georgetown.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 23–Sept. 11	.....	50	
Mexico:				
Merida	June 5–Oct. 1	10	4	Sept. 11, 2 cases imported from the district of Acanceh.
Tekik	Oct. 1	1	.....	
Veracruz	Sept. 24	.....	1	On s. s. Sonora.
Panama:				
Canal Zone—				
Ancon	Mar. 1–31	.....	.....	1 case at Culebra Island quarantine station, from a vessel, and 1 fatal case en route from Guayaquil.
Venezuela:				
Maiquetia	Aug. 15–25	2	2	

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:				
Adelaide	Apr. 30–June 12	2	2	And vicinity.
Mackay	Jan. 21–June 6	2	2	
Sydney	Apr. 18–May 29	5	1	
Azores:				
Terceira	June 16	3	1	
Bahrein Island, Persian Gulf	May 29–June 10	.....	6	
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 22–Sept. 24	24	21	
Rio de Janeiro	May 17–Sept. 12	5	2	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 9–30	13	5	July 10, 4 cases in the lazaretto.
Iquique	May 20–Sept. 8	21	10	Sept. 8, 2 cases in the lazaretto.
Magillones	May 4	.....	.....	Still present.
China:				
Amoy	June 1–Sept. 4	.....	869	
Canton	May 9–Aug. 7	325	211	
Chang-Poo	July 23	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Chinchew	May 22	.....	.....	Do.
Eng-Ta-Tau	July 1–31	11	4	
Hongkong	May 2–Aug. 18	92	83	
Kang-be	July 24	61	59	
Kang Thau	Apr. 1–July 31	125	62	
Pollam	May 23–29	8	7	
Swatow district	May 16–July 3	.....	450	July 1, 200 cases still present in Touchowfu and Yin Shan.
Swatow	May 16–July 19	.....	2	
Ecuador:				
Babohoyo	Sept. 21	.....	.....	Present.
Chunchi	June 1–30	3	1	
Duran	July 16–31	3	.....	Sept. 21, again present.
Guayaquil	May 23–Sept. 30	149	70	
Huigra	May 1–June 15	16	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 30–Sept. 20	14	10	
Port Said	May 29–Sept. 21	14	5	
Provinces—				
Assiout	May 14–Sept. 28	48	8	
Beherach	June 14–Sept. 8	37	14	
Galyoobeeyeh	June 2–Sept. 6	10	2	
Garbieh	June 2–Sept. 14	47	18	
Fayum	June 3–23	15	6	
Menouf	Jan. 18–Aug. 17	87	17	
German East Africa:				
Muanza district	Apr. 30–May 22	.....	12	
Hawaii:				
Hilo	Aug. 19–Sept. 19	3	2	Cases Sept. 6 and 19 at Papaikou.
Honolulu	July 20	1	.....	The case arrived on the s. s. 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–Sept. 4	5,548	4,150	
Madras Presidency	May 16–Sept. 4	1,944	1,217	
Bengal	May 16–Sept. 4	1,008	846	
United provinces	May 16–Sept. 4	4,202	3,615	
Punjab	May 16–Sept. 4	7,167	6,135	
Burma	May 16–Sept. 4	1,415	1,348	
Central provinces, including Berar.	May 16–Sept. 4	967	703	
Mysore State	May 16–Sept. 4	1,364	972	
Central India	July 18–Sept. 4	302	173	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.	May 16–Sept. 4	1,062	887	
Kashmir	May 16–June 12	4	3	
Grand total	.....	24,983	20,049	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 9–Sept. 4	107	103	
Japan:				
Formosa	May 23–July 17	223	156	In south and central parts.
Kobe	May 30–Sept. 25	71	55	Revised.
Osaka	July 4–10	1	1	
Nagasaki	Sept. 11	.....	.....	Present on a vessel.
Shikoku, island	July 17–Aug. 3	3	1	
Shimonoseki	Sept. 11	.....	.....	Present.
Tokyo	June 26	3	.....	
