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UNITED STATES.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

POLIOMYELITIS—MADE NOTIFIABLE.

SECTION 1. Acute poliomyelitis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every physician, nurse, or other person having the care of cases of acute poliomyelitis to report the name, age, sex, occupation, and address of the person thus afflicted to the health office.

SEC. 3. Any violation of the foregoing rule shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding 90 days, or both; but no person shall be imprisoned for any violation or failure to obey the foregoing rule for the first offense, unless the affidavit upon which the prosecution is instituted contains the allegation that the offense is a second or repeated offense.

SEC. 4. This rule shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law. [Regulation, board of health, adopted Jan. 24, 1911.]

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILK—RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE OBSERVED BY DAIRYMEN IN THE CARE OF COWS AND HANDLING OF MILK SHIPPED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The cows.

1. The cows must be kept clean, and manure must not be permitted to collect upon the tail, sides, udder, and belly of any milch cow.

2. The cows should be groomed daily, and all collections of manure, mud, or other filth must not be allowed to remain upon their flanks, udders, or bellies during milking.

3. The clipping of long hairs from the udder and flanks of the cows is of assistance in preventing the collection of filth which may drop into the milk. The hair on the tails should be cut, so that the brush will be well above the ground.

4. The udder and teats of the cow should be thoroughly cleaned before milking; this to be done by thorough brushing and the use of a cloth and warm water.

5. To prevent the cows from lying down and getting dirty between cleaning and milking, a throat latch of rope or chain should be fastened across the stanchions under the cow's neck.

6. Only feed which is of good quality and only grain and coarse fodders which are free from dirt and mold should be used. Distillery waste or any substance in the state of fermentation or putrefaction must not be fed.

7. Cows which are not in good flesh and condition should be immediately removed and their milk kept separate until their health has been passed upon by a veterinarian.

8. An examination by a veterinary surgeon should be made at least once a year.

The stable.

9. No stagnant water, hogpen, privy, or uncovered cesspool or manure pit should be maintained within 100 feet of the cow stable.

10. The cow stable should be provided with some adequate means of ventilation, either by the construction of sufficient air chutes extending from the room in which the cows are kept to the outside air, or by the installation of muslin stretched over the window openings.

11. Windows should be installed in the cow barn to provide sufficient light (2 square feet of window light to each 600 cubic feet of air space the minimum) and the window-panes be washed and kept clean.

12. There should be at least 600 cubic feet of air space for each cow.

13. Milch cows should be kept in a place which is used for no other purpose.

14. Stable floors should be made water tight, be properly graded and well drained, and be of some nonabsorbent material. Cement or brick floors are the best, as they can be more easily kept clean than those of wood or earth.

15. The feeding troughs and platforms should be well lighted and kept clean at all times.

16. The ceiling should be thoroughly swept down and kept free from hanging straw, dirt, and cobwebs.

17. The ceiling must be so constructed that dust and dirt therefrom shall not readily fall to the floor or into the milk. If the space over the cows is used for storage of hay, the ceiling should be made tight to prevent chaff and dust from falling through.

18. The walls and ledges should be thoroughly swept down and kept free from dust, dirt, manure, or cobwebs, and the floors and premises be kept free from dirt, rubbish, and decaying animal or vegetable matter at all times.

19. The cow beds should be so graded and kept that they will be clean and sanitary at all times.

20. Stables should be whitewashed at least twice a year unless the walls are painted or are of smooth cement.

21. Manure must be removed from the stalls and gutters at least twice daily. This must not be done during milking, nor within one hour prior thereto.

22. Manure should be taken from the barn, preferably drawn to the field. When the weather is such that this can not be done, it should be stored not nearer than 200 feet from the stable and the manure pile should be so located that the cows can not get at it.

23. The liquid matter should be absorbed and removed daily and at no time be allowed to overflow or saturate the ground under or around the cow barn.

24. Manure gutters should be from 6 to 8 inches deep and constructed of concrete, stone, or some nonabsorbent material.

25. The use of land plaster or lime is recommended upon the floors and gutters.

26. Only bedding which is clean, dry, and absorbent should be used, preferably sawdust, shavings, dried leaves, or straw. No horse manure should be used as bedding.

27. The flooring where the cows stand should be so constructed that all manure may drop into the gutter and not upon the floor itself.

28. The floor should be swept daily. This must not be done within one hour prior to milking time.

29. If individual drinking basins are used for the cows they should be frequently drained and cleaned.

30. All live stock other than cows should be excluded from the room in which the milch cows are kept. (Calf or bull pens may be allowed in the same room if kept in the same clean and sanitary manner as the cow beds.)

31. The barnyard should be well drained and dry and should be as much sheltered as possible from the wind and cold. Manure should not be allowed to collect therein.

32. A suitable place in some separate building should be provided for the use of the cows when sick, and separate quarters must be provided for the cows when calving.

33. There should be no direct opening from any silo or grain pit into the room in which milch cows are kept.

The milk house.

34. A milk house must be provided which is separated from the stable and dwelling. It should be located on elevated ground, with no hogpen, privy, or manure pile within 100 feet.

35. It must be kept clean and not used for any purpose except the handling of milk.

36. The milk house should be provided with sufficient light and ventilation, with floors properly graded and made water-tight.

37. It should be provided with adjustable sashes to furnish sufficient light and some proper method of ventilation should be installed.

38. The milk house should be provided with an ample supply of clean water for cooling the milk, and if it is not a running supply the water should be changed twice daily. Also a supply of clean ice should be provided to be used for cooling the milk to 50° within two hours after milking.

39. Suitable means should be provided within the milk house to expose the milk pails, cans, and utensils to the sun or to live steam.

40. Facilities consisting of wash basins, soap, and towel should be provided for the use of milkers before and during milking. During the summer months the milk house should be properly screened to exclude flies.

The milkers and milking.

41. Any person having any communicable or infectious disease, or one caring for persons having such disease, must not be allowed to handle the milk or milk utensils.

42. The hands of the milkers must be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully dried on a clean towel before milking.

43. Clean overalls and jumpers should be worn during the milking of the cows. They should be used for no other purpose, and when not in use should be kept in a clean place protected from dust.

44. The hands and teats should be kept dry during milking. The practice of moistening the hands with milk is to be condemned.

45. The milking stools should be at all times kept clean, and iron stools are recommended.

46. The first streams from each teat should be rejected, as this fore milk contains more bacteria than the rest of the milk.

47. All milk drawn from the cows 15 days before, or 5 days after, parturition should be rejected.

48. The pails in which the milk is drawn should have as small an opening at the top as can be used in milking; top opening preferably not to exceed 8 inches in diameter. This lessens the contamination by dust and dirt during milking.

49. The milking should be done rapidly and quietly, and the cows should be treated kindly.

50. Dry fodder should not be fed to the cows during or just before milking, as dust therefrom may fall into the milk.

51. All milk utensils, including pails, cans, strainers, and dippers, must be kept thoroughly clean and must be washed and scalded after each using, and all seams in these utensils should be cleaned, scraped, and soldered flush.

The milk.

52. Milk from diseased cows must not be shipped.

53. The milk must not be in any way adulterated.

54. The milk as soon as drawn should be removed to the milk house and immediately strained and cooled to the proper temperature.

55. All milk must be cooled to a temperature below 50° F. within two hours after being drawn, and kept thereafter below that until delivered to the creamery.

56. The milk should be strained into cans which are standing in ice water which reaches the neck of the can. The more rapidly the milk is cooled, the safer it is, and longer it will keep sweet. Ice should be used in cooling milk, as very few springs are cold enough for the purpose.

57. If aerators are used, they should stand where the air is free from dust or odors, and on no account should they be used in the stable or out of doors.

58. Milk strainers should be kept clean; scalded a second time just before using, and if cloth strainers are used several of them should be provided, in order that they may be frequently changed during the straining of the milk.

59. The use of any preservative or coloring matter is adulteration, and its use by a producer or shipper will be a sufficient cause for the exclusion of his product from the city of New York.

Water supply.

60. The water supply used in the dairy and for washing utensils should be absolutely free from any contamination, sufficiently abundant for all purposes, and easy of access.

61. This supply should be protected against flood or surface drainage.

62. The privy should be located not nearer than 100 feet of the source of the water supply, or else be provided with a water-tight box that can be readily removed and

cleaned, and so constructed that at no time will the contents overflow or saturate the surrounding ground.

63. The source of the water supply should be rendered safe against contamination by having no stable, barnyard, pile of manure, or other source of contamination located within 200 feet of it. [Amended and adopted by the board of health of the department of health Apr. 13, 1910.]

ROANOKE, VA.

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS—MILK, MEAT, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

1. The dairy and food inspector shall serve for the term of two years (except that the first term shall expire on Aug. 1, 1912), unless sooner removed by the health officer, and thereafter until his successor is appointed and qualified according to law. The said dairy and food inspector shall, within 30 days after his appointment, qualify before the city clerk, and enter into a bond with security approved by the council in the penalty of \$1,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties. It shall be the duty of the said inspector to report to and be subject to the control of the health officer, and the health officer may impose upon him such duties as he may deem advisable in addition to those herein specified.

2. From and after 30 days from the passage of this ordinance no person shall, within or without the city of Roanoke, maintain or keep a stable or stables or a dairy farm for the purpose of producing milk to be sold or exposed to sale within the limits of the city of Roanoke, nor shall any person within the police jurisdiction of the city of Roanoke, outside of the public markets of said city, keep a room, stall, store, or other place where meat, butter, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk or milk products, or other substances intended for human food are sold or exposed to sale, without first obtaining a permit to do so from the health department of the city of Roanoke. Application for said permit shall be made in writing upon a form to be prescribed by the health officer, in which application it shall be stipulated that the dairy and food inspector or other officer of the health department of the city of Roanoke may from time to time inspect such place and premises, and the milk produced or food supplies exposed to sale thereat, and also that such applicant will conform to the requirements of this ordinance, and such reasonable rules and regulations as may be established by the board of health for the government of such place or places. Before granting such permit, it shall be the duty of said inspector to make, or cause to be made, an examination of the place and premises, which are intended to be used in the maintenance of said dairy farm or stable, and of such place, stall, or store where it is proposed to sell milk, butter, fish, fruit, vegetables, or other food supplies, and thereafter, from time to time, inspect the same, and if they be found in an unsanitary condition, such permit may be refused, or if granted, may be at any time revoked or suspended, without notice, by said inspector or by the health officer, if in the judgment of either of them, such dairy, dairy farm, or place is found to be in an unsanitary condition, or if there is reason to believe that any person residing upon, or employed upon, the premises, is sick with any contagious or communicable disease, or has recently been so, or has been exposed to any such disease, or is capable of communicating any such disease to other persons. Whenever said inspector suspends or revokes any such permit, he shall promptly report the facts in detail to the health officer, and every such suspension or revocation of permit shall be subject to the approval of the health officer, but shall be effective pending such approval.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person by himself or by his servant or agent, or for any such servant or agent of any person, to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to expose or offer for sale as pure milk any milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or which has been watered, adulterated, or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance.

4. No dealer in milk and no servant or agent of such a dealer shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center, upon the outside of the vessel, can, or package from or in which such milk is sold, the words "skimmed milk" are marked in distinct letters not less than 2 inches in length.

5. No person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than 9 per cent of milk solids exclusive of fat.

6. No person shall sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of, or shall transport or carry for the purpose of sale, or shall have in his or their custody or possession with intent to sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of any impure, adulterated, or un-

wholesome milk, nor any milk taken from any cow less than 15 days before or 10 days after parturition, nor shall any person sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of any milk which is produced in whole or in part from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition or fed on food that produces, or is likely to produce, impure, diseased, or unwholesome milk, nor from cows fed on any substance in a state of putrefaction or rottenness, or upon any other substance of an unwholesome nature.

7. That the addition to milk of water or any other substance or thing is hereby declared an adulteration, and milk that is obtained from animals that are fed upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or rottenness or upon any substance of an unwholesome nature or milk that has been exposed to or contaminated by the emanations or discharges or excrements from persons sick with any contagious disease by which the health or life of any person may be endangered, or milk from tubercular cows, is hereby declared to be impure or unwholesome.

8. That in any prosecutions under this ordinance, any milk shall be deemed, for the purpose of this ordinance, to be adulterated, if by a proper analysis made by the health officer or other chemist for the health department, it be shown to contain more than 88 per cent of watery fluid or less than 3 per cent of fat or less than 9 per cent of milk solids not fat.

9. That if said dairy and food inspector shall have reason to believe the provisions of this ordinance are being violated, he shall have power to open any can, vessel, or package containing milk, whether sealed, locked, or otherwise, or whether in transit or otherwise; and if upon inspection he shall find therein any milk which he has reason to believe has been adulterated or from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or which is sold, offered, or exposed to sale, in violation of any section of this ordinance, said dairy and food inspector is empowered and directed to take a sample of the same for analysis and put it into a can, vessel, or package, to be sealed in the presence of one or more witnesses, and sent to the health officer or any chemist appointed or designated by the board of health, and also to condemn and destroy the remaining contents of such can, vessel, or package, or return the same to the consignor.

10. That the board of health shall cause the name and place of business of every person convicted of selling adulterated milk, or having the same in his possession, to be published in two daily papers of this city for five times consecutively.

11. No person shall use or cause or allow to be used any receptacle which is used in the transportation and delivery of milk or cream for any purpose whatsoever other than the holding of milk or cream; nor shall any person receive or have in his possession any such receptacle which has not been washed after holding milk or cream or which is unclean in any way.

12. That no decayed or unwholesome fruit or vegetables, no meats, butter, fish, oysters, birds, fowls, nor any milk or other food not healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome, and safe for human food, nor any meat or fish that died by accident or disease, shall be brought within the city of Roanoke, or offered or held for sale in any public or private market or any other place, as human food, anywhere in the said city.

13. That no cattle shall be killed for human food while in an overheated, feverish, or diseased condition; and all such diseased cattle, and the place where they are located, and their disease, shall at once be reported to the health department, that the proper order may be made relative thereto, or for the removal thereof from the city.

14. That no meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any private or public market as food until the same shall have fully cooled after killing, nor until the entrails, heads, and feet (except of game and poultry and the heads and feet of swine), shall have been removed therefrom.

15. That no meat, butter, fish, fruit, vegetables, or other food shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representations made in respect thereof, under a false name or quality, or as being what the same is not, as regards wholesomeness, soundness, safeness, or fitness for food or drink.

