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SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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At probably no time in the world's history has the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive for smallpox been so conclusively and effectively demonstrated as in the Philippine Islands since American occupation.

The evidence of its value is incontestible.

During Spanish times it was necessary each year during the dry season to erect in Manila a large temporary hospital to which the many hundreds of victims of smallpox could be taken. The great majority of them died.

During the past five years not one person has died in Manila from smallpox who had been successfully vaccinated during the five previous years; nor has anyone died of smallpox in Manila since June, 1909.

Since 1907, when the systematic vaccination was completed of the six Provinces near Manila, which have an approximate population of 1,000,000, and which from time immemorial had an annual average mortality from smallpox of at least 6,000 persons, not one person has died of smallpox who had been successfully vaccinated, and only a few scattering cases have occurred. During the past two years some deaths have been reported, but careful investigation shows that not one death took place in a vaccinated person.

In May, 1904, the U. S. Army transport *Liscum* left Manila with 26 cabin passengers, 170 steerage passengers, 16 officers, and 80 members of crew, or a total of 292 souls on board. During the first week smallpox broke out aboard the vessel in an unvaccinated child in the steerage. An examination of the personnel on board showed that 3 members had never been vaccinated. Within a period of two weeks these unvaccinated persons were stricken with the disease and not one of the 289 remaining persons contracted it.

During October, 1910, information was received that in the remote town of Baler, with a population of 2,417, situated on the east coast of Luzon, smallpox had broken out among the unvaccinated children. There were 100 cases and 27 people had already died. An

average of 35 new cases was occurring daily. Through the efforts of the Hon. Manuel Quezon, Delegate from the Philippine Islands to the Congress of the United States, the people were induced to submit to vaccination. The number of new infections decreased rapidly, and 14 days after the last person in that town had been vaccinated, about October 20, no further cases of smallpox occurred.

An accurate estimate of the prevalence of smallpox in the Philippine Islands under the Spanish régime is not available, but judging from the partial reports received from the provinces during the first few years of American occupation the death rate must have been appallingly heavy.

The policy of persistent systematic vaccination, inaugurated 12 years ago by the American sanitary authorities, has been attended with excellent results.

In the larger cities and easily accessible localities the disease has become mild, relatively infrequent, and death is rare. Severe outbreaks of variola are occasionally reported in some of the remote communities. In these instances, however, it has invariably been found that vaccination has been incomplete. Either it has been impossible to place a potent virus in the field for vaccination, or the people, through ignorance, superstition, or willful neglect, have failed to avail themselves of the proven prophylactic advantages of the measure.

In order that the efficiency of protective inoculation may be illustrated, a few of the many successes which have attended the efforts of the bureau of health for the Philippines are here cited.

Through an unfortunate combination of circumstances vaccination was suspended during a period of nine years in Bagac, an isolated barrio of 2,000 inhabitants in the Province of Bataan. Being situated on the monsoon-swept China seacoast, the town is accessible by sea only during short seasons. To reach the town overland requires strenuous travel over an exceedingly wretched trail. From 1896 to 1901, when the country was in the throes of war and rebellion, it was impracticable to carry on the work of vaccination, and Bagac was necessarily neglected. Later protective inoculation was still further delayed by the inability of the provincial physician, through physical infirmity, to reach the town. In 1905 there was a widespread epidemic of smallpox in Bagac. The American physician who investigated the outbreak found that there were one or more cases in every house. Especially noteworthy was the fact that a few persons who had been vaccinated during the Spanish régime remained free from the disease. Within two weeks after the completion of thorough vaccination new cases ceased to appear and the town remained free from variola thereafter.

That there is a decided difference between the results obtained by desultory vaccination and those obtained from the institution of thorough measures became apparent in the last epidemic in the city of Iloilo. In July, 1909, there occurred 21 deaths from smallpox in that city. As the disease had always existed to a considerable degree, it was difficult to persuade the local sanitary officials to bestir themselves, but after discussing the subject they consented to undertake a complete campaign of vaccination. In August there were 12 deaths, in September 8, and in October 1. Since that time but one mild case

of varioloid has been recorded in a city which previously had rarely, if ever, been free from variola.

In Pampanga Province there were 278 deaths from smallpox in 1904 and 168 in 1905. After vaccination was begun with some degree of regularity the decrease in the ravages of the disease became manifest: 1906, 35 deaths; 1907, 14 deaths; later, to date, no deaths.

During the systematic vaccination of the Province of Albay, with a population of 234,000, bitter opposition was encountered in the towns of Tabaco and Malinao. Many people remained away from the towns until after the departure of the vaccinators. The following year 40 deaths from variola occurred in these two localities, the only cases in the entire Province. The authorities suppressed the disease by enforced vaccination of those who had previously escaped and since then there has been no smallpox in the Province.

In January, 1910, the district health officer of Ilocos Sur was summoned to the town of San Esteban to aid in combating an epidemic of smallpox. The work of thorough vaccination began on January 26, after the great majority of cases had developed. The beneficial results were immediately apparent as shown by the following enumeration of cases:

1910	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	126	29
February.....	75	22
March.....	10	6
April.....	1	1

Subsequently there were no cases. Of the 58 persons who succumbed to smallpox, not one had a vaccination scar, nor did any of the 154 survivors have scars denoting recent successful vaccination. The instance is particularly noteworthy because attention was directed solely to vaccination. The epidemic occurred in the dry season, climatic and sanitary conditions remaining the same.

That portion of the Province of La Union lying north of the town of San Juan was systematically vaccinated in 1905, with the resulting disappearance of smallpox. In the unvaccinated southern part of the province there were yearly outbreaks even while the northern portion remained free from the disease. Following systematic vaccination, variola was also eradicated from the southern portion, a phenomenon commented upon by the impressionable people with amazement.

After a strenuous campaign of vaccination, as a result of which smallpox was practically eradicated from the Province of Ambos Camarines, the authorities sought to eliminate every possible opportunity for the reappearance of the disease. It was decided that the principal danger was incurred by permitting the 15,000 children who were born annually to remain unprotected. Consequently, four experienced men were employed to make continuous trips through the province, arriving at each locality at least twice a year. These men obtain the birth records and do not leave a community until every infant has been successfully vaccinated.

Attention is also directed to transients. Every newcomer must produce a certificate of recent successful vaccination or submit to

the operation. That the efforts of the officials in the Ambos Camarines have been wisely directed is evinced in the following statistics:

	Deaths.
Third quarter, 1906	208
Fourth quarter, 1906.....	80
First quarter, 1907.....	8
Later to date, no deaths.	

Prior to 1905, between 3,000 and 4,000 deaths from smallpox were reported each year in the Province of Cebu. In 1905 and 1906 the systematic vaccination of the 650,000 inhabitants was undertaken. In 1907 there were only 94 deaths and in 1908, 84 deaths from the disease.

As smallpox was apparently on the wane, vaccination was suspended for two years. In the meanwhile there was a decided increase in the number of unprotected people, due to births and immigration from neighboring islands. During 1909 there was a recrudescence of variola, in which 736 persons lost their lives. Investigation proved that over 90 per cent of all the cases were among unvaccinated children, that no cases were reported among persons recently successfully vaccinated, and that the small number of adults attacked were nearly all unvaccinated. The Province has again been thoroughly vaccinated.

In July, 1908, Pangasinan Province was swept by an epidemic of cholera and for a time vaccination was entirely suspended, the vaccinators being made sanitary inspectors and employed in combating the new scourge.

In October, 1908, the cholera having subsided and a virus having been obtained which gave as high as 90 per cent of successes, vaccination was renewed with vigor. The province has been singularly free from smallpox since the completion of systematic vaccination.

	Cases.	Deaths.
1908.		
First trimester	4,080	2,282
Second trimester	2,136	1,350
Third trimester	501	326
Fourth trimester	218	132
1909.		
First trimester	267	123
Second trimester	254	99
Third trimester	108	48
Fourth trimester	7	3

The problem of eradicating smallpox from the Philippine Islands is one involving the thorough and repeated vaccination of all the people. Until the local sanitary officials understand that infants must be vaccinated shortly after birth, that unprotected transients must submit to the operation, and that all the people must be periodically revaccinated, smallpox will still continue to prevail.

Already notable progress along these lines is being made by the employment of permanent vaccinators.

As improved methods for the preservation of virus are discovered, as facilities for travel are increased, and the people are educated to the true value of protective inoculation, it is not too much to expect that smallpox will be reduced to a negligible minimum.

UNITED STATES.

REPORTS TO THE SURGEON GENERAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

BERIBERI IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Acting Asst. Surg. Sams, at Charleston, S. C., reports March 1: Three cases of beriberi have occurred at Ten Mile Hill, a few miles distant from Charleston among the same colored convicts and in the same stockade in which the epidemic occurred which was reported March 27, 1910. These cases are of a similar character to the previous ones, with anasarca, loss of reflexes, paresthesia, tachycardia, dilated heart, etc. An interesting accompanying symptom is a roughness and pigmentation of the skin of elbows and forearms, such as is present in cases of pellagra. In one instance this lesion was noticed prior to the beriberic symptoms. There are no pellagrins among the convicts.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

INFECTED GROUND SQUIRREL.

