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SANITARY CONDITIONS IN ALASKA.

For a number of years reports have been received at this bureau from officers of the Service who accompany vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service on their annual Alaskan cruise with regard to the insanitary conditions which exist in the various parts of Alaska. In addition to these reports, copies of others made by officers of the Army, officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, teachers, and others in the employ of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, and various special reports have come to the bureau as well. All of these reports have spoken of the prevalence of preventable diseases, especially tuberculosis, trachoma, and syphilis, among the natives of Alaska. Various estimates have been made as to the percentage of tuberculosis among these people, viz, from 20 per cent in the northern or arctic portion of the district to from 38 per cent to 50 per cent in the southwestern and southeastern parts of the country. Trachoma is not so extensively prevalent as is tuberculosis, although very many cases of defective vision or partial or total blindness have been ascribed by various observers to this disease. Pneumonia and rheumatism are also quite common. On account of the ignorance of the natives and the insanitary conditions under which they live, whenever epidemic disease gains entrance into the country it spreads with great rapidity and causes many deaths. On several occasions practically whole villages have been exterminated as the result of smallpox and measles.

The accompanying report of Asst. Surg. H. E. Hasseltine, who accompanied the revenue cutter *Rush* on her last Alaskan cruise, is fairly representative of the conditions as described in the other reports previously referred to. Dr. Hasseltine's report demonstrates very strikingly, in the description of Metlakatla, that the insanitary conditions so widely prevalent are directly responsible for much disease, suffering, and many deaths. Efforts have been made a number of times by this bureau, as well as by the Bureau of Education, to obtain the necessary legislation and funds for the improvement of the health of the district. So far these efforts have been without success. The Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior has, however, done good work considering the limited funds at its disposal. Each year the Bureau of Education has received an appropriation for education in Alaska. Under the terms of the appropriation act it is possible to expend a certain amount for the employment of physicians and for the support of the natives of Alaska, and while much good has

resulted from the judicious expenditure of the limited funds available, much still remains to be done, and should be done in the interest of the people and for the benefit of those interested in the development of the country. Some time ago a communication was received regarding the presence in the Cook Inlet region of Alaska of several persons suspected of having leprosy. An unsuccessful effort was made to obtain an appropriation of \$5,000 for their isolation, care, and maintenance. A vacancy recently occurred among the physicians employed by the Bureau of Education for duty in Alaska, and the Secretary of the Interior recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that an officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be detailed to the Department of the Interior for duty, under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, for the purpose of supervising all measures relative to the medical and surgical relief of the natives of southern Alaska and the sanitary improvement of their surroundings and for the purpose of making studies of the prevalence of disease and of the conditions which favor its spread, with a view to inaugurating adequate measures of prevention. As a result of this request Passed Asst. Surg. M. H. Foster was directed to report to the Commissioner of Education of the Department of the Interior for this duty and has proceeded to Seward, Alaska, for the purpose above outlined. It is believed that the studies and observations to be made will be productive of beneficial results in that the reports bearing upon the conditions, accompanied with specific recommendations, as they will be, as to the legislation, amount of funds, and regulations necessary, will serve as a basis upon which remedial measures can be established.

In June, 1900, smallpox gained entrance to Alaska from the Pacific coast and spread from the ports of entry in the northern and south-eastern portions until very large areas were involved. As the result of this invasion large numbers of natives died, and the disease did not disappear for several years. In the month of April, 1911, a report was received at this bureau from one of the officers of the service stationed on the Pacific coast to the effect that smallpox was more prevalent in certain States of the Pacific coast than it had been in previous years, and inasmuch as very large numbers of persons—tourists, prospectors, cannery employees, and others—would leave ports on the Pacific coast for Alaska during the months of May and June, and fearing a repetition of the experience of 1900, steps were immediately taken to prevent such an occurrence as far as possible, and to this end instructions were issued to all officers of the service stationed on the Pacific coast to inform the steamship companies and others interested that all crews, passengers, and others bound from Pacific coast ports to ports in Alaska should either be vaccinated, show evidence of recent vaccination, or prove in a satisfactory manner that they had not been exposed to smallpox within a period of 14 days prior to sailing. In addition to the above measures, the State Department was requested to notify the consul at Vancouver that all vessels bound for Alaska should be required to take a bill of health. The service officer on duty at Ketchikan was instructed to inspect such vessels prior to entry into his port. These measures are now in operation and it is hoped that the object desired, namely, the prevention of the introduction of smallpox into Alaska, will be attained.

REPORT OF ASST. SURG. H. E. HASSELTINE.

The following is taken from a report made by Asst. Surg. H. E. Hasseltine as a result of observations made at points in Alaska while detailed on the revenue cutter *Rush* from April 8, 1910, to March 20, 1911:

Items of interest are the presence of poliomyelitis in Alaska, and the general sanitary conditions found among the natives.

The following information relative to the prevalence and geographic distribution of poliomyelitis was given to me by the physicians named, the cases occurring in their private practices: Dr. L. O. Sloane, of Juneau, reported 1 case which occurred at Douglas in August, 1910; Dr. H. C. De Vigne, 6 cases at Douglas during October and November, 1910; Asst. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair, United States Navy, 1 case taken sick at Chicagoff in November, 1910.

In addition to the above I saw 1 case of paralysis of two years' standing which followed an attack of the disease, at Yakutat, Alaska, in May, 1910. I saw none of the cases reported above, but believe the diagnoses of the attending physicians can be relied upon. All the cases occurred in children.

Tuberculosis appears to be the greatest scourge among the natives of Alaska.

Whenever I had opportunity I inquired of physicians at different places what percentage of the natives they thought were sufferers from tuberculosis. Their answers varied from 25 to 60 per cent. It is my belief that 33 per cent would show evidence of tuberculosis on critical physical examination.

There is considerable syphilis among the natives, but unless there are evident active lesions they do not seek the aid of a physician. Trachoma is quite prevalent in southwestern Alaska, and a cause of much diminution of vision.

To improve the general sanitary condition of the natives of Alaska is a gigantic undertaking. Some of them are totally ignorant of all hygienic measures; some have been taught to expectorate into a tin can, but if a can is not handy they spit anywhere; in some places I found that they emptied the sputum out of the can outside the house. When asked why they did not burn it, they said that there was so much of it that it extinguished the fire if they tried to burn it in the stove. This is about the only preventive measure I found, and in some villages this is not done. As no vital statistics could be obtained, figures can not be given, but in every place where inquiry was made concerning the birth rate and death rate, the latter always exceeded the former.

In describing the conditions found I desire to divide my observations into two parts according to general geographic divisions, viz, southeastern and southwestern Alaska.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

General characteristics.—In southeastern Alaska my observations extended from Metlakatla on the south to Yakutat on the north. All the natives in this section are Indians of the Tlingit Nation except those at Metlakatla. They have a slight knowledge of the English language and understand it a little better than they speak it. Their physical development is inferior to that of the Indian of the Western States, probably on account of bad hygienic surroundings, hereditary disease, and living a life of indolence during the long winters. A large number suffer from defective vision, and many of these have organic lesion of the eyes. Syphilitic keratitis, corneal opacities, cataract, and pannus following trachoma, render many partially or totally blind. Errors of refraction are common.

Their faith in medicines is unlimited; in fact, it is so great that they think they can disregard all preventive measures and get medicine that will cure them if they are taken sick. However, if the medicine given them does not effect a speedy cure, they throw it away and ask for more, saying that the remedy furnished them was not the right kind. They have a strong dislike for anything that places any restraint upon them.

Dwellings.—Their houses are frame structures, built without paper or plaster, usually situated in a row along the beach and placed so close together as to interfere with the proper lighting of adjacent houses. In many villages they are placed so near the water's edge that one side has to be supported by piling. The custom of building "community houses," houses of sufficient size to accommodate 4 to 6 families, is still in vogue in many villages. These houses consist of but one room, inclosed by 4 bare walls of the building. In the center of this room is a stove which serves all the families in the house, and each family occupies an allotted space in different por-

tions of the room. In one of these rooms, about 30 by 30 by 8 feet, I counted 34 people, several of whom were suffering from active tuberculosis.

That there is no provision made for ventilation is very evident from the odor noticed on entering. There are several windows in each house, but they are not used for ventilating purposes except in summer when the outside air is desired on account of the heat within. There is some ventilation allowed through the loosely constructed walls, but barring this there is none except that which takes place when the door is opened.

Heating is accomplished by a wood stove in the center of the room, around which the inmates gather in cold weather. The floor of the room, especially around the stove, is very dirty and shows much evidence of promiscuous spitting. The heat is very irregular, as a soft wood is used, which makes a large blaze but soon dies out. There is seldom much wood on hand. A log of wood usually lies outside the door and when all fuel is gone a block is cut from the log. This is burned before another is cut off.

Food.—The diet of the natives consists largely of fish, either in a fresh state or cured by some Indian process. They also get considerable game in the winter months. Fish oil, seal oil, and berries also form a part of their diet. They buy some vegetables and canned goods from the small stores which are found in nearly all the villages.

Water.—The water supply of the different villages is usually a surface stream or spring and there is no attempt to protect it from pollution. However, there is practically no water-borne disease in this section, so the water supply is not an etiological factor in the production of the high rate of morbidity. Some villages have to depend on stored rain or seepage from over-hanging rocks for their water supply.

Disposal of wastes.—Disposal of garbage and night-soil is easily, if not properly, taken care of by the natives. The beach in front of and around the houses is the sewer outlet and dumping ground. The tide washes part of the pollution out to sea; the other part higher up on the beach, under the houses in many cases. There are very few privies in use, and those I saw were for houses so situated that the privy could be built over the water. At low tide the beach at every village is covered with empty tin cans, bones, bottles, and rubbish of all kinds. If an effort is made to get them to clean up their village it may result in their concealing the filth, which is then thought to be well disposed of, even though some may be dumped on the ground under the floor of the house.

Clothing.—The clothing of the natives in southeastern Alaska is good. They have adopted the habiliments of the white man and, as a rule, they buy clothing of good quality. They are very careless, however, about running from house to house in inclement weather without sufficient outer garments.

Seasonal influences.—During the summer months their health is much better than in winter, as they leave the villages and the overcrowded community houses and each family goes out by itself, living in tents and subsisting by fishing and hunting. In the winter they flock back to the villages and again overcrowd the houses, resulting in a high rate of morbidity and mortality. The death rate is highest in the early winter months.

Habits.—Intemperance is a great cause of sickness among the natives of Alaska. There is much liquor sold to them by "pocket peddlers" in violation of the law. When they can not obtain liquor they make their own drink, known as "hootchinoo." It is made by mixing sugar, flour, and water, and sometimes hops, and allowing fermentation to take place. They usually consume it without distilling it. At their "potlatches," or native feasts, there is much drinking, and after dancing for hours they often expose themselves to cold and stormy weather and subsequently develop serious illness. Taken as a class, they are rather lax in morals.

Occupation.—Some obtain money to purchase food and clothing from the small stores by working in the salmon canneries in the summer. Others weave baskets or carve curios from wood for sale to tourists and curio dealers. The trapping of fur-bearing animals also brings them a little income. A few work in logging camps and some work in mines. In some villages they are quite prosperous and nearly all have some money in the house. They are very loathe to spend it for things that are of every-day use but freely use it to purchase ornaments and other things that are not essential. Many of the women have gold and silver bracelets and rings which are made by Indian jewelers, who melt coins and make them into jewelry. Graphphones are quite numerous in their villages.

Metlakatla.—In order that I may not do an injustice to one who has devoted his life to bettering the condition of the Indians, the Rev. William Duncan, of Metlakatla, I must state that this village should be excepted from the above description. The village of Metlakatla is inhabited by Tsimpsean Indians, who came from British Columbia in 1886 and settled on Annette Island, having first obtained permission from Congress. They were guided by the Rev. William Duncan, who has spent his

life among them and produced results that may well be set up as an example for handling the problem of the natives in Alaska. In addition to the Christian religion, he has taught them how to preserve their health, how to make a living independent of the white race, and how to read and write the English language. Here the community house is not seen, each family having its own home, which is clean, orderly, well ventilated, and well lighted. A salmon cannery and sawmill are operated for the benefit of the people of the village, superintended by Mr. Duncan. The sanitary condition of the village is excellent. There are a few cases of tuberculosis, but practically all can trace the origin of their trouble to other villages where they have lived or visited.

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

General characteristics.—My observations in southwestern Alaska, though less extensive than in southeastern Alaska, extend from Kodiak Island to the head of Bristol Bay. From a sanitary standpoint there are two quite distinct classes in this section and can be best described by dividing them into the following districts, viz: The Alaskan Peninsula and Aleutian Islands and the Bristol Bay district.