16. That every person, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, or place where any meat, butter, fish, fruit or vegetables, milk or milk products, designed or held for human food, shall put and keep such room, stall, or place, and its appurtenances, in a clean and wholesome condition; and every person having charge or engaged, whether as principal or agent, in the care of, and in respect to the custody or sale of, any meat, butter, fish, fruit, birds, fowls, vegetables, or milk and milk products designed for human food, shall put and preserve the said articles of food in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same, or any part thereof, to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

17. That upon any cattle, milk or milk products, meat, butter, birds, fowls, fish, or vegetables being found by the dairy and food inspector in a condition which is, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition, or of a weight

or quality in this ordinance condemned or forbidden, he is empowered, authorized, and directed to immediately condemn the same and cause it to be destroyed properly, and to report his action to the health officer without delay.

18. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

19. That the board of health is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations particularly defining the duties of the dairy and food inspector, not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance; and said board is likewise authorized and empowered to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations for the management of stables or dairy farms where cows are kept, whether in or outside of the city, for the purpose of producing milk to be exposed to sale or sold within the city of Roanoke, not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

20. That police power is hereby conferred upon the health officer, the dairy and food inspector and the fumigator for the health department while in the discharge of their official duties, and that no person shall by threats or force attempt to intimidate or impede any of the said officers while in the discharge of their duty.

21. That sections 309, 310, and 311 of the general ordinances are hereby repealed.

22. This ordinance shall be in force from and after 30 days from its passage. [Ordinance approved Jan. 18, 1911.]

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS IN CALIFORNIA.

Plague appeared in California in 1900. The last case of that outbreak occurred February 29, 1904. From 1904 to May 23, 1907, no cases of plague, either human or rodent, were reported in California. On May 23, 1907, a case of human plague was found in the marine hospital in San Francisco. No further cases were reported until August 12, 1907, when the last outbreak began. From August, 1907, to January 30, 1908, the date of the last case, there occurred in San Francisco a total of 159 cases, with 77 deaths. Plague appeared September 12, 1907, in Oakland, where there were 12 cases and 7 deaths. The last case which was known to have been infected in Oakland occurred December 22, 1907. A subsequent case occurred on July 17, 1908, but the source of infection was not definitely known. It was believed to be due to ground squirrels. In addition to the cases above mentioned others have been found as follows:

Berkeley, 1; Point Richmond, 1; Contra Costa County, exclusive of Point Richmond, 2; Alameda County, exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley, 2; Los Angeles, 1; San Benito County, 1; Santa Clara County, 1. The 2 cases found in Contra Costa County, 2 in Alameda, 1 in Los Angeles, 1 in San Benito, and 1 in Santa Clara County, were believed to be due to infection from ground squirrels. The last human case reported occurred August 23, 1910, in Santa Clara County.

SQUIRREL PLAGUE.

Since 1903 the presence of plague among the ground squirrels of California had been suspected and a number of experiments were made to determine whether they were susceptible to the disease. They were found to be highly susceptible. Many squirrels were then caught and examined, but none were found infected until August, 1908.

Two cases of human plague occurred in Contra Costa County in July, 1908. The history of the cases indicated that in all probability the infection had come from ground squirrels. Men were immediately detailed to the section in which the cases occurred with the result

that in a short time four infected squirrels were found. In order to learn the extent of the infection, hunters were sent to various parts of Contra Costa and Alameda Counties and large numbers of squirrels were collected and examined. A number were found to be infected and the work of extermination was begun.

In the latter part of April and early part of May, 1909, an organized campaign on a much larger scale was begun for the double purpose of exterminating squirrels and of learning to what further extent the infection had spread.

As a result of information obtained during the above-mentioned campaign and of information obtained at various times from the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Treasury increased the allotment of \$14,000 per month available for the work to \$23,000 per month, and authorized the appointment from time to time of employees as needed.

The work is now being carried on under three heads, as follows:

(a) Destruction of known foci of infection.
(b) Determination of new and at present unknown foci of infection, to the end that the extent to which the infection has spread be made known as soon as possible.

(c) General squirrel eradication.

The work indicated under the heads *a* and *b* has been and is still going on under the direct control of this Service, and in addition a broad squirrel-free zone has been maintained around the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda to prevent the possible reinfection of the rats of these cities through coming in contact with plague-infected squirrels in the outlying districts. That the maintenance of these squirrel-free zones is a valuable precaution is evidenced by the fact that no rat infection has been found in any of the cities thus protected since December 1, 1908. In this work around the cities much valuable information regarding the associations of rats and squirrels has been secured. Opportunity has been afforded for instructing new employees in the best methods of hunting, trapping, and poisoning, and in the maintenance of camps and their sanitation. Farmers and ranch owners and citizens have frequently visited these camps for the purpose of being instructed, and have on numerous occasions remained for several days, and it may be stated that much of the interest which the farmers and ranch owners of California are now taking in squirrel eradication is due to the instruction received and the observations made while visiting the squirrel-free zone and the camps therein situated.

With regard to the third heading (*c*. General squirrel eradication), a systematic examination of all the suspected counties of California has been inaugurated, beginning with the counties and localities on the border line of the State and working westward toward the coast. This work is still going on and is about completed, and arrangements have been made for the extermination of the squirrels in each of the counties where infection has been found. This will be done under the direct supervision of this Service and its officers, with the aid, however, of the State board of health, county supervisors, ranch owners, and farmers.

The general plan of operation is set forth at greater length in the annual report of the service for the fiscal year 1910; the plan as there described has since been carried out almost to completion, the

exception being the general squirrel eradication which has been going on wherever deemed most necessary and has been begun on the broadest scale therein indicated. With regard to the extent of the area known to be infected, it may be stated that plague infection has been found in either rats or squirrels in 12 counties, including the county of San Francisco, in which no infection has been demonstrated since October 23, 1908, and the county of Los Angeles, in which 1 human case and 1 infected squirrel constituted the total infection and where no infection of any kind has been found since August 21, 1908. Of the other 10 counties, in 8 the infection has been, as a rule, scattered and isolated. In 2 counties only, namely, Alameda and Contra Costa, has there been any extensive infection. It is in these 2 counties that most of the eradication work has been done, and that the infection has diminished greatly as the result of this work is evidenced by the fact that since July 1, 1910, only 26 plague-infected squirrels have been found in all of the counties where plague infection has at any time appeared.

The total cost to the Government of plague-suppressive measures in California has been as follows:

Fiscal year—	
1908.....	\$300,904.71
1909.....	275,048.06
1910.....	135,391.87
1911 (to and including Jan. 31).....	84,298.51
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Total.....	795,643.15

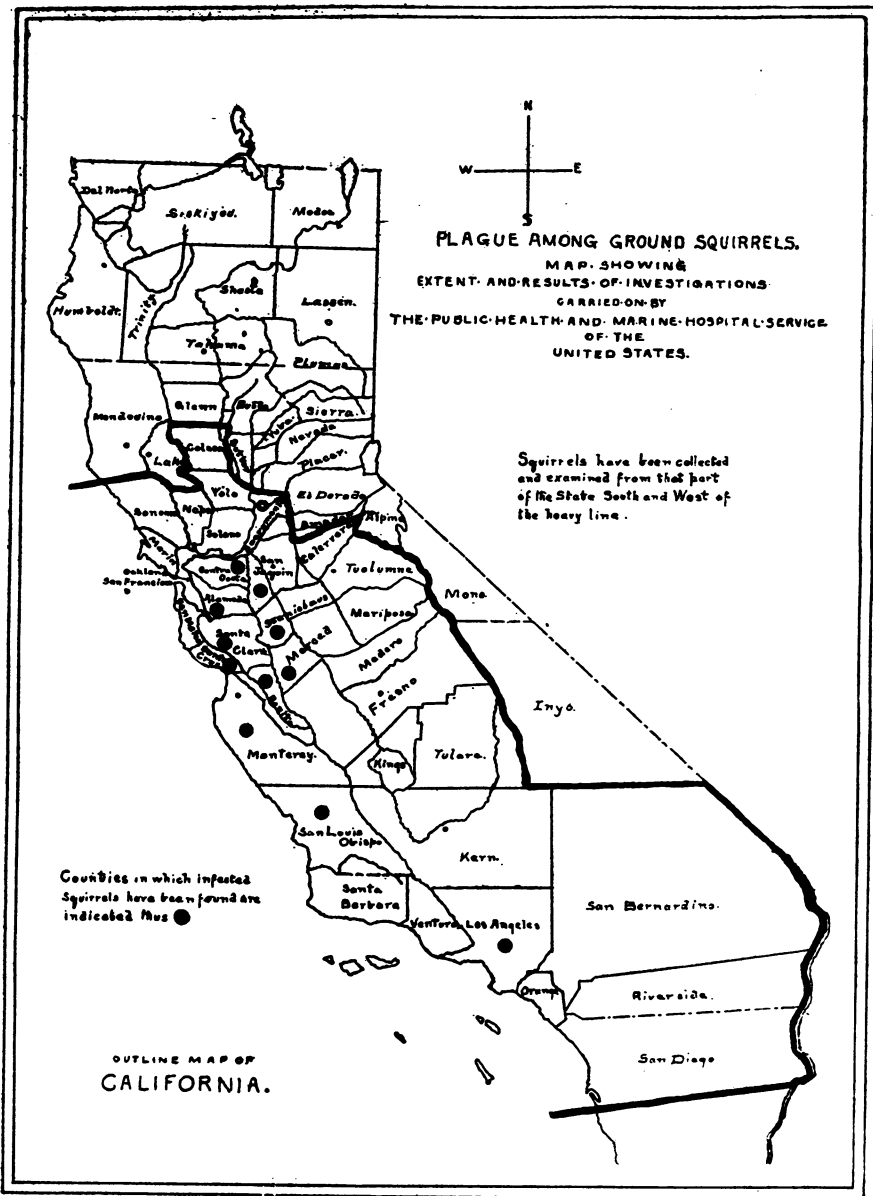
These sums include expenditures for suppressing the outbreak of human plague in San Francisco; the pay of detailed officers and employees; the continuous trapping and destruction of rats in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and other cities; the laboratory examination of rats captured; the inspection of insanitary conditions and supervision of sanitary measures in these cities; the fumigation of outgoing vessels, foreign and coastwise, in addition to the investigation of squirrel infection and squirrel eradication as indicated above. The sums also include expenditures that have been necessary for reconnoissance work in the States bordering on California, in order to determine whether plague infection had spread to these States. So far no evidence of any such spread of infection has been found. In addition to the above sum, the State of California, and the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Emeryville, Point Richmond, and Los Angeles, and the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Mateo, and Los Angeles have during this period expended sums which can not be accurately determined, but which are believed to aggregate not less than \$500,000, and probably greatly exceed this amount.

The total number of rodents (rats, squirrels, etc.) collected and examined to ascertain the presence of infection from September, 1907, to March 4, 1911, was as follows:

Collected.....	992,247
Examined for possible infection.....	729,621
Found infected.....	937

Of the 937 rodents found infected, there were 524 rats (last infected rat found Dec. 1, 1908), 412 squirrels (last infected squirrel found Feb. 20, 1911), and 1 wood rat (found Oct. 17, 1909).

The last case of human plague occurred August 23, 1910.



The squirrels collected and examined from July 1, 1910, to March 4, 1911, were as follows:

Collected.....	85,647
Examined for possible infection.....	84,889
Found infected.....	26

The appended map indicates the counties from which squirrels have been collected and examined, involving an investigation of an area of approximately 80,000 square miles. The map also shows the counties within which infection has been found. The work has progressed so satisfactorily that there is now reason for believing that the area in which infection among ground squirrels is present will be definitely known within two or three months. Much squirrel eradication work is now being done by ranch owners and farmers under the direction of the service. They are actively at work in 10 counties, and the county authorities are aiding extensively by the appropriation of money and the appointment of inspectors. An officer of the service is traveling from county to county organizing the eradication work as he goes, and it is gratifying to know that he is receiving the heartiest assistance and cooperation from county authorities, farmers, landowners, and citizens generally.

Since the inauguration by the service of plague suppressive measures in San Francisco in 1907, much work has been done in the various cities and in the territory around San Francisco Bay of a more or less permanent nature.

Garbage collection and disposal systems have been materially improved, and much rat proofing by the use of concrete, galvanized iron, etc., has been carried out.

The sanitary inspection service of the cities has been materially improved, and this improvement has extended into all the various branches of municipal sanitation. Rat catching and poisoning are still going on and will be continued as long as plague suppressive measures are operative, for the purpose of exterminating rats in the cities and, through examinations of rats caught, for the additional purpose of learning whether plague infection has reappeared.

Vessels have been fumigated for the purpose of destroying rats and other vermin, and construction of rat-proof warehouses has been brought about, thus minimizing the danger of the spread of plague to other places.

As a result of the above-mentioned measures the following direct benefits to the community are apparent:

1. Diminution in number of cases and deaths due to preventable disease.
2. Diminution in flies.
3. Diminution in fleas.
4. Disappearance of plague in men and rats.
5. Improvement in building construction.

Indirectly the demonstration of the practical value of sanitation on a large scale has aroused a widespread interest, and the people generally are convinced that properly directed sanitary measures, in addition to benefiting the health of the community, pay in every way.

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

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities in California on San Francisco Bay 285 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended April 1, 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. 20, 1911.....	95 squirrels. 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1908.....	None.....	Sept. 10, 1910.....	247 squirrels.
Merced.....	None recorded.....	do.....	June 6, 1910.....	2 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910.....	do.....	July 11, 1910.....	20 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None recorded.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1911.....	11 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1910.....	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910.....	do.....	Oct. 5, 1910.....	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None recorded.....	do.....	May 17, 1910.....	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do.....	do.....	May 21, 1910.....	5 squirrels.
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1910.....	None.....	22 rats.

Rats Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Apr. 1.....		192	52	
Oakland.....	do.....	45	2470	350	
San Francisco.....	do.....	38	1,417	880	
Counties—					
Kern.....	do.....		47	7	
Washington:					
Cities—					
Seattle.....	do.....		1,055	140	
Total.....			3,041	1,429	

¹ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 54, *Mus musculus* 38.

² Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 450, *Mus musculus* 65.

³ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 742, *Mus rattus* 141, *Mus musculus* 416, *Mus alexandrinus* 118.

⁴ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 7.

