

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Medical officers detailed for duty at Mexican ports.

The following-named officers have been detailed, under section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1893, for duty in the offices of the United States consuls at Mexican ports, to require of vessels leaving for the United States compliance with the Treasury quarantine regulations and to sign bills of health in conjunction with the United States consuls, namely: Vera Cruz, Assistant Surgeon Goldberger; Tampico, Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick; Progreso, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

Quarantine treatment of vessels and baggage from Cuba.

The following correspondence is published as indicating the attitude of the Bureau toward the question of treatment of vessels from Habana and other Cuban ports.

There are also included certain telegrams to and from the medical officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service stationed at Habana:

[Letters.]

NEW ORLEANS, *March 30, 1903.*

DR. WALTER WYMAN,
*Surgeon-General U. S. Public Health Service,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR DOCTOR: The Galveston regulations require disinfection at the port of departure of vessels from Cuba coming to Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama, beginning May 1.

Kindly inform me if the United States Public Health Service will perform this disinfection at that port this year as it did last year.

The Cuban health authorities manage cases of yellow fever that are brought there in a manner which the parties to the Galveston conference are not as yet prepared to accept as thoroughly safe; hence the requirement.

Yours, very truly,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

P. S.—I have as yet received no reply to my letter of March 2, regarding quarantine inspectors along the Mississippi coast.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, April 2, 1903.

Dr. EDMOND SOUCHON,
*President Louisiana State Board of Health,
New Orleans, La.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you state the requirements of the Galveston conference and ask if the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service will perform the disinfection of vessels from Cuba coming to Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama after May 1, as provided for by said conference, and further stating that the parties to the Galveston conference are not as yet prepared to accept as safe the manner in which the Cuban health authorities manage cases of yellow fever brought into Cuba, and hence the requirements of said conference, I have to state that the Bureau has officers stationed at all important points in the island of Cuba, and a very important part of the duties of these officers is to furnish information to the Bureau of any outbreak of contagious or infectious disease at their ports, and it is believed that in this manner early and reliable information will be obtained of the existence of yellow fever at any given port.

At the present time there are no known cases of yellow fever at any place in the island of Cuba, and Habana has been free for two years or more in so far as the origination of cases in that city is concerned.

During the year 1902 the Bureau adopted the conservative policy of continuing quarantine restrictions against Habana on the principle that this city should demonstrate for a considerable period of time that it was no longer an endemic center before quarantine restrictions could be removed and the city of Habana treated as it is only fair to treat any city that has ceased to be an endemic focus of yellow fever.

The Bureau is now of the opinion that the time has arrived when Habana should be treated as no longer in the category of endemic centers, but simply as infectible territory, and carefully watched accordingly.

It therefore does not appear reasonable nor just that the disinfection applied at infected or suspected ports of departure to vessels for ports in the United States should be applied at a point where no yellow fever has had its origin for two years.

In addition to the presence of officers above alluded to, it should also be stated that the State health officer of Florida, who is also a sanitary inspector of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, makes and will continue to make, with the approval of the Bureau, visits to Habana for the purpose of acquainting himself with the health conditions at that point.

As understood by the Bureau, your regulations provide that all vessels shall be disinfected at Cuban ports from May to November, and that they shall be disinfected again upon arrival at your quarantine station. The necessity of disinfection of vessels leaving a port free from yellow fever is not apparent, and the Bureau can not undertake to do so while the conditions remain as they are at present.

The Bureau is giving favorable consideration to the matter of quarantine inspectors along the Mississippi coast, but will make that the subject of another letter.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

QUARANTINE BOARD OF MOBILE BAY,
Mobile, Ala., April 6, 1903.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: We have sent you copy of our quarantine proclamation for the coming season, together with copy of rules adopted at Galveston January 26, 1903, by the State health officers of Texas and Louisiana and this board.

Will you kindly write me what regulations are to be enforced at Pensacola against vessels and passengers from Cuban ports, and also from intertropical ports not known to be actually infected with yellow fever?

You will notice from the Galveston rules that we propose to admit vessels and passengers from Cuban ports after disinfection at the Cuban ports and redisinfection here without further detention.

Yours, truly,

HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, M. D.,
Health and Executive Officer.

APRIL 8, 1903.

Dr. HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
*Health and Executive Officer,
 Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay, Mobile, Ala.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, asking what regulations are to be enforced at Pensacola against vessels and passengers from Cuban ports, and also from intertropical ports not known to be actually infected with yellow fever, and calling attention to the rules adopted at Galveston, of which you sent the Bureau a copy, to the effect that you propose to admit vessels and passengers from Cuban ports after disinfection at the Cuban port and redisinfection at Mobile, without further detention, I have to inform you that Pensacola, as well as all other quarantine stations operated by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, will be governed by the Quarantine Regulations, which are now in the hands of the printer, and copies of which will be sent you in a few days. The Bureau makes no specific rules for the governance of any one station, but it is intended that all shall be operated on uniform principles, as provided for in the law.

By direction of the Surgeon-General.

J. H. WHITE,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

[Telegrams.]

MOBILE, ALA., *April 7, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Quarantine board will insist upon disinfection of vessels leaving Cuban ports for Mobile. Can it be done under supervision of Service officers? In view of Grubbs's recent article, "Vessels as carriers of mosquitoes," we think Cuban disinfection necessary by reason of large traffic between Habana and infected Mexican ports. Board meets Wednesday noon. Please reply.

GOLDTHWAITE, *Health Officer.*

APRIL 8, 1903.

Health Officer GOLDTHWAITE, *Quarantine Board, Mobile, Ala.:*

Bureau has officers in all Cuban ports for information. Dr. Porter, of Florida, will visit Habana from time to time. No case yellow fever known to have originated in Cuba within two years. General disinfection of all vessels leaving there therefore not deemed justifiable by Bureau, but special attention will be paid to any vessels from Mexican ports leaving Cuban ports for the United States, with a view to disinfection.

WYMAN.

APRIL 8, 1903.

WYMAN, *Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Will you permit disinfection of vessels from Habana for Mobile to be done there under supervision of service officers? Otherwise board will place man there for that purpose.

GOLDTHWAITE, *Health Officer.*

APRIL 9, 1903.

Health Officer GOLDTHWAITE, *Quarantine Board, Mobile, Ala.:*

Telegram received inquiring if Bureau will permit disinfection of vessels from Habana for Mobile, to be done there under supervision of Service officers. This inquiry is practically answered by my telegram of the 8th, in response to yours of the 7th. The Bureau intends to disinfect any vessel leaving Habana for the United States that needs disinfection, and in addition to the precautions mentioned in my telegram of April 8 a special officer has been ordered to Habana to keep Bureau informed regarding health details of city and vessels. The quarantine regulations of Cuba itself with regard to vessels from Mexican ports are quite rigid. (See Public Health Reports, December 26, p. 2914.) Have just received dispatch from medical officer in Habana, stating that Dr. Finlay declares most stringent measures and disinfection for mosquitoes will be enforced after May 1 on vessels arriving from infected Mexican ports.

WYMAN.

APRIL 7, 1903.

TROTTER, *Habana:*

Wire Bureau the intention of the Cuban quarantine authorities with regard to vessels from infected Mexican ports. Will they disinfect for mosquitoes?

WYMAN.

[Cablegram.]

HABANA, *April 9, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Vessels from infected Mexican ports at present are treated under orders contained in Presidential decree transmitted to Bureau in my letter dated December 11.^a Dr. Finlay states that more stringent measures and disinfection for mosquitoes will be enforced after May 1.

TROTTER.

^aSee Public Health Reports, December 26, p. 2914.

[Letter.]

HABANA, CUBA, *April 11, 1903.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH
AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Relative to my cablegram of the 9th instant in regard to the treatment of vessels from infected ports on arrival at Cuba, I have the honor to report that I discussed the matter with Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, chief quarantine officer for Cuba, who stated that the disinfection of vessels after May 1 would be done on arrival, provided the vessel had not been disinfected at port of departure. Dr. Finlay proposes to use formaldehyde in the cabins and pyrethrum powder in other parts of the vessel. During the past winter vessels on arrival from infected Mexican ports were placed in quarantine and remained so until their departure, all nonimmune passengers being sent to quarantine to complete five days from port of departure, provided the vessel had not been at the dock at that port. If the vessel had touched at the dock, the passengers were held to complete five days from arrival at the Cuban port. Sanitary guards were placed on all vessels in quarantine and no communication was allowed, except by permission of the chief quarantine officer. Stevedores working on these vessels were required to be immune to yellow fever.

Dr. Finlay has paid particular attention to the quarantine service since taking charge, and evidently intends to take all measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into Cuba. The quarantine work at the port of Habana is, in my opinion, well performed, and the Cuban authorities have always rendered me full reports of any sickness occurring aboard of vessels in the bay. Dr. Menocal, in charge of the detention camp for nonimmunes, is engaged in remodeling the quarters of that camp, in order to render them mosquito proof and thus prevent any possible infection.

As stated in my weekly report transmitted on April 8, 1903, the President has allotted sufficient funds for the construction of a ward at Las Animas Hospital to be used for the isolation of contagious diseases. I have again to add that every precaution is being taken to prevent the introduction of yellow fever, and the measures in force are being rigidly carried out.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, in Temporary Charge.

[Cablegrams.]

APRIL 15, 1903.

TROTTER, *Habana, Cuba:*

Wire briefly description of quarantine work now being done under your direction, showing employment of each officer. Also same report of precautions to be taken after May 1, especially for furnishing information regarding the sanitary condition of shipping and port.

WYMAN.

HABANA, CUBA, *April 16, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Quarantine work now being done consists of inspecting of vessels, crews, and passengers when bound direct to United States ports, issuing of certificates and labeling of baggage bound for Florida. Dr. Echemendia issues certificates. Frick inspects baggage and, with myself, clears vessels. After May 1 Florida boats will transact business under sanitary guard, and passengers for Florida will be required to obtain certificates of health. Vessels for Gulf ports will ask disinfection after May 1.

TROTTER.

[Telegrams.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *April 20, 1903.*

Dr. WALTER WYMAN,
*Surgeon-General U. S. Public-Health Service,
Washington, D. C.:*

Will Florida disinfect baggage arriving from Cuban ports when destined to Louisiana? Kindly reply soon possible.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.
President State Board Health.

APRIL 20, 1903.

Dr. EDMOND SOUCHON,
*President Louisiana State Board of Health,
New Orleans, La.:*

Will mail you revised regulations to-morrow. Disinfection of baggage for yellow fever not required by regulations, but if from port infected with yellow fever will be carefully inspected and all necessary measures taken. If from port infected with yellow fever it will also be disinfected on request of health officer of State to which it is bound.

By direction of the Surgeon-General.

J. H. WHITE,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for week ended April 18, 1903.

Following received from Surgeon Glennan, at San Francisco, under date of April 20, being record of work in Chinatown for week ended April 18:

Number of rooms reinspected	2,507
Number of buildings reinspected	354
Persons inspected	2,491
Sick inspected	52
Dead inspected	10
Number of necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	125
Rats found with pest infection	0
Places disinfected	576

Number of times streets sprinkled with bichloride solution.....	3
Number of sewers flushed.....	6
Notices served to correct plumbing.....	82
Number of plumbing nuisances undergoing correction.....	27
Number of rat-poison boards rebaited.....	30

Monthly statement of inspection of the Chinese district of San Francisco, Cal., March, 1903.