The natives of the Alaskan Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, known collectively as Aleuts, are more intelligent than the Indians, and they show a trace of civilization that has probably existed among them since the days of Russian sovereignty in Alaska. A large number of them are of mixed blood, the offspring of intermarriage of Aleuts and Russians and Scandinavians. They live in small frame houses, many of which are too small for one family, but the absence of timber in most of this region makes the cost of lumber so high that large houses are beyond the reach of most of them. They subsist chiefly upon fish, seal oil, game, and berries, supplemented by a small amount of groceries which they purchase at the stores of the Alaska Commercial Co. They make most of these purchases by bartering furs, baskets, or other curios. Intemperance also exists here, but to a less degree than in southeastern Alaska. There is comparatively little distilled liquor sold to natives in this section, but considerable "hootchinoo" is made and drunk.

The health of the natives can not be considered good, but I believe there is more hope of improvement here than among the Indians. They will heed the direction of a physician better when they have a physician to consult. Most of them are not within reach of a physician, except when a revenue cutter or the superintendent of education, who is a physician, visits their village. Tuberculosis is very prevalent among them, and trachoma is also a great cause of sickness and disability.

In the Bristol Bay district the natives show practically no trace of civilization. They seem to be a mixed race, made up of Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut blood. They are very poorly developed physically. Only a very few have any knowledge of English. The conditions under which they exist are the worst I encountered anywhere in Alaska.

Their dwellings are the most insanitary that one can imagine. They live in a hut, known as a "barabara," which is constructed on the same model as the Eskimo snow hut. A few stakes are driven into the ground and boards nailed or bound to them, forming a rough box, about 8 by 8 by 5 feet. This is then banked with earth and sods until the roof as well as the sides is covered with a layer of earth about a foot thick. A small window is usually set in the roof, sometimes in a side wall. The bare earth forms the floor, though sometimes rough waste lumber from a cannery is laid down to form a floor. The window is immovable, so there is no provision for ventilation. Entrance to the living apartment is made by a low, narrow passage made through the earth wall of the structure. Some of them have two rooms, forming virtually two huts connected by a passage similar to the one at the entrance.

Some have a small stove for heating and cooking purposes; others have no stove, the body heat of the inmates being relied upon to keep the place warm. Those having no stove have a roughly constructed room with a hole in the roof, placed in front of the entrance to the living apartment. In this outer shed, or "windbreak," they cook over an open fire. The number of persons living in one of these huts varies from 2 to 10.

The diet of the natives in this locality consists almost entirely of fish, fresh in summer and dried in winter. During the summer they catch and dry enough salmon to provide food for the winter. They get a little game and a small amount of groceries from the stores which the canneries operate during the canning season.

The water supply is surface streams, but on account of the country being sparsely settled it is not subject to pollution until it reaches the vicinity where it is used. There seems to be no water-borne disease in this section.

The clothing worn by the natives here is largely of their own tailoring. Their coats, or "parkas," are made of fur, usually the fur of the ground squirrel. They

come about to the middle of the thighs in length and have no buttons, being put on over the head like a sweater. Their trousers are made of skins of various animals, and their footwear is buckskin moccasins, which reach about half way to the knees. Their headdress consists of a fur cap. This costume is worn at all seasons of the year, it being in July that I saw them thus clad.

They are very careless as to the disposal of garbage and bodily excretions, these usually being deposited in the most convenient place, regardless of proximity to their huts.

Their habits and occupations can be considered together, as one depends upon the other to a large extent. The Bristol Bay section has a large number of salmon canneries in operation during the summer months. The influence of the employees on the natives is very demoralizing. Many of them bring liquor to Alaska and sell it to the natives. They are also a great factor in introducing and spreading venereal disease.

The natives work in the canneries during the season when they are in operation, but seldom draw any of their pay in money, as they get groceries and other things from the cannery company's store in exchange for their wages. Some of the native women weave baskets which are also traded for goods at the stores. What furs the natives have for sale are usually disposed of in the same manner, so they seldom have any money.

When the supply of liquor is gone they make large quantities of "hootchinoo" and indulge in drunken orgies, many of which, especially in cold weather, are followed by death, resulting either from disease due to exposure or to actually freezing to death.

Education is slow and discouraging in this locality. The rôle of the teacher here is more that of an advocate of law and order than that of an instructor.

Under such conditions good health of the natives is impossible. The prevailing diseases are tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal diseases.

These are the general sanitary conditions that I have observed among the Alaskan natives. The white population is exceptionally healthy.

Should any of the acute infectious diseases, such as smallpox, cholera, plague, typhoid fever, or scarlet fever, gain a foothold among the native population, I doubt if its spread could be checked before a whole village became depopulated. It would also place the health of the white population in jeopardy, as the tendency of the natives under such conditions would be to flee from the infected places, and in so doing they would scatter the infection to several other villages.

There have been epidemics of measles, each having a frightful mortality. One occurred at Tatitilek, on Prince William Sound, in July, 1910. Dr. Romig informed me that when measles was epidemic at Bethel, Alaska, a few years ago there were not enough men able to be about to bury the dead. If measles can cause such conditions, the appearance of any of the above-mentioned diseases in epidemic form would give a gloomy outlook, indeed. The only hope of limiting the disease would be to keep it confined to the village in which it appeared, which might be successfully done by reason of the long distance between villages.

The laws of Alaska are lacking in provisions that aim to improve the public health. In cities and incorporated towns the city authorities look after such matters as well as they can. They have no city health department, but the local physicians frequently bring conditions affecting the health of the city to the attention of the mayor, who usually considers the physicians' recommendations favorably.

A NOTE REGARDING THE PHOTODYNAMIC ACTION OF CORN WITH REFERENCE TO PELLAGRA.¹

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

In a recent review (Public Health Reports, Feb. 24, 1911, p. 199) there were given at some length the work and opinions of various authors on the photodynamic effects of certain constituents of corn, and the possible relation of such action to the etiology of pellagra.

Three writers claimed that by feeding light-colored animals on a corn diet and at the same time exposing them to diffused sunlight

¹ From the Hygienic Laboratory.

there occurred in a variable period of time (from 8 days to 4 weeks or more) certain distinctive symptoms, the most notable of which was falling of the hair.

For the purpose of confirming these observations certain experiments were begun February 24 and terminated April 27, 1911.

Cages containing (1) 2 white rabbits and 1 dark one, (2) 4 white guinea pigs and 2 dark ones, (3) 6 white mice, and (4) 4 white rats were placed in diffused sunlight and the animals fed upon a diet of corn and green food (cabbage, etc.) in approximately a proportion of 4 of the former to 1 of the latter. Control cages on a mixed diet were placed along with the others. All animals received water freely. An exactly similar series of animals on the same diet were placed in almost absolute darkness.

The corn used in feeding the animals was yellow corn of fairly good quality, and showed no marked evidence of spoiling (acidity 23).

For the first few days it was given uncooked; later it was cooked into cakes, and this the animals seemed to prefer. It was noted that unless great care was used in storing it the corn readily became moldy.

Along with the other animals in diffused daylight was placed a cage containing 3 pigeons, 2 dark colored and 1 white spotted. These were fed on an exclusive diet of corn which showed marked evidences of spoiling (acidity 54). They were, of course, given water.

Generally speaking, the results of these experiments were entirely negative. There were several accidental deaths among the animals, but none displayed any such symptomatology as has been described by the writers referred to. All of the animals, except the mice, did very well on the corn and green food diet, but did not gain as much in weight as did the control animals. A number of the mice died both in the control and in the other cages, but without displaying any characteristic phenomena. They were all young mice and did not thrive in any of the cages.

The pigeons on spoiled corn were full grown and showed no gain in weight. They remained well.

No differences of consequence were noted between the animals kept in the dark and those exposed to the light.

UNITED STATES.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK—SUPPRESSION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN DAIRY CATTLE.

The following amendments of the regulations made July 31, 1897, by the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the commissioners of said District, pursuant to the requirements of section 11 of "An act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, are hereby made by adding after section 14 thereof the following sections:

SEC. 14a. No new dairy cow and no new bull which has not been demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis and officially tagged to show that fact shall be brought upon any dairy farm in the District of Columbia and maintained there for a period longer than is necessary to have said cow or bull officially tuberculin tested, and any cow or bull so tested and reacting to the tuberculin test shall be tagged so as to show that fact, and killed or promptly removed from said farm.

SEC. 14b. Whenever there is found on any dairy farm any cow or bull presenting such physical evidence of tuberculosis as to make it appear to the satisfaction of the health officer that such cow or bull has tuberculosis, then and in that event the licensee or applicant for license to produce for sale milk on said farm upon which such cow or bull is, shall, upon written notice from the health officer, have said cow or bull immediately killed, or removed from the dairy farm, or else separated from the dairy herd and officially tuberculin tested; and if said animal reacts to the tuberculin test, then such licensee or applicant, as the case may be, shall have said cow or bull forthwith tagged so as to show that fact and promptly killed or removed from the said dairy farm.

Provided, That nothing in section 14a or in section 14b of these regulations shall in any way modify or repeal any of the provisions of the order of the commissioners of the District of Columbia for the suppression and prevention of tuberculosis in cattle, promulgated November 26, 1909.

SEC. 14c. With respect to all applications filed after October 1, 1910, prompt action will be taken, and if all cattle on the dairy farm to which any such application relates are not free from tuberculosis as shown by the tuberculin test, the application will, in the discretion of the health officer, be promptly rejected. [Regulation, health officer, approved Nov. 5, 1910.]

LYNCHBURG, VA.

STABLES—REGULATION OF.

(1) Every stable in the city of Lynchburg shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day, and shall have sufficient light to make cleaning practicable, and sufficient ventilation to keep the stable air pure at all times.

(2) Every stable shall have either within or immediately adjoining, a water-tight, covered room or box, bin, or barrel, for receiving and holding manure and litter which accumulates between the times of removal from the premises. The fitness of said box, bin, or barrel shall be passed upon by the health officer. The manure shall be moved at least once a week and taken beyond the city limits, providing that manure may be used within the city limits when it has been thoroughly saturated or mixed either with lime, chloride of lime or petroleum. The presence of maggots in manure when used within the city limits shall be sufficient evidence that it has not

been thoroughly saturated with any of the above substances, and therefore shall be considered a violation of the ordinance. Any violation of this ordinance shall be fined \$5 for the first offense and for each succeeding day that the offense continues after having been notified by the health officer.

(3) This ordinance shall be in force from March 1, 1911.

(4) All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above are hereby repealed. [Ordinance adopted Oct. 12, 1910.]

LA CROSSE, WIS.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH—APPOINTMENT, POWERS, AND DUTIES.

Ordinance No. 28, entitled "An ordinance to establish and regulate the health department and provide penalties for offenses against the health of the city," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Board of health—Establishment, powers and duties.

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a board of health consisting of three citizens, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. No salary or other compensation shall be paid to any member of said board. Two members shall constitute a quorum. Members of said board shall be appointed by the mayor in writing subject to the approval of the common council and such appointment filed with the secretary of the board. It shall be the duty of the mayor to appoint the first board within ten days after the passage and publication of this ordinance and the members so appointed shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed and qualified. It shall be the duty of the mayor between the last Monday of April and the first Monday of May, 1911, to appoint successors to the said first board—one of the members so appointed shall be appointed for a term of three years, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of one year, and annually thereafter between the last Monday of April and the first Monday of May he shall appoint one member of said board for the term of three years. Members of said board shall hold their office until their successor is appointed and qualified. Every person so appointed shall before entering upon his duties take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same with the city clerk. Vacancies in the board shall be filled by the mayor for the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. Said board shall hold all such regular or special meetings as they may from time to time deem necessary and shall have power at such meetings to make all such orders as they deem necessary for the maintenance of the public health; for cleansing of streets, alleys, and public grounds; the removal, abatement, cleansing, or discontinuance of all groceries, breweries, cellars, factories, tanneries, stables, barns, privies, vaults, cesspools, sewers, slaughterhouses, butcher shops, rendering and boiling establishments, pig pens, and all other nauseous and offensive buildings and structures and the suppression and abatement of all nuisances, whether upon public grounds or private premises, affecting or endangering, in the opinion of said board, the public health; take all necessary measures to prevent the spread of contagious diseases by requiring any and all persons to be vaccinated, by the fumigation or destruction of infected buildings, and by the destruction of infected bedding or clothing; to provide, control, and have care of such pesthouses or hospitals as may be needed and to cause persons sick with contagious diseases to be removed to and cared for therein: *Provided*, That no debt or liability against the city shall be incurred by said board of health unless the same be expressly authorized by the common council by a resolution duly passed for that purpose. All orders of said board shall be executed and enforced by the commissioner of public health in person, or in his name, or under his authority, by any patrolman or policeman of the city, or by the health officer and nuisance inspector.