Squirrels Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Places.	Week ended—	Trapped and shot.	Found dead.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Counties—					
Alameda.....	Mar. 25	303	1	269	1
Colusa.....	do.	16		16	
Contra Costa.....	do.	107	2	109	
Fresno.....	do.	100		98	
Kern.....	do.	25		22	
Imperial.....	do.	286		269	
Los Angeles.....	do.	491		466	
Madera.....	do.	333		332	
Mariposa.....	do.	127		125	
Merced.....	do.	62		62	
Monterey.....	do.	814	1	809	
Riverside.....	do.	39		24	
San Joaquin.....	do.	769		761	
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	282	2	276	
Santa Clara.....	do.	282		275	
Stanislaus.....	do.	329		322	
Yolo.....	do.	43		43	
Total.....		4,408	6	4,298	1
Apr. 1					
Alameda.....	Apr. 1	119	4	113	
Butte.....	do.	27		27	
Colusa.....	do.	63		63	
Contra Costa.....	do.	73	1	74	
Fresno.....	do.	115		115	
Imperial.....	do.	310		301	
Kern.....	do.	18		4	
Los Angeles.....	do.	399		386	
Madera.....	do.	127		127	
Mariposa.....	do.	220		214	
Merced.....	do.	144	6	150	
Monterey.....	do.	831		825	
San Joaquin.....	do.	568		562	
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	362		360	
Santa Barbara.....	do.	4		4	
Santa Clara.....	do.	305		305	
Stanislaus.....	do.	297		291	
Yolo.....	do.	66		66	
Total.....		4,048	11	3,987	

Other Animals Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:				
Counties—				
Fresno.....	Mar. 25	4 rabbits.....	4	
Kern.....	do.	8 kangaroo rats.....	7	
Imperial.....	do.	7 rabbits; 2 foxes..	8	
Los Angeles.....	do.	2 rabbits; 1 gopher.	3	
Madera.....	do.	7 rabbits.....	7	
Mariposa.....	do.	7 rabbits.....	7	
Merced.....	do.	3 rabbits; 7 gophers	10	
Monterey.....	do.	4 rabbits.....	4	
San Joaquin.....	do.	3 rabbits.....	3	
San Luis Obispo.....	do.	17 rabbits; 2 gophers.	19	
Santa Clara.....	do.	5 rabbits; 7 gophers; 9 weasels.	21	
Stanislaus.....	do.	6 rabbits.....	6	
Yolo.....	do.	7 rabbits; 1 gopher.	8	
Total.....			107	
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Apr. 1	2 gophers.....	2	
Alameda.....	do.	2 rabbits.....	2	
Butte.....	do.	3 rabbits.....	3	
Fresno.....	do.	4 rabbits.....	4	
Imperial.....	do.	23 rabbits.....	19	
Los Angeles.....	do.	1 rabbit.....	1	
Madera.....	do.	21 rabbits; 2 gophers.	23	

Other Animals Collected and Examined—Continued.

Places.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California—Continued.				
Cities—Continued.				
Mariposa.....	do.....	8 rabbits.....	8	
Merced.....	do.....	8 rabbits.....	8	
Monterey.....	do.....	2 rabbits; 3 owls; 1 badger.....	3	
San Joaquin.....	do.....	30 rabbits; 2 gophers; 6 weasels.....	38	
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	9 rabbits.....	9	
Santa Clara.....	do.....	3 rabbits; 10 gophers.....	13	
Stanislaus.....	do.....	8 rabbits.....	7	
Yolo.....	do.....	3 rabbits; 1 gopher.....	4	
Total.....			144	

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 Apr. 21, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
* Alabama:				
Birmingham.....	Apr. 2-8.....	2		
Montgomery.....	Apr. 2-8.....	3		
Total for State.....		5		
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Arapahoe.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Archuleta.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
Boulder.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Delta.....	Feb. 1-28.....	8		
Denver.....	Feb. 1-28.....	74		
Elbert.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
El Paso.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Huerfano.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
Jefferson.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
La Plata.....	Feb. 1-28.....	7		
Larimer.....	Feb. 1-28.....	13		
Las Animas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Montrose.....	Feb. 1-28.....	11		
Morgan.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Otero.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Phillips.....	Feb. 1-28.....	20		
Summit.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Teller.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5		
Weld.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
Yuma.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Total for State.....		176		
Archuleta.....	Mar. 1-31.....	12		
Boulder.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Chaffee.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Delta.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Denver.....	Mar. 1-31.....	91		
Douglas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Elbert.....	Mar. 1-31.....	17		
El Paso.....	Mar. 1-31.....	23		
Fremont.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 21, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Gunnison.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Huerfano.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		
Jefferson.....	Mar. 1-31.....	7		
La Plata.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Larimer.....	Mar. 1-31.....	69		
Las Animas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	12		
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Logan.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Montrose.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Morgan.....	Mar. 1-31.....	15		
Otero.....	Mar. 1-31.....	9		
Pueblo.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Rio Grande.....	Mar. 1-21.....	5		
Sedgwick.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Teller.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Weld.....	Mar. 1-31.....	7		
Total for State.....		303		
Connecticut.....	Mar. 1-31.....			No cases
Florida:				
Counties—				
Duval.....	Apr. 2-8.....	15		
Escambia.....	Apr. 2-8.....	12		
De Soto.....	Apr. 2-8.....	2		
Hillsboro.....	Apr. 2-8.....	11		
Jackson.....	Apr. 2-8.....	14		
Lake.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Leon.....	Apr. 2-8.....	10	1	
Pasco.....	Apr. 2-8.....	4		
Washington.....	Apr. 2-8.....	2		
Total for State.....		71	1	
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Benton.....	Mar. 1-31.....	7		
Blackhawk.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		
Carroll.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Cherokee.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Dallas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Decatur.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Fremont.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Guthrie.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Linn.....	Mar. 1-31.....	40	1	
Muscatine.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Lyon.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Page.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Plymouth.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Polk.....	Mar. 1-31.....	12		
Pottawattamie.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		
Sioux.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Tama.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Woodbury.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Total for State.....		88	1	
*Kentucky:				
Lexington.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Paducah.....	Apr. 2-8.....	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Apr. 2-8.....	10		
Maine.....				
Mar. 1-31.....				
Maryland.....				
Mar. 1-31.....				
*Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	Feb. 1-28.....	65		
St. Louis.....	Apr. 2-8.....	11		
Total for State.....		76		
*Nebraska:				
South Omaha.....	Apr. 4-8.....	2		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 21, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Counties—				
Bergen.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Camden.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Billings.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5		
Nelson.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Wells.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		7		
*South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		
Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	Apr. 2-8.....	6		
Shelby.....	Mar. 1-31.....	90	1	
Total for State.....		96	1	
Texas				
	Feb. 1-28.....		3	Reported out of date.
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Barron.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Chippewa.....	Mar. 1-31.....	6		
Douglas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	6		
Dunn.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5		
Iowa.....	Mar. 1-31.....	19		
Iron.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
La Crosse.....	Mar. 1-31.....	6		
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Monroe.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Oneida.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Price.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Rusk.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Sheboygan.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		52		