[Summary of reports to the Surgeon-General.]

Population of Chinatown, 15,000 (estimated).

Deaths during the month, 49 (1 Japanese), 2 by violence; for the same month of 1902, 48 (2 by violence).

Annual death rate per thousand for the month, 37.56, as compared to 37.56 for the month of March, 1902.

Causes of death.

Valvular disease 3, cardiac dilatation 2, chronic myocarditis 1, catarrhal pneumonia 1, acute broncho-pneumonia 1, appendicitis 2, pulmonary phthisis 9, pulmonary tuberculosis 11, diphtheria 1, plague 1, spinal meningitis 1, endocarditis 3, carcinoma uteri 1, general peritonitis 1, syphilis 1, hypertrophy liver 1, hypertrophy heart 1, emphysema 1, abscess lung 1, cirrhosis liver 1, chronic interstitial nephritis 1, chronic diffuse nephritis 1, acute pleuritis 1, sarcoma liver 1.

Statement of the inspection of buildings.

Buildings inspected.....	397
Buildings reinspected.....	111
Rooms inspected.....	3,094
Persons inspected.....	3,380

Morbidity reports.

Sick inspected.....	162
Sick seen and prescribed for at the Oriental Dispensary.....	40

Report of the bacteriological examination of rats.

Rats caught alive and delivered at laboratory.....	142
Rats found dead and delivered at laboratory.....	31
Rats showing lesions of phosphorus poisoning.....	21
Rats showing plague infection.....	0
Total number of rats examined.....	173

Necropsy report.

Bodies necropsied.....	17
Number showing plague infection.....	1
Number passed without necropsy.....	31

Disinfection.

Places disinfected with carbolic-acid solution.....	1,040
Places disinfected with chloride of lime.....	713

Bubonic plague and plague-infected rats.

One fatal case of plague occurred during the month at 520 Dupont street, in the Japanese quarter. The case, a Japanese woman, was not seen alive by our inspectors, but was reported to the board of health by a white physician who had been called in consultation by the Japanese doctor during the night. His patient died before morning. A house-to-house inspection of this district was at once ordered and carried out by our force of inspectors. Disinfectors followed them closely, using carbolic-acid solution and chloride of lime unsparingly. Care was taken also in regard to the destruction of rats in the vicinity. Of the number of rats microscopically examined in the laboratory, none have shown plague infection. As an evidence of the efficacy of the poison used numbers of dead rats have been found. In one instance a batch of 22 was found in a sewer in which a plentiful supply of poison had been placed.

Inspection.

Our system of inspection has been steadily maintained throughout the Chinese and Japanese districts, and has shown better results, for the number of sick found, than ever before. This increase in the number of sick seen materially lessens the number of necropsies, inasmuch as all fatal cases not regarded as suspicious of plague during life are passed upon identification of the body.

To prevent the concealment of the sick, some of the larger lodging houses have been covered in the following manner: Two inspectors with their interpreters begin work at the same time, one commencing in the basement and the other on the top floor. All rooms are entered if possible. Those found locked, the tenant being away at work, are carefully marked for the guidance of the inspector who comes on duty at night.

Radical measures.

The board of health, working with the board of public works, commenced March 30 a vigorous assault against the maintenance of certain insanitary structures in Chinatown. Rear areas, alleys, and courts, which were originally intended to admit sunlight and air, have been gradually encroached upon until many of them are now entirely choked up by small wooden structures built on the sides of the houses from the top floor to basement. As a rule, these board-shacks inclose water-closets, kitchens, and sleeping bunks, in many of which the plumbing is defective, their floors and roofs supporting accumulations of every conceivable sort of débris and filth. It is the purpose of the board of health, unless enjoined by the courts, to demolish all these "excrescences" and afterwards to lime-wash the walls from roof to

basement. In the work already accomplished President Casey, accompanied by Health Officer O'Brien and Chief Sanitary Inspector Hassler, personally directed a gang of laborers in their operations.

It is gratifying to all concerned that no case of plague has occurred among the Chinese population since December 11, 1902, and it is hoped that the vigorous measures for the eradication of the disease which have been enforced, and are still being enforced, will continue to show such good results.

RUPERT BLUE,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*

Respectfully forwarded.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Statistical report of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 102, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of March, 1903, from 166 towns having an aggregate census population of 907,049 show a total of 1,421 deaths, including diphtheria 27; enteric fever 18, measles 16, scarlet fever 17, whooping cough 30, and 130 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Evanston*.—Month of March, 1903. Census population, 19,259. Total number of deaths not reported; 3 deaths from enteric fever and 1 death from tuberculosis.

INDIANA.—The monthly statistics of the State board of health show there were 2,959 deaths in March, a rate of 13.8. In the corresponding month of last year the rate was 14.2. Deaths from important causes were: Pulmonary tuberculosis 384, other forms of tuberculosis 48, enteric fever 55, diphtheria 25, scarlet fever 11, measles 7, whooping cough 24, pneumonia 402, diarrheal diseases 21, cerebro-spinal meningitis 18, influenza 88, puerperal fever 11, cancer 92, violence 120, smallpox 28. As compared with the corresponding month of last year an increase appears in influenza and violence. In all other diseases there is a decrease. Of the total deaths, 438, or 15.8 per cent, were under 1 year of age and 797, or 28.8 per cent, were 65 years and over.

Morbidity: The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Influenza, smallpox, rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, pleuritis, measles, enteric fever, whooping cough, intermittent

fever, erysipelas, diphtheria and croup, diarrhea, inflammation of the bowels, puerperal fever, dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, and cholera morbus.

Smallpox: Eight hundred and seventy-three cases of smallpox, with 28 deaths, were reported in March. Fifty-four counties were invaded, as follows: Bartholomew, 1; Benton, 3; Boone, 2; Brown, 21; Carroll, 2; Cass, 66, with 2 deaths; Clark, 10; Clay, 2; Clinton, 3; Daviess, 27, with 2 deaths; Decatur, 22; Dekalb, 12; Delaware, 2; Elkhart, 4; Fayette, 1; Floyd, 4; Fountain, 5; Franklin, 5; Fulton, 7; Gibson, 2; Grant, 16, with 2 deaths; Hamilton, 22; Harrison, 2; Howard, 4; Huntington, 1; Jasper, 8; Jefferson, 3; Jennings, 1; Knox, 7; Kosciusko, 2; Lake, 4; Laporte, 38; Lawrence, 63; Madison, 62, with 1 death; Marion, 78, with 19 deaths; Martin, 30; Monroe, 29; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 1; Noble, 6; Owen, 4; Pike, 1; Posey, 2; Pulaski, 13; Putnam, 3; Ripley, 28; Sullivan, 10; Tippecanoe, 54, with 1 death; Tipton, 1; Vanderburg, 13; Vermilion, 16, with 1 death; Vigo, 93; Warren, 12; White, 29; Whitley 16. In comparison with March of 1902 there was an increase of 30 per cent of area invaded, of 4 per cent in number of cases, and 1,300 per cent in deaths.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 310,000—white, 227,000; colored, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 560—white, 346; colored, 214, including enteric fever 6, whooping cough 1, and 86 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 44,873. Total number of deaths, 48, including scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 11, 1903, from 65 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, erysipelas, and remittent fever were more prevalent, and measles, enteric fever, and diphtheria were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 4, diphtheria at 23, whooping cough at 28, enteric fever at 40, measles at 64, scarlet fever at 69, smallpox at 89, and phthisis pulmonalis at 172 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of December, 1902, from localities having an aggregate population of 1,751,395, show a total of 1,211 deaths, including diphtheria 25, enteric fever 29, measles 6, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 6, smallpox 1, and 123 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1903. Total number of deaths, 1,318, including diphtheria 37, enteric fever 26, measles 14, scarlet fever 19, whooping cough 7, smallpox 3, and 136 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1903. Total number of deaths, 1,328, including diphtheria 23, enteric fever 23, measles 18, scarlet fever 15, whooping cough 6, smallpox 3, and 113 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 251, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 14, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 2, and 34 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 400,000. Total number of deaths, 764, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 55, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 6, smallpox 3, and 62 from tuberculosis.

Zanesville.—Month of January, 1903. Census population, 23,500. Total number of deaths, 37, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1903. Total number of deaths, 27, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1903. Total number of deaths, 32, including enteric fever 5, measles 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 35—white, 22; colored, 13, including smallpox 3, and 3 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—Seattle.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore, Md., for the week ended April 18, 1903.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MD., April 18, 1903.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended April 18, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from—	Number of aliens.
Apr. 13	Orthia	Glasgow	1
14	Willehad	Bremen	1,016
15	Oxus	Port Antonio	3
16	Astraea	Port Maria	2
	Total .....	.....	1,022

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 11, 1903.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, April 12, 1903.*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 11, 1903;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 5	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	345
5	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	2
7	New England	Genoa and Naples, Italy	1,641
9	Bohemian	Liverpool, England	6
9	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	201
9	Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	47
11	Lakeside	Buenos Ayres, South America	1
	Total .....	.....	2,243

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 11, 1903.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 13, 1903.*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 11, 1903;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1903.			
Apr. 5	Pretoria	Hamilton	16
5	Cosmo	San Juan	3
6	Perugia	Naples	1,216
6	Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown	427
6	Manchuria	Hamburg	320
6	La Bretagne	Havre	1,058
6	Chickahominy	Port Limon	1
7	Southwark	Antwerp	991
7	Cymric	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,085
7	Duca di Galliera	Naples	1,089
7	Mexico	Habana	18
8	Balilla	Naples	1,082
8	Belgravia	Hamburg	2,281
8	Kroonland	Antwerp	1,291
8	Coleridge	Rio de Janeiro	105
9	Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	881
9	Princess Irene	Bremen	2,128
9	Potsdam	Rotterdam	1,095
9	Liguria	Naples	1,169
9	Fiamente	do	483
10	Gera	Genoa and Naples	1,571
10	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen, etc	1,264
10	Germanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,890
10	Anchoria	Glasgow	289
10	Pennsylvania	Hamburg	2,601
11	Bulgaria	do	2,592
11	Sicilia	Naples	527
11	Laurentian	Glasgow	11
11	Trinidad	Hamilton	4
	Total .....	.....	27,514

JASPER MURRAY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 11, 1903.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, April 13, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 11, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1903.			
Apr. 7	Friesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	745
7	La Hesbaye.....	Antwerp.....	1
11	Eagle Point.....	London.....	4
11	Mackinaw.....	do.....	1
	Total.....		751

J. L. HUGHES, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month ended—	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	Mar. 31	43	7
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do...	3	0