SEC. 3. The city clerk shall be the secretary of the board of health, and shall keep a full record of all the acts, orders, resolutions, rules, regulations, and proceedings of said board.

SEC. 4. Said board of health or any member thereof, the chief of police or any of his subordinates, the commissioner of public health or any health officer, shall have authority to enter into and examine at any time cellars, cesspools, privies, and drains, and all buildings, lots, and places of all descriptions within the city for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof, so far as public health may be affected thereby, and if deemed advisable by the commission of public health or health officer, to cause the dispersion or removal of families or persons from buildings or apartments so much crowded as to be in danger of becoming infected with any dangerous or pestilential disease, and to cause the abatement or removal of all nuisances in any such building or on such premises.

Commissioner of public health—Powers and duties.

SEC. 5. There is hereby established the office of commissioner of public health. The commissioner of public health shall be a regularly admitted and licensed physician. He shall be specially trained in the vocation of a supervisor of public health. He shall be appointed by the board of health and shall hold his office for such term as the board of health may fix and determine. He shall not during his term of office engage in private practice but shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

There is also hereby established the office of health officer and nuisance inspector. After the expiration of the term of the present incumbent of said office, the health officer and nuisance inspector shall be appointed by the board of health and shall hold his office for such term as the board may fix and determine.

The board of health may at any time abolish the office of health officer and nuisance inspector and in that event all of the powers and duties as prescribed by the charter and ordinances of the city of La Crosse or the rules and regulations of the board of health shall be vested in and discharged by the commissioner of public health.

The compensation of the commissioner of public health and health officer and nuisance inspector, if any, shall be determined by the board of health subject to the approval of the common council, and all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this ordinance and in carrying on the work relating to the public health shall be paid by the city unless otherwise provided herein.

School inspection.

SEC. 6. The commissioner of public health shall have general charge and supervision of the public health of the city and shall under the direction of the board of health plan and carry on a campaign for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, inaugurate a system for the inspection and examination of pupils in the public, private, and parochial schools, and perform the duties generally performed by the commissioners of public health and such other duties as may be required from time to time by the board of health.

Morbidity reports.

SEC. 7. Every person practicing physician in the city who shall have a patient suffering from tuberculosis, any malignant fever, smallpox, or other infectious or pestilential disease, shall forthwith report thereof in writing to the commissioner of public health, describing the street and locality of the house or place where said patient may be located so that it may easily be found by the officers of the health department, and any practicing physician who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

Nuisances.

SEC. 8. When the commissioner of public health shall ascertain that a nuisance affecting or endangering, in his opinion, the public health exists on any premises or in any house within the city, he shall serve or cause to be served a notice in writing on the person or persons having possession of such premises or house to abate or remove such nuisance within a reasonable time, to be stated in such notice, and it shall be unlawful for any person on receiving such notice to refuse or neglect to comply with the same for a longer period than the time therein named; and upon such neglect or refusal the occupant of the premises shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 nor less than \$5 for each 24 hours which shall elapse subsequent to the time limited in said notice until the same shall be complied with.

Introduction of cases of virulent contagious disease.

SEC. 9. If any person shall bring or cause to be brought into the city any person who shall at the time be infected with Asiatic cholera, commonly so called, smallpox, or other virulent contagious disease, such person shall forfeit a penalty of \$50, and if any person infected by any such disease shall, by his or her own act, come into the city, or be brought into it by his or her own direction, such person shall forfeit a penalty of \$50 for such offense, and shall, if practicable, be removed under the direction of the commissioner of public health to the place from which such person shall have come.

SEC. 10. The owner, driver, or person in charge of any stage or other public conveyance, or any conductor or other person in charge of any railway train which shall enter

the city, having therein any person sick of any malignant fever, or pestilential or infectious disease (unless such person become sick on the way and could not be left), shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.

SEC. 11. Any captain or master of a steamboat, vessel, or craft of any kind, or any person in charge thereof, who shall land or suffer to be landed from such steamboat, vessel, or craft, any person or persons infected with Asiatic cholera, commonly so called, smallpox, or any other virulent contagious disease, on any wharf, lighter, scow, landing, or place of any kind within the corporate limits of the city, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of \$50 for each and every person so landed; provided, however, that persons destined to this port who are apparently in good health when coming on board at the port whence such steamboat, vessel, or other craft may have started, or at which the same may have touched or landed, may be landed at such time and place and in such manner as may be directed by the board of health, or by the mayor, chief of police, commissioner of public health, or health officer, but for any deviation from or violation of any order or direction of the board of health, or of the mayor, chief of police, commissioner of public health, or health officer, the captain, master, or person having command on board shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of \$50.

SEC. 12. Every master or captain or person in charge of any steamboat or other craft which shall enter the corporate limits of this city and touch at any of the wharves or landings therein, having on board thereof any person sick of malignant fever or other pestilential or infectious disease (unless the person so diseased became so on the way and could not be left), shall forfeit the penalty of \$50: *Provided, however,* That the commissioner of health or health officer shall in no case suffer to be landed within the corporate limits of this city any person or persons who were infected with such disease previous to coming on board such steamboat or other craft, but such person or persons shall be absolutely kept on board such steamboat or other craft and prevented from landing within the corporate limits of this city.

SEC. 13. The mayor, aldermen, chief of police, commissioner of public health, or health officer shall severally have power to command the services of all attendants to prevent by force and arms any person from being landed from any steamboat or other craft in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, and in case any person or persons shall have been landed in contravention of the provisions of this ordinance it shall be the duty of each and every one of said officers, immediately upon being informed of such fact, to cause such person or persons to be immediately returned on board such boat or other craft, if still in port, by force, if necessary, there to remain until the order of the board of health shall be had for the further disposal of such person or persons.

Putrid flesh, carrion, slops.

SEC. 14. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or cause to be brought into or carried through or left in said city any putrid or offensive carcass, beef, pork, fish, hides, skins, or any putrid, nauseous, or offensive, substance whatever, and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 nor less than \$10.

SEC. 15. No person shall place, throw, or leave, or suffer his wife, child, or servant, or any other person living or being in his or her house or premises to place, throw, or leave any slops, dirty water, or other liquid of offensive smell, or otherwise nauseous or unwholesome, or any dead carcass, carrion, meat, fish, entrails, or other nuisances or unwholesome substance or matter of any kind or description in or upon any street, gutter, sidewalk, alley, road, levee, public landing, or other public ground or upon any vacant lot in the city of La Crosse.

SEC. 16. No person shall suffer any slops, dirty water, or any liquid or offensive smell or otherwise nauseous or unwholesome to flow from his or her house or premises into or upon any street, gutter, or sidewalk, alley, road, levee, public landing, or other public ground or upon any vacant lot in the city of La Crosse, nor shall any person place, throw, or leave any nauseous, offensive, or unwholesome matter or substance in or upon any lot or lands in said city.

SEC. 17. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 15 and 16 of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 18. No owner or occupant of any tenement or parcel of ground in this city shall permit any liquid, substance, or matter mentioned in section 15 of this ordinance to be or remain anywhere between such tenement or parcel of ground and the center of the street, alley, or road adjoining the same, under the penalty of \$3 for each and every 24 hours during which the same shall remain or be thereon.

Right to enter buildings.

SEC. 19. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to prevent the board of health or any member thereof, chief of police or any patrolman, commissioner of public health, or health officer from entering into any building or inclosure for the purpose of performing and executing any of the powers and duties conferred and enjoined upon said officers or either of them by this ordinance, or to resist any of said officers in the execution of any of the provisions hereof. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 nor less than \$10.

Service of notices.

SEC. 20. Whenever the board of health shall make any order pursuant to the powers conferred upon said board by section 2 of this ordinance and such order shall require any act to be done for any of the purposes mentioned in said section by any owner or occupants or person in charge of any building, land, or premises in said city, a copy of such order, or a notice in writing embodying the substance thereof, may be served upon such owner or occupant or person in charge by the chief of police or any of his subordinates or by any health officer; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any such order within the time limited therein, or in said written notice above mentioned, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or not more than \$50, and shall be further punished by a fine of not more than \$25 for every 24 hours that such person shall continue to neglect or refuse to comply with such order after the expiration of the time therein or in said notice limited.

Privies.

SEC. 21. From and after the passage of this ordinance all privies and privy vaults situated upon lots or parcels of land fronting or abutting upon any street in and along which a sewer has been heretofore laid, and opposite the line of such sewer, shall be removed or abated and the use thereof discontinued, if, in the opinion of the commissioner of public health, the same is dangerous or detrimental to public health, and he may order the same removed. Any owner or person in charge of any building or premises situated as hereinbefore mentioned who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this section within 30 days after the same is ordered to be removed or discontinued, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$50, and shall be further punished by a like fine for every 48 hours during which he shall continue to neglect or refuse to comply therewith after the expiration of said time.

Reports, etc.

SEC. 22. The board of health shall annually and on or before the 1st day of April in each year make a full and detailed report to the common council of the work done relating to the public health.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the health officer and nuisance inspector to perform all the duties required of such officers by the charter and ordinances of the city of La Crosse, to obey all lawful orders of the board of health, to give all notices relating to the public health required by such board and the charter and ordinances of the city of La Crosse to be given, and to perform such other duties as the common council and board of health may from time to time require of such officer; and for such purposes the said officer is hereby invested with all the authority and powers conferred by the ordinances of the city of La Crosse upon such officers.

SEC. 24. Ordinance No. 220, entitled "An ordinance for the appointment of a health officer and nuisance inspector and defining his duties and powers," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 25. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. [Ordinance passed Oct. 14, 1910.]

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

PLAQUE-PREVENTION WORK.

INFECTED GROUND SQUIRRELS.

During the week ended April 15, 1911, the finding of 5 plague-infected ground squirrels was reported as follows: In Contra Costa County, Cal., April 3, 1 squirrel at Harding ranch 5 miles south of Antioch; in Merced County, Cal., March 20, 1 squirrel at John Menjoulet ranch, 8 miles south of Los Banos; in Stanislaus County, Cal., March 29, 1 squirrel at Fredericks ranch, 1½ miles north of Modesto, and April 10, 1 squirrel at Miller ranch, 3 miles south of Ripon, and 1 at Kiernan ranch, 2 miles south of Ripon.

DISTRIBUTION OF POISON.

In connection with the making of a squirrel-free zone around the cities of California on San Francisco Bay 535 acres of land in Alameda County were covered with poison during the week ended April 15, 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.)	Mar. 29, 1911.....	98 squirrels. 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 21, 1908.....	None.....	Apr. 3, 1911.....	248 squirrels.
Merced.....	None recorded.....	.....do.....	Mar. 20, 1911.....	3 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 6, 1910.....	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.....	Apr. 10, 1911.....	10 squirrels.
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1910.....	None.....	22 rats.

Rats Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Place.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Apr. 15	.....	1 99	59	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	44	2 508	399	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	16	3 1,385	914	.....
Counties—					
Santa Clara.....	do.....	.....	44	4	.....
Total.....	.....	60	1,996	1,376	.....

¹ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 66, *Mus musculus* 33.² Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 443, *Mus ratus* 1, *Mus musculus* 63, *Mus alexandrinus* 1.³ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 771, *Mus ratus* 127, *Mus musculus* 380, *Mus alexandrinus* 107.⁴ Identified, *Mus norvegicus* 4.

Squirrels Collected and Examined for Plague Infection.

Place.	Week ended—	Trapped and shot.	Found dead.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Counties—					
Alameda.....	Apr. 15	182	2	179	.....
Butte.....	do.....	52	.....	52	.....
Colusa.....	do.....	58	.....	58	.....
Contra Costa.....	do.....	40	.....	40	.....
Fresno.....	do.....	90	.....	90	.....
Imperial.....	do.....	220	.....	214	.....
Kern.....	do.....	25	.....	25	.....
Lake.....	do.....	23	.....	23	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	328	1	325	.....
Madera.....	do.....	145	.....	145	.....
Mariposa.....	do.....	246	1	247	.....
Merced.....	do.....	30	.....	30	.....
Monterey.....	do.....	913	.....	913	.....
San Joaquin.....	do.....	530	1	531	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	337	.....	337	.....
Santa Barbara.....	do.....	112	.....	112	.....
Santa Clara.....	do.....	357	1	358	.....
Sonoma.....	do.....	5	.....	5	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.....	167	.....	167	.....
Tehama.....	do.....	38	.....	38	.....
Yolo.....	do.....	56	3	59	.....
Total.....	.....	3,954	9	3,948	5

Other Animals Collected and Examined.