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 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-Apr. 1....	23		
California:				
Counties—				
Alameda.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Imperial.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Humboldt.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Kern.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Mariposa.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Riverside.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7	1	
San Bernardino.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
San Diego.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	16	1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	11		
San Joaquin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Santa Clara.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Ventura.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Total for State.....		59	2	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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-Feb. 28.....			No cases.
District of Columbia.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 25.....	6		
Florida:				
Counties—				
Alachua.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 1.....	63	1	
Baker.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1		
Bradford.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 1.....	7		
Brevard.....	Feb. 19-25.....	5		
Calhoun.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 25.....	27		
Citrus.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 11.....	2		
Dade.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 18.....	3		
Duval.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1.....	173	1	
Escambia.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1.....	79		
Franklin.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 25.....	10		
Gadsden.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 18.....	64		
Hamilton.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	1		
Hillsboro.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 1.....	102		
Jackson.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 1.....	116		
Fernando.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1		
Jefferson.....	Feb. 5-Mar. 18.....	3		
Lafayette.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 4.....	6		
Lake.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 18.....	10		
Lee.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 4.....	21		
Leon.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 1.....	103	1	
Levy.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 25.....	3		
Liberty.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	6		
Madison.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 21.....	19		
Manatee.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	1		
Nassau.....	Jan. 16-21.....	2		
Orange.....	Jan. 16-21.....	1		
Osceola.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 25.....	3		
Polk.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 1.....	99		
Putnam.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 25.....	8		
St. John.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 11.....	2		
Santa Rosa.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 25.....	34		
Suwanee.....	Jan. 16-21.....	1		
Taylor.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 4.....	140		
Volusia.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 4.....	14		
Walton.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 25.....	8		
Washington.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	6		
Total for State.....		1,144	3	
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Bond.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Carroll.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Clay.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Coles.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		
Cook, exclusive of Chicago.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Chicago.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	20		
Effingham.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 28.....	2		
Jasper.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Jefferson.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Kane.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	11		
McLean.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	18		
Macoupin.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Madison.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	9		
Peoria.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Perry.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Salina.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8		
Stevenson.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Union.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	17		
Vermilion.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Washington.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Williamson.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		128		
Indiana:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Allen.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Blackford.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
Cass.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6		
Clay.....	Feb. 1-28.....	8		
Daviess.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Decatur.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Dekalb.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	9		
Delaware.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Elkhart.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Greene.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Howard.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Huntington.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Jennings.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Knox.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	8		
Madison.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	168		
Marion.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Montgomery.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	12		
Noble.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Posey.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
St. Joseph.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Steuben.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Vigo.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	22		
Wabash.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Warren.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Wayne.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19		
Total for State.....		299		
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Benton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Black Hawk.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Boone.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Buena Vista.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Dallas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Dubuque.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Fremont.....	Feb. 1-28.....	7		
Guthrie.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
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-Feb. 28.....	58		
Lucas.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Lyon.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Mahaska.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Marshall.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	8		
Page.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	34	1	
Polk.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		
Pottawattamie.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	9		
Scott.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Sioux.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Iowa—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Taylor	Dec. 1-31	64		
Union	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	3		
Warren	Dec. 1-31	1		
Webster	Dec. 1-31	10		
Winnebago	Jan. 1-31	1		
Woodbury	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	13		
Total for State		247	2	
Kansas:				
Counties—				
Pawnee	Nov. 1-30	1		
Reno	Nov. 1-30	1		
Allen	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Anderson	Jan. 1-31	1		
Atchison	Dec. 1-31	4		
Brown	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	44		
Butler	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Cherokee	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Clay	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Decatur	Dec. 1-31	1		
Dickinson	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	12		
Doniphan	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Douglas	Jan. 1-31	1		
Harper	Jan. 1-31	5		
Jefferson	Dec. 1-31	1		
Jewell	Jan. 1-31	17		
Johnson	Dec. 1-31	4		
Kearny	Jan. 1-31	5		
Kingman	Dec. 1-31	1		
Leavenworth	Jan. 1-31	2		
Leavenworth	Dec. 1-31	2		
Lyon	Jan. 1-31	1		
Marion	Jan. 1-31	2		
Marshall	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	112		
Montgomery	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Morton	Jan. 1-31	8		
Nemaha	Dec. 1-31	1		
Norton	Jan. 1-31	1		
Osage	Dec. 1-31	1		
Pottawatomie	Jan. 1-31	9		
Reno	Dec. 1-31	1		
Riley	Jan. 1-31	8		
Rooks	Dec. 1-31	1	1	
Russell	Jan. 1-31	1		
Saline	Jan. 1-31	10		
Sedgwick	Jan. 1-31	1		
Shawnee	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Sumner	Dec. 1-31	6		
Washington	Jan. 1-31	4		
Wyandotte, exclusive of Kansas City	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	15		
Kansas City	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	22		
Total for State		339	1	
*Kentucky:				
Henderson	Feb. 22-28	4		
Lexington	Feb. 26-Mar. 18	2		
Paducah	Jan. 23-Apr. 1	27		
Total for State		33		
Louisiana:				
Parishes—				
Ascension	Dec. 1-31	1		
Calcasieu	Jan. 1-31	13	1	
East Baton Rouge	Dec. 1-31	25		
East Feliciana	Dec. 1-31	39		
Iberville	Dec. 1-31	6		
Lafourche	Jan. 1-31	16		
Orleans—				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-Apr. 1	177	1	
Rapides	Dec. 1-31	1		
St. Charles	Dec. 1-31	4		
St. John	Dec. 1-31	1		
Tangipahos	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	23		
Tensas	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20		
Washington	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Total for State		321	2	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....			No cases.
Maryland:				
Counties—				
Baltimore.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Garrett.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		Dec. 1-31, no cases.
Total for State.....		12		
Massachusetts.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....			No cases.
Michigan.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	16		Not previously reported.
Counties—				
Alcona.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Alger.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Alpena.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Antrim.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Arenac.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	7		
Bay.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2		
Barry.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Calhoun.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	17	1	
Cass.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Charlevoix.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	24		
Cheboygan.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	30		
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-Feb. 28.....	63		
Genesee.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	14	1	
Gladwin.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	4	1	
Grand Traverse.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Gratiot.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		
Houghton.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5		
Huron.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Ingham.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Ionia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19		
Isabella.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	14		
Kalamazoo.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6		
Keweenaw.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	16		
Lake.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Lapeer.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Leelanau.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Livingston.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Mackinac.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Macomb.....	Feb. 1-28.....	7		
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-Feb. 28.....	8		
St. Clair.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Washtenaw.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Wayne.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Wexford.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Total for State.....		358	6	
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Beltrami.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 13.....	6		
Bigstone.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1		
Blue Earth.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Dakota.....	Feb. 1-27.....	1		
Douglas.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 1.....	3		
Fillmore.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 4.....	1		
Hennepin.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 20.....	53		
Itasca.....	Feb. 20-27.....	1		
Kandiyohi.....	Jan. 24-30.....	1		
Koochiching.....	Dec. 5-Feb. 13.....	12		
Lac qui Parle.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Le Sueur.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 6.....	4		
Lyon.....	Feb. 14-20.....	7		
Murray.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 27.....	6		
Nobles.....	Dec. 5-Feb. 27.....	4		
Norman.....	Dec. 12-Feb. 27.....	23		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Olmsted.....	Jan. 10—Feb. 20...	6		
Pipestone.....	Jan. 10—Feb. 20...	6		
Pope.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3		
Ramsey.....	Dec. 5—Feb. 27.....	146		
Rice.....	Feb. 14-20.....	1		
Rock.....	Feb. 1-6.....	1		
St. Louis.....	Nov. 27—Feb. 20.....	9		
Sibley.....	Dec. 26—Jan. 16.....	2		
Todd.....	Dec. 5—Jan. 30.....	22		
Traverse.....	Feb. 1-6.....	1		
Wabasha.....	Dec. 26—Jan. 1.....	1		
Wadena.....	Dec. 28—Jan. 2.....	2		
Washington.....	Feb. 7-20.....	2		
Winona.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		
Total for State.....		328		
*Mississippi:				
Biloxi.....	Mar. 13.....			Present.
*Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	119		
St. Joseph.....	Feb. 5-13.....	16		
St. Louis.....	Dec. 18—Mar. 25.....	47	1	
Springfield.....	Feb. 5-11.....	10		
Total for State.....		192	1	
Montana:				
Counties—				
Beaverhead.....	Jan. 1-28.....	3		
Cascade.....	Dec. 1-28.....	14		
Chouteau.....	Jan. 1-28.....	8		
Custer.....	Dec. 1—Jan. 3.....	2		
Dawson.....	Nov. 1-28.....	5		
Deer Lodge.....	Nov. 1-28.....	16	1	
Gallatin.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Jefferson.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Lewis and Clark.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Missoula.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Powell.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Ravalli.....	Dec. 1-28.....	5		
Silver Bow, exclusive of Butte.....	Nov. 1-28.....	32		
Butte.....	Nov. 1-28.....	54		
Teton.....	Jan. 1-28.....	7		
Total for State.....		152	1	
*Nebraska:				
Lincoln.....	Dec. 1—Jan. 31.....	31		
South Omaha.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28.....	10		
Total for State.....		41		
New Jersey:				
Counties—				
Bergen.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Middlesex.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Salem.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28.....	27		
Total for State.....		30		
New York:				
Counties—				
Allegany.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Chautauqua.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Columbia.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Niagara.....	Dec. 1—Jan. 31.....	2		
Onondaga.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
St. Lawrence.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Steuben.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Tioga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Tompkins.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		16		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina:				
Counties—				
Alamance.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	11		
Beaufort.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	39		
Bertie.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Bladen.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	113		Feb. 1-28, present.
Brunswick.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	49		
Burke.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Carteret.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Caswell.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Chatham.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	64		
Cherokee.....	Feb. 1-28.....	15		Present.
Cleveland.....	Jan. 1-31.....			
Columbus.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	75		
Craven.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Cumberland.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	56		
Currituck.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Duplin.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	30		
Durham.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	490		
Edgecombe.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 31.....	7		
Franklin.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Granville.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	28		
Henderson.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	29		
Hertford.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Johnston.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	6		Jan. 1-31, present.
Jones.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Lee.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	8		
Lenoir.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Martin.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	17		
Mecklenburg.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Nash.....	Nov. 1-30.....	6		
New Hanover.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	669		
Northampton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Onslow.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	70		Feb. 1-28, present.
Orange.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Pasquotank.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Pender.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	127		Do.
Person.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Pitt.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	34		
Robeson.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	160		Do.
Rowan.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Rutherford.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Sampson.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	33		
Scotland.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
Union.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	6		
Vance.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	28		
Wake.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	48		
Washington.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Watauga.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Wayne.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	14		
Wilkes.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Total for State.....		2,316		
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Billings.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	22		
Cass.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Grand Forks.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Lamoure.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6		
McIntosh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Morton.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Ramsey.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Steele.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	19		
Stutsman.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	17		
Total for State.....		70		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Ashland.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Butler.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Clark.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	53	1	
Cuyahoga.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		
Darke.....	Mar. 1-31.....	8		
Delaware.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	2		
Franklin.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	12		
Fulton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Hamilton.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	15		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Lorain	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Lucas	Mar. 1-31.....	5		
Marion	Mar. 1-31.....	13		
Miami	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Monroe	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Montgomery	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Portage	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Ross	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Scioto	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Williams	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4		
Wood	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		135	1	
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Adair	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Atoka	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Beckham	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	70		
Blaine	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	19		
Bryan	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	18		
Caddo	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	27		
Canadian	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	34		
Cherokee	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Choctaw	Jan. 1-31.....	14		
Cleveland	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
Coal	Feb. 1-28.....	20	1	
Comanche	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Custer	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	9		
Garfield	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Choctaw	Feb. 1-28.....	5		
Grady	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	7	1	
Green	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Hughes	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	43		
Jackson	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	63		
Johnston	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Kay	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kingfisher	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Kiowa	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Latimer	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Lincoln	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	53		
McCurtain	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	35		
McIntosh	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	12		
Major	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Marshall	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Muskogee	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Nowata	Jan. 1-31.....	9		
Oklfuskee	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6		
Oklahoma	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	20		
Okmulgee	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19		
Osage	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Payne	Feb. 1-28.....	3		
Pittsburg	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Pontotoc	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Pottawatomie	Jan. 1-31.....	6		
Seminole	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	9		
Stephens	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Tulsa	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Washington	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		
Washita	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	12		
Woods	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	11		
Total for State		578	2	
Oregon:				
Counties—				
Benton	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Marion	Dec. 1-31.....	9	4	
Multnomah	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	8		
Polk	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Umatilla	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		20	4	
Pennsylvania, entire State.....				
	Oct. 1-31.....			No cases.
	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	18	1	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
* South Carolina:				
Camden.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1		
Charleston.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Seven Mile.....	Mar. 1.....	9	1	
Total for State.....		11	1	
* Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Davidson—				
Nashville.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	6		
Hamilton—				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1.....	8	1	
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 1.....	45		
Shelby.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	254	2	
Total for State.....		313	3	
Texas:				
Counties—				
Bell.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Cameron.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	68		
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Collin.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20		
Dallas.....	Dec. 1-31.....	24		
Dewitt.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
El Paso.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	48	3	
Grimes.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		
Guadalupe.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	2	
Henderson.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	15		
Hidalgo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jones.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
McLennan.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	11		
Waco.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7		
Marion.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	18		
Matagorda.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Nueces.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Orange.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	9		
Runnels.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Swisher.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Tarrant.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	9		
Taylor.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Uvalde.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Van Zant.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Willis Point.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	8	1	
Total for State.....		274	6	
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	118		
Boxelder.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	40		
Cache.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	11		
Davis.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Iron.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	83		
Juab.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		
Millard.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	50		
Piute.....	Jan. 1-31.....	14		
Rich.....	Feb. 1-28.....	13		
Salt Lake.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	75		
Sanpete.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Sevier.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	36		
Utah.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	65		
Washington.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	55		
Weber.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	35		
Total for State.....		614		
Virginia:				
Counties—				
Appomattox.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Alexandria.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Culpeper.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Dinwiddie.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Fairfax.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3		
Fauquier.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	42		
Frederick.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Lee.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	270		
Loudoun.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Lunenburg.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Nansemond.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Prince William.....	Feb. 1-23.....	2		
Roanoke.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Stafford.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Wise.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7		
Total for State.....		372		
Washington:				
Counties—				
Chelan.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Clallam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12		
Ferry.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
King.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	43		
Pacific.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Pierce.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	9		
Skaagit.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	105		
Snohomish.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	10		
Spokane.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Stevens.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Walla Walla.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Whatcom.....	Jan. 1-31.....	21		
Yakima.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		209		
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Ashland.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6		
Barron.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Buffalo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Chippewa.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	6		
Dane.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Douglas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Dunn.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	13		
Eau Claire.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Green.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Iowa.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	46		
Jefferson.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	10		
Lafayette.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	11		
La Crosse.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Lincoln.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		
Oneida.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	5		
Pierce.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
St. Croix.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	7		
Vernon.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	10		
Vilas.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Walworth.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Washington.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		146		
Grand total for the United States.....		9,183	37	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED APR. 1, 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	208	17	1	204	2	29	2			40	36	3	1
Boston, Mass.	670,585	233	46	4	198	1	43	2			67	30	7	9
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	659	127	17	350	6	204	10			110	87	14	28
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	160	23	5	143	1	99	7			37	14	25	2
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,833	303	38	841	20	648	34			490	177	28	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	555	61	13	741	13	52	7			98	54	21	2
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	195	16	5		1	27	2			24	18	7	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463		6	1	11		61	1			22	17	3	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	126	20				32	1			14	9	5	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	109	11	3	12		36	1			9	7	7	
Newark, N. J.	347,469	131	24				41	2			29	26	3	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	43	10	1	161	2	12	9			33	21	11	1
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	131	4		65		25	2			16	8	3	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	131	6		102		9				28	13	7	
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Denver, Colo.	213,381		12		243	4	10		6			13	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	103		2								11		
Providence, R. I.	224,326	73	9	1	2		12	1			7	7	1	
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	42	4		88		6	2	8		7	4		
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	38			11		2				5	1		
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	45	7	1	15		8				4	7		
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	39	3		13		4				7	5		
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	49			3		1				3	7	1	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	37	1	1	43	1	2				4	3	1	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	40	1		71	7	7		1		3	5	12	2
Lowell, Mass.	106,294		4		2		5				3	2		
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	50	1		5	1	2				4	3	1	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	37	2		6						4	6		
Paterson, N. J.	125,600		5				17	1			8			
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	30	1		50		7				5			1
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	41	3	1	1		4		1		8	4		
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	42	2	1	12		18				10	2		
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	12	3								2	3		
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545		5		63	1	6	1			1	1		
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	16			8		4	1			4	3		
Camden, N. J.	94,538		5	1	6						3	1		
Canton, Ohio.	50,217	16					3					2		
Covington, Ky.	53,270	12					3					3		
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	12	2		2		6		2	3				
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	20	5				13					2		
Erle, Pa.	66,525	20	5		1		6				5	2	23	2
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	24	2		109	2		1			3		2	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	16	2		5		6					1		
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	19	3	1			2				5	3		
Hartford, Conn.	96,915	19	4		3		17				9	1		
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		2		69		3				2			
Houston, Tex.	78,800	40	2						1			5		
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	35			8		5		12		2	4		
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	17			11		1					1		
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	31	1		6		7		5			4		
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	41	4	1	7	1					2	4		
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	18	3		12		2				5	1	1	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	31	2		5			1			3	3		

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended Apr. 1—Continued.

Cities.	Population, United States, census 1910.	Total deaths, from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small-pox.		Tuberculosis.		Typhoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Con.</i>														
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652		1				1				4	2		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,805	16	1		12		4				1			
Reading, Pa.	96,971	35	4		38		5						1	
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	39	1		4		2							
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826		1		2				3		6		2	
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	23	5		34		4				2			
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	8	4		5		11		1				2	
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	14	1				11	1					3	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	26	1		21		6				4		6	
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	23	1		2	1	7		2					
Trenton, N. J.	96,815		4	1			2				12		9	
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	21	4		13		6				1	2		
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141		4		17		12				3		1	
Wichita, Kans.	52,450	21			21		2						1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	18	1				3	1			8			1
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	33		1		2							2	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	31	1		18		20	1			3		5	
Youngstown, Ohio.	79,066	14	1				4				2			1
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	12	3		2		2				2			
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10			11									
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	14			48		5						1	
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	10			11		2						1	
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014				2									2
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604						1		1					
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	16	4		10		3				2			
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	8	1		1								1	
Danville, Ill.	27,871				3				1					
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	9	1				5	2	2				1	
East Orange, N. J.	34,871	13	3		1		6				4		2	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	9			1		8							
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	34			1		3		2		6		8	1
Everett, Mass.	33,454	6	2		1		4				1	1	1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115		3		2						5		1	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24			9		1				1		1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	18			18				9				2	
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7			3		5		2		2			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	11			1		1				1		1	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	29	1		9		2						1	1
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	12	1				1				1			
Malden, Mass.	44,404	12			11		2				1		1	
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	15			2						1		1	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19			7	1			1				2	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	15	2	1	1						2		1	
New Castle, Pa.	36,280										6			2
Newport, Ky.	30,309	10	1				3				1		1	
Newton, Mass.	39,806	13			8		4							
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	12			1		2				1		1	14
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	11					1				1		1	
Orange, N. J.	29,630	15			1		2				1		1	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	7	1										1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	7	4				2				1		1	
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	4	1		28				3					
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	11			11		9						3	
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	3			4		1				2		1	1
Salem, Mass.	43,697	14	9	2	12								1	
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	10			5		1	1			2		2	1
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	7	1											
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,828	2	4	2			10		16					
Superior, Wis.	40,384	8	4				3		2				1	
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	7					1							
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	7	2										1	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	40					1				1		3	
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	14									2		23	2

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended
Apr. 1—Continued.

Cities.	Population, 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 less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	7			5						2	1		
Ashtabula, Ohio	18,266	6	3								2			
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191				10		1						1	
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	14										1		1
Braddock, Pa.	19,357	7			42	1							1	
Butler, Pa.	20,728	2	1	1	2									
Cambridge, Ohio	11,327	4			1		1					1		
Camden, S. C.								1	1					
Clinton, Mass.	13,975	2									3			
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687	4			1				3		1			
Columbus, Ind.							1							
Concord, N. H.	21,497	15										1		
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	7	2	1									1	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.			2					2					3	1
Freeport, Ill.	17,567	4			1		1						8	
Galesburg, Ill.	20,069	14												
Greensboro, N. C.	15,895	6							2					
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	4		1										
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	8	1	1	3							2	1	
Hyde Park, Mass.	15,507	3									1			
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	5									2	1		
Kokomo, Ind.	17,010	8			5		2		3		2	1		
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	2	1		1									
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240	6			17									1
Manistee, Mich.	12,381	1					8						1	
Manitowoc, Wis.	13,027	7			2		1				1			
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	2	1											
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	1			2		3							
Mason, Ohio	13,879	2			3		1							
Medford, Mass.	23,150	8			11		1					2		
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	4	1									1		
Moline, Ill.	24,199	4	1	1	11		6						1	
Montclair, N. J.	21,550	4			1						1			
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	6			1								1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,877	7			1									
Newburyport, Mass.	14,949	4										2	1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	11										1		
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	6					2				1			
Ottumwa, Iowa.	22,012	9										2		
Paducah, Ky.	22,760	13			9				3			1		
Palmer, Mass.		2												
Peekskill, N. Y.		7	1		3		5					1		
Plainfield, N. J.	20,550	7			2		3				2		1	1
Portsmouth, N. H.	11,209		1		21									
Pottstown, Pa.		11	3				2							
Rock Island, Ill.		9	2	1	6		1						3	4
Rutland, Vt.	13,546						4							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		6									5			1
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	6			1						1			
Steelton, Pa.	14,246	4	1		3						4			
Warren, Ohio.	11,081	0												
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,924	6	1				1				4		1	
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	10									1			

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

FLORIDA.—Week ended April 1, 1911. Reports from the State board of health show diphtheria present in 1 locality (Tampa), with 1 case; smallpox in 10 counties, with 111 cases; epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in 1 locality (Jacksonville), with 1 case; malaria in 2 localities,

with 39 cases; tuberculosis in 5 localities, with 15 cases; typhoid fever in 6 localities, with 7 cases.

ILLINOIS—*Quincy*.—Month of March, 1911. Population, 36,587. Total number of deaths from all causes, 41, including diphtheria 2, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria 8, measles 164, tuberculosis 2, typhoid fever 3.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of January, 1911. Population, 43,028. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases. Cases reported: Diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2.

Month of February, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. Cases reported: Diphtheria 9, scarlet fever 7, smallpox 3.