During the week ended February 18, 1911, the finding of 1 plague-infected ground squirrel was reported. The squirrel was found February 1, in Alameda County, Cal., at S. Jones's ranch, 5 miles northeast of Haywards.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities in California on San Francisco Bay, 615 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended February 18, 1911.

Record of Plague Infection.

Places.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908.....	Oct. 23, 1908.....	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Oct. 26, 1909.....	Dec. 1, 1908.....	do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907.....	None recorded.....	do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908.....	None.....	Aug. 21, 1908.....	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of the city of Oakland).	Sept. 26, 1909.....	Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.....	Feb. 1, 1911.....	94 squirrels.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1908.....	None.....	Sept. 10, 1910.....	1 wood rat.
Merced.....	None recorded.....	do.....	June 6, 1910.....	247 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	July 11, 1910.....	4 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None recorded.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1911.....	20 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	11 squirrels.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Cruz.....	None recorded.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	May 21, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1910.....	None.....	5 squirrels.
				22 rats.

Rats Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Feb. 18	.....	1 130	78	.....
Oakland.....	do.	30	2 598	498	.....
San Francisco.....	do.	78	* 1,594	1,141	.....
Counties—					
San Joaquin.....	do.	.....	4 2	2	.....
Washington:					
Cities—					
Seattle.....	do.	.....	894	734	.....
Total.....	.....	108	3,218	2,453	.....

¹ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 78, *Mus musculus* 52.

² Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 515, *Mus rattus* 2, *Mus musculus* 80, *Mus alexandrinus* 1.

³ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 914, *Mus rattus* 163, *Mus musculus* 364, *Mus alexandrinus* 153.

⁴ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 2.

Examination of Rats from Steamship China.

During the week ended February 11, 1911, there were examined at the Federal laboratory at San Francisco 25 rats received from the steamship *China*. No plague-infected rats were found.

Squirrels Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Trapped and shot.	Found dead.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Counties—					
Alameda.....	Feb. 18	385	.....	385	1
Fresno.....	do.	91	.....	91	.....
Imperial.....	do.	39	.....	36	.....
Kern.....	do.	15	.....	15	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.	298	.....	292	.....
Madera.....	do.	46	.....	46	.....
Mariposa.....	do.	192	.....	192	.....
Merced.....	do.	82	.....	82	.....
Monterey.....	do.	707	1	703	.....
San Diego.....	do.	73	.....	69	.....
San Joaquin.....	do.	356	.....	353	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	256	2	258	.....
Santa Clara.....	do.	208	.....	201	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.	249	1	247	.....
Yolo.....	do.	9	.....	9	.....
Total.....	.....	3,006	4	2,970	1

Other Animals Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:				
Counties—				
Alameda.....	Feb. 18	2 gophers.....	2	.....
Fresno.....	do.	5 rabbits, 1 owl	6	.....
Imperial.....	do.	79 rabbits.....	73	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.	3 owls.....	3	.....
Mariposa.....	do.	4 rabbits.....	4	.....
Merced.....	do.	7 rabbits.....	7	.....
San Diego.....	do.	1 rabbit.....	1	.....
San Joaquin.....	do.	23 rabbits.....	23	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	7 rabbits.....	7	.....
Santa Clara.....	do.	2 rabbits, 17 gophers.	19	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.	4 rabbits.....	4	.....
Yolo.....	do.	20 rabbits.....	20	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	169	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following tables the States indicated by an asterisk are those from which reports of smallpox are received only from certain city and, in some cases, county boards of health. In these States, therefore, the recorded cases and deaths should not be taken as showing the general prevalence of the disease. In the States not marked by an asterisk the reports are received monthly from the State boards of health and include all cases reported throughout the State.

Reports Received During Week Ended March 10, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Counties—				
Humboldt.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Mariposa.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Riverside.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
San Bernardino.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
San Diego.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	Case reported in December.
San Francisco.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Ventura.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Total for State.....		21	1	
Florida:				
Counties—				
Brevard.....	Feb. 19-25.....	5		
Duval.....	Feb. 19-25.....	2		
Escambia.....	Feb. 19-25.....	8		
Hillsboro.....	Feb. 19-25.....	3		
Jackson.....	Feb. 19-25.....	9		
Lee.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1		
Polk.....	Feb. 19-25.....	10		
Santa Rosa.....	Feb. 19-25.....	32		
Walton.....	Feb. 19-25.....	7		
Total for State.....		77		
*Kentucky:				
Paducah.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Feb. 19-25.....	3		
*Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Feb. 19-25.....	5		
New Jersey:				
Counties—				
Middlesex.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Salem.....	Jan. 1-31.....	25		
Total for State.....		26		
New Jersey:				
Counties—				
Salem.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Billings.....	Jan. 1-31.....	11		
McIntosh.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Stutsman.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Total for State.....		20		Not previously reported.
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
*Tennessee:				
Knoxville.....	Feb. 19-25.....	4		
*South Carolina:				
Charleston County—				
Seven Mile.....	Mar. 1.....	9	1	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

SMALLPOX AT PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Acting Asst. Surg. Lewis reports, February 23:

Smallpox in a mild form is prevalent at Port Angeles. To date 16 cases have been reported. There have been no new cases since February 13.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