Place.	Week ended—	Animals collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:				
Cities—				
San Francisco.....	Apr. 15	1 gopher.....	.....	.....
Counties—				
Alameda.....	do.....	2 rabbits, 1 gopher.....	.....	.....
Butte.....	do.....	3 rabbits.....	3	.....
Fresno.....	do.....	3 rabbits.....	3	.....
Imperial.....	do.....	3 rabbits.....	3	.....
Kern.....	do.....	3 kangaroo rats.....	3	.....
Lake.....	do.....	2 rabbits, 1 owl.....	3	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	1 rabbit.....	1	.....
Madera.....	do.....	22 rabbits.....	22	.....
Mariposa.....	do.....	10 rabbits.....	10	.....
Merced.....	do.....	1 rabbit.....	1	.....
Monterey.....	do.....	6 rabbits, 2 kangaroo rats, 4 owls, 1 weasel.....	9	.....
San Joaquin.....	do.....	25 rabbits, 3 weasels.....	23	.....
San Luis Obispo.....	do.....	4 rabbits, 2 gophers.....	6	.....
Santa Clara.....	do.....	7 rabbits, 7 gophers, 1 wood rat, 1 owl.....	15	.....
Sonoma.....	do.....	1 chipmunk.....	1	.....
Stanislaus.....	do.....	6 rabbits.....	6	.....
Yolo.....	do.....	1 rabbit.....	1	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	118	.....

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 May 5, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*Alabama: Montgomery.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1	.....
Delaware: Reedy Island Quarantine..	May 1 .....	.....	.....	One case from S. S. Haverford from Liverpool.
Florida: Bedford..... Clay..... Duval..... Jackson..... Leon..... Polk..... Putnam.....	.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	8 11 29 10 6 8 1	.....
		73	.....
*Kentucky: Paducah.....	Apr. 16-22.....	4	.....
Illinois: Counties—				
Adams..... Clay..... Clinton..... Coles..... Douglas..... Edgar..... Jackson..... Kane..... Livingston..... McLean..... Macoupin..... Madison..... Massac..... Peoria..... Pulaski..... Rock Island..... Shelby..... Tazewell..... Vermilion.....	Mar. 1-31..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	1 3 30 1 1 5 5 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 2 4	.....
		68	.....
*Missouri: St. Louis.....	Apr. 16-22.....	4	.....
*Nebraska: South Omaha.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5	.....
Tennessee: Knoxville..... Memphis.....	Apr. 16-22..... .....do.....	6 1	.....
		7	.....

SMALLPOX ON STEAMSHIP HAVERFORD.

Passed Asst. Surg. Vogel reports that the steamship *Haverford*, from Liverpool, arrived at Reedy Island quarantine station (Delaware) May 1 with a case of smallpox on board in the person of a Russian female infant 1 month of age. The eruption was in the vesicular stage. The patient and 182 passengers exposed to the infection were detained in quarantine at Reedy Island. The entire personnel of the ship, numbering 1,150, was vaccinated. The compartments of the ship occupied by the patient and the blankets and other articles exposed to infection were disinfected with steam.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 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:				
Birmingham.....	Apr. 2-8.....	2	.....
Montgomery.....	Dec. 11-Apr. 8.....	26	.....
Total for State.....		28	.....
California:				
Counties—				
Alameda.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	.....
Imperial.....	do.....	1	.....
Humboldt.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2	.....
Kern.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	1	.....
Marietta.....	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.....	do.....	11	.....
San Joaquin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	.....
Santa Clara.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....
Santa Cruz.....	do.....	1	.....
Ventura.....	Jan. 1-31.....	9	.....
Total for State.....		59	2	
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Adams.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6	.....
Arapahoe.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	.....
Archuleta.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	35	.....
Boulder.....	do.....	28	.....
Chaffee.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	.....
Conejos.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	.....
Costilla.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	.....
Delta.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	11	.....
Denver.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	317	.....
Douglas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Eagle.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Elbert.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	21	.....
El Paso.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	26	.....
Fremont.....	do.....	12	.....
Garfield.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	.....
Gilpin.....	do.....	1	.....
Grand.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	.....
Gunnison.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Huerfano.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	20	.....
Jefferson.....	do.....	15	.....
Kit Carson.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
La Plata.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	24	.....
Larimer.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	99	.....
Las Animas.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	51	.....
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	.....
Logan.....	do.....	2	.....
Mineral.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	.....
Montezuma.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Montrose.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	15	.....
Morgan.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	54	.....
Otero.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	11	.....
Phillips.....	Feb. 1-28.....	20	.....
Pueblo.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	6	1	
Rio Grande.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	14	.....
Saguache.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3	.....
Sedgwick.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3	.....
Summit.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	.....
Teller.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	9	.....
Weld.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	10	.....
Yuma.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		858	1	
Connecticut.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 25.....	6	.....	No cases.
Florida:				
Counties—				
Alachua.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 15.....	80	1	
Baker.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1	.....
Bradford.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 1.....	7	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Brevard	Feb. 19-25	5		
Cuthion	Jan. 29-Mar. 25	27		
Citrus	Jan. 8-Mar. 11	2		
Dade	Dec. 25-Feb. 18	3		
De Soto	Mar. 1-Apr. 15	4		
Duval	Jan. 1-Apr. 15	202	1	
Escambia	do	103		
Franklin	Jan. 8-Mar. 25	10		
Gadsden	Dec. 18-Mar. 18	64		
Hamilton	Mar. 26-Apr. 1	1		
Hillsboro	Dec. 25-Apr. 15	125		
Jackson	do	149		
Fernando	Mar. 19-25	1		
Jefferson	Feb. 5-Mar. 18	3		
Lafayette	Jan. 16-Feb. 4	6		
Lake	Jan. 22-Apr. 8	11		
Lee	Jan. 8-Mar. 4	21		
Leon	Dec. 18-Apr. 15	126	2	
Levy	Jan. 29-Mar. 25	3		
Liberty	Feb. 26-Apr. 15	7		
Madison	Dec. 18-Jan. 21	19		
Manatee	Mar. 26-Apr. 1	1		
Nassau	Jan. 16-21	2		
Orange	do	1		
Osceola	Mar. 25	3		
Pasco	Apr. 2-8	4		
Polk	Dec. 18-Apr. 15	112		
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		
Wakula	Mar. 1-31	2		
Walton	Dec. 25-Feb. 25	8		
Washington	Jan. 8-Apr. 8	8		
Total for State.		1,320	4	
Georgia:				
Macon.	Mar. 1-31	10		
Illinois:				
Counties—				
Adams	Feb. 1-28	1		
Bond	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	2		
Carroll	Feb. 1-28	1		
Clay	do	1		
Coles	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	10		
Cook, exclusive of Chicago	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Chicago	do	20		
Effingham	Dec. 31-Feb. 28	2		
Jasper	Dec. 1-31	4		
Jefferson	do	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	do	7		
Perry	Dec. 1-31	2		
Saline	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	do	1		
Blackford	do	3		
Cass	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	17	1	
Clark	Mar. 1-31	9		
Clay	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	9		
Daviss	Feb. 1-28	1		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Decatur.	Jan. 1–Feb. 28.	3		
Dekalb.	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.	9		
Delaware.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	8		
Elkhart.	Dec. 1–31.	5		
Fountain.	Mar. 1–31.	2	1	
Greene.	Feb. 1–28.	1		
Howard.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	9		
Huntington.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	4		
Jennings.	Jan. 1–31.	6		
Knox.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	11		
Lake.	Mar. 1–31.	1		
Madison.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	181		
Marion.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.	2		
Montgomery.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	15		
Monroe.	Mar. 1–31.	1		
Noble.	Jan. 1–31.	1		
Posey.	do.	1		
Shelby.	Mar. 1–31.	25		
St. Joseph.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	5		
Steuben.	Jan. 1–Feb. 28.	7		
Sullivan.	Mar. 1–31.	1		
Tippecanoe.	do.	1		
Vigo.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.	23		
Wabash.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	18		
Warren.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.	2		
Wayne.	do.	25		
Wells.	Mar. 1–31.	3		
Total for State.		416	2	
Iowa:				
Counties—				
Benton.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.	9		
Blackhawk.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	5		
Boone.	Feb. 1–28.	1		
Buena Vista.	Dec. 1–31.	1		
Carroll.	Mar. 1–31.	3		
Cherokee.	do.	1		
Dallas.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	3		
Decatur.	Mar. 1–31.	2		
Dubuque.	Feb. 1–28.	1		
Fremont.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	8		
Guthrie.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.	7		
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–Mar. 31.	98	1	
Lucas.	Jan. 1–31.	1		
Lyon.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	4		
Mahaska.	Feb. 1–28.	1		
Marshall.	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.	8		
Muscatine.	Mar. 1–31.	1		
Page.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	36	1	
Plymouth.	Mar. 1–31.	1		
Polk.	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.	22		
Pottawattamie.	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.	13		
Scott.	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.	7		
Sioux.	Feb. 1–Mar. 31.	2		
Tama.	Mar. 1–31.	1		
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–Mar. 31.	15		
Total for State.		335	3	
Kansas:				
Counties—				
Pawnee.	Nov. 1–30.	1		
Reno.	do.	1		
Allen.	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.	7		
Anderson.	Jan. 1–31.	1		
Atchison.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	32		
Barton.	Feb. 1–Mar. 28.	2		
Bourbon.	Mar. 1–31.	8		
Brown.	Dec. 1–Mar. 31.	57	1	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Butler.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2.....		
Cherokee.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	119.....		
Clay.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	15.....		
Cloud.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	76.....		
Crawford.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3.....		
Decatur.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
Dickinson.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	34.....		
Doniphan.....	do.....	23.....		
Douglas.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7.....		
Ford.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1.....		
Greenwood.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	92.....		
Harper.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	20.....		
Jackson.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	11.....		
Jefferson.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	13.....		
Jewell.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17.....		
Johnson.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	34.....		
Kearny.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	7.....		
Kingman.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	2.....		
Leavenworth.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	11.....		
Leavenworth.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	5.....	1.....	
Linn.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3.....		
Lyon.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1.....		
Mc Pherson.....	Feb. 1-31.....	6.....		
Marion.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6.....		
Marshall.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	136.....		
Miami.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1.....		
Montgomery.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	30.....		
Morris.....	Mar. 1-31.....	9.....		
Morton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	12.....		
Nemaha.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	8.....		
Norton.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5.....	2.....	
Osage.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	2.....		
Ottawa.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	39.....		
Pottawatomie.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	19.....		
Reno.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
Republic.....	Mar. 1-31.....	9.....		
Riley.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8.....		
Rooks.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	2.....	1.....	
Russell.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2.....		
Saline.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	29.....		
Sedgwick.....	do.....	5.....		
Shawnee.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	14.....		
Sumner.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6.....		
Washington.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	5.....		
Wichita.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2.....		
Wilson.....	do.....	1.....		
Wyandotte, exclusive of Kansas City.....	Dec. 1.....	15.....		
Kansas City.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	52.....		
Total for State.....		1,030.....	3.....	
*Kentucky:				
Henderson.....	Feb. 22-28.....	4.....		
Lexington.....	Feb. 26-Apr. 8.....	3.....		
Paducah.....	Jan. 23-Apr. 18.....	29.....		
Total for State.....		36.....		
Louisiana:				
Parishes—				
Ascension.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 1-31.....	13.....	1.....	
East Baton Rouge.....	Dec. 1-31.....	25.....		
East Feliciana.....	do.....	30.....		
Iberville.....	do.....	6.....		
Lafourche.....	Jan. 1-31.....	16.....		
Orleans—				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 15.....	193.....	1.....	
Rapides.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
St. Charles.....	do.....	4.....		
St. John.....	do.....	1.....		
Tangipahoa.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	22.....		
Tensas.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	20.....		
Washington.....	do.....	5.....		
Total for State.....		337.....	2.....	
Maine.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....			No case.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland.....				December and March no cases.
Counties—				
Baltimore.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2.....		
Garrett.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	10.....		
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.....	do.....	1.....		
Arenac.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	7.....		
Bay.....	do.....	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.....	do.....	30.....		
Clare.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8.....		
Clinton.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3.....		
Crawford.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	6.....		
Eaton.....	do.....	6.....		
Emmet.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	63.....		
Genesee.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	14.....	1.....	
Gladwin.....	do.....	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.....	do.....	1.....		
Leelanau.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2.....		
Livingston.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1.....		
Mackinac.....	do.....	4.....		
Macomb.....	do.....	7.....		
Marquette.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	10.....		
Midland.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3.....		
Missaukee.....	do.....	3.....		
Monroe.....	do.....	2.....		
Muskegon.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1.....		
Newaygo.....	do.....	3.....		
Presque Isle.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
Saginaw.....	do.....	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.....	do.....	5.....		
Total for State.....		358.....	6.....	
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Beltrami.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 13.....	6.....		
Big Stone.....	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.....		
Olmsted.....	Jan. 10-Feb. 20.....	6.....		
Pipestone.....	do.....	6.....		
Pope.....	Jan. 3-9.....	3.....		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
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. 26-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-Feb. 28.....	184.....		
St. Joseph.....	Feb. 5-18.....	16.....		
St. Louis.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 15.....	62.....	1.....	
Springfield.....	Feb. 5-Apr. 15.....	18.....		
Total for State.....		280.....	1.....	
Montana:				
Counties—				
Beaverhead.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3.....		
Cascade.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	14.....		
Chouteau.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8.....		
Custer.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2.....		
Dawson.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	5.....		
Deer Lodge.....	do.....	16.....	1.....	
Gallatin.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1.....		
Jefferson.....	do.....	1.....		
Lewis and Clark.....	do.....	1.....		
Missoula.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2.....		
Powell.....	do.....	1.....		
Ravalli.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	5.....		
Silver Bow, exclusive of Butte.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	32.....		
Butte.....	do.....	54.....		
Teton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	7.....		
Total for State.....		152.....	1.....	
*Nebraska:				
Lincoln.....	Dec 1-Jan. 31.....	31.....		
Omaha.....	Apr. 1-15.....	29.....		
South Omaha.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15.....	16.....		
Total for State.....		76.....		
New Jersey:				
Counties—				
Bergen.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	3.....		
Camden.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1.....		
Middlesex.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1.....		
Salem.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	27.....		
Total for State.....		32.....		
New York:				
Counties—				
Allegany.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1.....		
Chautauqua.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4.....		
Columbia.....	do.....	1.....		
Erie.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4.....		
New York.....	do.....	1.....		
Niagara.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	2.....		
Onondaga.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1.....		
St. Lawrence.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	5.....		
Steuben.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1.....		
Tioga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
Tompkins.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1.....		
Total for State.....		22.....		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina: Counties—				
Alamance.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	17		
Beaufort.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	43		
Bertie.	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.	2		
Bladen.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	125		
Brunswick.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	56		Feb. 1-28, present.
Burke.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	5		
Carteret.	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.	4		
Caswell.	Jan. 1-31.	9		
Chatham.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	76		
Cherokee.	Feb. 1-28.	15		
Cleveland.	Jan. 1-31.			Present.
Columbus.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	78		
Craven.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	13		
Cumberland.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	58		
Currituck.	Jan. 1-31.	2		
Duplin.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	50		
Durham.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	530		
Edgecombe.	Nov. 4-Jan. 31.	7		
Forsyth.	Mar. 1-31.	3		
Franklin.	Nov. 1-30.	1		
Granville.	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.	28		
Guilford.	Mar. 1-31.	15		
Halifax.	do	1		
Harnett.	do	5		
Henderson.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	36		
Hertford.	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Iredell.	Mar. 1-31.	4		
Jackson.	do	4		
Johnston.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	8		Jan. 1-31, present.
Jones.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	14		
Lee.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	11		
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-Mar. 31.	717		
Northampton.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	21		
Onslow.	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.	78		
Orange.	Jan. 1-31.	12		Feb. 1-28, present.
Pasquotank.	Nov. 1-31.	1		
Pender.	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.	127		Feb. 1-Mar. 31, present.
Person.	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.	2		
Pitt.	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.	34		
Robeson.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	210		Feb. 1-28, present.
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-Mar. 31.	7		
Vance.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	32		
Wake.	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.	61		
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.		2,619		
North Dakota: Counties—				
Billings.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.	27		
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		
Nelson.	Mar. 1-31.	1		
Ramsey.	Jan. 1-31.	1		
Steele.	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.	19		
Stutsman.	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.	17		
Wells.	Mar. 1-31.	1		
Total for State.		77		
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.	do.	8		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Delaware.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	2.....		
Franklin.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	12.....		
Fulton.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4.....		
Hamilton.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	15.....		
Lorain.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2.....		
Lucas.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5.....		
Marion.....	do.....	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.....	do.....	19.....		
Bryan.....	do.....	18.....		
Caddo.....	do.....	27.....		
Canadian.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	34.....		
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4.....		
Choctaw.....	Jan. 1-31.....	14.....		
Cleveland.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3.....		
Coal.....	do.....	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.....	do.....	2.....		
Latimer.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1.....		
Lincoln.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	53.....		
McCurtain.....	do.....	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.....		
Oklmulgee.....	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.....	do.....	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. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*South Carolina:				
Camden.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1		
Charleston.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31.....	5		
Seven Mile.....	Mar. 1.....	9	1	
Total for State.....		15	1	
*Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Davidson—				
Nashville.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	6		
Hamilton—				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 1.....	8	1	
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 15.....	56		
Shelby.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	344	3	
Total for State.....		414	4	
Texas.....	Feb. 1-28.....		3	Reported out of date.
Counties—				
Bell.....	...do.....	1		
Bowie.....	Mar. 1-31.....	4		
Cameron.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	110		
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Collin.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20		
Dallas.....	Dec. 1-31.....	24		
Denton.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Dewitt.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
El Paso.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	48	3	
Grimes.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		
Guadalupe.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	2	
Harrison.....	Mar. 1-31.....	5		
Henderson.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	19		
Hidalgo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Houston.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Jones.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Lamar.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
McLennan.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	15		
Waco.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7		
Marion.....	Dec. 1-31.....	38		
Matagorda.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Mitchell.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Nueces.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Orange.....	...do.....	9		
Palo Pinto.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Red River.....	...do.....	1		
Refugio.....	...do.....	1		
Runnels.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Swisher.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Tarrant.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	12		
Taylor.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Upshur.....	Mar. 1-31.....	6		
Valde.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Van Zant.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Willis Point.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....	8	1	
Wichita.....	Mar. 1-31.....	10		
Total for State.....		381	9	
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	134	1	
Boxelder.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	65		
Cache.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	36		
Davis.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	4		
Garfield.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Iron.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	83		
Juab.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	13		
Millard.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	50		
Piute.....	Jan. 1-31.....	14		
Rich.....	Feb. 1-28.....	13		
Salt Lake.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	83		
Sanpete.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31.....	17		
Sevier.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	52		
Utah.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	75		
Washington.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31.....	65		
Weber.....	...do.....	68		
Total for State.....		775	1	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia: Counties—				
Appomattox	Jan. 1-31	3		
Alexandria	do	5		
Culpeper	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	4		
Dinwiddie	Jan. 1-31	1		
Fairfax	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	3		
Fauquier	do	42		
Frederick	Jan. 1-31	4		
Lee	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	270		
Loudoun	do	7		
Lunenburg	Jan. 1-31	8		
Nansemond	do	4		
Prince William	Feb. 1-28	2		
Roanoke	Jan. 1-31	1		
Southampton	do	1		
Stafford	do	10		
Wise	do	7		
Total for State		372		
Washington: Counties—				
Chelan	Jan. 1-31	1		
Clallam	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	28		
Ferry	Jan. 1-31	1		
King	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	82		
Lincoln	Feb. 1-28	1		
Pacific	Jan. 1-31	1		
Pierce	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	36		
Skagit	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	108		
Snohomish	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Spokane	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	4		
Stevens	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	2		
Walla Walla	Jan. 1-31	1		
Whatcom	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	54		
Yakima	do	3		
Total for State		332		
Wisconsin: Counties—				
Ashland	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Barron	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Buffalo	Feb. 1-28	1		
Chippewa	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	12		
Dane	Jan. 1-31	2		
Douglas	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	7		
Dunn	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	18		
Eau Claire	Feb. 1-28	4		
Green	Jan. 1-31	2		
Iowa	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	65		
Iron	Mar. 1-31	1		
Jefferson	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Lafayette	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	11		
La Crosse	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	10		
Lincoln	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Milwaukee	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	10		
Monroe	Mar. 1-31	1		
Oneida	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	7		
Pierce	Feb. 1-28	1		
Price	Mar. 1-31	1		
Rusk	do	1		
Sheboygan	do	1		
St. Croix	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	7		
Vernon	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	10		
Villas	Dec. 1-31	1		
Walworth	Jan. 1-31	1		
Washington	Dec. 1-31	1		
Total for State		198		
Grand total for the United States		11,757	48	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 15, 1911.