Month of March, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. Cases reported: Diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 6.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—Month of March, 1911. Population 28,015. Total number of deaths from all causes 85, including tuberculosis 13, typhoid fever 2.

NEBRASKA—*South Omaha*.—Month of March, 1911. Population 26,259. Total number of deaths from all causes 45, including diphtheria 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria 2, measles 2, smallpox 6.

NEW YORK.—Month of February, 1911.—Population 9,113,614. Total number of deaths from all causes 12,548, including diphtheria 190, measles 85, scarlet fever 141, tuberculosis 1,434, typhoid fever 86. Cases reported: Diphtheria 2,183, measles 4,957, scarlet fever 3,817, smallpox 5, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 3,595, typhoid fever 502.

Watertown.—Month of March, 1911. Population 26,730. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. Cases reported: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 78, tuberculosis 2, typhoid fever 5.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of January, 1911. Reports from the State board of health show diphtheria present in 39 counties, measles in 35 counties, scarlet fever in 27 counties, smallpox in 38 counties, typhoid fever present in 22 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 3 counties, hemorrhagic malarial fever in 4 counties.

Charlotte.—Month of March, 1911. Population 34,014. Total number of deaths from all causes 41, including tuberculosis 6, typhoid fever 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Charleston*.—Month of March, 1911. Population 58,833. Total number of deaths from all causes 127, including tuberculosis 20, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 8, smallpox 4, typhoid fever 2.

TEXAS—*Fort Worth*.—Month of March, 1911. Population 73,312. Total number of deaths from all causes 90, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 10. Cases reported: Diphtheria 4, measles 11, scarlet fever 8, smallpox 2, tuberculosis 12, typhoid fever 5.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA AND ITS RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The precautions taken to prevent the spread of plague from Manchuria include, first, those precautions taken in Manchuria, and second, those precautions taken in other countries.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN MANCHURIA.

These have included, first, an invitation on the part of the Chinese Government to the different nationalities represented at Peking to select and send specialists to Manchuria to investigate the plague situation, and suggest precautionary measures against the spread of the disease.

For the protection of Peking and points in southern China a quarantine station was established at Shanhaiquan, at which place all passengers to Tientsin and Peking were detained 7 days under observation. Other quarantine stations were established at Newchwang and Changchung. On several of the railway systems radiating from the infected zone second and third class traffic was completely suspended. On February 20 to 27 the Irkutsk Plague Conference met and discussed precautionary measures to be taken on account of the plague epidemic in Manchuria. The conference was attended by representatives from the Amur Provinces, the trans-Baikal and Irkutsk Provinces, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and other interested bodies, such as the immigration bureau. As a result of this conference resolutions were drawn up which contained general rules governing the travel of persons, particularly the quarantining of persons and the disinfection of effects, measures to be taken on railways, on waterways, the land frontier, in cities, and other settlements, and on the seacoasts. Among other rules was one providing that all persons from infected places, including Chinese laborers, should be subject to 5 days' quarantine at certain observation stations before being allowed to enter the Russian Empire.

In a lecture recently delivered by Prof. Kitasato at the general offices of the South Manchurian Railway, the following statements were made which bear with special importance and interest upon the plague situation in Manchuria. He stated that the characteristic feature of the pneumonic plague now prevailing in Manchuria consisted in the freedom from infection of the nearly 20,000 rats so far examined. This, he thought, testified to the absence of infection among the rats, and led to the natural deduction that neither rats

nor rat fleas had played any part in the present plague situation in Manchuria, and that infection is contracted through the respiratory organs by coming in close contact with plague victims, and by sputa. He believed that the task of suppressing the plague in Manchuria should be an easy thing to accomplish from a scientific viewpoint, for the troublesome question of dealing with rats could be eliminated; and all that would be necessary would be to discover the appearance of new cases at the earliest possible moment in order to isolate them, together with the people under the same roof and other contacts, for medical surveillance for a proper time. He stated that pneumonic plague can not be transmitted through the air, as plague organisms can not float in the air except after they have dried up and become innocuous.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

In the Chinese and Japanese ports there are medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service attached to the United States consulates at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy, and Hongkong. These officers keep themselves informed of the prevalence of contagious diseases in these cities and in the surrounding country. They are obliged to sign a bill of health issued to all vessels leaving the above-named ports for ports in the United States which certifies that all regulations required to be enforced at foreign ports on vessels leaving for the United States have been complied with. This involves a knowledge of the point of origin of the freight and passengers, disinfection of material from an infected locality, and the personal inspection of all passengers, particularly steerage passengers, and, if necessary, the detention of said passengers. The power of enforcement of these regulations lies in the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, which imposes a penalty of \$5,000 upon any vessel from a foreign port seeking to enter a port of the United States without this consular bill of health. The consul can legally refuse a bill of health if the regulations are not complied with.

The quarantine laws and regulations of the United States provide for the surveillance at the port of departure, if the latter be infected with plague or suspected of being infected, of the mooring, docking, and loading of each vessel departing, for the purpose of preventing the ingress of rats; the fumigation of the vessel for the destruction of rats if necessary, the disinfection or else rejection of freight liable to harbor rats or rat fleas, and the detention for 7 days of passengers and crews, who, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, have been exposed to the infection of plague. The medical officers stationed in the Chinese and Japanese ports are familiar with conditions in middle and northern China and Manchuria. Inasmuch as the greater part of the passenger and freight traffic from the infected districts must pass through these ports, it is subject to the above regulations, which also provide that any article shipped from or through an infected port or place, or place which the consul or medical officer has reason to believe infected, shall be disinfected; and that any article presumably infected, which can not be disinfected, shall not be shipped.

Much has been said in the press concerning the likelihood of infection being brought to our shores in the skin of the marmot, called by the Chinese "han t'ah," the fur of which is used for making

cloaks, muffs, etc. The quarantine regulations provide for just such commodities, it being specified that articles which are liable to harbor rats or rat fleas shall not be shipped until freed from such vermin, by the use of chemicals, fumigation, or solutions, and further, that the nature of the merchandise and place and method of stowing prior to shipment must be considered in determining its liability to be a rat or vermin carrier.

The regulations also provide for the sanitary conduct of vessels while enroute from foreign ports and our insular possessions to ports of the United States. These provisions include certain requirements as to cleanliness, ventilation, isolation of those sick with a communicable disease, and directions for disinfection.

Finally, the United States on its Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific seaboards is protected by a system of quarantine stations, at which are stationed officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who examine carefully all ships from the Orient and check up the precautionary measures reported performed at the foreign ports of embarkation, and in the event the foreign regulations have not been carried out, proper measures are taken at the United States quarantine station at the home port.

When a ship from a foreign port arrives off a port of the United States, it is met by a quarantine officer for inspection under the national regulations. Fifty medical officers of the service are engaged in this work at 44 separate stations, extending along the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic coasts from Alaska to Portland, Me. Without the quarantine certificates given by these officers and the bill of health obtained at the foreign port the ship would not be allowed entry by the collector of customs, and without his permit it would be unlawful for the ship to unload its cargo.

At a few ports, not more than three or four in number, this inspection is made by State quarantine officers, who enforce the national regulations, and whose stations are subject to the inspection of national officers.

The quarantine officers at the United States quarantine stations verify the work done in the foreign ports, examine the bills of health and freight manifests, inspect the records of illness occurring on board during the voyage, inspect the sick, and finally inspect everyone on board.

Through an arrangement with the Department of State, the Treasury Department is furnished with reports as to sanitary conditions of all ports of the world, and these reports are immediately transmitted to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau and by the latter cabled to those quarantine officers especially concerned and the subject matter included weekly in the Public Health Reports. In other words, information concerning quarantine matters is being constantly received and transmitted by wire, letter, or publication to those for whom it is necessary in protecting this country against disease in other countries.

In addition to the precautions above described, the service is conducting a campaign for the extermination of rats on all vessels, and particularly vessels trading between ports infected with plague or suspected of being infected and ports in the United States. In the revised quarantine regulations, 1910, paragraph 112 provides that measures shall be taken which will free from rats, not less frequently than once in

every six months, vessels engaged in trade from ports infected with plague. This work is regarded as a general quarantine measure, and on account of the fact that it is proposed to give the paragraph providing for it such general application all transactions under said paragraph have been incorporated under the heading "Rat quarantine." Reference has been made to this work in the last three annual reports of the service (fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, 1909, and 1910).

Lists will be made of those vessels which ply between ports infected with plague and United States ports, and regular account will be taken of each fumigation for the destruction of rats, the number of rats destroyed, and the number of rats, if any, which the fumigation has failed to destroy. Special attention will be paid to vessels bringing cargoes comprising the various foodstuffs—such as rice, bran, cereals, etc.—and where it is found to be to the best interests of all concerned to fumigate at the foreign port of departure the vessel bringing such cargo, the vessel will be treated accordingly. In connection with this work it is proposed to conduct studies in the effectiveness of rat destruction, it being the intention of the bureau to follow this matter closely, that as perfect results as possible may be obtained.

ASSIGNMENT OF INSPECTORS TO FRUIT PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES—CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The following-named acting assistant surgeons have been appointed to duty in the American consulates at the fruit ports of Central America and at certain ports in the West Indies named below for the current close quarantine season for the purpose of inspecting vessels, their cargoes and crews, bound from said ports to ports in the United States and its possessions:

FRUIT PORTS.

Leroy Stowe, Puerto Cortez, Honduras.
C. L. Mengis, Limon, Costa Rica.
Allen Jumel, jr., Livingstone (Puerto Barrios), Guatemala.

WEST INDIES.

P. G. Smith, Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies.
T. B. L. Layton, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.
(Appointment to be made later to Castries St. Lucia, British West Indies.)

SPECIAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR FRUIT VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 15, 1907.

To United States consular officers, masters and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, national, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:

To permit vessels from foreign ports with perishable cargoes of fruit to enter southern ports in the United States, without detention, the following special regulations are promulgated, as provided in the general quarantine regulations of April, 1903, and will be enforced at the ports of departure and on arrival.

These regulations are a concession to vessels engaged in the fruit trade and contain provisions for the conduct of such trade with safety without injurious detention of the fruit at domestic quarantine stations. While the regulations are more stringent when yellow fever is reported at a fruit port, they do not impose an embargo on the fruit traffic. The success of the regulations, however, depends upon reliable information as to health conditions and prompt knowledge of the first appearance and subsequent cases of yellow fever at any port. Therefore, the department reserves the right, when satisfied that information is being denied or withheld, to recall from the port the medical officer detailed thereto by authority of the President. In this event the issue of the special certificate required by these regulations would be impossible, and fruit vessels from a port from which the medical officer has been recalled will be subject to the general quarantine regulations requiring disinfection at the domestic station and detention of personnel six days thereafter.

REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED AT FOREIGN PORTS SUSPECTED OF BEING INFECTED WITH YELLOW FEVER.

1. None of the crew shall be allowed to go on land except the captain or his representative, or both when absolutely necessary, who shall go only to enter and clear the vessel, and only in the daytime.

2. No one from the shore shall visit the vessel except the quarantine officers, customs officers, and agent of the ship.

3. All laborers who may be taken on the ship for loading purposes must have no intercourse with the shore subsequent to their entry upon the vessel until their final discharge therefrom.

4. No intercourse is to be allowed with persons on shore, except as provided in the preceding paragraphs. All fruit intended for shipment on vessels lying at docks shall be graded and payment made for the same on shore or dock; such operations should not await the arrival of the fruit on shipboard. Fruit brought alongside by small boats or lighters shall be graded and necessary payment made over ship's side.

5. All passengers must embark from the regular ports and must have been under the observation of the sanitary inspector of the United States for at least three days prior to the departure of the ship and be provided with his certificate to that effect. Where passengers come from elevated and noninfectible points in the interior to coast towns for embarkation, they should not be required to pass the three-day period of observation in the latter places because of possible danger of developing malarial or other tropical fevers. They should be required to bring a certificate from the United States consul or a reliable physician, and the sanitary inspector shall satisfy himself that they have been at such elevated and noninfectible interior points for three days immediately preceding their arrival at coast towns.

6. Special attention should be paid to the sanitary condition and history of passengers arriving, directly or indirectly, from the Pacific coast towns of Central America.

7. All outgoing vessels must be provided with a bill of health in accordance with the law, and, in addition thereto, certificates in duplicate, signed by the medical officer attached to the consulate, giving the name of the ship, her master, the number of crew, a list of passengers, their sanitary condition, their ultimate destination in the United States, and stating the health condition of the port and surrounding country, of the ship and her crew, with any other pertinent information; also certifying that the vessel has complied with all the requirements of this circular for the port of departure. This certificate shall be attached to the bill of health and the duplicate to the duplicate bill of health, and shall be the evidence of compliance with the above requirements on which the vessel, arriving with a good sanitary history and in good sanitary condition, may be admitted to entry, without the usual disinfection and detention in quarantine. Holds of such vessels should be disinfected with sulphur, after discharge of cargo, when deemed necessary.

REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED AT FOREIGN PORTS INFECTED WITH YELLOW FEVER.

8. The foregoing rules and regulations shall apply also to vessels engaged in the fruit trade between foreign ports infected with yellow fever, or where yellow fever prevails, and ports of the United States, and are the special regulations provided for in paragraph 69, Exception B, of the quarantine regulations for domestic ports, April 1, 1903. Attention is called to the further requirement that these vessels shall carry no passengers, and also to the general regulations to be observed at all foreign ports where yellow fever prevails with regard to vessels leaving for the United States or its dependencies.

9. The vessel shall not lie where her crew will be exposed to the danger of contracting yellow fever, and at ports where the vessels lie at wharves the vessel must be moved into the stream or at least 200 meters from the wharf before sunset, and not returned to the wharf before sunrise the following day, except at ports where previous permission has been obtained from the bureau.

10. Water tanks, water buckets, and other collections of water about the vessel must be guarded in such manner that they shall not become breeding places for mosquitoes. The destruction of mosquitoes aboard must be insured as far as possible by the simultaneous fumigation—2 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet, all openings closed for two hours—of all compartments which can be so treated without injury to the cargo. Pyrethrum powder, taking care to sweep up and destroy the mosquitoes, may be substituted in the engine room at the option of the medical officer.

11. The vessel should sail immediately after this fumigation is completed.

12. All baggage should be rigidly inspected and the exclusion of mosquitoes assured.

NOTE.—While the foregoing are specific regulations for fruit vessels, it should be borne in mind that they relate only to yellow fever, and that in the event of an outbreak of any other quarantinable disease at the port of departure, the general quarantine regulations for diseases other than yellow fever, approved April 1, 1903, should be enforced on these fruit vessels.

REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED AT SOUTHERN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

13. Fruit vessels plying between United States ports and fruit ports where yellow fever is known to exist will not be given pratique under the provisions of these special regulations until they have been not less than six days from the port of departure.

14. Whenever the master or agent of the vessel so desires, the following alternative to paragraph 13 is offered:

(a) Fruit vessels from ports where yellow fever is known to exist will be permitted to enter as soon as the crew, except the master, first mate, and chief engineer, shall have been removed from the vessel and placed in quarantine at the station and the living quarters of the vessel thoroughly fumigated. The quarantine officer shall certify the number of the crew removed, and shall compare and verify the same with the bill of health of the vessel. The vessel may then be released and either towed to the city docks or a new crew will be permitted to be placed on board.

(b) The new crew may either leave the ship at the dock or return with the vessel to the quarantine station, but if for any sanitary reason their detention on the vessel at the dock or return on the same vessel to the quarantine station should be deemed necessary by the quarantine officer or the service representative in the city, such detention or return shall be required.

(c) The crew detained at the quarantine station may be released at the expiration of six days from the infected port or six days from their last possible exposure to infection. If for any reason the quarantine officer deems it necessary to detain them longer, this may be done. After release the crew may be permitted to proceed to the city to rejoin their vessel, or rejoin the vessel at the station on her outward trip.

(d) Immediately after unloading at the dock all parts of the vessel shall be simultaneously fumigated for the destruction of mosquitoes with 2 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet of space. After such fumigation lading for outgoing cargo may commence.

(e) If the vessel departs without cargo the vessel may be fumigated en route to quarantine.

(f) Two sets of quarters must be maintained at the quarantine station, one for the crews of incoming vessels and the other for such relief crews as may be employed by the companies, and both quarters shall be fumigated immediately after being vacated.

(g) The requirements of these provisions, and each step and detail thereof, shall be certified by the proper quarantine officer before clearance papers are granted.

15. Fruit vessels without certificates of the United States sanitary inspectors at foreign ports shall be subject to the general quarantine regulations of the United States.

16. Persons exposed to infection in unloading cargo onto lighters shall be detained after such exposure as provided for other persons exposed to yellow fever.

17. Any officer of a fruit vessel detected in evading or violating these special regulations shall forfeit, for any vessel upon which he may subsequently be found, or be engaged, any participation in the special privileges accorded by these regulations.

18. Fruit vessels trading with any ports infected with yellow fever must carry a competent, qualified physician.

19. Fruit vessels arriving with yellow fever on board, or having had yellow fever on board during the voyage, shall be placed in quarantine. The personnel shall be removed, with the exception of the master, first mate, and engineer, the living apartments thoroughly disinfected, the vessel provided with a new crew sufficient to care

for her, and towed, or proceed under her own steam, to the docks for discharge of cargo. All officers and crew shall be detained on board, under guard, until the completion of the discharge of cargo, while the vessel is at the dock, and until the return of the vessel to the quarantine station. Immediately upon the completion of the discharge of cargo, the holds shall be fumigated with sulphur and the vessel shall be returned to the quarantine station and permitted to take on her crew before proceeding to sea.

20. This circular supersedes all previous department circulars relating to special quarantine regulations for fruit vessels.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

BRAZIL.

Para—Yellow Fever on Steamship.

Consul Pickerell reports March 16:

A patient suffering from yellow fever was left at this port by the steamship *Cearense*, which sailed March 12 for Barbados.

CHINA.

Status of Plague.

Minister Calhoun at Peking reported February 28 to the Department of State:

It is now generally admitted that plague is diminishing in severity in the centers in which it first appeared. Effective measures are being taken along the lines of communication, both railway and steamship, to prevent the further spread of the disease. According to reports from American consuls throughout the affected area the pestilence is spreading steadily in north Manchuria and to a certain extent in north China, but as the disease spreads south, the bacillus seems to be losing its vigor, and the epidemic is therefore gradually abating. Slight increases of plague deaths are reported from Chefoo and other cities in Shantung, but at places in Chili Province the conditions continue much the same. At Tientsin only a few sporadic cases occur. There have been no plague deaths recently in the foreign concessions, and in the native city the work of isolating contacts and combating plague is being carried out. At Fuchiatien and Harbin the daily cases are almost nil, and at Mukden and Changchun the deaths are diminishing in number, and what few cases there are seem to be carefully segregated. For the past three weeks there have been no authenticated cases of plague reported in Peking. The train service on the Imperial Railway of North China is still confined to first and second class passengers and to carrying the mails, while on the Peking-Hankow Railway the third-class passengers are inspected by medical officers on the train. The quarantine station at Shanghai-kuan is still rigidly maintained, and all traffic between that place and Mukden is still suspended. Traffic on the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow line has been resumed.

From the numerous reports received at the legation, the disease seems to have spent its initial force, and the coming of milder weather may see the disappearance at least of the pneumonic form. It is hoped that the present precautionary measures as to sanitation and isolation may prevent an outbreak of the bubonic form.

Amoy—Plague and Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports March 8 and 13:

Plague continues present in the surrounding country. During the week ended March 11, 4 deaths from plague and 2 from smallpox were reported in the city of Amoy.

Chefoo—Summary of Plague Deaths.

Consul Foster reports, March 20:

The total number of deaths from plague reported at Chefoo to March 17, is 1,004. The number of plague deaths reported during the week ended March 17 is 57, the lowest reported since the beginning of the outbreak.

Harbin—Status of Plague—Improved Conditions.

Consul Greene reports, March 14:

The plague epidemic at Fuchiatien seems to have practically come to an end, there having been no deaths during the three days ended March 12, and only 3 during the whole week. In Harbin also there is improvement, though there was still an average of 3 deaths per day in the city for the whole week.

The deaths for the week according to the Chinese and Russian officials returns were as follows:

	Mar. 5-11, 1911.	Total since beginning, Nov. 8, 1910.
Harbin.....	23	1 1,542
Bodies found outside city.....	11	
Fuchiatien.....	3	5,149
Total.....	37	6,691

140 Europeans.

Both the Russians and the Chinese are reducing the personnel of their plague prevention bureaus. Ten Chinese health officers will be left in Fuchiatien for the present to finish up the work.

According to all reports conditions are improving also in the outlying districts, partly on account of the natural weakening of the epidemic and partly on account of the better understanding on the part of the officials and people of the nature of the disease, which enables them to take the comparatively simple precautions necessary to prevent the spreading of the infection. During the last few weeks, when the number of cases in Fuchiatien has been comparatively small, members of the foreign-trained staff have been sent out to neighboring towns and villages to give instructions as to the measures to be taken against plague. Scouting parties made up of Russian and Chinese officials and physicians, escorted by soldiers of both nationalities, have been investigating conditions on both sides of the railway—to the east, west, and south. It appears that the region around Mulin, which lies to the east of Ninguta on the railway, has been free from plague since the beginning of the epidemic.

Mukden—Status of Plague in South Manchuria.

Consul General Fisher reports, March 7:

According to the returns of the sanitary department, 163 deaths from plague occurred at Mukden during the week ended March 4, as against 177 deaths returned for the week ended February 25. These figures indicate an improvement in conditions at Mukden. The official returns also indicate a general improvement at the other chief

infected centers in south Manchuria. At Fakumen, the deaths reported for the week ended March 3 were 29, compared with 57 deaths for the week ended February 24, and 55 deaths for the week ended February 15. Reports from Hsinmintun are incomplete for the earlier part of February, but for the week ended February 28 there were reported 74 deaths, which seems to indicate a slight decrease. The latest reports from Tiehling give but 2 or 3 deaths a day. At Changchun, for the week ended March 2 there were reported 207 deaths, as compared with 409 deaths during the week ended February 23 and 513 deaths during the week ended February 16. At Kirin, 45 deaths are reported for the week ended March 4, as against 49 deaths during the week ended February 25 and 101 deaths during the week ended February 18. The situation at Kaiyuan is not now reported as serious, 1 to 5 cases being reported daily. The town of Liaoyang is not infected, but 55 cases have been reported to date in the near vicinity. Plague was introduced there through the bringing to a Chinese inn of two corpses hidden in a cartload of tobacco.

In addition to the deaths from plague at Changchun of 4 donkeys, previously reported, another instance of the infection of this animal is reported from Fushun. In this case a Chinese coolie is reported to have contracted infection from the animal.

The latest returns of the sanitary department at Mukden give the total deaths from plague in the different districts to the dates indicated, as follows:

District.	Number of deaths.	Date of last report.
Mukden.....	1,533	Mar. 5
Cheng Te.....	517	Feb. 28
Chang Tu.....	375	Feb. 27
Hsinmintun.....	319	Mar. 1
Feng Hua.....	19	Feb. 17
Huai Te.....	553	Feb. 26
Pen Hsi.....	17	Feb. 10
Tieh Ling.....	73	Mar. 1
Kai Yuan.....	204	Do.
Ching Hsi.....	11	Feb. 25
Fushan.....	65	Do.
Fa Ku.....	222	Mar. 3
I Chow.....	66	Feb. 23
Ning Yuan.....	52	Feb. 25
Liao Yang.....	55	Mar. 5
Liao Yuan.....	20	Feb. 27
Chen An.....	82	Do.
Hsi An.....	28	Feb. 13
Ching Chow.....	33	Feb. 23
Kwang Ning.....	91	Feb. 19
Shu Chung.....	76	Feb. 16
Hsi Fung.....	13	Feb. 21
Kang Ping.....	113	Feb. 19
An Feng Line.....	41	Feb. 13
Pan Shan.....	3	Feb. 24
Hai Loong.....	4	Feb. 27
Harbin, including Russian hospitals.....	6,562	Feb. 28
Changchun.....	2,478	Mar. 3
Pin Chow.....	641	Feb. 22
Hsin Cheng.....	346	Feb. 20
Ah Cheng.....	936	Feb. 26
Hu Lan.....	1,536	Feb. 27
Pa Yen.....	462	Feb. 18
Ning An.....	6	Feb. 18
Tun Hua.....	14	Feb. 3
Lan Hsi.....	249	Feb. 21
I Lan.....	111	Feb. 27
Mu Lan.....	243	Feb. 27
Lu Pin.....	332	Feb. 13
Nung An.....	134	Feb. 23

District.	Number of deaths.	Date of last report.
Sui Hwa.....	1,169	Feb. 26
Tsi Tsi Har.....	703	Feb. 26
Hai Lun.....	182	Feb. 27
Kirin.....	330	Mar. 4
I Tung.....	108	Feb. 27
Yu Shu.....	432	Feb. 16
Shwang Cheng.....	5,167	Feb. 19
Wu Shang.....	134	Feb. 25
Shu Lan.....	118	Feb. 18
Tah Lal.....	17
Total.....	26,995	

The above table does not include all the infected districts. Asiho and Hailar, both large places and badly infected, are omitted. Whole villages in the vicinity of Kungchuling are known to have been wiped out. No account seems to have been taken of a small settlement near Mukden, on the Hun River, to which about 300 of the poorest class were sent from Mukden, 168 of whom are known to have died of plague.

A crematorium is now being constructed at Mukden and all plague corpses will hereafter be cremated.

Swatow—Plague and Smallpox in District.

Consul Williams reports, March 11:

Plague and smallpox are present in the consular district, but not in epidemic form.

CUBA.

No Quarantinable Diseases in the Island.

Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo at Habana reports, April 4:

During the week ended April 1 no quarantinable diseases were reported in the island of Cuba.

HAWAII.

Cholera at Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reported the occurrence on April 15 of 2 cases of cholera with 2 deaths and on April 16 the occurrence of a death from cholera, making a total from April 12 of 4 cases with 4 deaths, and a total from the date of the previous outbreak, February 25, of 35 cases with 26 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, March 27:

HONOLULU.

Week ended Mar. 25, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	865
Rats trapped.....	849
Mongoose trapped.....	16
Examined bacteriologically.....	774
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	80
<i>Mus musculus</i>	254
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	73
<i>Mus rattus</i>	442
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

Measles and Scarlet Fever on Steamship.

Dr. Ramus reported April 14 the arrival at Honolulu of the steamship *Oteric* with a history of 57 deaths at sea caused by measles and scarlet fever. The vessel carried 1,490 Spanish and Portuguese emigrants.

INDIA.

Calcutta—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports March 16:

During the week ended February 25 there were reported at Calcutta 35 deaths from cholera and 14 from plague; in all Bengal, 3,882 cases of plague with 2,774 deaths; in all India, 27,716 cases of plague with 22,138 deaths.

ITALY.

Naples—Examination of Emigrants—Smallpox.

Surg. Geddings reports March 28:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended Mar. 25.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Mar. 20	Principe di Piemonte.....	New York.....	1,245	95	1,650
20	America.....	do.....	1,733	100	2,100
22	Canopic.....	Boston.....	958	130	1,420
22	San Giovanni.....	New York.....			
23	Perugia.....	do.....	316	50	620
23	Pannonia.....	do.....			
24	Lombardia.....	do.....	661	75	720
24	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,301	140	1,680
25	San Giovanni.....	do.....	1,167	40	930
	Total.....		7,441	690	9,120

PALERMO.

Mar. 23	Canopic.....	Boston.....	104	150	100
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Other causes.	Total.
Mar. 20	Principe di Piemonte.....	29		15	4	48
20	America.....	49	4	27	10	90
22	Canopic.....	8	2	5	8	23
22	San Giovanni.....					
23	Perugia.....	4		1	4	9
23	Pannonia.....					
24	Lombardia.....	47		25	3	75
24	Prinzess Irene.....	27	3	17	7	54
25	San Giovanni.....	14	1	4	7	26
	Total.....	178	10	94	43	325

PALERMO.

Mar. 23	Canopic.....	3		5	2	10
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Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended March 25 there were reported at the health office of the city of Naples 28 cases of smallpox, with 10 deaths.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 21, 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.
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Apr. 13-16.....	3	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 5-11.....	2	2	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 5-11.....		46	
	Feb. 19-25.....		35	
Madras.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 11.....	2	1	
Moulmine.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	3	3	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Feb. 13-19.....	2	2	
Persia:				
Chalfaroud.....	Jan. 3.....	5		
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Mar. 23.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Mar. 19-25.....	2	2	Mar. 12, 1 case from British steamship Cearense.

PLAGUE.