Report from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Apr. 18			
2	Beaufort, N. C. ....do	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla. ....do	Apr. 11			
	Boca Grande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	Apr. 18			
6	Brunswick, Ga. ....do	Apr. 11			
7	Cape Charles, Va. ....do	Apr. 18			
8	Cape Fear, N. C. ....do	Apr. 11			
9	Cedar Key, Fla. ....do	Apr. 18			
10	Columbia River, Oreg. ....do	Apr. 4			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla. ....do	Apr. 18			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del. ....do	Apr. 11			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Mar. 4			
14	Eastport, Me. ....do	Apr. 16			
15	Eureka, Cal. ....do	Apr. 11			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash. ....do	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss. ....do	do			
18	Key West, Fla. ....do	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal. ....do	do			
20	Newbern, N. C. ....do	Apr. 18			
21	Nome, Alaska	Mar. 24			
22	Pascagoula, Miss. ....do	Apr. 18			
23	Port Angeles, Wash. ....do	Apr. 4			
		Apr. 11			
24	Portland, Me. ....do	do			
25	Port Townsend, Wash. ....do	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del. ....do	do	Br. ss. Tonawanda a	Apr. 3	Manchester
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
	East Pass	do			
28	West Pass	do			
29	St. Johns River, Fla. ....do	do			
30	San Diego, Cal. ....do	do			
31	San Francisco, Cal. ....do	do			
32	San Pedro, Cal. ....do	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal. ....do	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla. ....do	Apr. 18			
35	Savannah, Ga. ....do	Apr. 11	Br. schr. Lewanika	Apr. 8	Port of Spain
			Am. schr. Republic	do	Habana
36	Sitka, Alaska	Apr. 4			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga. ....do	Apr. 11			
38	Southbend, Wash. ....do	Apr. 18			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla. ....do	Apr. 11			
40	Washington, N. C. ....do	do			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	5
3					
4				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
5				No report	3
6					5
7					1
8				No report	3
9				50 Asiatic members of crew and 14 passengers Br. ss. Indrapura, from Hongkong, examined.	
10				No report	4
11				Glandular region of crew on Br. ss. La Porte, from Samarang, examined. Vessel called at Durban and Mauritius, under precautions.	
12				No report	16
13				No transactions	
14				No report	2
15					4
16				No report	1
17				do.	
18				do.	
19				No transactions	
20				do.	5
21				do.	6
22				No transactions	
23				do.	
24				Glandular region of fore-castle crew on Jap. ss. Aki Maru and Am. ss. Victoria from Hongkong examined.	18
25				Remanded from Breakwater. 1 case of small-pox removed. 31 crew and pilot vaccinated. 2 vessels spoken and passed.	
26	Philadelphia	Disinfected	Apr. 6		
27				No report	1
28				7 vessels spoken and passed. 7 steamships passed without inspection.	3
29					
30				Glandular region of fore-castle crew on Br. ss. Gaelic, from Hongkong, examined. Varioloid on board at Honolulu. Steerage passengers held to complete 14 days from disinfection. Two stowaways on Am. ss. Alameda, from Honolulu, held to complete 7 days. Temperature of all on Am. ss. City of Sydney, from Panama, taken.	10
31					
32				No transactions	
33				do.	
34				No report	5
35	Savannah	Forecastle and fore-castle dunnage disinfected.	Apr. 10	Suspect; part of crew vaccinated.	
36	do	Fumigated	Apr. 9	Suspect	
37				No transactions	
38				do.	1
39					
40				No transactions	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
41	HAWAII:				
42	Hilo	Mar. 28			
	Honolulu	Apr. 4	Br. ss. Gaelic	Mar. 30	Hongkong.....
			U. S. collier Saturn.....	Apr. 2	do
43	Kahului.....	do			
44	Kihei	do			
45	Koloa	do			
46	Lahaina	do			
47	PHILIPPINES:				
	Cebu.....	Feb. 21	Am. banca Denver ^a	Feb. 10	Cebu
			Am. banca Calvaria	Feb. 14	do
			Am. banca Blanca	Feb. 16	do
48	Iloilo.....	Feb. 28			
		Jan. 17	Ger. ss. Natuna ^a	Jan. 5	Singapore
49	Manila	Jan. 24	do	do	do
		Feb. 28	Br. ss. Diamante	Feb. 22	Amoy
			Br. ss. Ningpo	Feb. 26	do
			Br. ss. Yuensang	Feb. 28	Hongkong.....
50	PORTO RICO:				
51	Ponce	Mar. 28			
	San Juan.....	Apr. 4	U. S. S. Dolphin.....	Mar. 31	St. Thomas
52	Subports—				
	Aguadilla	do	Fr. ss. Alexandre Bixio...	Mar. 30	La Guaira
			Gr. ss. Valesia	Apr. 3	Samana
53	Arecibo	do			
54	Arroyo	do			
55	Fajardo	do			
56	Humacao	do			
57	Mayaguez.....	do	Fr. ss. Alexandre Bixio...	Mar. 30	La Guaira

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
41					9
42	San Francisco	Disinfected.	Mar. 31	1 case smallpox; case and 9 steerage passengers removed to quarantine station.	
	do	do		1 case smallpox; removed to quarantine station; crew taken to station and bathed and their clothes and baggage disinfected.	
43				No transactions	
44				do	
45				do	
46				do	
47	Cebu	Disinfected and held	Feb. 17	3 cholera cases, 1 death; crew bathed and effects disinfected; cases removed to hospital. Water and food removed and new supply taken. Held to complete 5 full days.	32
	do	do	Feb. 20	1 cholera case, 1 death; crew bathed and effects disinfected; case removed to hospital. Water and food removed and new supply taken. Held to complete 5 full days.	
	do	do	Feb. 21	1 case cholera; removed and sent to hospital; crew bathed and effects disinfected. Food and water removed and new supply taken.	
48	Iloilo	Disinfected and held		1 case smallpox on arrival. Those unsuccessfully vaccinated re-vaccinated. All held under observation and inspected daily.	23 13
	do	do	Feb. 19		18
49	Manila	Disinfected	Feb. 22	59 crew and 50 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Vessel mechanically cleaned. Personnel inspected.	78
	do	do	Feb. 26	57 crew and 113 steerage passengers bathed and body clothing and baggage disinfected. Personnel inspected.	
	do	do	Feb. 28	62 crew and 103 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Personnel inspected.	
50					2
51	San Juan	Boarded and passed on medical officer's certificate.	Mar. 31		4
52	Aguadilla	Held in quarantine	Mar. 30		
	do	do	Apr. 3		
53					2
54				No transactions	
55				do	
56					1
57	Ponce	Held in quarantine	Mar. 30		1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Apr. 18	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg	Apr. 11	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Apr. 18	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Apr. 11	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass	Apr. 18	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Apr. 11	Nor. ss. Malm ^a	Apr. 2	Vera Cruz, via Tampico.
			Am. schr. Harry K. Fooks	Apr. 3	Frontera
			Br. ss. Beverley	Apr. 5	Bocas del Toro
			Port. bk. Glama	Apr. 6	Oporto
			Sp. ss. Pio IX	Apr. 7	Genoa, via Cuban ports.
			Nor. ss. Preston	Apr. 8	Port Limon
			Am. ss. Chalmette	Apr. 9	Habana
			Fr. ss. Campana	Apr. 10	Brazilian ports
12	Newport News, Va	Apr. 18	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4				do.	
5				do.	
6				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9					19
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Apr. 7		
	do	do	Apr. 9		
	do	Disinfected	Apr. 5		
	do	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.	Apr. 10		
	do	Disinfected	Apr. 8		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	Apr. 9		
	do	Disinfected and held		Subject to orders board of health.	
12				No report	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				do.	
18				do.	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 27, 1902, to April 24, 1903.