[For reports received from June 25, 1910, to Dec. 30, 1910, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 30, 1910. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*Alabama:				
Montgomery.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 14...	9		
California:				
Counties—				
Alameda.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Imperial.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Humboldt.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kern.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
San Diego.....	Dec. 1-31.....	15		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
San Joaquin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		28		
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Arapahoe.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	15		
Archuleta.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	20		
Boulder.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	21		
Conejos.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Costilla.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Denver.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	152		
Eagle.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
El Paso.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Fremont.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	8		
Garfield.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Gilpin.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Grand.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Huerfano.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13		
Jefferson.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Kit Carson.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
La Plata.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	14		
Larimer.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17		
Las Animas.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	37		
Mineral.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Montezuma.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Montrose.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Morgan.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	33		
Pueblo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	1	
Rio Grande.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Saguache.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Teller.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		379	1	
Connecticut.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....			No cases.
District of Columbia.....	Jan. 15-21.....	2		
Florida:				
Counties—				
Alachua.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 18....	41	1	
Baker.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Bradford.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 4.....	4		
Calhoun.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	20		
Citrus.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Dade.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 18....	3		
Duval.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18....	91	1	
Escambia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18....	29		
Franklin.....	Jan. 8-21.....	4		
Gadsden.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 18....	61		
Hillsboro.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 18....	59		
Jackson.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 18....	56		
Jefferson.....	Feb. 5-11.....	2		
Lafayette.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 4.....	6		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Lake	Jan. 22-28	6		
Lee	Jan. 8-Feb. 18	13		
Leon	Dec. 18-Feb. 18	71	1	
Levy	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	2		
Madison	Dec. 18-Jan. 21	19		
Nassau	Jan. 16-21	2		
Orange	Jan. 16-21	1		
Osceola	Dec. 18-24	1		
Polk	Dec. 18-Jan. 21	5		
Putnam	Feb. 12-18	1		
St. John	Jan. 22-Feb. 11	2		
Santa Rosa	Jan. 8-Feb. 4	2		
Suwanee	Jan. 16-21	1		
Taylor	Jan. 8-Feb. 4	140		
Volusia	Jan. 22-Feb. 11	12		
Walton	Dec. 25-31	1		
Washington	Jan. 8-14	4		
Total for State		661	3	
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Bond	Jan. 1-31	1		
Coles	Jan. 1-31	5		
Cook, exclusive of Chicago	Jan. 1-31	2		
Chicago	Jan. 1-31	14		
Kane	Jan. 1-31	1		
McLean	Jan. 1-31	1		
Madison	Jan. 1-31	4		
Peoria	Jan. 1-31	5		
Saline	Jan. 1-31	3		
Stevenson	Jan. 1-31	3		
Union	Jan. 1-31	7		
Vermillion	Jan. 1-31	1		
Williamson	Jan. 1-31	1		
Total for State		48		
Indiana:				
Counties—				
Cass	Jan. 1-31	4		
Decatur	Jan. 1-31	2		
Dekalb		5		
Elkhart	Dec. 1-31	5		
Howard	Dec. 1-31	1		
Jennings	Jan. 1-31	6		
Knox	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Madison	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	132		
Marion	Jan. 1-31	1		
Montgomery	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Noble	Jan. 1-31	1		
Posey	Jan. 1-31	1		
Steuben	Jan. 1-31	2		
Vigo	Jan. 1-31	19		
Wayne	Jan. 1-31	12		
Total for State		200		
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Benton	Jan. 1-31	1		
Buena Vista	Dec. 1-31	1		
Guthrie	Jan. 1-31	2		
Hancock	Jan. 1-31	3		
Jefferson			1	Year 1910, in delinquent report received after Jan. 1, 1911.
Johnson	Jan. 1-31	1		
Lee	Dec. 1-31	1		
Linn	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	37		
Lucas	Jan. 1-31	1		
Lyon	Dec. 1-31	3		
Marshall	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Page	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	22	1	
Polk	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Pottawatomie	Jan. 1-31	3		
Scott	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Taylor	Dec. 1-31	64		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Union.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Warren.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Webster.....	Dec. 1-31.....	10		
Winnebago.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Woodbury.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	11		
Total for State.....		181	2	
Kansas:				
Counties—				
Allen.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Atchison.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Brown.....	Dec. 1-31.....	36		
Butler.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Cherokee.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Clay.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Decatur.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Dickinson.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Doniphan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jefferson.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Johnson.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Kingman.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Leavenworth—				
Leavenworth.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Marshall.....	Dec. 1-31.....	78		
Montgomery.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Nemaha.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Osage.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Pawnee.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		Not previously reported. Do.
Reno.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Rooks.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Shawnee.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Sumner.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Wyandotte, exclusive of Kansas City.	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
Kansas City.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11		
Total for State.....		179	1	
*Kentucky:				
Paducah.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 18.....	15		
Louisiana:				
Parishes—				
Ascension.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
East Baton Rouge.....	Dec. 1-31.....	25		
East Feliciana.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30		
Iberville.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Orleans—				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 18.....	119	1	
Rapides.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
St. Charles.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
St. John.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Tangipahoa.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	22		
Tensas.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
Washington.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		219	1	
Maine (entire State)	Dec. 1-31.....			No cases.
Maryland:				
County—				
Garrett.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		Dec. 1-31, no cases.
Massachusetts	Dec. 1-31.....			No cases.
Michigan:				
Counties—				
Alcona.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Alger.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Alpena.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Antrim.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Arenac.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	7		
Bay.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Calhoun.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	13	1	
Charlevoix.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	5		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Cheboygan.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	26		
Clare.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Clinton.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Crawford.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Eaton.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Emmet.....	Jan. 1-31.....	30		
Genesee.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	9	1	
Gladwin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	Case reported in November.
Grand Traverse.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Gratiot.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	7		
Huron.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Ingham.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Ionia.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Isabella.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	10		
Kalamazoo.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Keweenaw.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	12		
Lake.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Lapeer.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Leelanau.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Marquette.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	10		
Midland.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Missaukee.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Monroe.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Muskegon.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Newaygo.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Presque Isle.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Saginaw.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	3	
Saline.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
St. Clair.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Washtenaw.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Wayne.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Wexford.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Total for State.....		214	6	
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Beltrami.....	Dec. 19-Jan. 16.....	2		
Bigstone.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Blue Earth.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Douglas.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....	3		
Fillmore.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 4.....	1		
Hennepin.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 30.....	32		
Kandiyohi.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		
Koochiching.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 23.....	11		
Lac qui Parle.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Le Sueur.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	3		
Murray.....	Jan. 17-23.....	3		
Nobles.....	Dec. 5-25.....	3		
Norman.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 30.....	16		
Olmstead.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Pipestone.....	Jan. 10-16.....	3		
Pope.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		
Ramsey.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 16.....	86		
St. Louis.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 4.....	8		
Sibley.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 16.....	2		
Todd.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 30.....	22		
Wabasha.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Wadena.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2.....	2		
Winona.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Total for State.....		207		
*Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	119		
St. Joseph.....	Feb. 5-18.....	16		
St. Louis.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 18.....	15	1	
Springfield.....	Feb. 5-11.....	10		
Total for State.....		160	1	
Montana:				
Counties—				
Beaverhead.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Cascade.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Chouteau.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Custer.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Dawson.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Deerlodge.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	13	1	
Missoula.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Powell.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Ravalli.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Silverbow, exclusive of Butte.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	29		
Butte.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	41		
Teton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		4	1	
New Jersey:				
County—				
Bergen.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
New York:				
Counties—				
Allegany.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Chautauqua.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Columbia.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Niagara.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Onondaga.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Tioga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Tompkins.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		10		
North Carolina:				
Counties—				
Alamance.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Beaufort.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	35		
Bertie.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Bladen.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	63		
Brunswick.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	49		
Burke.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Carteret.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	44		
Caswell.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Chatham.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	40		
Cleveland.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Present.
Columbus.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	63		
Craven.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Cumberland.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	32		
Currituck.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Duplin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	20		
Durham.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	440		
Edgecombe.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 31....	7		
Franklin.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Granville.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	15		
Henderson.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	10		
Hertford.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Johnston.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		Jan. 1-31, present.
Jones.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Lee.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	7		
Lenoir.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Martin.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	17		
Mecklenburg.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Nash.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
New Hanover.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	597		
Northampton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Onslow.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	65		
Orange.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Pasquotank.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Pender.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	127		
Person.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Pitt.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	28		
Robeson.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	160		
Rowan.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	4		
Sampson.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	21		
Union.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	5		
Vance.....	Jan. 1-31.....	18		
Wake.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31....	21		
Washington.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Wayne.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	4		
Wilkes.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		1,917		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Cass.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Grand Forks.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Morton.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Ramsey.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Steele.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	19		
Stutsman.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		24		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Ashland.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Clark.....	Jan. 1-31.....	46		
Franklin.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	11		
Fulton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Hamilton.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Lorain.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Montgomery.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Portage.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Ross.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Williams.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Total for State.....		73		
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Adair.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Atoka.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Beckham.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	20		
Blaine.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Bryan.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	16		
Caddo.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3		
Canadian.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	27		
Custer.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Garfield.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Grady.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	1	
Green.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Hughes.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	12		
Kay.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Latimer.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
McIntosh.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	12		
Major.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Marshall.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Osage.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Seminole.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Stephens.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Tulsa.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Washington.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Washita.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Woods.....	Dec. 1-31.....	10		
Total for State.....		139	1	
Pennsylvania, entire State.....				
	Oct. 1-31.....			No cases.
	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
South Carolina:				
Camden.....				
	Jan. 15-21.....	1		
Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Davidson—				
Nashville.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 4.....	2	2	
Hamilton—				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18.....	7	1	
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 18.....	2		
Shelby.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	139	2	
Total for State.....		150	5	
Texas:				
Counties—				
Cameron.....	Jan. 1-31.....	31		
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Collin.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Dallas.....	Dec. 1-31.....	24		
El Paso.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17	3	
Grimes.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		
Guadalupe.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	2	
Henderson.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	13		
Hidalgo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jones.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
McLennan.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4		
Waco.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7		
Marion.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Matagorda.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Nueces.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Orange.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7		
Runnels.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Swisher.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Tarrant.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Taylor.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Uvalde.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Van Zant— Willis Point.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	8	1	
Total for State.....		198	6	
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	86		
Cache.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Davis.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Iron.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	62		
Juab.....	Nov. 1-30.....	5		
Millard.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	11		
Salt Lake.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	42		
Sanpete.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Sevier.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30		
Washington.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	47		
Weber.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9		
Total for State.....		303		
Washington:				
Counties—				
King.....	Dec. 1-31.....	20		
Pierce.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Skagit.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	93		
Snohomish.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Spokane.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Stevens.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		122		
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Ashland.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Barron.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Chippewa.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Dane.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Dunn.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	8		
Green.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Iowa.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	30		
Jefferson.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	10		
Lafayette.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	8		
La Crosse.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	8		
Oneida.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
St. Croix.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Vernon.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Vilas.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Walworth.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Washington.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		93		
Grand total for the United States.....		5,647	28	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1911.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States, census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	29	3	140	2	35	1				41	31	10	.....
Boston, Mass.	670,585	47	2	96	2	43					55	33	4	.....
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	678	138	11	153	3	199	16	9		147	86	13	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	165	25	6	42	1	106	1	1		27	21	11	1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,644	315	33	431	17	510	26			492	203	27	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	587	99	21	399	8	45	6			76	85	19	3
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	196	14	1	44		22	1			27	14	10	3
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	234	41	2	382	4	84	6	1		50	16	7	1
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	111	22	3	38		22	1				11	10	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,483	110	7	2	16		43	4			22	11	2	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	171	18	3			26	2			5	5		1
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	105	7		13		14				10	16	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	107	25	4	12	1	44	2			15	6	5	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	100	27	1			36				26	17	5	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	144	4	1	61	2	16		7		48	21	2	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	123	3	1	28		10				18	7	1	1
Washington, D. C.	331,069	118	4		11		11	1			35	16	5	
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779													
Providence, R. I.	224,326		9	2			10	1			7	8		
Seattle, Wash.	237,194													
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	24	1		1						6	3	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	37	3	2	24		8				4	2		
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548				4		2				13	8	1	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	37	1		1						4	5		
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	54	1		46		3				9	9	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	39	1		187		9				4	2	4	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	43	4	1	2		9				2	2	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	46	2		85	4					4	4	2	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	40			6		2				1			
Paterson, N. J.	125,600		6	1			7				7			
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	29	3		18		5					3	3	
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	40	4	1	1		5					4	3	1
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	45	7		2		11				8	6	1	
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Allentown, Pa.	51,913													
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	13	3								2			
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		12	3	6		1				2	1		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	17	5	1	5		3				4	2		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		3		10		4				1			
Canton, Ohio.	50,217	17	1				4					3		
Covington, Ky.	53,270	14	1				4				1	1	1	
Des Moines, Iowa.	86,368						1							
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	14	4	1			9					3	2	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	28	2	1	2		11					7		
Erie, Pa.	66,525													
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	27	5				1					6	4	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933													
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	16	5		1		1							
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	33	5		1		13				3		1	
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		2		14									
Houston, Tex.	78,800	30		1		1						5		
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	25			4		1		8			2	2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	22			17		1				2	1		1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	27	3		2		7		2		2	3	4	
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	31	2		5		2				4	3	1	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	25	5		17		7				3	3	4	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	20	2	1	4		2				4	4	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	31		1			1				6	3	3	
Oklahoma, Okla.	64,205	24			3		3		3		1	3		
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	16	3	1	3		2							