China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 1-14.....	8	8	
Chefoo.....	Mar. 12-17.....	57	57	
Tientsin.....	Mar. 12-18.....	2	2	
Manchuria:— ¹				
East Manchurian Ry..	To Mar. 7.....			1,145 cases among Chinese and 51 among Europeans.
South Manchurian Ry.	To Feb. 25.....	238		

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Mar. 29, 1911.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 21, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Mar. 3-13.....	13	6	
Assouan.....	Mar. 3-14.....	118	66	
Garbieh.....	Mar. 3-14.....	5	2	
Kena.....	Mar. 3-16.....	104	76	
Menouf.....	Jan. 28.....	3	2	
Minieh.....	Mar. 2-16.....	11	5	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 5-11.....	186	176	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 5-11.....		13	
Do.....	Feb. 19-26.....		14	
Kurrachi.....	Mar. 5-11.....	101	94	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	23	21	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Feb. 13-19.....	1		
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	5	5	
Mauritius.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2.....	93	53	
Peru:				
Salaverry.....	Mar. 2-19.....	2		

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Mar. 19-25.....	5	2	
Canada:				
Campbelltown.....	Apr. 4-10.....	1		
Charlottetown.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....	5		
Ottawa.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....	23		
Quebec.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Sarnia.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Sydney.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 4.....	1		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	Mar. 12-18.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 1-14.....		8	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 27-Mar. 4.....	8	5	
Gambia.....	Apr. 8.....			Do.
Germany.....	Feb. 19-Apr. 1.....	17		
Great Britain:				
London.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 1.....	60		
France:				
Paris.....	Mar. 19-25.....	5		
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 20-26.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 5-11.....	36	26	
Madras.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 11.....	152	59	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	105	36	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Mar. 19-25.....	28	10	
Palermo.....	Mar. 19-25.....	20	4	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Feb. 13-19.....	42	6	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 4.....	2		
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 1.....		1	
Mexico.....	Mar. 5-11.....		10	
San Luis Potosi.....	Mar. 12-18.....	11	3	
Tampico.....	Mar. 24-30.....	10	4	
Peru:				
Salaverry.....	Mar. 15-21.....	8	1	
Morocco:				
Tanger.....	Mar. 19-25.....			Epidemic.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Mar. 5-11.....	22		
	Mar. 19-25.....	32		
Russia:				
Libau.....	Mar. 13-19.....	1		
Moscow.....	Mar. 12-18.....	16	4	
Odessa.....	Mar. 18-25.....	10	2	
Riga.....	Mar. 12-25.....	29		
Warsaw.....	Jan. 15-21.....		2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 21, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Valladolid.....	Mar. 1-11.....			Epidemic.
Valencia.....	Mar. 19-25.....	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 4....	4	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
Bern.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Mar. 19-25.....	5	1	

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 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-Feb. 12....	49	41	Present.	
Hodeida.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 12....	188	133		
Perim.....	Jan. 23.....				
Maskat.....	Nov. 20-30.....	7	7		
Menaka.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 12....	97	24		
Obal.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 12....	3	3		
Zaida.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 12....	27	15		
Austria-Hungary.....	Aug. 3-Nov. 7.....			Not previously reported.	
Croatia and Slavonia.....	Dec. 4-17.....	5	2		
Maren.....	Oct. 1-9.....	3			
Hungary.....				Total for Hungary, Nov. 27-Dec. 17: Cases, 9; deaths, 3.	
Bulgaria:					
Tartar-Pazardjik.....	Jan. 10.....	2	2	From steamship <i>Bulgarie</i> , 3 fatal cases having been reported on p. 1936, Vol. XXV.	
Varna.....	Nov. 29.....	2			
Ceylon:					
Colombo.....	Dec. 11-24.....	4	3		
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 Taihoku.	
Hawaii:					
Honolulu.....				Total from Feb. 25-Mar. 14: Cases, 31; deaths, 22. Apr. 12-16: Cases, 4; deaths, 4.	
India:					
Bombay.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 25....		196	Feb. 19-Mar. 11: Cases, 3.	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 18....		476		
Madras.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 18....		14		
				Madras Presidency, Oct. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 8,382; deaths, 4,546. Report for Oct. 16-31 not received. Jan. 1-31: Cases, 7,028; deaths, 3,943.	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 11....	5	5		
Indo-China:					
Saigon.....	Dec. 12-Feb. 18....	8	5		
Italy:					
Provinces—					
Aquilla.....	Dec. 4-17.....	4	1	Total for Italy, Dec. 27-Jan. 30: Cases, 111; deaths, 17.	
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....	16			

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

CHOLERA—continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan.....				Total for Japan, Sept. 14–Nov. 30: Cases, 2,770; deaths, 1,923; in- cluding cases and deaths ap- pearing on p. 1937, Vol. XXV.
Aichi ken.....	Oct. 16–Nov. 20...	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	
Kimamoto 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. 29–Nov. 30...	71	49	
Osaka fu.....	Sept. 17–Nov. 30...	951	682	
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–Feb. 11...	13	5	Among natives.
Samarang.....	Sept. 11–Jan. 25...	608	522	
Soerabaya.....	Oct. 23–Jan. 28...	25	15	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Oct. 26–Nov. 5...	1	1	
Madeira.....				Total for Madeira, Nov. 16–Feb. 8: Cases, 1,774; deaths, 555, in- cluding report, page 1938. Vol. XXV.
Funchal.....	Nov. 16–Feb. 8...	635	210	
Calheta.....	Dec. 9–31.....	1		
Camara dos Lobos.....	Nov. 16–Feb. 8...	513	160	
Machico.....	Nov. 16–Feb. 8...	278	75	
Ponto do Sol.....	Nov. 16–Feb. 8...	195	71	
Santa Cruz.....	Nov. 16–Feb. 8...	89	26	
Porto Santo Island.....	Nov. 10–Feb. 8...	64	13	
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...	106	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.
Moltag-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. Third quarter, 1910: Cases, 5,657; deaths, 4,089.
Provinces.....				
Albay.....	Dec. 24–Feb. 25...	46	37	
Bulacan.....	Nov. 6–Feb. 4.....	18	15	
Ilocos Sur.....	Nov. 6–Dec. 17...	58	38	
Mindoro.....	Nov. 6–Feb. 25...	37	27	
Rizal.....	Nov. 6–Feb. 18...	41	32	
Union.....	Nov. 6–12.....	3	1	
Russia.....				Total for Russia, Nov. 20–Feb. 4: Cases, 1,230; deaths, 303. From May 8–Feb. 4: Cases, 216,796; deaths, 100,982.
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		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Kazan government.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 7.....	2	1	
Kherson government.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 3.....	4	4	
Kief government.....	Nov. 6-Feb. 4.....	45	18	
Kuban territory.....	Nov. 6-13.....	4	4	
Lublin government.....	Nov. 20-26.....	31	13	
Mohilev 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-Jan. 28.....	11	4	
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		
Yekaterinosiav government.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 14.....	65	34	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 6-Feb. 20.....	536	526	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1	1	
Sumatra:				
Bambel.....	Dec. 29.....			Present.
Blagmoeti.....	Nov. 14.....			Do.
Keretan.....	Dec. 29.....			Do.
Pengoelodjajah.....	Nov. 14.....			Do.
Tripoli:				
Amrousse.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 8.....	6	5	
Hani.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 8.....	3	2	
Tripoli.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 8.....	37	37	Total Sept. 20-Dec. 8: Cases, 323; deaths, 233.
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	
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	
Medina.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 28.....		667	
Mekka.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 28.....	153	142	Feb. 5, present.
Samsoun.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 3.....	6	6	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 12.....	331	200	
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-Mar. 18.....		137	
Para.....	Nov. 27-Mar. 11.....	184	80	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 11.....	1	1	
Dominican Republic:				
Santiago de los Caballeros.....				Sept., 1910, present.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	124	46	
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez.....	Jan. 21-29.....			1 fatal case on U. S. S. Marietta.
Mexico:				
Salina Cruz.....	Mar. 4.....	1	1	From s. s. Opland from Guate- malan ports.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 28.....	57	16	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		
Malquetia.....	Nov. 29.....	1		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Maskat	Apr. 1.....			Present.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Dec. 24.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 27.....	50	41	
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Dec. 16.....		15	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12	9	Nov. 1-Dec. 31: Cases 19, deaths 5.
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 8-21.....	2	2	
Chile:				
Arica.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 5.....	5	1	Dec. 28-Mar. 7, present.
Iquique.....	Jan. 1-28.....	5	3	Mar. 2-8: Cases 8, deaths 2.
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 11.....	2	2	Kulangsu, Jan. 1-21, 3 fatal cases. Jan. 21-Feb. 27, present in Amoy Island.
Changchung.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3.....	2,478		Jan. 1-Feb. 1: Deaths, 544; in vicinity, Feb. 21-28, 184 cases.
Changtu.....	Jan. 14.....			Present.
Faoting-fu.....	Jan. 24.....			Present.
Peking.....	Jan. 24.....	2		
Shantung Province.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 15.....		1,000	
Chefoo.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 17.....		1,004	
Tengchowiu.....	Feb. 4.....		30	
Sioke.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 4.....			Present, in the interior, 60 miles from Amoy.
Swatow.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 11.....			Present in vicinity.
Tientsin.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 4.....		25	Jan. 17-Feb. 20, 60 cases.
Wangkochuang.....				Feb. 25, present.
Manchuria.....				Total for Manchuria, Oct. 25-Feb. 3: Cases, 1,176 Chinese, 40 Europeans; deaths, 1,164 Chinese, 37 Europeans. Total fatal cases to Mar. 12, 31,450.
Ashihe.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 13.....	2		Feb. 10: Deaths, 300 daily.
Buhedu.....	Oct. 30.....	3	3	
Dalny.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 8.....	66	60	
Dunzenshan.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 3.....	19	22	
Fengting Province.....	To Mar. 3.....	5,636		
Fuchiatien.....				Nov. 8-Mar. 11: Deaths, 5,149.
Hailar.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 5.....	86		
Harbin.....				And vicinity. Nov. 8-Mar. 11. Deaths, 1,542 Chinese, 40 Europeans.
Hismintun.....	To Mar. 1.....		319	
Hulan.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 4.....	1,262		
Iaomin.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 13.....	1	1	
Kirin and Heilungkian Province.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 12.....	25,814		
Kuantchentzi.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	8	3	
Liesania vetka Handaohedzy.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 13.....	9	9	
Lochagri.....	Dec. 27.....	4	4	
Loshagoon.....	Dec. 27.....	4		
Manchuria, station.....	Dec. 7-26.....		95	
Moershan.....	Jan. 1-20.....	1	1	
Mukden.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....		1,533	
Pinchou.....	Jan. 28.....	223		
Sansahahe.....	Jan. 1-20.....	3	3	
Tieling.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 1.....	15	1	
Tchjalalnarskiy.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 3.....	104	106	Cases previously reported, 14; deaths, 12.
Tchjalantum.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 14.....		42	
Turchiha.....	Oct. 30.....	4	4	
Tzaitzalgoy.....	Jan. 1-20.....	2	2	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 15.....	16	4	
Duran.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 31.....	10	4	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	239	194	
Milagro.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.....	9	5	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 10.....	2	2	Nov. 29-Dec. 24, 5 cases, 2 deaths.
Cairo.....	Feb. 11.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 2.....	71	24	Dec. 1-29, 50 cases, 24 deaths.
Assouan.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 2.....	68	39	
Behera.....	Jan. 1-17.....	3		
Beni Souef.....	Feb. 7-11.....	2		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Galloubeeh.....	Feb. 28.....	1	1	Nov. 22—Dec. 2, 1 case, 1 death.
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 2.....	9	5	
Kens.....	Jan. 14—Mar. 2.....	62	43	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1—27.....	6	2	
Minieh.....	Feb. 22—Mar. 1.....	31	9	Dec. 2—22, 26 cases, 14 deaths.
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Jan. 31.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 23—Mar. 4.....		675	Feb. 19—Mar. 11, 554 cases.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 13—Feb. 18.....		156	
Kurrachee.....	Nov. 19—Mar. 11.....	493	475	
Madras.....	Dec. 11—17.....		1	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 11.....	33	31	Dec. 11—31, 10 deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	21,855	14,671	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	5,666	4,654	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	15,243	12,042	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	66,534	56,216	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	19,395	15,294	
Burma.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	1,787	1,720	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	14,834	11,137	
Coorg.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	19	9	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	7,302	5,255	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	4,552	3,847	
Central India.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	3,332	2,703	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.....	Oct. 29—Jan. 28.....	8,277	6,393	
Kashmir.....	Nov. 6—Jan. 28.....	104	74	
North West Province.....	Dec. 10—Jan. 28.....	61	52	
Grand total.....		168,961	134,067	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 14—Mar. 26.....	8	4	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Jan. 22—Feb. 25.....	12	10	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 7.....			Present. Feb. 18—Present among pilgrims on a steamer from Jiddah in quarantine 10 miles distant.
Mauritius:				
New Caledonia:	Sept. 30—Dec. 29.....	511	290	
Noumea.....	Sept. 17.....			Present.
Peru:				
Ancachs, Department Casma.....	Mar. 4.....			Do.
Arequipa Department.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	24	6	Mar. 10: Cases, 2; deaths, 1. Feb. 7: 1 case.
Mollendo.....				
Callao Department.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	3	14	
Lambayeque Department.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	25	14	
Libertad Department.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	106	56	Dec. 10—Mar. 11, present in Chicama Valley. Salaverry, Feb. 1—28, 31 cases, 12 deaths. Mar. 7, 58 cases in lazaretto at Truxillo. Mar. 1, present in Moche and Viru.
Lima Department.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	15	8	Lima—Feb. 19—Mar. 11: Cases, 9; deaths, 3. Paita, Mar. 11, 1 case. Catacaos and Piura, epidemic.
Piura Department.....	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.....	49	26	
Russia:				
Astrakhan Government—				
Abil-Isken.....	Nov. 22—29.....	4	4	
Kirghiz Steppe.....	Dec. 17—Feb. 2.....	99	81	
Kolden.....	Dec. 6—13.....	8	3	
Koybal.....	Dec. 10—13.....	5	1	
Kulken Island.....	Oct. 13—Nov. 4.....	5	5	
Nauraali-Tehaygal.....	Nov. 23—29.....	5	5	
Neuren.....	Nov. 17—21.....	1	1	
Trans-Caucasia.....				
Petrovsk.....	Nov. 23.....	1	1	Total from Oct. 23—Nov. 24: Cases, 28; deaths, 5.
Sanitza-Oliviana.....	Nov. 22.....	1	1	
Baku.....	Dec. 17.....	1	1	
Batum.....	Dec. 17.....	1	1	
Odessa.....	Jan. 1—7.....	1	1	Dec. 9, 1 death.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 3....	1	1	
Trinidad.....	Feb. 8-Apr. 1....	3	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Jan. 15-Feb. 5....	2		Mar. 18, present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Apr. 10.....	1		Nov. 9, present.

SMALLPOX.