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 over 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	233	18	—	152	7	23	1	—	—	37	34	5	1
Boston, Mass.	670,585	243	40	2	186	2	29	1	—	—	39	27	5	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	648	131	13	365	8	224	7	14	—	212	69	17	6
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	177	11	2	103	2	99	3	—	—	33	31	4	1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,631	332	32	1,030	16	588	34	—	—	500	194	24	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	536	49	14	783	17	56	7	—	—	86	62	12	2
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	165	14	3	71	4	11	1	—	—	32	17	7	4
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	232	46	4	481	4	117	14	4	—	49	19	3	1
<i>Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	151	33	6	—	—	19	1	1	—	18	12	8	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	123	8	2	7	—	63	2	1	—	39	21	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	140	25	3	—	—	20	—	1	—	5	10	2	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	104	4	—	23	—	10	—	1	—	152	15	3	—
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	127	10	3	15	—	27	2	—	—	17	11	2	—
Newark, N. J.	347,469	100	17	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	21	21	3	—
New Orleans, La.	339,075	134	6	1	115	3	7	—	6	—	38	13	8	—
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	122	—	—	18	—	11	2	—	—	22	16	—	—
Washington, D. C.	331,069	150	7	1	124	—	9	—	—	—	29	18	1	2
<i>Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Denver, Colo.	213,381	56	15	1	60	1	13	1	20	—	—	10	4	1
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	108	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	2
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	28	4	—	15	—	9	—	—	—	2	11	2	2
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	86	9	2	13	1	7	—	—	—	29	13	3	1
Providence, R. I.	224,326	73	8	—	2	—	16	1	—	—	8	6	5	—
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	39	7	1	64	—	6	—	8	—	3	3	—	—
<i>Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	49	2	—	53	1	2	—	—	—	2	6	2	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	29	1	—	17	2	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	—	3	2	41	1	2	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	64	—	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	32	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	41	—	—	52	4	3	—	—	—	4	3	1	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	40	—	—	42	—	16	—	—	—	3	3	4	—
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	37	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	5	1	—
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	17	2	—	14	—	4	—	—	—	11	1	8	2
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	—	3	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	5	1
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	46	3	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	9	2	—	4	2	3	—	5	—	—	1	1	—
Richmond, Va.	127,628	48	—	1	37	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	47	6	1	2	—	7	—	—	—	9	6	6	2
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	46	7	—	6	—	15	—	—	—	11	2	1	—
<i>Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Akron, Ohio.	69,067	—	5	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	—	5	—	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	14	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Camden, N. J.	94,538	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Canton, Ohio.	50,217	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Covington, Ky.	53,270	18	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
Des Moines, Iowa.	86,368	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	27	5	—	12	—	13	2	—	—	2	6	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	29	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	27	3	1	65	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	16	1	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	19	6	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	40	2	—	6	—	6	1	—	—	5	5	—	—
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	—	1	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston, Tex.	78,800	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	29	—	—	19	1	8	1	16	—	1	3	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	17	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	29	—	—	14	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	26	1	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended April 15—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 from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	21	6		5		5				3		2	
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	26	1		6		2				4		1	
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652				2		2				5		1	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	18	1		7		2		1		3		2	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	15	1		10		2						2	
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	28	1				3							
Reading, Pa.	96,071	29	10	2	27		11	2			1	3	4	1
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	44	2		3		2				10		2	
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	21					3		3			1		
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	17	2		24		1				2		1	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	13	1		9		15						1	
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	14	2		3		4						1	
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	25	3	1	20		10				3	2		
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	14	1		4				1				1	
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	45	1				3				6	7	2	
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	30	1		12	3	6				4	2	3	
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	4	1		2		9					4		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	25	1				2				4	6	1	
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	30			1		1							
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	22	3		27		25				3	1		
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	11	3				2						1	1
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	14			2		6				2	2	1	
Austin, Tex.	29,860													
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10			4		4				1			
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	19			49		1				2	3		
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	10			13									
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604						1							
Chelesa, Mass.	32,452	15	2		7		4				3	1		
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	3	2		1						3			
Danville, Ill.	27,871				2		1		5					
Decatur, Ill.	31,140		1		1		3					1		
Dubuque, Iowa.	38,494	14	2				3					2		
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	12	2				4				4			
Elgin, Ill.	25,976		1				3	1						
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	11	3									1	1	
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	19	2		4		2		4		6	6		
Everett, Mass.	33,484	10	2	1	1						1		1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	15	4		1		4				5			
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452				1						1			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	16	2		7		4	1			3	2		
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	14			4		2		5			6		
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	8			2		2		2		1	1		
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	19	4	1	1		6					1		
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	15			8						1	2		
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	10			1		2							
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	9			5									
Malden, Mass.	44,404	16	1		11		2				1	1	1	
Meriden, Conn.	27,265				5		4				2			
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30									1	3		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	8			3		4				1	2	1	
New Castle, Pa.	36,280						1					4		
Newport, Ky.	30,309	14												
Newton, Mass.	39,806	3			10		2				2		1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	12	3	1	1		1					3	3	
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	5	1				1							
Orange, N. Y.	29,630	9	2		2		3				2			
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	3			30		3						1	
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	4												
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	8	1		1						2			
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	10	1		54									
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	12			17		11				7	3	2	1
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	13			11	1	1				9			
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	11												
Salem, Mass.	43,697													
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	13										4	1	
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	12					2							
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,828	4	1				1	2	1					

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended April 15—Continued.