For reports received from June 28, 1902, to December 26, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 26, 1902.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Feb. 7-Apr. 18	38	.....	Two cases imported.
Total for State		38	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		20	.....
California:				
Berkeley	Feb. 19-Mar. 11	2	.....
Fresno	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	66	1	
Los Angeles	Dec. 8-Mar. 28	35	.....
Oakland	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	6	.....
Sacramento	Dec. 7-Mar. 28	16	.....
San Francisco	Dec. 8-Apr. 12	125	2	
Stockton	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	26	.....
Total for State		276	3	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		278	.....
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County (Denver included)	Dec. 7-Apr. 4	211	.....
Boulder County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	11	.....
Chaffee County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....
Clear Creek County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	19	.....
Conejos County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....
Costilla County	do	1	.....
Delta County	do	4	.....
Elbert County	do	1	.....
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included)	do	9	.....
Garfield County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	4	.....
Gilpin County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	1	.....
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	9	.....
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	3	.....
Las Animas County	do	1	.....
Mesa County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Otero County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	129	.....
Phillips County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	4	.....
Pueblo County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	15	.....
Rio Blanco County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	65	.....
Routt County	do	2	.....
Summit County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	4	.....
Teller County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6	.....
Yuma County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	42	.....
Total for State		547	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		787	.....
Connecticut:				
Hartford	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....	Imported
Killingly	do	3	.....
New Britain	do	1	.....
Norwich	do	6	.....
Plainfield	do	4	.....
Preston	do	1	.....
Putnam	do	6	.....
Sprague	do	15	.....
Thompson	Jan. 10	1	.....
Willimantic	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Total for State		39	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		.....	.....
Delaware:				
Wilmington	Mar. 15-Mar. 21	.....	1	
Total for State .....		.....	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		.....	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Jan. 11-Mar. 28	12	1	
Total for District		12	1	
Total for District, same period, 1902.		7	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Laurel Hill	Feb. 1-Feb. 14	3		
Columbia County (Lake City included)	Jan. 25-Feb. 14	2		
Dade County	Feb. 1-Feb. 14	5		
De Soto	Apr. 5-Apr. 11	28		
Duval County (Jacksonville included)	Jan. 25-Apr. 11	35		
Escambia County (Pensacola included)	Dec. 7-Feb. 14	170		
Gadsden County (Quincy included)	Jan. 25-Feb. 14	7		
Holmes County (Westville included) .....	.....do.....	2		
Lafayette County	Jan. 10-Jan. 24	8		
Orange County (Orlando included)	Jan. 25-Feb. 14	4		
Santa Rosa County (Milton included) .....	.....do.....	4		
Wakulla County (Sopchoppy included) .....	.....do.....	2		
Walton County (Florala included)	Jan. 10-Jan. 31	6		
Total for State		276		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		15		
Georgia:				
Atlanta	Dec. 11-Apr. 8	109	8	
Lumpkin	Apr. 6	6		
Total for State		115	8	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1		
Illinois:				
Alton	Mar. 1-Apr. 4	3		
Belleville	Feb. 1-Apr. 11	3		
Chicago	Dec. 14-Apr. 17	183	10	
Evanston	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Galesburg	Jan. 18-Apr. 11	14		
Peoria	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	8		
Total for State		213	10	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		581	1	
Indiana:				
Adams County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	49		
Allen County .....	.....do.....	21		
Bartholomew County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Boone County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Carroll County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Cass County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	51		
Clark County (Jeffersonville included)	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Clay County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Clinton County .....	.....do.....	4	2	
Crawford County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Davess County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	104		
Dearborn County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Decatur County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	2		
DeKalb County .....	.....do.....	33		
Delaware County .....	.....do.....	9		
Dubois County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	11		
Elkhart County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Fayette County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	14		
Floyd County .....	.....do.....	2		
Fountain County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Fulton County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Gibson County .....	.....do.....	13		
Grant County .....	.....do.....	67		
Greene County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	36		
Hamilton County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Hancock County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	49		
Harrison County .....	.....do.....	8		
Howard County (Kokomo included)	Nov. 1-Apr. 4	15	1	
Jackson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Jasper County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	11		
Jay County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	18		
Johnson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Knox County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	245		
Kosciusko County .....	.....do.....	6		
Lagrange County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	36		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Lake County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	77	1	
Laporte County (Kankakee included).	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10		
Lawrence County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	96		
Madison County (Elwood included).	Nov. 1-Mar. 29	45		
Marion County (Indianapolis included).	Nov. 1-Apr. 11	521	94	
Marshall County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Martin County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	11		
Monroe County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	117		
Morgan County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Noble County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	5		
Orange County.....	do	3		
Owen County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7	2	
Pike County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Posey County.....	do	5		
Pulaski County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Putnam County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Randolph County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	56	7	
Ripley County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	51		
St. Joseph County (South Bend included).	Nov. 1-Feb. 21	27	1	
Shelby County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Spencer County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Starke County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	21		
Steuben County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	4	1	
Tippecanoe County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Tipton County.....	do	7		
Vanderburg County (Evansville included).	Nov. 1-Apr. 11	35	3	Three cases imported.
Vermillion County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	54	1	
Vigo County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	71		
Wabash County.....	do	22		
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	58		
Wayne County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Wells County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Total for State.....		2,229	113	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,303	9	
Iowa:				
Burlington.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	4		
Davenport.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	52		
Des Moines.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Dubuque.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 4	3		
Total for State.....		69		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		241		
Kansas:				
Douglas County (Lawrence included).	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	3		
Wichita.....	Jan. 11-Apr. 11	12	1	
Total for State.....		15	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,588	2	
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 10	83	2	
Lexington.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 4	32		
Louisville.....	Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 31, 1903.	353	2	
Newport.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 21	8		
Total for State.....		476	4	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		129	2	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	28	2	Eighteen cases imported.
Total for State.....		28	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		414	5	
Maine:				
Biddeford.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11	109		
Fort Kent and vicinity.....	Mar. 23	23		
Kennebunk.....	Dec. 8	6		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine—Continued.				
Lewiston	Jan. 10-Jan. 17	7	.....
Medway	Apr. 10.....	1	.....
North Berwick.....	Feb. 10.....	2	.....
Portland	Dec. 21-Feb. 7	1	1	
Shiloh	Dec. 8.....	7	.....
Aroostook County (Presque Isle included).	To Jan. 20	150	.....
Total for State .....	.....	306	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	66	4	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Dec. 28-Apr. 18	21	1	Four cases imported.
Cumberland	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	17	.....
Total for State .....	.....	38	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	25	1	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 14-Apr. 4	115	26	
Cambridge.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 24	9	.....
Chelsea	Dec. 27-Jan. 24	3	.....
Everett	Dec. 14-Dec. 20	.....	1	
Fall River.....	Dec. 28-Apr. 18	15	.....
Haverhill.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 14	7	1	
Holyoke	Mar. 22-Apr. 4	2	.....
Lawrence	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	3	.....
Lowell	Jan. 4-Apr. 18	8	.....
Lynn	Feb. 1-Feb. 7	1	.....
Melrose	Jan. 10-Jan. 17	1	.....
New Bedford	Feb. 1-Mar. 21	6	.....
Newton	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	1	1	
Northampton.....	Apr. 4-Apr. 11	1	.....
Somerville.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	173	29	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	753	107	
Michigan:				
Branch County (Harbor Beach included).	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	1	Was present in 42 counties, at 92 places, during the week ended Apr. 4, 1903.
Genesee County (Flint included).	Jan. 31-Feb. 7	2	.....
Houghton County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	.....	1	
Huron County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	.....	1	
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	176	2	
Marquette County (Marquette included).	Feb. 7-Mar. 7	12	.....
Menominee County	Feb. 7-Feb. 28	2	.....
Ottawa County (Grand Haven).	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	.....	1	
St. Clair County (Port Huron included).	Feb. 15-Apr. 11	30	.....
Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor included).	Mar. 1-Apr. 11	3	.....
Wayne County (Detroit and Wyandotte included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	279	8	
Total for State .....	.....	504	14	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	245	5	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Dec. 8-Jan. 19	6	.....
Anoka County.....	Feb. 2-Feb. 23	31	.....
Becker County.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 30	3	.....
Beltrami County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	41	.....
Benton County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	122	.....
Bigstone County	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	87	.....
Blue Earth County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	50	.....
Brown County	Jan. 27-Apr. 13	3	.....
Carlton County	Feb. 16-Feb. 23	1	.....
Carver County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	108	.....
Cass County	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	26	.....
Chippewa County.....	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	20	.....
Clay County	Feb. 16-Apr. 13	33	.....
Columbia County	Feb. 16-Mar. 2	2	1	
Cottonwood County	Dec. 30-Apr. 6	6	.....
Crow Wing County.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 16	29	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Dakota County	Dec. 22-Mar. 23	8		
Douglas County	Dec. 8-Mar. 23	451	1	
Fillmore County	Mar. 9-Mar. 23	1		
Freeborn County	Dec. 30-Apr. 6	17		
Goodhue County	Jan. 5-Apr. 13	9		
Grant County	Dec. 8-Apr. 6	40		
Hennepin County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	187	1	
Houston County	Dec. 8-Dec. 29	2		
Hubbard County	Dec. 30-Mar. 9	49		
Isanti County	do	15		
Itasca County	Jan. 20-Mar. 2	9		
Jackson County	Dec. 22-Dec. 29	9		
Kanabec County	Dec. 8-Dec. 15	5		
Kandiyohi County	Dec. 8-Mar. 16	8		
Kittson County	Dec. 30-Mar. 2	17		
Lac qui Parle County	Dec. 8-Mar. 30	28		
Lake County	Jan. 20-Mar. 2	2		
Lesueur County	Jan. 9-Apr. 13	7		
Lincoln County	Feb. 2-Feb. 9	1		
Lyon County	Mar. 23-Mar. 30	1		
McLeod County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	34		
Marshall County	Dec. 15-Mar. 23	5		
Martin County	Jan. 20-Mar. 2	5		
Meeker County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	68		
Millelacs County	do	24		
Morrison County	Dec. 30-Apr. 13	26		
Mower County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	13	1	
Murray County	Dec. 8-Mar. 23	34		
Nicollet County	Mar. 23-Mar. 30	1		
Nobles County	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	49		
Norman County	Dec. 15-Jan. 12	2		
Ottertail County	Dec. 8-Apr. 6	278		
Pine County	Jan. 5-Mar. 30	26		
Pipestone County	Mar. 2-Mar. 9	1		
Polk County	Dec. 22-Mar. 23	15		
Pope County	Mar. 2-Apr. 6	13		
Ramsey County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	110	2	
Redwood County	Feb. 23-Mar. 23	3		
Renville County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	54		
Rice County	Dec. 8-Mar. 30	94		
Rock County	Mar. 30-Apr. 13	6		
Roseau County	Dec. 30-Apr. 6	78		
St. Louis County	Dec. 31-Apr. 13	58		
Scott County	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	3		
Sherburne County	do	1		
Sibley County	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	125		
Stearns County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	97		
Steele County	Dec. 15-Feb. 23	7		
Stevens County	Dec. 30-Apr. 13	22	1	
Swift County	Jan. 27-Apr. 13	13		
Todd County	Dec. 15-Apr. 6	41		
Wabasha County	Dec. 8-Apr. 6	45	1	
Wadena County	Dec. 22-Dec. 29	2		
Washington County	Jan. 12-Apr. 13	22		
Watsonwan County	Mar. 16-Mar. 23	1		
Wilkin County	Dec. 30-Feb. 16	2		
Winona County	Mar. 16-Mar. 23	1		
Wright County	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	189		
Yellow Medicine County	Dec. 30-Apr. 13	28		
Total for State		3,080	8	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		5,750	27	
Mississippi:				
Gulfport	Apr. 10-Apr. 16	16		
Natchez	Dec. 22-Apr. 11	11		
Total for State		27		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
Missouri:				
Kansas City	Mar. 15-Apr. 12	6	1	
St. Joseph	Mar. 31-Apr. 4	1		
St. Louis	Dec. 15-Apr. 12	217	4	
Total for State		224	5	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,359	11	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Butte	Dec. 23-Dec. 29	1	.....
Helena	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	13	.....
Total for State		14	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		33	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	73	.....
South Omaha	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Total for State		74	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		2,091	6	
New Hampshire:				
Concord	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	2	.....
Manchester	Dec. 1-Apr. 11	102	.....
Nashua	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	48	.....
Total for State		152	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		36	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden County (Camden included).	Dec. 14-Mar. 21	38	.....
Essex County (Newark included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	34	4	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).	Dec. 22-Apr. 5	25	1	
Union County (Plainfield included).	Jan. 10-Feb. 14	3	.....
Total for State		100	5	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,105	146	
New York:				
Binghamton	Dec. 21-Apr. 4	2	.....
Buffalo	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	20	1	One case imported from Pennsylvania
New York	do	31	3	
Rochester	Apr. 1-Apr. 14	16	1	
Yonkers	Feb. 20-Feb. 27	.....	1	
Total for State		69	6	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,116	161	
North Carolina:				
Anson County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Buncombe County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	297	.....
Burke County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	190	.....
Cabarrus County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	7	.....
Caldwell County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	26	.....
Camden County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	1	.....
Catawba County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	27	.....
Cherokee County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	7	.....
Cleveland County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	23	.....
Craven County	do	136	.....
Cumberland County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Currituck County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	7	.....
Davidson County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....
Davie County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Durham County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	20	.....
Forsyth County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	160	.....
Gaston County	do	.....	.....	Several.
Graham County	do	8	.....
Granville County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	78	.....
Greene County	do	2	.....
Guilford County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	91	.....
Haywood County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	2	.....
Henderson County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	37	.....
Iredell County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	24	.....
Jones County	do	20	.....
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	47	.....
McDowell County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	102	.....
Madison County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	31	.....
Mecklenburg County (Charlotte included).	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	290	21	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
New Hanover County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	1	.....
Onslow County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	76	2	
Polk County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	61	.....
Randolph County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	6	.....
Richmond County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	1	.....
Rockingham County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	25	.....
Rowan County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	.....
Rutherford County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	35	.....
Sampson County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	56	.....
Stanly County	do	10	.....
Stokes County	do	30	.....
Surry County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	125	.....
Swain County	do	65	.....
Transylvania County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	4	.....
Union County	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	68	.....
Vance County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	12	.....
Wake County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Wilkes County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	10	.....
Yadkin County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	14	.....
Yancey County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Total for State		2,270	23	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,073	3	
Ohio:				
Butler County (Hamilton in- cluded).	Dec. 14-Mar. 21	14	.....
Columbiana County (East Liv- erpool included).	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	4	.....
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	115	35	
Hamilton County (Cincinnati included).	Dec. 13-Apr. 17	190	6	
Lucas County (Toledo in- cluded).	Dec. 6-Apr. 4	142	4	
Montgomery County (Dayton included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	65	4	
Ross County (Chillicothe in- cluded).	Jan. 18-Feb. 14	12	.....
Trumbull County (Warren in- cluded).	Dec. 7-Dec. 27	5	1	
Total for State		547	50	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		933	21	
Oregon:				
Portland	Apr. 1	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		353	2	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg and McKeesport included).	Jan. 1-Apr. 11	429	54	Eighteen cases imported.
Armstrong County (Freeport included).	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Berks County (Reading in- cluded).	Jan. 6-Feb. 20	3	.....
Blair County (Altoona in- cluded).	Dec. 21-Apr. 18	29	6	Six cases imported.
Bucks County (Bristol in- cluded).	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	24	2	
Butler County (Butler in- cluded).	Jan. 18-Apr. 11	4	1	
Cambria County (Johnstown included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	237	23	
Chester County (Spring City included).	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Clarion County	do	4	.....
Clearfield County	do	1	.....
Crawford County	do	8	.....
Dauphin County	do	1	.....
Delaware County	do	29	2	
Elk County	do	58	1	
Erie County (Erie included)	Dec. 14-Apr. 4	70	3	
Greene County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Huntingdon County (Hunt- ingdon included).	do	4	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Indiana County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Jefferson County.....	do	71	2	
Lackawanna County (Dunmore and Carbondale included).	Feb. 1-Apr. 7	4	.....
Lawrence County (Newcastle included).	Jan. 1, 1902-Jan. 31, 1903.	31	.....
Lycoming County (Williamsport included).	Dec. 28-Apr. 11	43	.....
Mercer County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Montgomery County (Norristown included).	Feb. 22-Apr. 4	3	.....
Northumberland County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	15	.....
Philadelphia County.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	461	43	
Schuylkill County (Pottsville included).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	64	.....
Somerset County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	6	.....
Warren County.....	do	21	.....
Westmoreland County.....	do	4	.....
York County (York included).....	do	1	.....
Total for State.....		1,646	138	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,453	217	
Rhode Island:				
Newport.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	1	1	
Warwick.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31	4	.....
Total for State.....		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		294	3	
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	Dec. 21-Apr. 4	62	3	
Dougllass.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	32	.....
Georgetown.....	Jan. 23	1	.....
Greenville.....	Jan. 18-Apr. 11	7	.....
Jonesville.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	4	.....
Monticello.....	do	4	.....
Wolling.....	do	50	3	
James Island.....	do	7	.....
Wadmalaw and Edisto islands.	do	49	1	
Total for State.....		216	7	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		41	.....
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls.....	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	1	.....
Total for State.....		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		30	.....
Tennessee:				
Davidson County (Nashville included).	Feb. 14-Apr. 4	6	.....
Greene County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	26	.....
Knox County (Knoxville included).	do	.....	1	Two cases imported.
Shelby County (Memphis included).	Dec. 7-Apr. 18	52	.....
Washington County (Johnson City included).	Feb. 22-Mar. 7	21	.....
Total for State.....		105	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		202	.....
Texas:				
Galveston.....	Mar. 27	1	.....
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Total for State.....		11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		260	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Utah:					
Ogden City	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	17	Nine cases imported.	
Salt Lake City	Dec. 1-Apr. 11	283	2		
Total for State		300	2		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		24	.....	
Virginia:					
Danville	Jan. 10-Jan. 17	9	1	Exists (number of cases not reported).	
Total for State		9	1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		230	2		
Washington:					
Blaine	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	5	.....	
Colfax	do	15	.....	
Kelso	do	1	.....	
Laurel	do	1	.....	
North Yakima	do	6	.....	
Ritzville	do	2	.....	
Seattle	do	3	.....	
Spokane	do	.....	.....
Tacoma	Dec. 8-Apr. 13	10	.....	
Walla Walla	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	30	.....	
Total for State		73	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		383	2		
West Virginia:					
Morgantown	Mar. 6	9	.....	
Total for State		9	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		3	.....	
Wisconsin:					
Eighteen counties, 25 places ...	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	52	1		
Twenty-three counties, 34 places	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	184	.....	
Twenty-eight counties, 46 places	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	278	1		
Thirty-nine counties, 65 places.	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	317	1		
Forty-one counties, 74 places...	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	410	3		
Greenbay	Feb. 16-Mar 29	13	.....	
Milwaukee	Feb. 1-Apr. 18	27	.....	
Total for State		1,281	6		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		6,058	34		
Wyoming:					
Rock Springs	Feb. 23	1	.....	
Total for State		1	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		.....	.....
Grand total		15,519	441		
Grand total, same period, 1902.		29,666	882		