Abyssinia:				
Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 11....			Present.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 20....	68	6	Epidemic.
Berbera.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 9....			Present.
Bulhar.....	Jan. 25.....			1 case from a British naval vesse l.
Maskat.....	Jan. 1-21.....	3		Present.
Zella.....	Jan. 25.....			
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31....		17	
Rosario.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31....		19	
Australia:				
Adelaide.....				Sept., 1910, 1 case on s. s. Ka- zembe from Singapore.
Austria-Hungary:				
Krain.....	Mar. 5-11.....	2		
Barbados:				
Bridgetown.....	Jan. 14.....	1		From steamship Cara from Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 6....	62	31	
Para.....	Nov. 27-Mar. 18....	60	12	
Pernambuco.....	July 1-Feb. 15....		1,056	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11....	4	2	Nov. 14-Dec. 31, 6 cases.
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 11....	2	1	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 19-Apr. 1....	10		
Vancouver.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Victoria.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 28....	59		
New Brunswick—				
Moncton.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11....	15		
Newcastle.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 25....	9		Jan. 14-Apr. 8, in vicinity.
Newfoundland—				
St. John's.....	Mar. 12-18.....	2		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	Jan. 1-14.....	3		
Louisburg.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 4....	9		
Sydney.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 25....	6		
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Jan. 1-21.....	3		
Fort William.....	Apr. 3.....			Epidemic.
Ottawa.....	Dec. 18-Mar. 25....	15		
Sarnia.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 25....	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 18....	34	9	
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-Mar. 4....	508		Deaths not generally reported. Jan. 8-14, 2 deaths.
China:				
Canton.....	Dec. 11-17.....	26	3	
Chefoo.....	Dec. 11-17.....			Present among natives.
Chungking.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 11....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 25....	27	15	
Manchuria—				
Dalny.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 11....	2	1	Do.
Nanking.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 11....			Deaths among natives.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 12....	37	168	Present 25 miles inland; Jan. 21- Mar. 11, present in vicinity.
Swatow.....	Jan. 1-7.....			Mar. 11, still present among Chinese.
Tsingtau.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 11....	12	1	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 5.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6	8	Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1 case, 2 deaths.
Cairo.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 4.....	14	5	
Port Said.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 4.....	5	1	
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 3-Mar. 18.....	52		
Germany.....				Total for Germany, Dec. 4-Jan. 18, cases 14.
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 12.....	4		
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1		
Leith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	2		From a steamship from Oporto.
Liverpool.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 11.....	4		
London.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 11.....	127	7	
Nottingham.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
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.
Hilo—				
Waiakea.....	Mar. 25-26.....	3		
Kona.....	Mar. 22.....	1		
Maui—				
Puuene.....	Jan. 24.....	39		
Waikapu.....	Jan. 31.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 4.....		77	Feb. 19-Mar. 11, cases 117.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 6-Feb. 11.....		18	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 18.....	255	89	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18.....	150	45	Nov. 20-Dec. 31, 6 deaths.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 14-Feb. 26.....	152	42	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Feb. 1-15.....	6		
Naples.....	Dec. 4-Mar. 18.....	352	153	
Palermo.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	56	19	
Turin.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 11.....	3		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 12.....	3		Dec. 26-Jan. 1, 2 cases from s. s. Shimosa from New York via ports.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 18.....	8		
Malta:				
Valetta.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 28.....	4		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 18.....		43	
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1	1	
Esenada.....	Mar. 12-25.....	4	1	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	1	1	
Mexico.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 4.....		36	Reports from Jan. 8-28 not received.
Monterey.....	Dec. 19-25.....		1	
San Luis Potosi.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 11.....	124	78	Jan. 26, present in the interior of the State.
Tampico.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 20.....	104	25	Present in Doña Cecilia, La Barra, and Tancol.
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 15-18.....	1	1	From a sailing vessel.
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-Mar. 14.....	9	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-Mar. 18.....	256		Oct. 30-Dec. 31, deaths 48. Year 1910, 286. Jan. 1-Feb. 25, deaths 28.
Russia:				
Libau.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 23.....	6	4	
Moscow.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 11.....	158	62	
Odessa.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 18.....	14	3	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 14, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Riga.....	Dec. 11—Mar. 11....	97		Oct. 1—Dec. 31, 82 deaths. Jan. 1—31, deaths 14.
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 13—Mar. 11....	478	132	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 9—Jan. 14.....		29	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 22—Jan. 21....	16	3	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Dec. 21—Feb. 22....	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 5—Jan. 8.....		2	Mar. 12, present.
Madrid.....	Nov. 1—Feb. 28.....		23	
Seville.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 28.....		10	
Valencia.....	Nov. 27—Mar. 18....	27	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Nov. 6—Feb. 28.....	307	129	
Singapore.....	Nov. 13—Feb. 18....	85	19	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Jan. 29—Mar. 4.....	39		
Baselstadt.....	Feb. 19—25.....	1		
Bern.....	Dec. 12—Feb. 11....	11		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19—25.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	Mar. 14.....		1	
Beirut.....	Dec. 4—Mar. 18....	36	1	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 18—24.....	1		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1—Jan. 31....	46	16	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 31—Feb. 28....	81	49	

MORTALITY.

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.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aberdeen.....	Mar. 25	185,703	55									1	1	1
Aix la Chapelle.....	Mar. 18	156,221	59	4								1		
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 25	575,872	157	23								1	10	3
Antwerp.....	do.	326,351	85	9								1	5	1
Athens.....	Mar. 18	250,010	107	25								1	1	
Barranquilla.....	do.	40,000	16	1						1				
Belfast.....	Mar. 25	398,421	147	31							1			
Do.....	Apr. 1	398,421	138	32							1			
Beirut.....	Mar. 25	80,000	22	2										
Berlin.....	Mar. 18	2,072,327	539	90							5	11	1	5
Birmingham.....	Apr. 1	575,545	175								1	3	17	1
Bremen.....	Mar. 25	246,850	69	13								2		
Bristol.....	Apr. 1	387,511	113	5									8	
Bombay.....	Mar. 11	977,822	880	44	176	2		26		1	1			4
Bordeaux.....	Mar. 25	253,000	89	11							1			
Brussels.....	do.	720,030	197	24						1		2		
Budapest.....	Mar. 18	950,610									12	2	1	
Do.....	Mar. 25	950,610								1	4	3	3	3
Caño.....	Mar. 11	682,953	442	27					6	1	4	6	4	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 25	847,796	428	37		14	35						2	
Chefoo.....	Mar. 11	82,000				68								
Chemnitz.....	Mar. 25	290,515	89	10								2	1	1
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 19	39,000	35	2						1				
Christiania.....	Mar. 25	245,000	65	11										5
Do.....	Apr. 1		67	13								1	1	8
Cologne.....	Mar. 25	518,161	161	24								4	4	2

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.		
Colombo.....	Mar. 4	197,613	123	14						6						
Constantinople.....	Mar. 26	1,000,000	325	45						3	1	1				
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 18	462,000	160	21							4				3	2
Dardanelles.....	Mar. 25	20,000	3	3												
Dresden.....	Mar. 18	547,300	163	28								2	1	1		
Dundee.....	Apr. 1	161,173	61	8												2
Edinburgh.....	Mar. 25	365,253	94	13							1	1				2
Fiume.....	do.	50,811	22	5									3			
Do.....	Apr. 1		21	3									2		1	
Florence.....	Mar. 19	242,403	115	14							1	2			3	
Frankfort on the Main.....	Mar. 18	414,800	82										1		1	
Georgetown.....	do.	56,000	52	3						1						
Glasgow.....	Mar. 31	897,178	299							1			2		19	
Do.....	Apr. 7		275							1	1	3			16	
Gothenberg.....	Mar. 25	165,400	48	6							1	1				
Guadalajara.....	Apr. 1	118,799	80					1								
Hamburg.....	Mar. 25	932,166	278	35							2	20	3			
Hongkong.....	Mar. 4	336,488						5								
Hull.....	Mar. 25	284,502	76									1	1	7		4
Do.....	Apr. 1		113							1	1		6			
Iquique.....	Mar. 4	38,382		6						1						
Kurrachee.....	Mar. 11	130,000	157		94											
Kingston.....	Mar. 25	48,504								1						
Kobe.....	Mar. 19	403,851	157									3				
Konigsberg.....	Mar. 18	245,853	104	16							2					
Do.....	Mar. 11		92	12												1
Leeds.....	Mar. 25	498,027	131	10							1	1	6	2		6
Do.....	Apr. 1		132	17						1	1	4	2	2		
Leipzig.....	Mar. 25	585,743	169	29							1	6	2		1	
Leth.....	do.	87,826	29	8											2	
Do.....	Apr. 1		24	3											3	
Liege.....	Mar. 4	174,768	61	4												1
Liverpool.....	Apr. 1	774,951	293	27							1	5	12	16		
London.....	Mar. 25	7,645,716	1,475	27							3	10	182	51		
Do.....	Apr. 1		1,488								3	12	153	50		
Lyon.....	Mar. 18	520,735	167	25						1						
Madras.....	Feb. 25	509,346	458					13							9	
Do.....	Mar. 4		435					25							10	
Do.....	Mar. 11		456					21							8	
Magdeburg.....	Mar. 18	276,240	87	6								1	3	1		
Mannheim.....	do.	194,367	48	10											1	2
Manchester.....	Mar. 25	631,533	200	22					1			3	3	2		
Do.....	Apr. 1		238							5	1	4	8			7
Marscaibo.....	Jan. 27	50,000	14							1	2					
Do.....	Feb. 3		9	2						1						
Do.....	Feb. 17		15	4						1						
Do.....	Feb. 24		14	2						1						
Do.....	Mar. 3		13	2						1						
Do.....	Mar. 10		14	3						1						
Do.....	Mar. 24		18	1						3						
Do.....	Mar. 31		16							4						
Mexico.....	Mar. 11	500,000	425	25				10	29			2	3	5		
Monterey.....	Apr. 9	100,000	46	6						1	2	1				
Montreal.....	Apr. 8	450,000	148	19						1	1	28	7			
Moscow.....	Mar. 18	695,000	86					4	34		14		1	4		
Naples.....	Mar. 26	583,729	6					10		2		2				
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Mar. 25	290,630	79	12									3	3		
Nottingham.....	do.	260,000	61									1	1			
Odessa.....	Mar. 18	546,000	167	29				1	3	2	4	4	1	1		
Do.....	Mar. 25		204	28	1			1	6	4	4	5	1	1		
Ottawa.....	Apr. 1	57,640	41	3						3	1	1				
Do.....	Apr. 8	86,000	34	2						6		1				
Palermo.....	Mar. 25	340,000	165	12				4	1	1	4		1			
Para.....	do.	185,000	75	7				2	2							
Paris.....	do.	2,776,394	950	215						7		3	15	6		
Port Elizabeth.....	Mar. 11	32,248	15	1						1						
Do.....	Mar. 18		7	2												
Port of Spain.....	Mar. 4	60,000	39	6												1
Do.....	Mar. 11		38	13							1					
Do.....	Mar. 18		26	3	1					1						

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.			
Port Said.....	Mar. 11	52,811	20	4													
Prague.....	Mar. 28	235,556	106	23								3					2
Bangkok.....	Mar. 4	252,155	267	15	21	3		36								2	
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 1	428,135	132									1					
Saigon.....	Feb. 19	206,000	8			2		6									
St. John's, N. F.....	Apr. 1	31,000	3							1							
San Luis Potosi.....	Mar. 18	82,964	84	3				3	4		1				7		
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Mar. 25	46,000	18	1					1	1							
Santiago de Cuba.....	Apr. 1	53,614	27	4								1		1			1
Sheffield.....	Mar. 18	472,000	201	12							1	3		75			1
Do.....	Mar. 25		184	10							1			48			1
Singapore.....	Feb. 25	271,000	160	19						3							
Do.....	Mar. 4		174	26				1									
Southampton.....	Apr. 1	129,667	38	9								1					
Stettin.....	Mar. 25	234,033	69	8							1						
Stockholm.....	Mar. 11	341,816	85	18													1
Do.....	Mar. 18		100	18							1	3					
Sydney.....	Apr. 8	16,000	8														1
Talcahuano.....	Mar. 11	28,000	5											2			1
Do.....	Mar. 18		8														2
Tampico.....	Mar. 30	24,352	54	6				4							2		
Tientsin.....	Mar. 11	465,000	21		6												
Do.....	Mar. 18		18		2												
Trieste.....	Mar. 25	226,423	124									1					
Turin.....	Mar. 18	401,555	20														
Valencia.....	Mar. 25	240,000	84	7								1					
Veracruz.....	Apr. 1	47,000	22	4											1		
Vienna.....	Mar. 18	2,030,834	718	134							5	3	7				2
Do.....	Mar. 25		739	131						1	4	4	8				2
Vigo.....	do.	40,000	20	2								1	1				
Warsaw.....	Jan. 21	781,179	309	51				2		1	4	3	8				4
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 1	135,000	46	1							3	2					
Do.....	Apr. 8		38								4						
Yokohama.....	Mar. 20	419,630										2					

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

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Aires*.—Month of January, 1911. Population 1,302,855. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 1, measles 7, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 199, typhoid fever 29.

Rosario.—Month of January, 1911. Population 199,607. Total number of deaths from all causes 475, including diphtheria 5, measles 4, smallpox 8, tuberculosis 49, typhoid fever 10.

AUSTRALIA—*New Castle*.—Month of February, 1911. Population 65,500. Total number of deaths from all causes 50, including typhoid fever 1.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1911. Population 210,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 394, including smallpox 93, tuberculosis 59, typhoid fever 2.

Rio de Janeiro.—Three weeks ended March 11, 1911. Population 870,475. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,309, including diphtheria 1, measles 16, tuberculosis 202, yellow fever 1, typhoid fever 1.

CANADA—*Hamilton.*—Month of March, 1911. Population 73,500. Total number of deaths from all causes 120, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis, 8.

GREAT BRITAIN. Week ended March 25, 1911.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 15.2 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 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,163,596. The lowest rate was recorded at Drogheda, viz, 4.1, and the highest at Tralee, viz, 37 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000. The lowest rate was recorded at Edingburgh, viz, 13.4, and the highest at Greenock, viz, 24.6 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 633, including diphtheria 5, measles 2, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 1.

TASMANIA—*Hobart.*—Month of January, 1911. Population, 183,143. Total number of deaths from all causes 138, including tuberculosis, pulmonary, 10; typhoid fever 1.

Month of February, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 156, including tuberculosis, pulmonary, 17; typhoid fever 4.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo.*—Month of January, 1911. Population, 321,224. Total number of deaths from all causes 523, including diphtheria 3, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 6, tuberculosis 64, typhoid fever 3.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.