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ending February 18, 1911—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States, census 1910.	Total deaths, from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
Salem, Mass.....	43,697	16	3	1	1							1	1	
San Diego, Cal.....	39,598													
San Jose, Cal.....	28,946													
Sioux City, Iowa.....	47,828		2				4		2					
Springfield, Ohio.....	46,921	11	2		2						2			
Superior, Wis.....	40,384	17	4				3					1		
Taunton, Mass.....	34,259	20	1				3					4		
Topeka, Kans.....	43,684	20	1											
Waltham, Mass.....	27,834	6					1				1		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.....	41,641	14	1	1							3	1	1	1
Williamsport, Pa.....	31,860	12			3		3						1	1
York, Pa.....	44,750	13	1				1					1		
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,817													
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	18,266													
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	12,191													
Bennington, Vt.....	8,698	2	2		5									
Biddeford, Me.....	17,079													
Braddock, Pa.....	19,357	12					1					2		
Butler, Pa.....	20,728												1	
Cambridge, Ohio.....	11,327	2	1											
Camden, S. C.....														
Carbondale, Pa.....	17,040	6												
Clinton Mass.....	13,075	3												
Coffeyville, Kans.....	12,687	4												
Columbus, Ga.....	20,554	6												1
Columbus, Ind.....		1										1		
Concord, N. H.....	21,497													
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	8			1		1						3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....		4	1				3						1	
Freeport, Ill.....	17,567	11										1		
Galesburg, Ill.....	22,089	2			9		1							
Gloucester, Mass.....	24,396	4												
Greensboro, N. C.....	15,895	5										1		
Harrison, N. J.....	14,498	3	3		1						1	1		
Hyde Park, Mass.....	15,507	3	1		9		1				1	1		
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	5			1		1							
Kokomo, Ind.....	17,010													
La Fayette, Ind.....	20,081	8										2		1
Lebanon, Pa.....	19,240	6												
Manistee, Mich.....	12,381													
Manitowoc, Wis.....	13,027													
Marionette, Wis.....	14,610	3			1									
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,579													
Massillon, Ohio.....	13,879	4			2									
Medford, Mass.....	23,150	6	1				2							
Melrose, Mass.....	15,715													
Moline, Ill.....	24,199	6			3		1					1		
Montclair, N. J.....	21,550	17	3		1								1	1
Nanticoke, Pa.....	18,877	2	4											
Newburyport, Mass.....	14,949	10												
North Adams, Mass.....	22,019	6	1	1	3								1	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,431	13	4		1		1	1			1	3		
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	22,012	14										1	1	
Palmer, Mass.....		5	1											2
Peekskill, N. Y.....		7					4					1		
Plainfield, N. J.....	20,550	3									1	1		
Portsmouth, N. H.....	11,209		1	1	19									
Rock Island, Ill.....		6	2		3		2	1				1		
Rutland, Vt.....	13,546	3											1	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....		1												
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	19,973	7									1		1	
Steelton, Pa.....	14,246	4									5			
Warren, Ohio.....	11,061													
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	18,924	10									1			
Woburn, Mass.....	15,308	3												

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES (untabulated).

COLORADO—*Colorado Springs*.—Month of November, 1910. Population, 29,078. Total number of deaths from all causes 46, including tuberculosis 21. Cases reported: Scarlet fever 13, typhoid fever 6.

Month of December, 1910. Total number of deaths from all causes 41, including tuberculosis 17, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Scarlet fever 16, typhoid fever 1.

INDIANA.—Month of December, 1910. Population, 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 3,017, including diphtheria 44, measles 10, scarlet fever 10, tuberculosis 350, typhoid fever 61. Cases reported: Diphtheria 177, smallpox 45, in 7 counties.

KANSAS.—Month of December, 1910. Population, 1,690,949. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths from contagious diseases include diphtheria 15, measles 3, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 53, typhoid fever 28. Cases reported: Diphtheria 141, measles 157, scarlet fever 389, smallpox 177, tuberculosis 243, typhoid fever 107.

NEW YORK.—Month of December, 1910. Population, 9,113,614. Total number of deaths from all causes 12,751, including diphtheria 180, measles 47, scarlet fever 93, tuberculosis 1,345, typhoid fever 131. Cases reported: Diphtheria 1,668, measles 2,953, scarlet fever 2,128, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 2,992, typhoid fever 577.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Reports from the State department of health show as follows:

Mortality.—Month of November, 1910. The total number of deaths reported was 9,221, including typhoid fever 204, scarlet fever 87, diphtheria 261, measles 44, whooping cough 78, influenza 74, malarial fever 7, tuberculosis of the lungs 655, tuberculosis of other organs 91, cancer 397, diabetes 61, meningitis 50, acute anterior poliomyelitis 22, pneumonia 1,198, diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years 284, diarrhea and enteritis, over 2 years 74, Bright's disease 530, early infancy 577, suicide 76, accidents in mines and quarries 73, railway injuries 100, other forms of violence 450, all other diseases 3,822.

Morbidity.—Month of December, 1910. Cases of communicable diseases reported, 10,443, distributed as follows: Anterior poliomyelitis 15, anthrax 2, cerebrospinal meningitis 10, chickenpox 1,028, diphtheria 1,535, erysipelas 154, German measles 58, malarial fever 5, measles 2,275, mumps 343, pneumonia 868, puerperal fever 6, rabies 1, scarlet fever 1,096, smallpox 2, tetanus 4, trachoma 155, trichiniasis 3, tuberculosis 1,079, typhoid fever 1,010, whooping cough 794.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARABIA.

Cholera in Yemen.

Consul Moser, at Aden, reports, January 27:

The consular agent at Hodeida reported January 17 that cholera was present at Bajil, a locality situated 25 miles east of Hodeida. Cholera subsequently appeared suddenly at Hodeida, with a daily average of 20 deaths. On January 21 official notice was received of the outbreak of cholera on the island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, where the pilgrim inspection camp is located, and that all vessels from Perim and Hodeida arriving at Aden would be quarantined five days.

Consul Moser further reported, February 1, that the town of Hodeida and the interior of Yemen were free from cholera as regarded the native population, but that it was present in epidemic form among the Turkish troops stationed at various points throughout the province, with a total to date of 233 cases, with 102 deaths.

CHINA.

Amoy—Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports, January 23:

During the past three weeks three deaths from plague have occurred at Kulangsu. Plague is present on Amoy Island, and one case has been reported in Amoy city.

HARBIN—Status of Plague.

Consul Greene reports, January 28:

The total number of deaths from plague at Harbin and Fuchiatien is reported as follows:

	Jan. 18-24, inclusive, 1911.	Total since beginning, Nov. 8, 1910.
Harbin.....	1,246	2,679
Fuchiatien.....	1,010	2,313
Total.....	1,256	3,492

¹ One European.

² Of this number 425 died in the plague hospitals and 254 were found dead. Fourteen were Europeans.

From these figures it will be seen that the daily average of deaths in Harbin has increased since the previous week from 28 to 35 and in Fuchiatien from 114 to 144. It is generally believed that about 200 persons are actually dying daily in Fuchiatien, and that altogether nearly 4,000 persons have thus far died there and in that immediate vicinity. Taking the official figures, a steady increase is shown.

The three English physicians referred to in my last report began regular work in Fuchiatien on January 23. The troops who were to assist in enforcing the quarantine and sanitary measures arrived January 27. Five hundred men were sent.

According to the railway company's reports, which do not include the dead bodies found, the number of cases and deaths on the railway lands has been as follows:

	Jan. 18-24, 1911.		Total since beginning, Oct. 25, 1910.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chinese.....	186	163	959	929
Europeans.....	3	3	28	26
Total.....	189	166	987	955

The Russian sanitary authorities here are maintaining four laboratories in which the necessary bacteriological examinations are made to verify the diagnoses of new cases, and in them independent experiments are also being conducted with animals to determine the nature of the disease and the manner in which it is communicated. No plague has thus far been found among the rats here, and apparently fleas have had little or nothing to do with spreading it.

Inoculations with Haffkine's vaccine are being made free of charge at two places in the city, and a number of private practitioners are also busy with this work. Nothing definite can yet be said as to the preventive value of this treatment with the type of plague prevailing here. Of the three European physicians (including one medical student who had nearly finished his course) who have died of the plague here, two had not received the injection at all, and the third had taken only the first of the two injections that are commonly given here. On the other hand, two Chinese doctors and several Russian assistants and attendants who had been properly inoculated have died of plague.