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 27, 1902, to April 24, 1903.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually, or at the close of the calendar year, and new tables begun. For record of plague in San Francisco for calendar year 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS No. 52, December 26, 1902. A summary of cases since March, 1900, when the first case was officially reported, is as follows: Calendar year 1900, cases, 22; deaths, 22. Calendar year 1901, cases, 29; deaths, 25. Calendar year 1902, cases, 41; deaths, 41.]

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco	Dec. 11	1	1	
Do	Mar. 17	1	1	

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 11	38,973	25													
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	14,509														
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	12,949	3													
Atlanta, Ga.	Apr. 15	89,872	36	6						1						
Baltimore, Md.	Apr. 11	508,957	164	23		1				1		2		1		2
Belleville, Ill.	do	17,484	3													
Berkeley, Cal.	Apr. 8	13,214	4									1				
Biddeford, Me.	Apr. 11	16,145														
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	16	2								1				
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	219	29						3		3		8		2
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	14	3												
Burlington, Vt.	Apr. 4	18,641	4													
Do	Apr. 11	18,641	5													
Butler, Pa.	Apr. 4	10,853	6													
Do	Apr. 11	10,853														
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	27	4												
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	24	1								1				
Carbondale, Pa.	Apr. 7	13,536	7	1												
Do	Apr. 14	13,536	7													
Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 11	55,807	30	4												4
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	15							1						
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	592	59		3					7	7	12	10		13
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	12							7		1				
Cleveland, Ohio.	do	381,766	185	18						14			5			2
Clinton, Mass.	do	13,667	4													
Dayton, Ohio.	do	85,333	17	4												
Denver, Colo.	Apr. 4	133,859	56	13							1					
Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 11	255,704	92										2			
Dubuque, Iowa	do	36,287	12													
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	4													
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	11													
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	17	1												2
Evansville, Ind.	do	59,007	9	1												
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	8	3												
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	31	2												
Fitchburg, Mass.	do	31,531	10													
Flint, Mich.	do	13,103	6										2			
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	7													
Gloucester, Mass.	do	26,121	11											1		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	21	3									1			
Greenville, S. C.	Apr. 4	11,860	2													
Hamilton, Ohio	do	23,914	7	1												
Haverhill, Mass.	Apr. 11	37,175	12	4												
Indianapolis, Ind.	do	169,164	54	9												1
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	7	2						3						
Jersey City, N. J.	Apr. 12	206,433	91	11										1		
Johnstown, Pa.	Apr. 11	35,936	7	1												
Kansas City, Mo.	Apr. 12	163,752	52	6						2						
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	6													
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	24	2										1		1

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Lexington, Ky	Apr. 11	26,369	7	1												
Lorain, Ohio	do	16,028	4													
Lowell, Mass.	do	94,969	26	4												
Lynchburg, Va.	do	18,891	7	1												
Malden, Mass	do	33,664	11													
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	27	1												
Marlboro, Mass	do	13,609	4													
Medford, Mass	do	18,241	2													
Melrose, Mass	Apr. 4	12,962	4	1												
Do	Apr. 11	12,962	5													
Memphis, Tenn	do	102,320	46	4												1
Menominee, Mich	do	12,818	0													2
Milwaukee, Wis	do	285,315	89	6						1	2	1				
Mobile, Ala	do	38,469	21	1						1						
Nashua, N. H	do	23,898	7													
Nashville, Tenn	do	80,865	38	6						1			1			
Natchez, Miss	do	12,210	9	1												
Newark, N. J	do	246,070	81	17						1	1	1				2
New Bedford, Mass	do	62,442	26	2							3					
Newburyport, Mass	do	14,478	4													
New Orleans, La	do	287,104	114	25		2				2						
Newport, R. I	do	22,084	7													
Newton, Mass	do	38,587	9	1												
New York, N. Y	do	3,437,202	1,363	168						11	23	47	12			5
Niagara Falls, N. Y	do	19,457	6													
Norristown, Pa	do	22,265	6													
North Adams, Mass	do	24,200	8													
Northampton, Mass	Apr. 4	18,643	7													
Do	Apr. 11	18,643	4													
Omaha, Nebr	do	102,555	24													
Oneonta, N. Y	do	7,147	3													
Palmer, Mass	do	7,807	3													
Philadelphia, Pa	do	1,293,697	500	62		5				17	6	11	1			7
Pittsburg, Pa	do	321,616	150	13		3				10		1	2			2
Plainfield, N. J	do	15,369	4	1												
Port Huron, Mich	do	19,158	6	1												
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	17	2												
Reading, Pa.	Apr. 13	78,961	23	2						1	1					
Quincy, Mass	Apr. 11	23,899	13	1						1						1
Rochester, N. Y	Apr. 7	162,608	46	7									1			
Do	Apr. 14	162,608	42	5		1							1			
Salt Lake City, Utah	Apr. 11	53,531	14													
Sandusky, Ohio	Jan. 3	19,664	5									1				
Do	Jan. 10	19,664	6							1						
Do	Jan. 24	19,664	8													
Do	Jan. 31	19,664	5							1						
Do	Feb. 7	19,664	6													
Do	Feb. 14	19,664	7													
Do	Feb. 21	19,664	5													
Do	Feb. 28	19,664	11							1						
Do	Mar. 7	19,664	7													
Do	Mar. 14	19,664	2													
Do	Mar. 21	19,664	11													
Do	Mar. 28	19,664	5													
Do	Apr. 4	19,664	12							1						
San Francisco, Cal	Apr. 5	342,782	150	19						2		2				
Santa Barbara, Cal	Apr. 4	6,587	3													
Shreveport, La.	Apr. 11	16,013		3												
Somerville, Mass	do	61,643	15	2												
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	15	2												
Steelton, Pa	do	12,068	8							3						
Streator, Ill	do	14,079	4													
Tacoma, Wash	Apr. 13	37,714	11	2												
Taunton, Mass	Apr. 11	31,086	11	2												
Titusville, Pa	do	8,244	3													
Waltham, Mass	do	23,481	7	1								1				
Warren, Ohio	do	8,529	4							1						
Washington, D. C.	do	278,718	85	15						1						2
Weymouth, Mass	do	11,324	4													
Wichita, Kans	do	24,671	8	3												
Williamsport, Pa	do	28,757	4													
Wilmington, Del.	do	76,508	27	2						1		2				
Winona, Minn	do	19,714	5													
Woburn, Mass	do	14,254	4													
Worcester, Mass	Apr. 10	118,421	45	10									2			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

ARABIA.

Quarantine against Hodeidah raised.

The vice-consul-general at Aden reports, April 13, 1903, that the quarantine against the province of Hodeidah was raised on January 22, 1903.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, April 13, as follows: Week ended April 4, 1903: Number inspected 389, passed 385, detained 4.

Week ended April 11, 1903: Number inspected 454, passed 447, detained 7.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, March 14, as follows: During the week ended March 7, 1903, 9 vessels were inspected, 397 crew and 158 steerage passengers were bathed at the disinfecting station, and 646 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The following communicable diseases occurred in the colony during the week: Bubonic plague, 19 cases and 17 deaths (Chinese); smallpox, 1 case and 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case and no deaths; scarlet fever, 2 cases and no deaths.