Yokohama	May 25–Aug. 7	28	24	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mauritius	Apr. 1–Aug. 12	24	23	
Morocco:				
Casablanca	July 15–Sept. 17		4	Among troops.
Peru:				
Arequipa, department	May 8–Sept. 9	12	2	
Chala	July 3–15			Present.
Mollendo	July 3–15			Do.
Cajamarca, department	May 8–July 15	20	6	
Callao, department	May 8–Aug. 12	10	4	
Callao	June 20–Aug. 7			Present. Sept. 1, again present.
Ica, department	July 3–Sept. 9	2		
Lambayeque, department	May 8–Aug. 12	18	11	
Eten	July 15			Present.
Libertad, department	May 8–Sept. 9	21	11	
Salaverry	July 15			Do.
Lima, department	May 8–Sept. 9	34	14	
Cerro Azul	July 15			Do.
Moquegua, department	July 16–29	6	2	
Ilo	July 15			Do.
Pescadores Islands	June 27–July 3	4		From s. s. Lodore.
Piura, department	June 18–Sept. 9	41	28	
Paita	June 20–July 15			Present.
Russia:				
Kirgisenaul	Aug. 5–8	19	18	In the Ural district, to Aug. 14, 22 deaths.
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 25–Aug. 28	22	22	
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	3	3	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1–Aug. 31	27	19	
Bona	June 1–Aug. 31	49	25	
Arabia:				
Aden	Aug. 3–9		1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Mar. 1–July 30		51	
Rosario	Apr. 1–July 31	3	3	
Austria:				
Bohemia	Sept. 26–Oct. 2	1		Imported.
Galicia	June 6–July 31	6		
Silesia	June 20–Aug. 7	17		
Belgium:				
Antwerp	July 18–24	4		
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 22–Sept. 24	100	50	
Pernambuco	Apr. 1–Aug. 15		82	
Rio de Janeiro	May 17–Sept. 12	80	31	
Santos	May 10–16		1	
São Paulo	May 10–July 18		12	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	June 1–July 31	4		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax	June 13–Aug. 7	5		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	Sept. 1–30	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal	June 17			2 cases additional at Grosse Isle on s. s. Virginian.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	May 23–29	2		
Chile:				
Valparaiso	May 16–Aug. 28			Present.
Santiago	May 29–Aug. 21			Do.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy	June 1-July 10	24	31	May 9-15, present.
Eng-Ta-Tau	July 1-31	9		
Hankow	Aug. 21	1		Apr. 26-June 12, present among natives.
Hongkong	May 2-June 26	16	12	
Kang Thau	Apr. 1-June 30	7	1	
Newchwang	Aug. 1-14	2	1	
Shanghai	May 10-Aug. 7		8	Sept. 7, still present among natives. Sept. 4, one case on s. s. Wilmington.
Tientsin	June 27-July 3	1	2	
Egypt, general	Apr. 30-Sept. 16	1,512	356	
Alexandria	June 1-30	3		
Cairo	May 21-Sept. 23		19	
Suez	May 21-July 8	46	3	
Ecuador:				
Ensenada	Aug. 25			Epidemic.
Guayaquil	June 1-Aug. 10	3		In July, 4 cases and 1 death in vicinity.
France:				
Bordeaux	Sept. 4		1	
Marseille	June 1-30		5	
Nantes	July 1-31	1		
Paris	May 23-Oct. 2	41	3	
Toulon	July 25-31		1	
Germany, general	May 30-Sept. 25	23		
Gibraltar	Aug. 8-Sept. 26	3		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff	July 6	1		
Liverpool	June 21-26	2		Case, June 22, from s. s. Canada.
India:				
Bombay	May 26-Sept. 7		89	
Calcutta	May 16-Sept. 4		128	
Madras	May 22-Sept. 10		17	
Rangoon	May 12-Sept. 4		29	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	May 9-Aug. 7	21	20	
Italy, general	May 31-Oct. 3	266		
Genoa	June 1-Sept. 30	20		
Naples	May 31-Oct. 3	310	55	
Ottiana	June 23	1		
Rome	Mar. 7-13	1	1	
Japan:				
Formosa	June 13-19	1		
Moji	June 6	1		From s. s. Selja.