On account of this record, at least one of the bacteriologists here is inclining to the belief that the bacillus of pneumonic plague is different from that of the bubonic plague, and that therefore there is nothing to be gained by the use of vaccines or serums prepared from the latter.

It is worthy of note that very few Europeans have caught the plague—only 28 in all North Manchuria up to January 24—and that a large part of these have been persons whose duties brought them into close contact with the sick. In general the danger thus far appears to be very slight for persons who are able to live under proper sanitary conditions.

As might be expected, the epidemic is having a disastrous effect on trade. Only under exceptional conditions can Chinese merchants

now travel from place to place along the railway, while the danger from brigands and from the disease itself deters them from going by cart. Frequent outbreaks of plague among the laboring classes seriously interfere with all establishments employing Chinese labor, and prevent the prompt handling of freight; a large number of cars are taken out of the railway service to be used as quarters for persons under observation; ordinary communication with Fuchiatien is stopped, and foreign merchants hesitate to enter into any contracts with Chinese for fear that the latter may not live to carry out their engagements. Many Chinese firms have closed their doors entirely. Among the Russians, while there is less ground for fear, people are living as quietly as possible, some are leaving for Europe, and many of those living in the New Town are unwilling to go to the Pristan, the business section of the city, on account of their fear of the numerous Chinese there. The shops are suffering accordingly, and in fact it seems as if business in everything except the bare necessities of life was fast coming to a standstill.

Consul Greene further reports, January 30:

During the 4 days ended January 28 plague occurred at Harbin and Fuchiatien as follows:

	Jan. 25-28, 1911.	Total since beginning Nov. 8, 1910.
Harbin.....	1,152	2,831
Fuchiatien.....	589	3,402
Total.....	741	4,233

14 Europeans.

218 Europeans.

A Russian semiofficial estimate places the population of Harbin at 53,000, of which number 32,000 are supposed to be Europeans and 21,000 Asiatics, mainly Chinese. The Russian troops in and about the city would probably bring the total population to about 57,000. The population of Fuchiatien is supposed to be between 15,000 and 20,000. In all probability a fifth of its population has already perished.

It seems probable that on account of improved policing the returns from Fuchiatien now state more accurately than before the number of deaths occurring there.

TIENTSIN—Plague.

Consul General Knabenshue reports, January 21:

Three fatal cases of plague were reported from January 14 to 21. These cases appeared in a locality of the city in which a sudden death in the person of a Chinese recently arrived from Mukden occurred January 14.

Epidemic Pneumonic Plague in North China.

Consul General Knabenshue further reported, January 27:

According to the best information obtainable the present outbreak of pneumonic plague first appeared among the trappers on the plains of eastern Mongolia. A fur-bearing animal is exceedingly plentiful there which is called "han t'ah" by the Chinese. It is generally known among foreigners as the "land otter," and many of the skins

are exported through northern ports under this name. The animal is really a marmot allied to the American woodchuck and to the prairie dog of the Far West. The skins are generally exported from Tientsin under the name of marmot.

Pneumonic plague appears to be practically endemic over those portions of eastern Mongolia in which the marmot flourishes. It is said the Chinese in the past would not trap the marmot for superstitious reasons. The animal lives in colonies of from 30 to 50. It has the same habits of precaution on leaving its burrow as has the prairie dog. The Chinese say that when the animal is about to leave its burrow and notes some suspicious circumstance it emits a sound like "pu p'ah, pu p'ah" (no fear, no fear), and then returns to the depths of its habitation. The Chinese also say when the animal is trapped and still alive and the hunter approaches with a club to kill it the same note is emitted. It was this which led the Chinese in the past to have nothing to do with the animal. Their superstitious fears have been overcome within the past two years by the high price of marmot skins, the large number of the animals, and the ease with which they are trapped. Two years ago the total number of Chinese trappers was about 300; last year there were between 2,000 and 3,000, while in the present year there are over 10,000 trappers who find the occupation profitable. The expert trapper can secure from 20 to 30 skins per day.

The marmot is subject to pneumonic plague, which kills off entire colonies of these animals. The disease is probably propagated by the fleas which these animals always carry, and perhaps also by direct infection, as in the case of a trapper who captures an animal suffering from it.

The number of trappers is so great this year that they have adopted the practice of bringing the skins to Harbin, and probably other central points, in person, instead of selling to the buyers in the region where the animals are trapped. These men undoubtedly brought the pneumonic plague to Harbin, where the present epidemic started. Again, large numbers of these Chinese follow the universal custom of going to their homes at the Chinese New Year. Some of these men became infected, and the disease broke out while they were on their way southward. Many of those residing in Shantung went to Dalny, and thence by steamer to Chefoo, infecting both places. Others came down the railway line through Shanhaikwan to Tientsin and Peking, carrying the plague to the two latter places. At Tientsin those residing in the western part of the province of Shantung took the Pukow railway to their homes, carrying the disease with them.

Pneumonic plague seems to be directly infectious from patient to patient through the sputum. The bacillus does not appear to live long outside the body, even in the sputum. Three hours' exposure of the germs to the sun's rays has been found to destroy them, and with the advent of warm weather in north China the danger may be passed. A very active campaign is being made in Peking and Tientsin against rats, which are undoubted disseminators of the bubonic form of the disease. In the foreign concessions at Tientsin there has been a general cleaning up of premises, both business and residential. The foreign residents have all been inoculated with prophylactic serum, and with proper precautions as to cleanliness and absence of contact with the natives, little fear is felt by them.

Marmot Skins as the Medium of Plague Transmission.

Acting Asst. Surg. Ransom, at Shanghai, reports, January 19:

The collection of marmot skins for shipment to America is believed to have been the origin of the outbreak of plague in north China. There is a small lot of these skins on hand at Shanghai, which have been here for a considerable length of time. The skins are prepared by being sun dried and packed in boxes containing a large amount of naphthalin distributed between the skins. No skins have been shipped from Shanghai this season, and practically none were shipped last year. Many thousands of skins were shipped to America in 1908.

CUBA.**Transmissible Diseases in the Island.**

Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo reports, February 21:

The following statement of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba was issued by the department of sanitation:

JANUARY 21-31, 1911.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	60	85	2,546
Leprosy.....	1	2	344
Malaria.....	60	8	187
Typhoid fever.....	30	5	71
Diphtheria.....	29	4	26
Scarlet fever.....	9		17
Measles.....	152		272
Varicella.....	24	1	41
Tetanus in the new born.....	5	5	
Filiariasis.....			1

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week ended February 18.

Typhus Fever on Steamship.

Dr. Villoldo reported, February 25:

The steamship *Monterey* arrived at Habana February 13 with a case of typhus fever on board in the person of a second-cabin passenger. The patient had been in Mexico City and from there had gone to Veracruz where he remained eight days. He sailed February 9 on the steamship *Monterey*, and was taken ill February 12. The patient was removed to Las Animas hospital.

HAWAII.**Status of Cholera.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Ramus reported the occurrence of 4 deaths from cholera on March 3, 2 in the quarantine camp and 2 in Honolulu, on March 4, 2 cases with 1 death, on March 5, 1 case with 2 deaths, and on March 7, 3 fatal cases, making to date a total of 23 cases with 20 deaths.

Record of Plague Infection.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910, and 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa, February 2, 1911.

Dr. Ramus reports in regard to plague-prevention work, February 13:

HONOLULU.

Week ended February 11, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	607
Rats trapped.....	587
Mongoose trapped.....	7
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	13
Examined bacteriologically.....	524
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	66
<i>Mus musculus</i>	182
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	87
<i>Mus rattus</i>	252
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	3
<i>Mus rattus</i>	10
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports, February 2:

During the week ended January 14, 1911, there were reported at Calcutta 21 deaths from cholera and 11 from plague; in all Bengal, 1,781 cases of plague with 1,295 deaths; in all India, 15,003 cases of plague with 12,143 deaths.

JAPAN.

KOBE—Quarantine Measures Against Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Moore reports, February 2:

The authorities at Kobe are using every means to prevent the introduction of plague from Dalny. All vessels arriving from ports in Manchuria are fumigated and the baggage of passengers is disinfected. The disinfection of postal matter from plague-infected ports was begun January 21. Practically all of the plague cases in Manchuria are stated to be of the pneumonic type, and the epidemic is believed to have originated among trappers and hunters of marmot skins. No cargo from Manchuria reaching Kobe for transshipment to American ports will be certified and all passengers from an infected locality will be detained seven days from the date of their departure from such locality.

KOREA.

Measures Against Importation of Plague.

Consul General Scidmore, at Seoul, reports, January 16 and 22:

According to press notices of January 15 and 22, passengers arriving from Manchuria at New Wiju, Chemulpo, Kusan, and Mokpu are subject to inspection and those presenting symptoms of illness will be detained in isolation for a period of three days. The

prompt reporting to the local authorities of all cases of sudden death from acute diseases, also the finding of dead rats, is required. Importation from China of rags, old cotton, paper, feathers, furs, clothing, and similar articles is prohibited. Destruction of rats at localities along the Yalu River and at ports of call for Chinese junks is ordered.

MADEIRA ISLANDS.

Status of Cholera.

Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim Lorillard, at Lisbon, Portugal, reported, February 6, to the Department of State:

According to official information received from the foreign office, there were reported in the Madeira Islands, from January 15 to 31, 76 cases of cholera with 21 deaths, distributed as follows:

Funchal—7 cases, 2 deaths; Camara de Lobos—9 cases, 5 deaths; Ponta do Sol—8 cases, 4 deaths; Santa Cruz—6 cases; Porto Santo Island—1 death; Machico—46 cases, 9 deaths. During the period from January 1 to 15 there were reported 251 cases with 77 deaths.

PERU.

Quarantine at Peruvian Ports Against Arrivals from Guayaquil.

Consul General Dietrich, at Guayaquil, forwarded, January 12, the following notice issued December 29, 1910, by the director of public health of Peru:

Experience has demonstrated the possibility that passengers from Panama who do not land in Guayaquil, but remain on board the ship during its stay in said port, may contract yellow fever. It being necessary to avoid that danger, particularly during the present summer season, and it being possible, moreover, for passengers from Panama for Peru to come direct in the steamers which do not directly touch at Guayaquil, this office, with the consent of the minister of the department, has given instructions that passengers from Panama who come in ships that touch at Guayaquil shall not be permitted to disembark in Peruvian ports to the north of Callao, and at Callao they will only be permitted to disembark after 6 days of observation from the time of the departure of the ship from Guayaquil.

It has also been ordered that the berths and saloons of the ships be fumigated on leaving Guayaquil, under the direction of the sanitary inspector of the ship.

RUSSIA.

Status of Cholera.

Minister Rockhill, at St. Petersburg, reported February 6 to the Department of State:

During the week ended January 14 there were officially reported 4 cases of cholera with 1 death in the Government of Ekaterinaslav.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA—Status of Cholera.

Consul General Harris reported, February 1:

During the month of January, 1911, there were reported in the city of Smyrna 322 cases of cholera with 194 deaths.

VENEZUELA.

CARACAS—Yellow Fever.

Chargé d’Affaires Whitehouse reported to the Department of State February 4:

During the two weeks ended January 28 there were reported in Caracas 7 cases of yellow fever.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended March 10, 1911.

These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Bajil	Jan. 19-27	2	.....
Hodeida	Jan. 23-27	139	79	
Menakha	Jan. 19-27	89	20	
Obal	Jan. 27	1	1	
Zeidie	Jan. 27	2	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Mar. 3-7	10	9	
India:				
Bombay	Jan. 22-28 .....	.....	7	
Calcutta	Feb. 8-14 .....	.....	21	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Jan. 16-22	3	3	
Java :				
Batavia	Jan. 15-21	1	.....
Soerabaya	Dec. 18-24	4	2	
Russia:				
Yekaterinislav government.	Jan. 8-14	4	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Feb. 16-Jan. 21	160	160	
Turkey in Asia:				
Damascus	Feb. 3	13	3	Among pilgrims.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos	Jan. 22-Feb. 4 .....	.....	27	
Para	Jan. 29-Feb. 11	19	8	

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Iquique	Jan. 8-28	3	3	
China:				
Amoy	Jan. 21	1	.....	Present in Amoy Island.
Kulangsu	Jan. 1-21	3	3	
Manchuria—				
Ashihe	Dec. 25	2	.....
Dunzenshan	Dec. 25-Jan. 13	17	21	
Fuchiatien	Jan. 18-24 .....	.....	1,010	
Do	Jan. 25-28 .....	.....	589	
Harbin	Jan. 18-28 .....	.....	396	Five deaths among Europeans.
Iaomin	Dec. 25-31	1	1	
Kuantchentsy	Jan. 1-14	4	4	
Liesania vetka Handa-				
ohedzy	Dec. 25-Jan. 13	9	9	
Lochagri	Dec. 27	4	4	
Moershan	Jan. 1-7	1	1	
Mukden	Jan. 1-20 .....	.....	189	
Sanshah	Jan. 1-7	3	3	
Traitzsaigoy	Jan. 1-7	2	2	
India:				
Bombay	Jan. 22-28 .....	.....	45	
Calcutta	Jan. 8-14 .....	.....	11	
Kurrachee	Jan. 22-28	15	15	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Jan. 16-22	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended March 10, 1911.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Para.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11....	2	4	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-30.....		126	
Canada:				
Fernie.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1		
Newcastle.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Vancouver.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Victoria.....	Feb. 12-18.....	3		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	Jan. 22-28.....	55		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 15-21.....	2	2	
Shanghai.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1	8	Deaths among natives.
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Jan. 15.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 4....	1	1	
France:				
Paris.....	Feb. 5-11.....	2		
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 22-28.....		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Jan. 16-22.....	13	3	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Jan. 15-21.....	2		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Feb. 5-18.....		8	
San Luis Potosi.....	Jan. 22-28.....	12	4	
Tampico.....	Feb. 10-20.....	17	4	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 5-11.....	24		
Russia:				
Riga.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11....	28		
Warsaw.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 17..		9	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 22....	1	1	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Jan. 1-31.....		2	
Seville.....	Jan. 1-31.....		8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4....	3		
Zanzibar.....	Dec. 19-22.....	19	13	