Report from Shanghai—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 16, as follows: Communicable diseases for the week were reported to the municipal health officer as follows: Smallpox, 1 case, 12 deaths; typhoid fever, 3 cases. The total mortality was 3 foreigners and 112 natives.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Sanitary conditions—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports, April 6, as follows: During the winter months there was an outbreak of smallpox in this section, and to date there have been about 21 cases in the town, with 3 deaths. About 10 of the cases are now under treatment. Isolation has been attempted but not rigidly carried out. The disease seems to

be prevalent among the negro element of the natives. Quite an extensive attempt has been made at vaccination, but in a great measure it has been ineffectual, due no doubt to the poor quality of the virus used. Dr. Mohr, who has charge of the hospital of the United Fruit Company at this place, reports that he has vaccinated quite a number of persons, and has had good results.

Limon has instituted a quarantine against this port owing to the presence of smallpox here, but this does not prevent persons from coming here from Limon, provided they can find the means of travel between the two places. Travel between this place and Colon is unrestricted. I hear of a few cases of smallpox in some of the settlements in the surrounding lagoon. Aside from the presence of smallpox, the general health of the place appears to be above the average, especially as regards malarial fever. There is no evidence of the existence of any infectious, contagious, or quarantinable disease in this port other than as stated above.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 10, as follows: There are 2 cases of yellow fever in which a positive diagnosis has been made, 1 of which (Dr. Jumel, the resident inspector of the Louisiana State board of health) is now convalescing, and 4 other cases which are considered suspicious.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Mortality statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, April 16, as follows:

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended April 11, 1908.

Disease.	Number of deaths.	Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	23	Meningitis	5
Pneumonia	1	Tetanus	1
Bronchitis	7	Septic infection	2
Enteric fever	2	Cancer	1
Enteritis	2		

Total deaths from all causes, 103.

Report from Matanzas—Mortality statistics.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf reports, April 13, as follows: Eleven deaths were reported in this city during the week ended April 11, of which 6 were due to tuberculosis.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 7, as follows:

Mortality statistics for the week ended April 4, 1908.

Causes of death.	Number.
Pernicious fever	1
Malarial fever	2
Tubercle of lungs	1
Cancer of omentum	1
Cancer of uterus	1
Cerebral rheumatism	1
Organic heart disease	1
Pneumonia	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	1
Hernia, strangulated	1
Nephritis, acute	1
Bright's disease	1
Poisoning	1
Ill-defined or unspecified	1
Total	17

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 20.5 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 4, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—According to a report dated March 25, 15 deaths from plague have occurred in a Bedouin village near Maghagha, on the Nile between Minieh and Fayum. Measures have been taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of the disease.

British India.—During the week ended March 7 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 14,390 plague cases (and 11,255 deaths), of which 1,456 cases (1,323 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay and 64 cases (57 deaths) in the town of Karachi.

British South Africa.—In Port Elizabeth there were registered 4 plague cases in the third February week and 18 cases in the last week of that month.

Queensland.—During the week ended February 14, two cases of plague occurred in Brisbane.

West Australia.—During the second and third February weeks there were registered in Freemantle 2 cases of plague (1 death). Since the outbreak of plague up to the 21st of February, 37 persons have been isolated, of whom 2 were found to be suffering with plague. Of 175 rats examined, 28 were found with plague bacilli.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the two weeks from the 15th to the 28th of February, 745 persons died of plague and 139 persons died of cholera.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 21 was higher than it has been since the beginning of January. It amounted (calculated upon the year) to 16.6 per thousand of the inhabitants (as compared with 15.7 in the foregoing week), being also higher than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16 per thousand. In spite of this, however, one-half of the German large towns showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The death rate of the following cities was considerably higher than that of Berlin, viz, Königsberg, Breslau, Munich, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and Cologne, as well as Paris and Vienna, while the rate for Hamburg, Aachen, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Magdeburg, as well as London, was about equal to that of Berlin. Of all the other large cities Schöneberg had the lowest death rate, namely, 10.6 per thousand; Charlottenburg coming next, with 10 per thousand. The participation of children in their first year in the mortality did not show any important increase over that of the first two weeks in March, the increase in the number of deaths being mainly noticeable among the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted during this week to 3.6 per year and mille—less than one-half of that of Munich, Nuremberg, and Kiel. There were registered 107 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, this being the highest number since February, 1902. An increase was also noted with acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which claimed 72 victims. There occurred 7 deaths from influenza. Acute diseases of the intestines were of less frequent occurrence and caused 29 deaths. There were also registered 10 deaths from diphtheria and 10 deaths from scarlet fever. Further, there occurred 6 deaths from measles, and 16 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 28 was somewhat lower than that of the foregoing week and amounted, calculated upon the year, to 16.2 per thousand of the inhabitants, thus being higher, however, than for the corresponding week of last year, in which the death rate amounted to 15.5 per thousand. Two-thirds of the large German towns showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the mortality figures being considerably higher in Hanover, Hamburg, Brunswick, Cologne, Nuremberg, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Munich, Breslau, Königsberg, Danzig, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. Of all the large towns the lowest death rate recorded was that of Schöneberg with 8.3 per thousand, Charlottenburg coming next with 9.8 per thousand. Children in their first year participated largely in the mortality during the week in question, the decrease in the number of deaths being confined to the higher age classes. Since the foregoing week the death rate among infants rose from 3.6 to 4.2 per year and thousand, this rate, however, not being so high by one-half as that of Munich, Nuremberg, and Danzig. Acute intestinal diseases as well as acute diseases of the respiratory organs were of less frequent occurrence than during the foregoing week, the former causing 26, the latter 64 deaths. As compared with the months of January and February a decline was noticeable with regard to influenza, but the disease caused 9 deaths in the week ended March 28. Compared with the foregoing week there was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, the registered number being this week

83. There were 12 deaths from scarlet fever and 5 deaths from diphtheria. There occurred 10 deaths from measles, and 19 persons died by violence.

Regulations promulgated at Malta relative to importation of cattle.

MALTA.

His excellency the governor, acting on the advice of the council of health, has been pleased to direct that government notice No. 290 of the 23d December, 1902, shall be canceled, and that the following regulations shall henceforth be observed, viz:

1. All animals of the species mentioned below intended for importation into these islands must be accompanied by a certificate from the British consular authority, or, where there is no such authority, from the local government authority, stating that no infectious or contagious disease affecting such animals has been officially reported at the places of origin and embarkation during the three months immediately preceding the date of embarkation.

2. No animals of the species mentioned below shall be allowed to be landed unless the consignee shall have applied for and obtained before shipment the necessary permission for their importation. Such application shall imply that the consignee has bound himself to abide by any regulations which may be in force on the day of importation or which may thereafter be issued, and also to pay all fees and expenses usually levied on each animal at the lazaretto.

3. Vessels arriving at this island having on board more than 250 head of cattle (bovine) are to go into the quarantine harbor, and the cattle are to be inspected in the cattle inclosures of the lazaretto.

4. Vessels which have or have had on board animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease shall be disinfected in such manner as the superintendent of the public health department may direct. Should such disinfection be objected to the vessels will be subject to quarantine, pending disinfection, on their return to Malta.

I.—CATTLE.

(A) BOVINE.

5. The importation of bovine animals from continental Italy is prohibited.

6. Bovines imported from the countries mentioned below will be subjected to the restrictions hereunder stated: From Syria, 14 days' observation; from Southern Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkish ports in the Black Sea, 10 days' observation; from Sardinia, Sicily, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, 2 days' observation.

(B) OVINE.

7. The importation of ovine animals from continental Italy is prohibited.

8. Ovines imported from Southern Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Sardinia, Sicily, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco will be subjected to 2 days' observation.

II.—EQUINE ANIMALS.

9. Horses, mules, and asses from all countries will be landed in quarantine, and will be subjected to the Mallein test if it is considered necessary. Such animals will not be released from quarantine before the veterinary surgeon declares them healthy.

III.—SWINE.

10. The importation of swine from Sicily is prohibited.

11. Swine imported from the countries hereunder mentioned will be subject to the following restrictions: From Epirus, 90 days' observation. From southern Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Constantinople, Greece, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, 2 days' observation.

The importation is also forbidden of:

12. Animals of the species mentioned in this notice arriving from any place if affected with any disease in view of which, in the opinion of the chief medical officer, their importation might prove detrimental to other animals already in the island.

13. Wool, hides, skins, horns, bones, and hoofs from continental Italy, Sicily, and from the countries where epidemic diseases are reported.

By command:

E. M. MEREWETHER.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Case of smallpox on U. S. Navy collier Saturn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer, chief quarantine officer for the Hawaiian Islands, reports, April 3, as follows: The U. S. Navy collier *Saturn* arrived yesterday with a case of confluent smallpox on board in one of the crew. The United States quarantine regulations are being strictly carried out.

Report of outgoing quarantine transactions at Honolulu, week ended April 4.

Number of vessels inspected and passed, 4; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 60; steerage passengers inspected and passed, 176; crew inspected and passed, 56; pieces of baggage disinfected, 219; vessels disinfected, 4; packages freight disinfected, 375.

INDIA.

Mortality from plague and general mortality in the city of Bombay from the outbreak, September, 1896, to the present time.

Consul Fee reports, March 21, as follows: The death rate from plague in India does not show any tendency to decrease. Plague has spread from Bombay generally throughout all India, being especially severe in the presidency of Bombay and the province of the Punjab.

During the week ended March 7, 1903, there were 29,648 deaths from plague reported in all India. Of these, 11,258 were in the Bombay Presidency and 6,814 in the Punjab.

The following table gives the number of plague cases and deaths in the presidency of Bombay from the beginning of the epidemic up to February, 1903:

	Cases.	Deaths.
September, 1896, to May 28, 1897.....	35,434	28,737
May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	75,813	61,220
May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	147,747	115,083
June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900.....	135,263	104,433
June 2, 1900, to May 31, 1901.....	56,101	44,072
June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.....	281,377	206,740
Total.....	731,735	560,285
June 1, 1902, to November 30, 1902.....	145,172	106,341
December, 1902.....	45,132	34,019
January, 1903.....	56,522	42,743
Grand total.....	978,561	743,388

The following table shows the reported number of deaths from plague and the mortality from all causes in the city of Bombay from September, 1896, the time of the outbreak, to the present time. It will be observed that during last year there were more deaths from plague than in any other year, and as the weekly mortality from plague during this cold season in the city of Bombay is, by 300, larger than in any other week of last year, it may be expected that this year will show a heavy increase of plague deaths over those of last year.

Period.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.	Total actual mortality from all causes.
September, 1896, to May 28, 1897.....	12,425	10,564	40,703
May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	17,907	16,532	55,625
May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	19,139	15,700	55,817
June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900.....	18,310	13,987	71,788
June 2, 1900, to May 31, 1901.....	19,451	16,148	69,977
June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.....	18,981	16,544	52,892
Total.....	106,213	89,485	346,802
June 1, 1902, to November 30, 1902.....	2,073	1,837	17,513
During the month of December.....	657	578	3,242
During the month of January.....	1,996	1,707	4,959
During the month of February.....		3,142	6,245
During the first week in March.....		1,297	2,009
During the second week in March.....		1,264	1,996
During the third week in March.....		1,036	1,775
Total from June 1, 1902.....		10,861	37,739
Grand total from September, 1896.....		100,346	384,541

The above figures are appalling. Over 100,000 people, or nearly one-seventh of its population, have died of plague in the city of Bombay within the last seven years.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, March 21, as follows: During the week ended March 14, 1903, bills of health were granted to seven ves-

sels having an aggregate personnel of 757 crew and 1,002 passengers; 349 steerage passengers were bathed, and 616 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the same period 1 case of smallpox was officially reported in Yokohama. Other infectious diseases were reported as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 2 cases, 0 deaths.