Osaka	Jan. 1-May 31	3		
Yokohama	June 1-7	1		
Java:				
Batavia	May 6-Sept. 11	31	1	
Malta:				
Valetta	Sept. 11-18	3		
Mauritius:				
Port Louis	Apr. 1-30	1	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes	June 21-27		1	
Chihuahua	Aug. 16-22	1		
Guadalajara	June 11-Sept. 9		4	
Mexico	May 16-Oct. 9		89	
Monterey	June 14-Sept 26		28	
Veracruz	June 1-Oct. 2	13	5	Aug. 12-Oct. 2, 7 cases imported from Medellin.
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns	Sept. 4	3		
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.
Mazanderan	July 1-31			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.
Mollendo	Aug. 28			Present.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 9–July 31	17	7	Fourth quarter, 1908, 28 cases and 8 deaths; first quarter, 1909, 55 cases and 16 deaths; second quarter, 1909, 76 cases and 9 deaths.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 30–Oct. 2	138	.....	
Russia:				
Libau	May 6–Aug. 1	4	.....	
Moscow	May 16–Sept. 25	388	111	
Odessa	May 30–Sept 25	87	15	
Riga	June 6–Oct. 2	74	.....	May 1–July 31, 24 deaths.
St. Petersburg	May 16–Sept. 25	369	87	
Warsaw	Apr. 25–Aug. 28	.....	20	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 25–June 28	2	1	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok	May 15–June 3	4	1	
Spain:				
Almeria	June 1–31	.....	3	
Barcelona	June 1–Oct. 4	.....	69	
Huelva	May 1–Aug. 31	.....	29	
Madrid	May 1–Aug. 31	.....	352	
Seville	May 1–June 30	.....	2	
Tarragona	July 20–26	.....	1	
Valencia	May 20–Oct. 22	74	3	
Vigo	May 23–Oct. 2	.....	17	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang	Aug. 15–21	1	.....	
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. 28	84	17	
Turkey in Asia	July 19	.....	.....	Present in interior.
Bagdad	May 9–Aug. 14	.....	.....	Present.
Bassorah	May 23–June 26	.....	.....	Do.
Hadjin	July 19	.....	.....	Do.
Smyrna	May 7–Sept. 17	.....	143	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	May 31–Aug. 1	.....	8	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Apr. 1–July 31	.....	16	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aberdeen	Oct. 2	181,918	42	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Acapulco	...do.....	5,000	11	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aguascalientes	Oct. 10	40,000	49	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Aix-la-Chapelle	Sept. 18	160,104	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Amoy	Sept. 4	400,000	172	....	47	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Oct. 2	565,830	113	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3
Athens	Sept. 11	241,058	46	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....
Do	Sept. 18	241,058	82	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....	1	....	....
Baracoa	Sept. 25	27,000	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 2	27,000	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barcelona	...do.....	600,000	375	19	.....	.....	.....	3	....	13	....	4	1	....
Barmen	Sept. 18	162,300	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Basel	Sept. 25	131,000	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belfast	Oct. 2	386,576	99	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	.....	.....	4

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.
Belize	Oct. 7	9,113	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berlin	Sept. 18	2,103,814	550	73	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	11	2	....
Birmingham	Oct. 2	558,336	130	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	3
Bombay	Sept. 21	977,822	578	44	12	20	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....
Bradford	Oct. 2	293,983	53	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bremen	...do....	235,648	56	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Breslau	Sept. 25	335,186	226	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
Bristol	Oct. 2	377,642	92	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2
Brussels	Sept. 25	704,975	164	11	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1
Budapest	Sept. 19	804,201	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	2	....	1
Do	Sept. 25	804,201	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	4	....