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

FLORIDA.—Week ended April 15, 1911. Reports from the State Board of Health show smallpox present in 10 counties with 105 cases, malaria in 2 localities (Jacksonville and Tampa) with 39 cases, tuberculosis in 7 localities with 20 cases, typhoid fever in 5 localities (Tampa, Clearwater, Ybor City, Plant City, Jacksonville) with 12 cases.

GEORGIA—Macon.—Month of March, 1911. Population, 40,665. Total number of deaths from all causes 60, including tuberculosis 7, typhoid fever 1. Cases reported: Measles 164, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 10.

INDIANA.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,909, including diphtheria 31, measles 26, scarlet fever 17, tuberculosis 350, typhoid fever 36. Cases reported: Diphtheria 187 in 38 counties, smallpox 99 in 20 counties, tuberculosis 350, typhoid fever 94 in 26 counties.

Indianapolis.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 233,650. Total number of deaths from all causes 313, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 4, tuberculosis 28. Cases reported: Diphtheria 23, measles 72, scarlet fever 67, smallpox 5, tuberculosis 17, typhoid fever 10.

Month of March, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 337, including scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 34, typhoid fever 2. Cases reported: Diphtheria 30, measles 83, scarlet fever 59, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 26, typhoid fever 4.

KANSAS.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 1,690,949. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. Deaths from contagious disease include diphtheria 7, measles 6, scarlet fever 19, tuberculosis 58, typhoid fever 19. Cases reported: Diphtheria 61, measles 1,542, scarlet fever 481, smallpox 279, tuberculosis 239, typhoid fever 44.

MICHIGAN.—Month of March, 1911. Morbidity, cases reported: Diphtheria 194 in 59 localities, measles 1,588 in 100 localities, scarlet fever 521 in 131 localities, smallpox 100 in 34 localities, tuberculosis 202, typhoid fever 153.

NEW YORK—Rome.—Month of March, 1911. Population 20,400. Total number of deaths from all causes 57, including tuberculosis 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 4, measles 38, scarlet fever 17, tuberculosis 4, typhoid fever 1.

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 in 22 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 3 counties, hemorrhagic malarial fever in 4 counties.

PENNSYLVANIA:—Reports from the State Department of Health show as follows:

Morbidity: Month of February, 1911. Cases of communicable diseases reported 13,849, distributed as follows: Anterior poliomyelitis 15, cerebrospinal meningitis 16, chickenpox 1,051, diphtheria 1,187, erysipelas 188, German measles 43, malarial fever 4, measles 4,754, mumps 789, pellagra 1, pneumonia 942, puerperal fever 6, scarlet fever 1,091, smallpox 5, tetanus 2, trachoma 9, trichiniasis 1, tuberculosis 1,266, typhoid fever 1,169, whooping cough 1,310.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

HONGKONG—Plague.

In a telegram received May 3 the American consul at Hongkong reports the presence of plague.

TSINGTAU—Smallpox.

Consul McNally reports, March 17:

During the past week there were reported among Chinese in one section of the city 98 cases of smallpox. The disease is rapidly assuming epidemic form.

Typhus fever is present.

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba, issued by the national department of sanitation, was forwarded by Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo, at Habana, April 18.

MARCH 20-31, 1911.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	105	77	2,519
Leprosy.....	12	4	352
Malaria.....	42	3	112
Typhoid fever.....	18	7	42
Diphtheria.....	39	6	31
Scarlet fever.....	28	.....	39
Measles.....	214	1	368
Varicella.....	94	.....	95
Rabies.....	2	2	.....
Tetanus in the new born.....	5	5	1
Beriberi.....	.....	.....	3

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker at Guayaquil reports April 6:

MONTH OF MARCH, 1911.

Plague.—At Guayaquil there were reported 18 cases of plague with 9 deaths, a decrease of 18 as compared with the previous month; at Duran 1 case with 1 death; at Milagro 1 case.

Yellow fever.—At Guayaquil there were reported 41 cases with 14 deaths, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous month; at Naranjito 3 cases with 1 death; at Hacienda San Antonio 1 case with 1 death.

GIBRALTAR.

Quarantine Against Madeira Removed.

According to a notice issued by the board of health of Gibraltar and forwarded by Consul Sprague restrictions against arrivals from Madeira on account of cholera were removed April 5.

HAWAII.

Cholera at Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports the occurrence on April 25 of 2 deaths from cholera, making a total from the beginning of the present outbreak, April 12, of 8 cases with 7 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, 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

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

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports April 3:

HONOLULU.

Week ended April 1, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	811
Rats trapped.....	793
Mongoose trapped.....	18
Examined bacteriologically.....	707
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	99
<i>Mus musculus</i>	314
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	68
<i>Mus rattus</i>	312
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports March 30:

During the week ended March 11 there were reported in Calcutta 40 deaths from cholera, 23 from plague, and 2 from smallpox; in all Bengal, 5,244 cases of plague with 4,417 deaths; in all India, 36,101 cases of plague with 31,054 deaths.

ITALY.

NAPLES—Examination of Emigrants—Smallpox.

Surgeon Geddings reports April 10:
Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo week ended April 8.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 2	Carpathia.....	New York.....			
4	Oceania.....	do.....	1,187	130	1,380
5	Re d'Italia.....	do.....	557	45	780
6	Calabria.....	do.....	397	30	420
6	Sannio.....	do.....	567	55	670
7	König Albert.....	do.....	1,001	95	1,380
7	Cleveland.....	do.....	1,070	105	1,460
8	Ancona.....	Philadelphia.....	425	50	630
8	Indiana.....	New York.....	611	45	580
	Total.....		5,815	555	7,300

PALERMO.

Apr. 6	Re d'Italia.....	New York.....	318	450	250
7	Calabria.....	do.....	291	350	275
7	Liguria.....	New Orleans.....	432	500	400
8	König Albert.....	New York.....	364	400	275
	Total.....		1,405	1,700	1,200

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Suspected tra-choma.	Other causes.	Total.
Apr. 2	Carpathia.....					
4	Oceania.....	27	1	29	6	63
5	Re d'Italia.....	13		10	5	28
6	Calabria.....	13	2	7		22
6	Sannio.....	20	3	12	5	40
7	König Albert.....	19	5	9	8	41
7	Cleveland.....	25	4	14	9	52
8	Ancona.....	17	1	9	1	28
8	Indiana.....	11	1	6	6	24
	Total.....	145	17	96	40	298

PALERMO.

Apr. 6	Re d'Italia.....	11		15	1	27
7	Calabria.....	13		12	2	27
7	Liguria.....	16		25	5	46
8	König Albert.....	17		29	8	54
	Total.....	57		81	16	154

Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended April 8 there were reported at the health office of the city of Naples 24 cases of smallpox with 6 deaths.

JAPAN.

Epidemic Diseases in 1910.

The following official statement of epidemic diseases in Japan during the year ended December 31, 1910, was forwarded March 13 by Acting Asst. Surg. Worden, at Yokohama:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	2,849	1,957
Dysentery.....	31,960	7,053
Typhoid fever.....	35,270	7,571
Smallpox.....	80	13
Typhus fever.....	5	4
Scarlet fever.....	2,359	464
Diphtheria.....	19,088	5,065
Plague.....	49	41
	91,660	22,168

TRINIDAD.

Plague.

In a telegram received May 2 the American consul at Port of Spain reported the occurrence of a case of plague.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA—Cholera.

In a telegram received April 28 the American consul general reported the presence of cholera.

ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR—Smallpox—Examination of Rats.

Consul Weddell reports March 16 and 22:

During the week ended March 21 there was reported 1 death from smallpox. From June 8, 1910, to March 12, 1911, there were reported 261 cases of smallpox, with 141 deaths. The total number of persons vaccinated during the last-named period was 39,089.

During the two weeks ended March 21 there were examined for plague infection 1,613 rats. No plague-infected rats were found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended May 5, 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. 17-25.....	4	3	
India:				
Bassein.....	Mar. 5-11.....	3	3	
Calcutta.....	do.....		40	
Madras.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1	1	
Moulmine.....	Mar. 5-11.....	2	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Albay Province.....	Mar. 5-11.....	7	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	Apr. 28.....			Present.

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

Reports Received During Week Ended May 5, 1911.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Mar. 19-25.....	.....	9	
Ecuador:				
Gauyaquill.....	Mar. 1-31.....	41	14	
Naranjito.....	do.....	3	1	
San Antonio, Hacienda.....	do.....	1	1	

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1	1	
Sao Paulo.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1	1	
China:				
Chefoo.....	Mar. 19-25.....	31	31	
Do.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 2.....	.....	.....	5 cases daily.
Honkong.....	May 3.....	.....	.....	Present.
Tientsing.....	Mar. 1-8.....	8	.....
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	1	
Guayaquill.....	do.....	18	9	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 19-25.....	233	206	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 5-11.....	.....	23	
Kurrachi.....	Mar. 19-25.....	115	111	
Java.....	Apr. 7.....	1 136	.....
Trinidad.....	May 2.....	1	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Apr. 1-8.....	17	5	

SMALLPOX.

Austria-Hungary:				
Krain.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	4	.....
Brazil:				
Para.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 8.....	3	2	
Pernambuco.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	.....	325	
Canada:				
Charlottetown.....	Apr. 12-18.....	7	.....
Fort William.....	Apr. 11-17.....	3	.....
Ottawa.....	Apr. 9-15.....	5	.....
Sydney.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1	.....
China:				
Hongkong.....	Mar. 12-18.....	13	7	
Tsingtau.....	Mar. 17.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Mar. 19-25.....	5	3	
France:				
Paris.....	Apr. 2-8.....	4	.....
Germany.....	Apr. 2-8.....	23	.....
Great Britain:				
London.....	Apr. 2-15.....	29	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 19-25.....	45	26	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 5-11.....	.....	2	
Madras.....	Mar. 19-25.....	46	29	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Mar. 16-21.....	2	.....
Naples.....	Apr. 2-8.....	24	6	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Mar. 5-18.....	2	.....
Mexico:				
Ensenada.....	Apr. 9-15.....	7	1	
Monterey.....	Apr. 10-16.....	.....	1	
Tampico.....	Apr. 4-10.....	3	2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Apr. 2-8.....	11	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	21	9	
St. Petersburg.....	do.....	16	6	
South Africa:				
Capetown.....	Mar. 5-11.....	1	.....
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	7	
	Apr. 2-8.....	12	.....