MEXICO.

Message of President Diaz relative to recent epidemics of yellow fever and plague—New sanitary code.

[From the Mexican Herald, April 2, 1903.]

Yellow fever at Orizaba.

For the second time the yellow fever invaded the city of Orizaba, commencing at the end of August last, but notwithstanding the virulence of the first cases the epidemic terminated at the beginning of December, thanks to the experience acquired during the first irruption of the disease and the firm and timely measures taken by the authorities of the State of Veracruz, the efficacy of isolation and disinfection being once more demonstrated. The Executive sent to Orizaba a delegate, who, in concert with the local authorities, enforced the necessary measures to prevent the epidemic from spreading beyond the city in question.

Bubonic plague.

Early in December the superior board of health was informed that bubonic plague had appeared at Ensenada de Todos Santos, and that at Mazatlan a contagious disease of a serious nature had developed which was also suspected to be the plague. This terrible intelligence caused a painful impression throughout the country and the Government hastened with the necessary energy to take suitable measures. At Ensenada only a few cases of the epidemic occurred, and these being rigorously isolated the disease died out altogether on December 25.

A bacteriological physician was sent to Mazatlan, who studied the disease that had appeared there and proved it to be the bubonic plague. The great and natural alarm which this caused among the inhabitants of that port was evidenced by the emigration of the majority of its population, who fled from their homes to seek refuge in other States. At first the scourge assumed a threatening aspect and for many days its spread was alarming; but it was combated energetically and at present it may be regarded as thoroughly under control. A special board of health, composed of the most respected and prominent citizens, was appointed at Mazatlan and has rendered most important services. The governor of the State also repaired to the infected port in order to aid in combating the plague.

The main efforts were directed to obviating the propagation of the disease to other towns. This work has entailed the establishment of sanitary stations, lazarets, observation stations, and the adoption of other measures that have been carried out with zeal and with the desired result; for although a few cases of the plague have occurred in

towns situated in the neighborhood of Mazatlan they have been energetically handled and their further propagation has been avoided.

The governors of Sonora and Durango and the Jefe politico of the territory of Tepic have efficaciously cooperated in preventing the irruption of the malady into their several jurisdictions.

In order to combat the malady at the port of Mazatlan curative and preventive serums were ordered from Europe and the United States; steam disinfectors and other articles were sent from this capital, and at Mazatlan all the sanitary services demanded by the circumstances, counseled by science and prescribed by law, were organized with zeal and success.

These measures have been as efficacious as could have been expected, seeing that they have the epidemic under control and have prevented its propagation; but the city of Mazatlan, the most important of our Pacific ports, has suffered enormous harm, which it is not yet easy to estimate in all its magnitude. The State of Sinaloa, of which Mazatlan is the chief commercial center, has also suffered heavily.

This event has brought out the sentiments of fraternity that bind the States of the Republic together. The inhabitants of all its towns have given promptly and liberally from their resources to their afflicted brethren, thus responding to the appeal of the Mazatlan charity committee. The national committee, which was organized in this capital, has sent to the port in question over \$300,000, which has enabled an active and profitable campaign to be instituted against the epidemic. It is a pleasure to state that the foreign colonies figure in the foremost rank of the contributors.

New sanitary code.

On January 15 last the new sanitary code, amended by the executive under powers granted it, was put into operation. The amendments which it contains are based on ten years' practice and the progress of science.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Smallpox.

Consular Agent Stubbs reports, April 4, as follows: Smallpox is reported epidemic from a number of small towns just off the line of the Tehuantepec National Railroad from Salina Cruz to Santa Lucrecia, a distance of 108 miles.

Sanitary conditions in certain localities.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Grubbs, at Guaymas, reports, April 16, that conditions are satisfactory at San José del Cabo, Topolobampo, Altata, Culiacan, and Santa Rosalia.

NORWAY.

Quarantine proclamation on account of plague.

Consul-General Bordewich forwards the following under date of March 30 and April 4.

Proclamation.

[From the Royal Norwegian Government's department of justice and police.]

A royal proclamation was made to-day, as follows:

It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the cities of Durban and Port Elizabeth in South Africa, also Mazatlan in Mexico, and Rio Grande in Brazil, shall, until further notice, be considered infected with oriental plague, and the regulations laid down in the law mentioned above, and in circular of October 13, 1900, regarding plague, etc., are to take effect at once.

At the same time it is hereby made public that the city of Constantinople in Turkey and the ports in Egypt, which by proclamations of May 23, 1900, and August 12, 1901, were declared infected with oriental plague, shall no longer be considered as so infected.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27 and August 22, 1899, May 23, 1900, February 28, 1901, March 20, May 22, June 16, and December 1, 1902, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Manila, Formosa, Madagascar, Reunion Islands, and Mauritius, and the cities of Porte Alegre and Paranagua, Rio de Janeiro, Campos, and Victoria, in Brazil, shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague.

Christiania, March 24, 1903.

SØREN AARSTAD.
H. HEGGEN.

Quarantine proclamation on account of cholera.

Circular No. 1, 1903, Regarding places infected with cholera.

[From the Royal Norwegian Government's justice and police department.]

Egypt is to be omitted from the list of places infected with cholera. On account of this and previous proclamations, Palestine is now to be considered infected with cholera.

Vessels having cholera patients on board and bound for Norwegian ports should by the pilots be directed to the quarantine station at Odderøen, near Christiansand. In other ports the captains are liable to have to keep their sick people on board and in meantime be kept in quarantine.

A number of this circular, which takes the place of the one issued by this department November 1, 1902 (No. 2, 1902), are inclosed.

Christiania, March 31, 1903.

SØREN AARSTAD.
GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague and smallpox in Manila.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, March 11, as follows: Ten cases of plague, with 8 deaths, occurred in Manila during the week ended March 7, 1903, and during the same period there was 1 new case of smallpox.

Cholera in Manila.

Week ended February 28, 1903. Two cases, 1 death. Nationality, Filipino.

Relative to the 2 cases that occurred in Manila it may be stated that as no cases had been reported in the city since the 29th of January, they in all probability developed in persons who had recently returned to the city from other places that are infected, although the history, as in most of these cases, is negative. No further cases have occurred to date.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands during the week ended February 28, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Capiz	Province of Capiz, island of Panay	2	2
Tapas	do	20	20
Panitan	do	10	6
Dao	do	2	1
Bugason	Province of Antique, island of Panay	10	10
Surigao	Province of Surigao, island of Mindanao	1	1
Cagayan	Province of Misamis, island of Mindanao	22	7
Jimenez	do	33	10
Oroquieta	do	22	1
Langaran	do	22	18
Misamis	do	13	8
Total		135	84
Not previously reported		532	319
		667	403

Cholera in Cebu.

Assistant Surgeon Stansfield transmits, through the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, the following, under date of February 27: February 14, 1 case, 1 death; February 16, 1 case, 0 death. Up to the 24th of the present month 17 cases and 10 deaths have occurred in Talisay. In Opan, another small town on this bay, 4 cases and 4 deaths have been reported.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Vital statistics—Vaccination of crews of vessels from ports infected with smallpox.

Assistant Surgeon King, chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, reports April 6 as follows:

Vital statistics, city of San Juan, P. R., for March, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.	Disease.	Number of deaths.
Whooping cough	1	Epilepsy	1
Diphtheria	2	Mitral disease of heart	3
Spinal meningitis	2	Aortic insufficiency	1
Malarial fever	6	Dilatation of heart	1
Tetanus	1	Pneumonia	6
Tetanus, infantile	2	Gastro-enteritis	13
Tubercle of lungs	9	Enterocolitis	5
Tuberculosis, general	3	Cholera infantum	1
Leprosy	1	Intestinal obstruction	2
Syphilis, congenital	2	Diarrhea	4
Burned to death	1	Peritonitis	2
Cancer of neck	2	Nephritis	1
Rickets	7	Post-partum hemorrhage	1
Anæmia	3	Asphyxia	1
Eclampsia, puerperal	1	Stillborn	6
Old age	1		
Hemorrhage of brain	2	Total	95
Paralysis, bulbar	1		

Births and deaths for the month of March, 1902 and 1903.

1902.	Number.	1903.	Number.
Births	88	Births	71
Deaths	76	Deaths	95

Mortality statistics from the subports for March are as follows: Mayaguez 97, Arecibo 123, Humacao 32, Aguadilla 40, Fajardo 46, Arroyo 14.

During the month two vessels arrived at the subports from Barbados bringing foul bills of health, showing smallpox as existent there. One of these vessels entered at Fajardo and the other at Humacao. As all were well on board upon arrival, telegraphic instructions were given from this office to vaccinate the crews, place the vessels under guard, and permit them to take cargo lying in the open bay. Both of these vessels were schooners, carrying no passengers.

Report from Ponce—Mortality—Sanitary condition—Vaccination.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger transmits the following under date of March 30:

During the week ended March 20, 1903, there were recorded by the local board of health 17 deaths, 29 births, and 243 vaccinations as having been performed. The sanitary situation is much the same as at the date of my last report.

TURKEY.

Recurrence of cholera in Damascus.

On March 12 Consul Ravndal, at Beirut, reported that quarantine against the city and province of Damascus had been raised March 1, no cholera cases having occurred within twelve days, and that trains were running without hindrance between Beirut and Damascus. A later report from the consul-general at Constantinople is as follows:

Telegraphic reports received by the sanitary board in this city indicate that 9 fresh cases of cholera broke out in Damascus on the 18th instant. Up to March 22 there have been 28 cases in all, with an equal number of deaths.

To combat this reappearance of the epidemic, all infected houses are surrounded by sanitary cordons, and the Jewish quarter, where nearly all the cases have appeared, has been put under strict surveillance. The traffic in rags, old clothes, and bedding, which, it is presumed, is the cause of the reappearance of the epidemic, has been forbidden, and travelers by rail from Damascus to the coast undergo five days' quarantine at Meridjan.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 101, including 8 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 204, including 31 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—British Columbia—Vancouver.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

Victoria.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of February, 1903, from 725 municipalities having an aggregate population of 1,941,632, show a total of 2,176 deaths, including diphtheria 27, enteric fever 20, measles 7, scarlet fever 104, whooping cough 7, and 163 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including diphtheria 1, smallpox 3, and 4 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Habana.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 416, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 86 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 32,263. Total number of deaths, 77. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 224, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 5, and 1 from smallpox.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 28, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 28, 1903. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 178, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 17 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and sixty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles 74, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 27, whooping cough 46, enteric fever 7, and diarrhea 24. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,993 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, and 15 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 28, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Portadown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Newry, viz, 37.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 225 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 6, smallpox 1, and 49 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 28, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.0, and the highest in Dundee and Perth, viz, 21.7 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 609, including diphtheria 3, measles 12, scarlet fever 3, and 37 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended March 20, 1903. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS^a—*Manila.*—Month of October, 1902. Population, 302,154. Total number of deaths, 927, including enteric fever 11, smallpox 1, cholera 59, plague 2, and 70 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Two weeks ended March 31, 1903. Estimated population, 672,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from enteric fever and 3 from smallpox reported.