Calcutta	Sept. 11	847,796	403	23	5	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	Sept. 4	1,000,000	300	25	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
Ceiba	Oct. 2	6,500	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 9	6,500	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chemnitz	Sept. 25	277,988	91	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Chihuahua	Sept. 27	37,000	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Christiania	Oct. 2	236,000	38	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Cienfuegos	Sept. 25	37,000	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	37,000	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coburg	Sept. 25	23,396	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cognac	Oct. 2	19,483	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cologne	Sept. 25	471,872	137	15	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	6
Colombo	Sept. 4	183,872	108	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Constantinople	Sept. 26	1,000,000	188	30	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	2	1	....
Copenhagen	Sept. 18	450,000	87	12	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....
Coquimbo	Sept. 11	12,000	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dalny	...do....	38,364	31	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dundee	Sept. 25	169,409	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	169,409	47	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Durban	Sept. 11	60,244	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Edinburgh	Oct. 2	355,366	87	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	3
Fiume	Sept. 25	50,811	35	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	50,811	26	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flushing	...do	21,208	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Geneva	Sept. 25	121,500	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Georgetown	Sept. 18	56,000	49	8	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 25	56,000	49	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Ghent	...do....	164,579	54	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Glasgow	Oct. 8	872,021	210	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	1
Gothenburg	Oct. 2	162,400	34	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greenock	...do....	72,300	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guayaquil	Sept. 18	75,000	67	8	11	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Halifax	Oct. 9	50,000	19	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Hamburg	Oct. 2	872,252	218	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	4
Havre	Sept. 25	132,430	45	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	132,430	56	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Hilo	Sept. 25	3,500	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Do	Oct. 2	3,500	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull	Sept. 25	275,552	88	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Do	Oct. 2	275,552	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kobe	Sept. 25	380,717	264	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
Konigsberg	...do....	240,000	89	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....
La Guaira	Sept. 11	10,000	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 18	10,000	14	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 25	10,000	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
La Paz	...do....	5,000	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lausanne	...do....	60,000	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leeds	Oct. 2	484,012	117	13	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Leipzig	Sept. 25	537,686	154	20	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3
Leith	Oct. 2	85,721	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liege	Sept. 25	175,843	34	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Liverpool	Oct. 2	760,357	234	22	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	1
London	...do....	4,833,938	1,079	114	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	13	3	14
Lyon	Sept. 18	472,114	137	27	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 25	472,114	134	22	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....
Madras	Sept. 17	509,346	365	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Magdeburg	Sept. 25	250 628	69	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Managua	Sept. 18	22,278	15	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manaos	...do....	52,000	28	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Sept. 25	52.000	27	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manchester	Oct. 2	631,533	193	17	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	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.
Mannheim	Sept. 18	184,152	52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Matamoras	Oct. 2	8,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 9	8,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mazatlan	Oct. 2	22,000	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 9	22,000	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey	Oct. 10	100,000	47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	Oct. 16	389,837	130	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Moscow	Sept. 25	1,500,000	891	60	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	17	17	10	9
Munich	...do....	566,000	184	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
Nagasaki	Sept. 19	175,936	68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples	Oct. 2	593,729	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...do....	281,584	73	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Niuchwang	Sept. 4	60,000	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 11	60,000	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 18	60,000	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nottingham	Sept. 25	260,000	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuevo Laredo	Oct. 9	8,000	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuremberg	Sept. 4	316,180	117	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Do	Sept. 11	316,180	102	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Ottawa	Oct. 9	80,200	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	Sept. 25	335,000	143	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
Paris	...do.....	2,776,394	775	206	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	2	2	5
Penang	Sept. 11	102,520	99	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	Oct. 2	124,180	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Port Elizabeth	Sept. 18	32,959	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague	Sept. 25	229,965	115	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Queenstown	Oct. 2	7,909	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangoon	Sept. 11	252,155	175	6	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome	May 22	559,715	178	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	8	1
Do	May 29	559,715	175	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	8	1
Do	June 5	559,715	195	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2
Do	June 12	559,715	212	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3
Rotterdam	Oct. 2	415,271	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
St. John, N. B	Oct. 16	47,000	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro	Sept. 18	7,400	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 25	7,400	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	...do.....	46,000	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba	Oct. 9	53,614	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam	Sept. 25	31,863	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 2	31,863	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield	Sept. 25	472,000	109	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Do	Oct. 2	472,000	105	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	1
Singapore	Sept. 11	271,060	204	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna	Aug. 20	400,000	135	13	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Aug. 27	400,000	72	11	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 3	400,000	57	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 10	400,000	149	19	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 17	400,000	72	7	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	Oct. 2	124,667	31	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stettin	...do.....	230,000	87	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
South Shields	...do.....	117,627	23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm	Sept. 18	339,582	86	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sunderland	Oct. 2	159,137	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Tarragona	...do.....	20,400	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tegucigalpa	Sept. 27	24,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turin	Sept. 23	381,439	108	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 30	381,439	119	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Venice	Aug. 21	179,286	81	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Do	Aug. 28	179,286	72	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 4	179,286	51	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 11	179,286	81	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 18	179,286	57	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 25	179,286	61	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Victoria, B. C	Oct. 9	35,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna	Oct. 2	2,064,037	580	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	1	.....