1 From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Apr. 12, 1911.

2 From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Apr. 20, 1911.

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 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	
Hodeida	Jan. 23-Feb. 12	188	133	
Perim	Jan. 23			Present.
Maskat	Nov. 20-30	7	7	
Menaka	Jan. 19-Feb. 12	97	24	
Obal	Jan. 27-Feb. 12	3	3	
Zalda	do	27	15	
Austria-Hungary	Aug. 3-Nov. 7		2	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	
Varna	Nov. 29	2		From steamship Bulgarie, 3 fatal cases having been reported on p. 1936, Vol. XXV.
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Dec. 11-24	4	3	
China:				Occasional cases.
Niuchwang	Aug. 1-Nov. 22			Reported out of date.
Shanghai	Aug. 1-31		1	
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. 12-25: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 23-Mar. 18	109		Feb. 19-Mar. 18: Cases, 4.
Calcutta	Nov. 13-Mar. 4	541		
Madras	Nov. 27-Mar. 11	15		Madras Presidency, Oct. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 8,382; deaths, 4,546. Report for Oct. 16-31 not received. Jan. 1-Feb. 28: Cases, 11,228; deaths, 6,259.
Rangoon	Jan. 1-Mar. 4	8	8	
Indo-China:				
Saigon	Dec. 12-Feb. 26	10	7	
Italy				Total for Italy, Dec. 27-Jan. 30: Cases, 111; deaths, 17.
Provinces—				
Aquila	Dec. 4-17	4	1	
Bari	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	5	2	
Caltanissetta	Dec. 4-10	1		
Caserta	Dec. 4-Jan. 14	15	3	
Catanzaro	Dec. 27-Jan. 6	2	2	
Lecce	Dec. 11-Jan. 30	111	13	
Palermo—				
Palermo	Dec. 4-10	16	6	
Insane asylum	Dec. 4-Jan. 6	24	6	
Rome	do	10	7	
Salerno	Dec. 11-Jan. 6	10		
Japan				Total for Japan, Sept. 14-Nov. 30: Cases, 2,770; deaths, 1,923, including cases and deaths appearing on p. 1937, Vol. XXV.
Aichi ken	Oct. 16-Nov. 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	
Kumamoto ken	Oct. 18-Nov. 30	19	11	
Mye 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	692	
Saga ken	Oct. 4-Nov. 30	51	31	
Shiga ken	Nov. 20-30	7	6	
Shimane ken	Oct. 24-Nov. 30	7	5	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan—Continued.				
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; Apr. 26, present.
Samarang.....	Sept. 11-Jan. 25.....	608	522	
Soerobaya.....	Oct. 23-Mar. 4.....	26	15	
Korea:				
Seoul.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 5.....	1	1	
Madeira.....				Total for Madeira, Nov. 16-Feb. 8: Cases, 1,774; deaths, 555, including 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.....	do.....	278	75	
Ponto do Sol.....	do.....	195	71	
Santa Cruz.....	do.....	89	26	
Porto Santo Island.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 8.....		13	
Persia:				
Ardestan.....	Nov. 30.....			Present.
Assadabad.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 8.....		61	
Birjend.....	Nov. 10.....			Do.
Chalfaroud.....	Jan. 3.....			Do.
Enzeli.....	Nov. 8-25.....	9	11	Present in vicinity and in Pire-Bazar.
Hamadan.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 3.....	42	22	
Kashan.....	Nov. 30.....			Present.
Kasri-Churine.....	Oct. 13-20.....		5	
Kerman.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 24.....	106	51	
Kermanshah.....	Nov. 5-10.....		6	
Mohammerah.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 5.....	11	3	
Mollag-Ali.....	Nov. 20.....	6		
Resht.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 3.....	48	42	Present in all villages in vicinity.
Turbat-i-Hibari.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 15.....	66	25	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 6-Dec. 31.....	9	6	Third quarter, 1910: Cases, 195; deaths, 14.
Provinces.....				Third quarter, 1910: Cases, 5,657; deaths, 4,089.
Albay.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 11.....	52	42	
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, 1,220; 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		
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—				
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. See p. 1939, Vol. XXV.
Syr Darya territory.....	do.....	7	4	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Taurida government—				
Sebastopol.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 3.....	7	4	
Tambov government.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 10.....	86	34	
Tiflis government.....	Nov. 6-26.....	2	.....
Vitebsk government.....	Nov. 6-19.....	3	2	
Veronesch government.....	Nov. 6-12.....	2	.....
Yekaterinoslav government.....	Nov. 6-Jan. 14.....	65	34	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 6-Feb. 20.....	536	526	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Dec. 25-31.....	1	1	
Sumatra:				
Bambel.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	.....	Present.
Biagmoeti.....	Nov. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Keretan.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pengoloedjahar.....	Nov. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tripoli:				
Amrousse.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 8.....	6	5	
Hani.....	do.....	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	60	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-Feb. 13.....	37	37	
Zongouldak.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 16.....	9	6	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Dec. 4-Mar. 18.....	.....	137	
Para.....	Nov. 27-Mar. 25.....	186	82	Mar. 12, 1 case from the British s. s. Cearense.
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 Guatemalan 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	.....
Maiquetia.....	Nov. 29.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Maskat.....	Apr. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.
Azores:				
Terceira.....	Dec. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 24.....	62	50	
Para.....	Apr. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
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	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Arica.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 5.....	5	1	Dec. 28-Mar. 20, present.
Iquique.....	Jan. 1-28.....	5	3	Mar. 2-19: Cases 11, deaths 2.
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 18.....	11	11	Kulangsu, Jan. 1-21, 3 fatal cases.
Changchung.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 8.....		2,596	Jan. 21-Feb. 27, present in Amoy Island.
Changtu.....	Jan. 14.....			Jan. 1-Feb. 1: Deaths, 544; in vicinity, Feb. 21-28, 184 cases.
Paotung-fu.....	Jan. 24.....			Present.
Peking.....	do.....	2		Do.
Shantung Province.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 5.....		2,451	Do.
Chefoo.....	Jan. 15-Mar. 17.....		1,004	Do.
Chinchowfu.....	Mar. 12-18.....			Do.
Pingtau.....	Mar. 12-18.....			Do.
Tengchowfu.....	Feb. 4.....		30	Present, in the interior, 60 miles from Amoy.
Sioke.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 4.....			Present in vicinity.
Swatow.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 11.....			Jan. 17-Feb. 20, 60 cases.
Tientsin.....	Jan. 21-Mar. 18.....		27	Feb. 25, present.
Wangkochuang.....				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.
Manchuria.....				
Ah Cheng.....	To Mar. 9.....	2	1,451	Feb. 10: Deaths, 300 daily.
Ashihe.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 13.....	2		
Buhedu.....	Oct. 30.....	3	3	
Chang Tu.....	To Mar. 9.....		428	
Cheng Te.....	Mar. 10.....		672	
Dalny.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 8.....	66	60	
Dunzenshan.....	To Dec. 25-Feb. 3.....	19	22	
Faku.....	To Mar. 3.....		217	
Feng Hua.....	To Mar. 13.....		149	
Fengting Province.....	To Mar. 3.....	5,636		
Fuchiatien.....	To Mar. 9.....		66	Nov. 8-Mar. 18: Deaths, 5,149.
Fushun.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 5.....	86		
Hallar.....				And vicinity. Nov. 8-Mar. 18: Deaths, 1,554 Chinese, 54 Europeans.
Harbin.....				
Hismintun.....	To Mar. 7.....		328	
Hsian.....	Feb. 28.....		111	
Huai Te.....	To Mar. 8.....		795	
Hulan.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 8.....	1,562		
Laomin.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 13.....	1	1	
Kai Yuan.....	To Mar. 7.....		211	
Kirin and Heilungkian Province.....	Jan. 7-Mar. 12.....	25,814		
Kuantchentzi.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	8	3	
Kwang ning.....	To Mar. 9.....		204	
Liesana vetka Handahedzy.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 13.....	9	9	
Lochagri.....	Dec. 27.....	4	4	
Loshagooon.....	do.....	4		
Manchuria, station.....	Dec. 7-26.....		95	
Moershan.....	Jan. 1-20.....	1	1	
Mukden.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....		1,533	
Pa Yen.....	Mar. 4.....		489	
Pen Hsi.....	To Mar. 11.....		17	
Pinchou.....	Jan. 28-Mar. 7.....		1,254	
Sanshahe.....	Jan. 1-20.....	3	3	
Shing King.....	To Mar. 7.....	8		
Sui Hua.....	To Mar. 8.....		1,198	
Swang Cheng.....	To Mar. 6.....		5,517	
Tieling.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 3.....		17	
Tchjalainarskiy.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 3.....	104	106	Cases previously reported, 14; deaths, 12.
Tchjalantum.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 14.....		42	
Te Hual.....	To Feb. 25.....		255	
Turehiba.....	Oct. 30.....	4	4	
Tzaitzaigoy.....	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	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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. 13.....	84	30	Dec. 1-29, 50 cases, 24 deaths.
Assouan.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 14.....	186	105	
Behera.....	Jan. 1-17.....	3	.....
Beni Souef.....	Feb. 7-11.....	2	.....
Galoubieh.....	Feb. 28.....	1	1	Nov. 22-Dec. 2, 1 case, 1 death.
Garbieh.....	Mar. 3-14.....	5	2	
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 2.....	9	5	
Kena.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 16.....	166	119	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1-28.....	9	4	Dec. 2-22, 26 cases, 14 deaths.
Minieh.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 16.....	42	14	
German East Africa:				
Muanza.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 22.....	30	6	
Hawaii:				
Honokaa.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 19.....	3	3	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 18.....	996	.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 18, 711 cases.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 4.....	202	.....
Kurrachee.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 18.....	576	554	
Madras.....	Dec. 11-17.....	.....	1	Dec. 11-31, 10 deaths.
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11.....	80	76	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-Mar. 4.....	33,918	23,113	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	7,281	5,983	
Bengal.....	Oct. 20-Mar. 4.....	32,807	26,606	
United Provinces.....	do.....	130,642	112,201	
Punjab.....	do.....	38,507	31,445	
Burma.....	do.....	3,134	2,987	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4.....	5	4	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 29-Mar. 4.....	23,792	18,188	
Coorg.....	do.....	20	9	
Mysore State.....	do.....	8,537	6,076	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	5,865	4,990	
Central India.....	do.....	6,617	5,535	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.....	do.....	13,405	10,521	
Kashmir.....	Nov. 6-Mar. 4.....	149	94	
North West Province.....	Dec. 10-Mar. 4.....	80	61	
Grand total.....		304,759	247,813	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 5.....	11	4	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 18.....	23	20	In the southern part.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 7.....	.....	.....	Present. Feb. 18—Present among pilgrims on a steamer from Jiddah in quarantine 10 miles distant.
Mauritius.....	Sept. 30-Feb. 2.....	604	348	
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Sept. 17.....	.....	.....	Present.
Peru:				
Ancachs Department.....	Feb. 1-28.....	14	2	Mar. 4 present at Casma.
Casma.....	.....	.....	.....
Arequipa Department.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	27	8	Mar. 10-21: Cases, 5; deaths, 3.
Mollendo.....	.....	.....	.....
Cajamarca Department.....	Feb. 1-28.....	7	5	Feb. 7: 1 case.
Callao Department.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....	4	2	
Lambayeque Department.....	Feb. 28.....	29	16	
Libertad Department.....	do.....	179	85	Dec. 10-Mar. 11, present in Chicala 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-Feb. 28.....	33	16	Lima—Feb. 19-Mar. 11: Cases, 9; deaths, 3. Paita, Mar. 11, 1 case. Catacaos and Piura, epidemic.
Piura Department.....	do.....	74	40	

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Astrakhan Government—				
Abil-Isken.....	Nov. 22-29.....	4	4	
Kirghiz Steppe.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 7.....	106	88	
Kolden.....	Dec. 6-13.....	8	3	
Koybal.....	Dec. 10-13.....	5	1	
Kulken Island.....	Oct. 13-Nov. 4.....	5	5	
Naurasli-Tehaygal.....	Nov. 23-29.....	5	5	
Neuren.....	Nov. 17-21.....	1	1	
Trans-Caucasia.....				Total from Oct. 23-Nov. 24: Cases, 28; deaths, 5.
Petrovsk.....	Nov. 23.....	1	1	
Sanitsa-Olivianna.....	Nov. 22.....	1	1	
Baku.....	Dec. 17.....	1	1	
Batum.....	do.....	1	1	
Odessa.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1	1	Dec. 9, 1 death.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 3.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 11.....	2	2	
Trinidad.....	Feb. 8-Apr. 26.....	4	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Dec. 16-Mar. 30.....	26	25	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 25.....	4	.....	Nov. 9, present.

SMALLPOX.