^a Received out of date.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 27, 1902, to April 24, 1903.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 28, 1902, to December 26, 1902, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 26, 1902.]

• CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23	.....	1	
Dutch India:				
Java, Batavia.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 13	155	103	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 20	.....	96	
Damietta.....	do	.....	10	
Behera Province.....	do	.....	5	
Gharbieh Province.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 5	.....	2	
Guirgueh Province.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 5	.....	29	
Keneh Province.....	Nov. 25-Jan. 5	.....	7	
Great Britain:				
Malta quarantine island..	To Jan. 17	7	1	On ss. Royal from Alexandria.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 19-Mar. 24	.....	8	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 21	.....	752	
Japan:				
Higo.....	Nov. 9-Nov. 23	3	2	
Karatsu.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 16	.....	6	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 2-Feb. 28	370	270	
Provinces.....	do	1,792	1,273	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 7	.....	102	
Turkey, Damascus.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 22	.....	233	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 20	.....	596	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 9-Mar. 15	.....	2	
Cartagena.....	Jan. 20-Mar. 15	2	2	
Panama.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 2	52	16	
Costa Rica:				
Limon.....	Apr. 11	2	.....
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 21	1	1	On ss. Esperanza from Progreso.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 21	.....	229	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 14	2	1	
Tampico.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 31	.....	41	
Tuxpan.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30	.....	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	84	32	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23	.....	.....	Present.

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Queensland, Brisbane.....	July 31-Aug. 31	1	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 13	.....	14	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 7	16	15	
Phanthai.....	To Mar. 21	.....	100	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	To Mar. 17	3	2	
Honolulu.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 12	.....	4	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Northern Division.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 7	29,494	23,584	
Central Division.....	do	76,296	58,233	
Southern Division.....	do	52,600	37,918	
Sind.....	do	613	507	
Political charges.....	do	45,132	33,928	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Madras Presidency	Nov. 8-Mar. 7	11,190	7,087	
Bengal—				
Calcutta	Jan. 3-Mar. 7	2,253	1,955	
Presidency	Feb. 21-Mar. 7	61	48	
Burdwan	Dec. 27-Mar. 7	66	51	
Bhagalpur	do	3,283	2,835	
Patna	do	31,397	27,708	
Chota Nagpur	Dec. 6-Mar. 7	3	3	
Upper Province of Agra and Oudh—				
Allahabad	Nov. 8-Mar. 7	18,912	17,569	
Benares	do	6,889	5,923	
Fyzabad	do	1,460	1,209	
Gorakpur	do	3,913	3,543	
Meerut	do	3,362	2,969	
Lucknow	do	2,366	1,956	
Agra	do	966	892	
Rohilkhand	Feb. 14-Mar. 7	1	1	
Punjab—				
Jullunder	Nov. 8-Mar. 7	24,362	13,489	
Lahore	do	35,922	18,119	
Rawalpindi	do	4,271	2,790	
Delhi	do	9,484	6,958	
Central Provinces—				
Narbada	do	2,812	2,464	
Nagpur	Dec. 13-Mar. 7	5,288	3,901	
Jubbulpore	Dec. 27-Mar. 7	4,362	3,974	
Mysore State	Nov. 8-Mar. 7	16,742	12,412	
Hyderabad State	do	14,830	12,007	
Berar	do	8,346	7,607	
Rajputana	Nov. 15-Mar. 7	104	89	
Central India	Nov. 8-Mar. 7	1,033	893	
Kashmir	Nov. 15-Mar. 7	126	94	
Japan:				
Tokyo	To Jan. 14	1	1	
Mauritius				
.....	Dec. 5-Mar. 12	116	85	
Mexico:				
Ensenada	Dec. 25-Jan. 9	15	14	
Mazatlan	To Mar. 20	313	254	
Oso	To Feb. 15	1	1	
Siqueros	Mar. 23	3	2	
Villa Union	Mar. 22	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 28-Mar. 7	.....	15	
South Africa:				
Natal, Durban	To Feb. 23	83	50	
Pietermaritzburg, Pietermaritzburg	Feb. 26	1	.....

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 23-Jan. 24	.....	17	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Oct. 1-Mar. 28	145	2	
Barbados	July 1-Feb. 27	1,433	116	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Nov. 23-Mar. 21	53	19	
Brussels	Dec. 1-Mar. 28	.....	42	
Ghent	Nov. 23-Mar. 14	.....	11	
Liege	Feb. 1-Feb. 7	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 16-Dec. 27	20	1	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	.....	35	
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 26-Mar. 20	.....	51	
Canada:				
Manitoba, Winnipeg	Dec. 14-Mar. 31	10	.....
New Brunswick, St. John	Jan. 8	1	.....
Nova Scotia, Halifax	Dec. 24-Mar. 28	2	.....
Ontario, Amherstburg and Hamilton	Jan. 11-Mar. 31	7	.....
Quebec	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	2	.....
Chile, Antofagasta	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	.....	16	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 26-Feb. 7	4	2	
Shanghai	Nov. 30-Mar. 14	.....	12	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Mar. 16-Mar. 22	.....	2	
Bocas del Toro	To Apr. 6	21	3	

Imported from Aroostook County, Me. One on ss. Assyria and one on ss. Corinthian.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 23-Feb. 14		8	
France:				
Havre	To Feb. 11	23	2	
Lyon	Feb. 22-Feb. 28		1	
Marseille	Nov. 1-Feb. 28		148	
Paris	Dec. 14-Apr. 4		4	
Rheims	Jan. 19-Feb. 15	3		
Roubaix	Dec. 1-Mar. 31		41	
Germany:				
Altona	To Jan. 22	11	1	
Hamburg	Jan. 25-Feb. 21	5		
Leipzig	Jan. 18-Jan. 24		1	
Gibraltar	Nov. 24-Mar. 1	7		One case imported.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 1-Apr. 4	139	7	
Bradford	Dec. 1-Mar. 28	43		
Cardiff	Dec. 20-Jan. 31	2		
Dublin	Dec. 20-Apr. 4	60	5	
Dundee	Dec. 1-Mar. 7	7		
Edinburgh	Dec. 1-Apr. 4	6		
Glasgow	Jan. 9-Mar. 6	2	1	
Hebburn	Mar. 15-21	1		
Leeds	Dec. 1-Apr. 4	169	10	
Liverpool	To Apr. 4	573	73	
London	Dec. 1-Apr. 4	42	1	
Manchester	do	226	11	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mar. 15-Mar. 28	5		
Nottingham	Jan. 4-Mar. 28	51	1	
Sheffield	Dec. 1-Mar. 21	35	1	
South Shields	Mar. 22-Mar. 28	2		
Sunderland	Mar. 1-Mar. 7	1		
Walker on Tyne	Mar. 8-Mar. 14	1		
Wallsend	Mar. 15-21	2		
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu	Dec. 1-Apr. 3	3		One on ss. Solace, 1 on ss. Gaelic, and 1 on U. S. Navy collier Saturn.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 19-Mar. 24		518	
Calcutta	Nov. 16-Mar. 21		18	
Karachi	Nov. 24-Mar. 22	2	1	
Madras	Nov. 15-Mar. 6		6	
Italy:				
Milan	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	5		
Palermo	Nov. 23-Mar. 14	104	6	
Jamaica:				
Duan Vale	Feb. 1			Present.
Japan:				
Yokohama	Mar. 7-14	1		
Malta:				
Nov. 24-Feb. 28		4	2	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	Dec. 1-Apr. 5	79	49	
Nuevo Laredo	Mar. 19	3		
Vera Cruz	Feb. 1-Feb. 7	1		
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Mar. 15-Mar. 21	2		
Flushing	Mar. 8-Mar. 18	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Feb. 1-Mar. 7	3		
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Mar. 17-Mar. 24	6		Three on ss. Alliance, from Port of Spain.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 16-Mar. 21	57	23	
Odessa	Nov. 23-Mar. 28	36	11	
St. Petersburg	do	791	109	
Warsaw	Jan. 3-Mar. 21		25	
Spain:				
Canary Islands, Las Palmas	Dec. 7-Mar. 21	320	8	
Corunna	Jan. 31-Feb. 7		1	
Santander	Mar. 31-Apr. 6			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 1-Mar. 7		44	
Switzerland:				
Zurich	Feb. 8-Feb. 14	1		
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Feb. 22-Mar. 28	12	1	
Constantinople	Nov. 24-Mar. 22		9	
Smyrna	Jan. 26-Mar. 8		2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Nov. 2-Feb. 20	25	8	
West Indies:				
Antigua	Mar. 25	1		On Br. ss. Solent, from England.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
London	Mar. 28	6,806,296	1,993	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	32	103	74
Lyons	Mar. 21	500,000	199	42	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Do	Mar. 28	500,000	190	42	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1
Madras	Mar. 13	509,346	393	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Magdeburg	Mar. 24	226,225	84	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manchester	Mar. 28	554,331	232	18	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	7	11
Mannheim	do	145,181	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mazatlan	Mar. 21	4,000	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Messina	Mar. 28	107,000	31	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico	Mar. 29	368,777	354	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moscow	Mar. 21	1,173,427	608	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Munich	Mar. 15	512,000	231	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 21	512,000	226	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Naples	Mar. 9	566,825	315	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 16	566,825	420	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 23	566,825	411	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nottingham	Mar. 28	239,753	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nuremberg	Mar. 14	268,190	93	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 21	268,190	89	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Odessa	Mar. 15	475,000	200	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 21	475,000	187	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Palermo	do	330,000	123	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	330,000	140	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panama	Apr. 2	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paris	Mar. 28	2,660,559	1,080	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	do	106,000	43	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prague	do	230,467	140	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fuerto Cortez	Apr. 9	2,000	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 20	793,000	291	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rotterdam	Apr. 4	348,476	109	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Georges, Bermuda	Mar. 28	2,189	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. John, New Brunswick	Apr. 11	40,711	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Petersburg	Mar. 21	1,310,540	743	156	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	1,310,540	731	162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Apr. 11	2,840	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Santander	Mar. 29	36,500	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Solingen	Mar. 21	15,142	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	15,142	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Southampton	Apr. 4	110,120	23	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stettin	Mar. 28	218,000	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stockholm	Mar. 14	301,695	105	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 21	301,695	79	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stuttgart	Mar. 26	189,820	84	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Apr. 2	189,820	78	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sunderland	Mar. 28	149,526	58	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tampico	do	20,000	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Apr. 4	20,000	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trapani	Mar. 21	61,437	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	61,437	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trieste	Mar. 21	183,735	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	183,735	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuxpan	Mar. 31	7,000	19	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Venice	Mar. 21	166,522	76	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vera Cruz	Apr. 11	22,000	47	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria	Mar. 7	21,000	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 14	21,000	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 21	21,000	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	21,000	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vienna	Mar. 28	1,744,177	755	148	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	Mar. 21	756,426	230	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yokohama	Mar. 14	189,455	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Zurich	Mar. 21	160,000	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do	Mar. 28	160,000	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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