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

[For reports received from June 25, 1910, to Dec. 30, 1910, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for Dec. 30, 1910. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Bajil.....	Jan. 18.....	47	38	
Hodeida.....	Jan. 23.....			Present.
Perim.....	Jan. 23.....			Do.
Maskat.....	Nov. 20-30.....	7	7	
Austria-Hungary:				
Croatia and Slavonia.....	Dec. 4-17.....	5	2	Two deaths not previously reported.
Maren.....	Oct. 1-9.....	3		
Hungary.....				Total for Hungary, Nov. 27-Dec. 17: Cases, 9; deaths, 3.
Bulgaria:				
Tartar-Pazardjik.....	Jan. 10.....	2	2	
Varna.....	Nov. 29.....	2		From steamship <i>Bulgarie</i> , 3 fatal cases having been reported on p. 1936, Vol. XXV.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 11-24.....	4	3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Niuchwang.....	Aug. 1–Nov. 22.....			Occasional cases.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 1–31.....		1	Reported out of date.
Formosa.....	Nov. 20–Dec. 17.....	11	6	Mainly in Kelung and Tathoku.
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Feb. 25–Mar. 2.....	13	11	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 23–Jan. 28.....		96	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 13–Jan. 7.....		229	
Madras.....	Nov. 27–Jan. 21.....		5	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1–7.....		2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Dec. 12–Jan. 8.....	4	1	
Italy:				
Provinces—				
Aquila.....	Dec. 4–17.....	4	1	
Bari.....	Dec. 27–Jan. 30.....	5	2	
Caltanissetta.....	Dec. 4–10.....	1		
Caserta.....	Dec. 4–Jan. 14.....	15	3	
Catanzaro.....	Dec. 27–Jan. 6.....	2	2	
Lecce.....	Dec. 11–Jan. 30.....	111	13	
Palermo—				
Palermo.....	Dec. 4–10.....	16	6	
Insane asylum.....	Dec. 4–Jan. 6.....	24	6	
Rome.....	Dec. 4–Jan. 6.....	10	7	
Salerno.....	Dec. 11–Jan. 6.....	10		
Japan:				
Total for Japan, Sept. 14–Nov. 30: Cases, 2,770; deaths, 1,923; including cases and deaths appearing on p. 1937, Vol. XXV.				
Aichi ken.....	Oct. 16–Nov. 30.....	3	3	
Ehime ken.....	Sept. 23–Nov. 30.....	27	19	
Fukuoka ken.....	Sept. 30–Nov. 30.....	234	165	
Hiogo ken, Kobe.....	Sept. 12–Nov. 30.....	607	396	
Hiroshima ken.....	Sept. 25–Nov. 30.....	58	30	
Kagawa ken.....	Oct. 2–Nov. 30.....	293	201	
Kagoshima ken.....	Oct. 28–Nov. 30.....	4	3	
Kochi ken.....	Oct. 18–Nov. 30.....	70	42	
Kyoto fu.....	Sept. 30–Nov. 30.....	143	119	
Kumamoto ken.....	Oct. 18–Nov. 30.....	19	11	
Miye ken.....	Oct. 11–Nov. 30.....	8	5	
Nagasaki ken.....	Oct. 16–Nov. 30.....	26	11	Dec. 12–25, 5 cases, 1 death.
Nara ken.....	Oct. 3–Nov. 30.....	31	23	
Oita ken.....	Oct. 10–Nov. 30.....	2	1	
Okayama ken.....	Sept. 23–Nov. 30.....	71	49	
Osaka fu.....	Sept. 17–Nov. 30.....	951	692	
Saga ken.....	Oct. 4–Nov. 30.....	51	31	
Shiga ken.....	Nov. 20–30.....	7	6	
Shimane ken.....	Oct. 24–Nov. 30.....	7	5	
Tokushima ken.....	Oct. 3–Nov. 30.....	59	37	
Tokyo fu.....	Oct. 18–Nov. 30.....	1	1	
Wakayama ken.....	Oct. 6–Nov. 30.....	57	44	
Yamaguchi ken.....	Oct. 12–Nov. 30.....	41	29	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Nov. 13–Jan. 14.....	18	4	Among natives.
Samarang.....	Sept. 11–Nov. 30.....	581	498	
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 23–Dec. 17.....	19	13	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Oct. 26–Nov. 5.....	1	1	
Madeira:				
Total for Madeira, Nov. 16–Jan. 12: Cases, 1,646; deaths, 525; including report, page 1938, Volume XXV. Funchal district, Nov. 16–Jan. 31: Cases, 822; deaths, 238. Rural districts, Nov. 16–Dec. 31: Cases, 828; deaths, 267.				
Funchal.....	Nov. 16–Dec. 8.....	126	36	
Calheta.....	Dec. 9–31.....	1		
Camara dos Lobos.....	Nov. 16–Dec. 8.....	112	32	
Ponto do Sol.....	Nov. 16–Dec. 8.....	54	20	
Santa Cruz.....	Nov. 16–Dec. 8.....	15	8	
Machico.....	Nov. 16–Dec. 8.....	31	5	
Porto Santo Island.....	Nov. 10–Dec. 8.....	7	3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia:				
Assadabad.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 8.....		61	
Birjend.....	Nov. 10.....			Present.
Enzell.....	Nov. 8-25.....	9	11	Present in vicinity and in Pire-Bazar.
Hamadan.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 3.....	42	22	
Kasri-Churine.....	Oct. 13-20.....		5	
Kerman.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 24.....	97	51	
Kermanchah.....	Nov. 5-10.....		6	
Mohammerah.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 5.....	11	3	
Resht.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 3.....	48	42	Present in all villages in vicinity.
Mollag-Ali.....	Nov. 20.....	6		
Turbat-i-Hidari.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 15.....	66	25	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	9	6	Third quarter, 1910: Cases, 195; deaths, 141.
Provinces.....				
Albay.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 14.....	16	14	Third quarter, 1910: Cases, 5,657; deaths, 4,089.
Bulacan.....	Nov. 6-19.....	4	3	
Ilocos Sur.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 17.....	58	38	
Mindoro.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 10.....	24	17	
Rizal.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 3.....	4	1	
Union.....	Nov. 6-12.....	3	1	
Russia.....				
Total for Russia, Nov. 20-Jan. 12: Cases, 1,221; deaths, 294. From May 8-Jan. 5: Cases, 216,780; deaths, 100,971.				
Baku government—				
Baku.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 17.....	6	2	
Batum.....	Dec. 4-10.....	2	1	
Don territory.....	Nov. 6-19.....	6	2	
Erivan government.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 10.....	4	4	
Ferghana territory.....	Nov. 6-19.....	6	6	
Kharkov government.....	Nov. 6-12.....	2		
Kazan government.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 7.....	2	1	
Kherson government.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 3.....	4	4	
Kief government.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 17.....	39	14	
Kuban territory.....	Nov. 6-13.....	4	4	
Lublin government.....	Nov. 20-26.....	31	13	
Mohiley government.....	Nov. 6-19.....	2	1	
Orenburg government.....	Nov. 13-24.....	15	6	
Oufa government.....	Nov. 6-12.....	2	1	
Perm government.....	Nov. 20-26.....	1		
Podolia government.....	Nov. 13-24.....	7	1	
Rjasan government.....	Nov. 6-12.....	2		
St. Petersburg government.....	Nov. 6-12.....	2		
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	32	16	
Samara government.....	Nov. 6-19.....	6		
Saratov government.....	Nov. 13-26.....	8	6	
Siberia, eastern.....	Nov. 6-19.....	12	3	Vladivostok, Oct. 29-Nov. 13: Cases, 4; deaths, 17.
Syr Darya territory.....	Nov. 6-19.....	7	4	
Taurida government—				
Sebastopol.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 3.....	7	4	
Tambov government.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 10.....	86	34	
Tiflis government.....	Nov. 6-26.....	2		
Vitebsk government.....	Nov. 6-19.....	3	2	
Veronesch government.....	Nov. 6-12.....	2		
Yekaterinoslav government.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 7.....	61	33	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 3.....	136	131	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1	1	
Sumatra:				
Bambel.....	Dec. 29.....			Present.
Blagmoeti.....	Nov. 14.....			Do.
Keretan.....	Dec. 29.....			Do.
Pengoeloedjajar.....	Nov. 14.....			Do.
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 8.....	37	37	
Turkey:				
Adrianople vilayet.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 15.....	60	70	94 cases and 34 deaths reported, p. 1940, Vol. XXV.
Constantinople.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 16.....	841	529	Total from Sept. 13-Jan. 16: Cases, 1,318; deaths, 793.
Saloniki vilayet.....	Dec. 11-31.....	50	25	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad vilayet.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 11...	119	115	Total, Oct. 16-Jan. 16: Cases, 819; deaths, 723.
Basra.....	Nov. 6-26.....	10	9	
Damascus.....	Feb. 3.....	13	3	Among pilgrims.
Mekka.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 28.....	153	142	
Samsoun.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 3.....	6	6	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 28.....	321	199	
Trebizond.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 18.....	107	42	And vicinity.
Yembo.....	Jan. 7-12.....	24	21	
Zongouldak.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 16.....	9	6	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 21.....		43	
Para.....	Nov. 27-Jan. 28.....	154	65	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	73	31	
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez.....	Jan. 21-29.....			One fatal case on U.S.S. Marietta.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 31.....	48	10	Nov. 22-Dec. 3, 5 deaths.
La Guaira.....	Dec. 1-15.....	1	1	Jan. 22-27, 1 fatal case in Canton, suburb.
Macuto.....	Dec. 1-7.....	1		
Maiquetia.....	Nov. 29.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Azores:				
Terceira.....	Dec. 24.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 16.....	31	27	
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Oct. 15.....		12	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 1-27.....	12	5	
Chile:				
Arica.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 12.....			Do.
Iquique.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 21.....	1		
Changchung.....	Jan. 1-7.....			Do.
Paoting-fu.....	Jan. 24.....			Do.
Peking.....	Jan. 24.....	2		
Shantung Province.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 15.....		1,000	
Chefoo.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 15.....		300	
Tengchowfu.....	Feb. 4.....		30	
Stoke.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 4.....			Present; in the interior 60 miles from Amoy.
Swatow.....	Jan. 28.....			Present in vicinity.
Tientsin.....	Jan. 21.....		4	Among Chinese.
Manchuria.....				Total for Manchuria, Oct. 25-Jan. 27: Cases, 1,043 Chinese, 32 Europeans; deaths, 1,020 Chinese, 29 Europeans.
Buhedu.....	Oct. 30.....	3	3	
Chang Chuen.....	Jan. 7-16.....	100		
Dalny.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 8.....	66	60	
Fuchlatien.....				Nov. 8-Jan. 28: Deaths, 3,402.
Hailar.....	Dec. 6.....	1	1	
Harbin.....				Nov. 8-Jan. 28: Deaths, 831 Chinese, 18 Europeans.
Hulan.....	Dec. 31.....			Present.
Kirin.....	Jan. 7.....			Do.
Loshagoon.....	Dec. 27.....	4		
Manchuria, station.....	Dec. 7-26.....	85	95	
Mukden.....	Jan. 2-16.....	89	63	
Tieling.....	Jan. 14.....		1	
Tohjalainarakly.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 3.....	104	106	Cases previously reported, 14; deaths, 12.
Tohjalantum.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 14.....		42	
Turchiha.....	Oct. 30.....	4	4	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 15.....	16	4	
Duran.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 31.....	10	4	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	203	183	
Milagro.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	5	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 29-Jan. 15.....	6	2	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 2.....	90	40	
Assouan.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 1.....	6	4	
Behers.....	Jan. 1-17.....	3	1	
Galioubech.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 2.....	1	1	
Glzeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 2.....	9	5	
Kena.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 2.....	20	12	
Menouf.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 27.....	32	16	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Jan. 31.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 28.....		140	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 31.....		83	
Kurrachee.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 14.....	88	86	
Madras.....	Dec. 11-17.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 14.....		16	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	13,828	9,321	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 23-Dec. 31.....	4,012	3,194	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	6,712	5,222	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	24,858	20,883	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	11,725	8,752	
Burma.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	801	745	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	8,821	6,677	
Coorg.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	16	7	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	5,561	3,938	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	3,536	2,997	
Central India.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	2,292	1,839	
Rajputana and Ajmer- Merwara.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 31.....	5,966	4,525	
Kashmir.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	36	24	
North West Province.....	Dec. 10-31.....	38	33	
Grand total.....		88,209	68,157	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 8.....	2	2	
Mauritius:				
Mauritius.....	Sept. 30-Dec. 1.....	351	200	
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Sept. 17.....			Present.
Peru:				
Arequipa Department.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4	2	
Mollendo.....				Dec. 17-Jan. 13, 9 cases, 3 deaths.
Callao Department.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 14.....	2		
Lambayeque Department.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Libertad Department.....	Nov. 1-30.....	41	15	Dec. 10, still present in Chicama Valley, near Truxillo. Salaverry, Jan. 1-31, 5 cases, 2 deaths. Mar. 1, epidemic.
Lima Department.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 14.....	9	7	At Lima Dec. 11-Jan. 14, 10 cases 2 deaths.
Piura Department.....	Nov. 1-30.....	13	7	
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Jan. 1.....	1		
Astrakhan Government—				
A bil-Isken.....	Nov. 22-29.....	4	4	
Kirghiz Steppe.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 29.....	82	57	
Kolden.....	Dec. 6-13.....	8	3	
Kolybal.....	Dec. 10-13.....	5	1	
Kuiken Island.....	Oct. 13-Nov. 4.....	5	5	
Nauraali-Tchaygal.....	Nov. 23-29.....	5	5	
Neuren.....	Nov. 17-21.....	1	1	
Trans-Caucasia.....				Total from Oct. 23-Nov. 24:
Petrovosk.....	Nov. 23.....	1	1	Cases, 28; deaths, 5.
Sanitza-Oliviana.....	Nov. 22.....	1	1	
Baku.....	Dec. 17.....	1	1	
Batum.....	Dec. 17.....	1	1	
Odessa.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 3.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 8, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Trinidad.....	Feb. 8.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Jan. 15.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 9.....			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Abyssinia:					
Adis Abada.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 28.....				Present.
Arabia:					
Aden.....	Jan. 9-16.....	11	3		
Berbera.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 9.....				Epidemic.
Bulhar.....	Jan. 25.....				Present.
Maskat.....	Jan. 1-21.....	3			1 case from a British naval vessel.
Zella.....	Jan. 25.....				Present.
Argentina:					
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....		9		
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 31.....		7		
Australia:					
Adelaide.....					Sept., 1910, 1 case on s. s. Kazembe from Singapore.
Barbados:					
Bridgetown.....	Jan. 14.....	1			From steamship Cara from Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil:					
Bahia.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 16.....	54	25		
Para.....	Nov. 27-Jan. 28.....	34	8		
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Oct. 31.....		573		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 14-27.....	3			
Canada:					
British Columbia—					
Victoria.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 11.....	55			
New Brunswick—					
Moncton.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11.....	15			
Newcastle.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 18.....	8			Jan. 14-Feb. 25, in vicinity.
Nova Scotia—					
Halifax.....	Jan. 1-14.....	3			
Louisburg.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 4.....	9			
Sydney.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 11.....	2			
Ontario—					
Cornwall.....	Jan. 1-21.....	3			
Ottawa.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 18.....	6			
Quebec—					
Quebec.....	Feb. 12-18.....	1			
Ceylon:					
Colombo.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 7.....	25	6		
Chile:					
Coquimbo Province.....	Dec. 13-30.....				Present in two localities.
Iquique.....	Nov. 13-19.....		1		
Punta Arenas.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1			
Talcahuano.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 17.....	23			
Valparaiso.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 14.....	393			Deaths not generally reported Jan. 8-14, two deaths.
China:					
Canton.....	Dec. 11-17.....	26	3		
Chefoo.....	Dec. 11-17.....				Present among natives.
Chungking.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 31.....				Present.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 7.....	7	3		
Nanking.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 28.....				Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 23.....	27	117		Deaths among natives. Present 25 miles inland. Jan. 21-28, present in vicinity.
Swatow.....	Jan. 1-7.....				
Tsingtau.....	Jan. 8-28.....	11			
Egypt:					
Alexandria.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	1	2		
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 21.....	7	3		
Port Said.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1			
France:					
Paris.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 28.....	33			
Germany.....					Total for Germany, Dec. 4-Jan. 7, cases 11.
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5.....	3			
Great Britain:					
Dublin.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1			
Leith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	2			
Liverpool.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	1			From a steamship from Oporto.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from December 31, 1910, to March 3, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 3-Feb. 18....	4		Jan. 3, 3 cases on s. s. Kiho Maru from Manzanillo. Feb. 18, 1 case on s. s. Chiyo Maru from Yokohama.
Maui--				
Puene.....	Jan. 24.....	39		
Waikapu.....	Jan. 31.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 28....		19	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 7....		13	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 14..	72	33	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 14..		14	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 15..	31	10	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 11....	196	139	
Palermo.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 4....	24	9	
Turin.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1....	2		From s. s. Shimosa from New York via ports.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 14..	3		
Malta:				
Valetta.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 28....	4		
Manchuria:				
Dalny.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3....	1		
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 14..		15	
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5....	1	1	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4....	1	1	
Mexico.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 7....	10	3	
Monterey.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 21..	72	40	Jan. 26, present in the interior of the State.
Tampico.....	Dec. 2-Feb. 11....	83	19	Present in Dona Cecilia, La Barra, and Tancol.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 28..	4		
New Zealand:				
Lyttelton.....	Dec. 30.....	1		On s. s. Knight of the Garter from Karotzu, Japan.
Peru:				
Salaverry.....	Jan. 25-31.....	1		Jan. 10-Feb. 7 present.
Truxillo.....	Dec. 19.....		2	Dec. 19-Jan. 7 present in vicinity.
Philippine Islands.....				Third quarter, 1910: Cases 11, deaths 0.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 4....	155		Oct. 30-Dec. 24, deaths 43.
Russia:				
Libau.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 23....	6	4	
Moscow.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 28..	85	45	
Odessa.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 21..	10		
Riga.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 28..	41		
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 14..	235	65	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 9-Dec. 3....		10	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 28..	8		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 8....		2	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....		13	
Valencia.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 4....	14		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 7....	275	120	
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 7....	22	9	
Switzerland:				
Bern, Canton.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 14..	7		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
Turkey in Asia.....				
Beirut.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 28....	13		
Smyrna.....	Dec. 18-24.....	1		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	25	6	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 18..	45	34	