Vladivostok	Sept. 4	85,004	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	Aug. 21	764,054	286	39	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	8	3	11	3
Do	Aug. 28	764,054	324	47	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	12	3	8	2
West Hartlepool	Oct. 2	66,750	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zanzibar	Sept. 7	75,000	32	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Sept. 14	75,000	26	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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 October 29, 1909:

SMALLPOX—UNITED STATES.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California, general	Aug. 1–31		2	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	Sept. 26–Oct. 2	1		
Georgia:				
Macon	Oct. 2–8	3		
Illinois:				
Chicago	Oct. 7–16	1		
Indiana:				
Allen County	Aug. 1–31	28		
St. Joseph County	Aug. 1–31	1		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Oct. 9–16	1		
Montana:				
Butte	Oct. 1–14	12		
New York:				
Buffalo	Oct. 9	1		
North Carolina:				
Nine counties	Aug. 1–31	37		
Ohio:				
Dayton	Oct. 10–16	1		
Springfield	Oct. 9–16	9		
Washington:				
Seattle	Aug. 1–31	6		

SMALLPOX—FOREIGN.

Austria:				
Bohemia	Sept. 26–Oct. 2	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Aug. 28–Sept. 24	44	28	
Egypt:				
Cairo	Sept. 10–16	1	2	
France:				
Paris	Sept. 29–Oct. 2	1		
Java:				
Batavia	Aug. 29–Sept. 11	5		
Malta:				
Valetta	Sept. 12–18	1		
Mexico:				
Mexico	Oct. 9	3		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Sept. 27–Oct. 2	5		
Russia:				
Riga	Sept. 27–Oct. 2	3		
St. Petersburg	Sept. 12–25	21	11	
Spain:				
Almeria	June 1–30		3	
Barcelona	Sept. 28–Oct. 4		3	
Huelva	Aug. 1–31		8	
Vigo	Sept. 26–Oct. 2		1	

CHOLERA.

China:				
Amoy	Aug. 29–Sept. 4		17	
Hankow	Sept. 5–11	5		
Shanghai	do			Present among natives.
Swatow	Aug. 28	3	2	On s. s. Waising.
India:				
Bombay	Sept. 15–21		1	
Calcutta	Sept. 5–11		9	
Rangoon	do		3	
Korea:				
Seoul	To Sept. 25	400		
Manchuria:				
Dalny	Sept. 5–18	18	14	
Netherlands:				
Lopik	Oct. 2	1		
Hansweert	do	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Sept. 5–11	20	13	
Provinces	do	314	248	
Sumatra:				
Djambi	Aug. 10–20	6		

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia	Aug. 28–Sept. 17	6	3	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia	Aug. 29–Sept. 24	11	8	
China:				
Amoy	Aug. 29–Sept. 4		47	
India, general	Sept. 5–11	2,781	2,096	
Madras	Sept. 11–17		2	
Calcutta	Sept. 5–11		5	
Rangoon	do		10	
Japan:				
Kobe	Sept. 18–25	2	2	
Mauritius	Aug. 6–12	3	2	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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