Abyssinia:				
Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 11.....			Present.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 3.....	125	15	And vicinity.
Berbera.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 9.....			Epidemic.
Bulhar.....	Jan. 25.....			Present.
Maskat.....	Jan. 1-21.....	3		1 case from a British naval vessel.
Zella.....	Jan. 25.....			Present.
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31.....		17	
Rosario.....	do.....		19	
Australia:				
Adelaide.....				Sept., 1910, 1 case on s. s. Kazebe from Singapore.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
Krain.....	Mar. 5-11.....	2		
Barbados:				
Bridgetown.....	Jan. 14.....	1		From steamship Cara from Rio de Janeiro.
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 29-Jan. 6.....	62	31	
Para.....	Nov. 27-Mar. 25.....	65	14	
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		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 2-15.....	2		
New Brunswick—				
Campbelltown.....	Apr. 4-10.....	1		
Moncton.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 11.....	15		
Newcastle.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 25.....	9		
St. Marys.....	Apr. 9-15.....	1		
Newfoundland—				
St. Johns.....	Mar. 12-18.....	2		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15.....	9		
Louisburg.....	Dec. 25-Feb. 4.....	9		
Sydney.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 15.....	8		

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Jan. 1-21.....	3	.....
Fort William.....	Apr. 3.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Ottawa.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 8.....	38	.....
Sarnia.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 8.....	2	.....
Prince Edwards Island—				
Charlottetown.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....	5	.....
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	Feb. 12-Apr. 8.....	4	.....
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 11.....	36	9	
Chile:				
Coquimbo Province.....	Dec. 13-30.....	.....	.....	Present in two localities.
Iquique.....	Nov. 13-19.....	.....	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Tulcanhano.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 17.....	23	.....
Valparaiso.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 4.....	508	.....	Deaths not generally reported. Jan. 8-14, 2 deaths; Mar. 18, present.
China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 8-14.....	.....	8	
Canton.....	Dec. 11-17.....	26	3	Present among natives.
Chefoo.....	do.....	.....	.....	Present.
Chungking.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 4.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	Dec. 4-Mar. 11.....	54	26	
Manchuria—				
Dalmay.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 11.....	2	1	Do.
Nanking.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 25.....	.....	.....	Deaths among natives.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 19.....	41	180	Present 25 miles inland; Jan. 21-Mar. 11, present in vicinity.
Swatow.....	Jan. 1-7.....	.....	.....
Tsingtau.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 18.....	14	1	
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. 18.....	15	5	
Port Said.....	Dec. 17-Mar. 18.....	10	5	
France:				
Paris.....	Dec. 3-Apr. 1.....	65	.....
Gambia.....	Apr. 8.....	.....	.....	Present.
Germany.....				Total for Germany, Dec. 4-Apr. 1, cases 31.
Magdeburg.....	Mar. 19-25.....	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 25.....	5	.....
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1	.....
Leith.....	Dec. 11-17.....	2	.....
Liverpool.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 11.....	4	.....	From a steamship from Oporto.
London.....	Feb. 19-Apr. 1.....	187	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. Chiyō 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. 18.....	.....	122	Feb. 19-Mar. 18, cases 158.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 6-Mar. 4.....	.....	19	
Madras.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 18.....	505	184	
Rangoon.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 11.....	308	140	Nov. 20-Dec. 31, 6 deaths.
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 5.....	236	52	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Feb. 1-15.....	6	.....
Naples.....	Dec. 4-Apr. 1.....	399	167	
Palermo.....	Jan. 8-Apr. 1.....	87	30	
Turin.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 11.....	3	.....

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

Reports Received from Dec. 31, 1910, to Apr. 28, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 12...	3	.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1, 2 cases from s. s. Shimosa from New York via ports.
Nagahama.....	Mar. 23.....	1	.....	From s. s. Luceric from Hong-kong via ports.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 4.....	10	.....
Malta:				
Valetta.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 28.....	4	.....
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 9.....	56	.....
Chihuahua.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1	1	
Esenada.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8.....	8	2	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 29-Apr. 1.....	2	2	
Mexico.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 25.....	63	.....	Reports from Jan. 8-28 not received.
Monterey.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1	.....
San Luis Potosi.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 25.....	144	90	Jan. 26, present in the interior of the State.
Tampico.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 30.....	114	29	Present in Doña Cecilia, La Barra, and Tancol.
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 15-18.....	1	1	From a sailing vessel.
Morocco:				
Tangier.....	Mar. 19-25.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
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. 21.....	17	2	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-Apr. 1.....	273	.....	Oct. 30-Dec. 31, deaths 48. Year 1910, 286. Jan. 1-Mar. 11, deaths, 36.
Russia:				
Libau.....	Dec. 5-Mar. 1.....	7	4	
Moscow.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 18.....	174	66	
Odessa.....	Nov. 20-Apr. 1.....	27	5	
Riga.....	Dec. 11-Apr. 1.....	141	.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 82 deaths. Jan. 1-31, deaths 14.
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 25.....	538	146	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 9-Jan. 21.....	.....	31	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 15.....	31	4	
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-Mar. 31.....	.....	11	
Valladolid.....	Mar. 1-11.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Valencia.....	Nov. 27-Apr. 1.....	46	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Nov. 6-Feb. 28.....	307	129	
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 11.....	95	14	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Jan. 29-Mar. 18.....	58	.....
Baselstadt.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1	.....
Bern.....	Dec. 12-Apr. 1.....	17	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-25.....	.....	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	Mar. 14.....	.....	1	
Beirut.....	Dec. 4-Apr. 1.....	44	3	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 18-24.....	1	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31.....	46	16	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 19.....	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.	
Aden.....	Apr. 3	45,280	22	3				2					
Amsterdam.....	Apr. 1	575,873	136	23				2		1		1	5
Athens.....	do.....	250,010	82	18						1	1		
Belfast.....	Apr. 8	348,876	172	34						2	1		
Belgrade.....	do.....	90,050	32							8	15	2	2
Berlin.....	Mar. 25	2,072,174	571	87						8	9	3	11
Do.....	Apr. 1		590	95						8	4	19	4
Birmingham.....	Apr. 8	875,845	187										
Bombay.....	Mar. 25	977,822	909	37	206			26		5			
Bremen.....	Apr. 1	246,850	63	10									
Do.....	Apr. 8		71	15						1	1	2	
Bristol.....	do.....	387,511	111	5						1	1	5	4
Bradford.....	Mar. 25	297,780	68	5									8
Do.....	Apr. 1		94	10									3
Do.....	Apr. 8		86	7						1	3		5
Bordeaux.....	do.....	253,000	76	14									1
Brussels.....	do.....	720,030	192	23						1	1	1	1
Cairo.....	Mar. 25	682,953	424	31				2	5	2	7	7	
Calcutta.....	Mar. 11	847,796	420	37	23	40							3
Catania.....	Apr. 8	210,000	72	8					1				
Chefoo.....	Mar. 25	82,000			31								
Chemnitz.....	Apr. 1	290,515	90	5							2		3
Christiana.....	Apr. 8	245,000	72								1	1	10
Cologne.....	Feb. 11	517,236	186	23							4	2	2
Do.....	Apr. 1	518,161	179	27						1	4	6	2
Do.....	Apr. 8		134	12						1	4	2	5
Constantinople.....	Apr. 4	1,000,000	312	43						3	2	2	2
Do.....	Apr. 9		224	24						5		1	
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 25	462,000	150	20						2	1	3	2
Do.....	Apr. 1		144	23								3	6
Dresden.....	do.....	546,200	156	23								1	1
Dublin.....	Mar. 25	402,928	214	47						2	1	1	6
Do.....	Apr. 1		177	29						1	1	2	5
Do.....	Apr. 8		191	39						3	1	4	1
Do.....	Apr. 15		174	24						1	4	3	7
Dundee.....	Apr. 8	171,006	76	6							2		4
Durango.....	Apr. 16	49,916	35										1
Durban.....	Mar. 18	64,689	12	1						1	1		1
Edinburgh.....	Apr. 8	365,253	129	11									3
Ensenada.....	Apr. 15	2,160	3					1		1	1	2	3
Erfurt.....	Mar. 25	111,578	31	4						1			
Fiume.....	Apr. 8	50,811	26	9									1
Florence.....	Apr. 2	242,203	109	10									5
Flushing.....	Apr. 8	21,590	4										
Frankfort on the Main.....	Apr. 1	414,800	96							1		4	
Ghent.....	do.....	165,965	63	7						1			2
Hamburg.....	Apr. 8	932,166	276	41						1	1	6	3
Harpurt.....	Apr. 1	21,000		1									2
Hongkong.....	Mar. 18	366,488						7					
Kurrachee.....	Mar. 25	148,000	189		111								
Kingston.....	April 22	20,000	6	1						1			
Kingston, Canada.....	Apr. 22	20,000	6	1						1			
Kobe.....	Mar. 26	404,851	152								4		
Konigsberg.....	Apr. 1	246,000	86	9						1			1
La Guaira.....	Mar. 15	10,000	15	1						1			
Leeds.....	Apr. 8	498,027	138	10						1	3	3	2
Leipzig.....	Apr. 1	585,743	180	20						1	2	3	1
Leith.....	do.....	187,826	160	16						2	1		1
Liege.....	Mar. 11	174,768	53	4									
Liverpool.....	Apr. 8	774,951	279	33						3	11	9	8
London.....	do.....	7,645,716	1,407							2	3	18	35
Do.....	Apr. 15		2,040							1	3	18	55
Lyon.....	Apr. 1	520,735	159	34									1
Madras.....	Mar. 25	550,000	449		1	9	29					5	
Mansos.....	do.....	52,000	52	5				3					
Do.....	Apr. 1		34										
Mannheim.....	Mar. 25	194,724	41	7							1	1	
Do.....	Apr. 1		55	9							1	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.
Monterey.....	Apr. 16	100,000	53	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	10	1
Montreal.....	Apr. 15	450,000	144	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Do.....	Apr. 22	.....	171	27	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	.....
Moscow.....	Apr. 1	1,500,000	812	109	.....	.....	9	16	4	25	23	19
Munich.....	do.....	597,000	189	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Nagasaki.....	Mar. 26	178,074	47	11	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Naples.....	Apr. 9	573,729	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Apr. 1	290,360	91	11	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	6
Do.....	Apr. 8	.....	93	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4
Nottingham.....	Apr. 1	260,000	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....
Ottawa.....	Apr. 15	86,000	40	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Para.....	Apr. 1	185,000	33	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 8	.....	69	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	do.....	2,772,394	929	212	.....	.....	.....	8	1	3	22	7
Port Elizabeth.....	Mar. 25	32,248	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Prague.....	Apr. 7	235,556	97	19	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	1
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 8	428,135	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 1	1,907,708	770	142	.....	.....	6	3	18	7	13	2
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Apr. 8	46,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Santiago de Cuba.....	Apr. 15	53,614	19	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Sao Paulo.....	Feb. 25	100,000	150	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Shefield.....	Apr. 1	472,000	187	9	.....	.....	.....	2	4	28	4	.....
Do.....	Apr. 8	.....	155	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Smyrna.....	Mar. 4	400,000	92	13	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....
Do.....	Mar. 11	.....	85	12	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	.....
Do.....	Mar. 18	.....	73	12	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	.....
Do.....	Mar. 25	.....	60	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Apr. 1	14,866	30	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Stockholm.....	do.....	341,816	77	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Nantes.....	Apr. 9	161,908	73	12	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Progreso.....	do.....	6,959	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
St. Johns, N. F.....	Apr. 8	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Stettin.....	Apr. 1	234,033	82	10	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Apr. 8	.....	68	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Talcahuana.....	Mar. 25	28,000	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
Do.....	Apr. 1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tampico.....	Apr. 10	24,352	27	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Trieste.....	Apr. 1	226,423	103	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2
Turin.....	Mar. 25	401,555	173	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valencia.....	Apr. 8	240,000	90	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	4
Vienna.....	Apr. 1	2,031,498	714	115	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	1	1
Winnipeg.....	Apr. 15	135,000	24	4	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Veracruz.....	do.....	47,000	33	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Yokahama.....	Apr. 3	419,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 108,944. Total number of deaths from all causes 274, including diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 63.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Month of January, 1911. Population, 210,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 766, including smallpox 162, tuberculosis 95, typhoid fever 5.

Month of February, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 766, including smallpox 163, tuberculosis 116, typhoid fever 2.

CHILE—*Punta Arenas*.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 12,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 25, including tuberculosis 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended April 8, 1911.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 15.1 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 22.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,163,596. The lowest rate was recorded at Portadown, viz, 5.2, and the highest at Londonderry, viz, 35.6 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,917,875. The lowest rate was recorded at Perth, viz, 9.7, and the highest at Dundee, viz, 24.1 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 635, including diphtheria 6, measles 5, scarlet fever 5, typhoid fever 1.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1911. Population, 279,163. Total number of deaths from all causes 313, including diphtheria 7, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 34.

RUSSIA—*Vladivostok*.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 90,162. Total number of deaths from all causes 53, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 10, typhoid fever 2.

SIERRA LEONE—*Freetown*.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 40,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 56. No deaths from contagious diseases. Month of March, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 58. No deaths from contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Madrid*.—Month of March, 1911. Population, 613,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,362, including diphtheria 11, measles 48, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 7, tuberculosis 161, typhoid fever 1, typhus fever 8.

Seville.—Month of March, 1911. Population, 154,315. Total number of deaths from all causes 494, including diphtheria 3, measles 12, smallpox 1, tuberculosis 63, typhoid fever 3.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.