MORTALITY—Continued.

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.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.			
Para.....	Feb. 4	185,000	82	8			4	2									
Do.....	Feb. 11		83	6			4	2									
Paris.....	do.....	2,776,393	1,075	209						8	3	9	8	5			6
Plymouth.....	Feb. 18	124,180	55														
Port Elizabeth.....	Jan. 21	32,248	12	1						5							
Do.....	Jan. 28		9														
Prague.....	Feb. 4	235,556	80	16								1					
Quebec.....	Feb. 25	85,000	2							1		1					
Saigon.....	Jan. 22	206,000			1	3		3									
St. John.....	Feb. 11	31,000							2								
San Luis Potosi.....	Jan. 28	82,946	60	1				4	1					1			2
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Feb. 11	46,000	14	2						1							
Santiago de Cuba.....	Feb. 18	53,614	20									2		2			
Sheffield.....	Feb. 4	472,000	165	20										32			1
Do.....	Feb. 11		195	14						2	1	2		52			1
Singapore.....	Jan. 14	271,060	173	18						1							
Southampton.....	Feb. 18	129,667	36	4										1			
Stettin.....	Feb. 4	234,033	67	6							2						
Do.....	Feb. 11		76	9								2		1			
Tampico.....	Feb. 20	23,452	33	9				4									
Tarragona.....	Feb. 11	20,400	22	1													1
Trieste.....	Feb. 4	224,080	110											1			
Tripoli.....	Jan. 7	42,000												1			
Valencia.....	Feb. 11	240,000	172	2									2				
Valetta.....	Feb. 4	215,879	83	3													1
Venice.....	Jan. 21	184,325	100	8						1							1
Do.....	Jan. 28		84	4						2							
Do.....	Feb. 4		93	8						1							
Vienna.....	Feb. 4	2,030,834	694	102							3	3		8			2
Vigo.....	Feb. 11	40,000	23	2										2			
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26	781,179	303	37				2		4	17	5	2	2			4
Do.....	Dec. 10		326	37				2		1	16	6	4	7			4
Do.....	Dec. 17		301	40				5		2	27	4	7	7			6
Winnipeg.....	Feb. 18	135,000	46														
Yokohama.....	Feb. 6	407,432								1	4	1					
Zanzibar.....	Dec. 31	75,000	41	6						6							
Do.....	Jan. 7		21	4						2							
Do.....	Jan. 14		25	5						2							
Do.....	Jan. 21		16	4						1							1

MORTALITY—FOREIGN AND INSULAR—COUNTRIES AND CITIES
(untabulated).

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Month of November, 1910. Population, 210,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 718, including smallpox 126, tuberculosis 128.

CHILE—Punta Arenas.—Month of December, 1910. Population, 12,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 31, including tuberculosis 4.

EAST AFRICA—Lourenco Marquez.—Month of December, 1910. Population, 10,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 52, including tuberculosis 16, typhoid fever 1.

EGYPT—Alexandria.—Month of December, 1910. Population, 420,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 960, including diphtheria 11, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 76, typhoid fever 10.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended February 11, 1911.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 16 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 17,160,256.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,163,596. The lowest rate was recorded at Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest at Clonmel, viz, 46.2 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,917,875. The lowest rate was recorded at Aberdeen, viz, 12.1, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 24.4 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 670, including diphtheria 9, measles 4, scarlet fever 8, typhoid fever 2.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of January, 1911. Population, 900,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 185, including diphtheria 2, measles 20, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 153, typhoid fever 1.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of November, 1910. Population, 355,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 706, including diphtheria 17, measles 4, scarlet fever 44, smallpox 20, typhus fever 1, typhoid fever 4.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.