

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Inspection work in Chinatown, San Francisco, and some results of disinfection.

The following is received from Surgeon Glennan, at San Francisco, under date of May 4, 1903:

With the commencement of the joint inspection and disinfection work in this city I devised a plan by means of rough diagrams to show the daily progress of the work in the infected districts by means of colored pencils. The first solid shading showed the daily work of inspection from block to block until the Chinese and Japanese districts were entirely covered. Following this came the work of disinfection which was extended to wider limits. I inclose a copy of the completed diagram showing the work from February 10 to April 30, 1903. Two complete house-to-house inspections of this district have been made in that time, besides irregular night and day inspections to any points where suspicion was directed. Valuable information has been furnished by our night sanitary inspector. The first disinfection consisted of strong English chloride of lime, which has been used twice over the whole district, in the basements, area ways, alleys, and even up in the third and fourth floors. This was followed by 5 per cent solution of strong carbolic acid, used with a hand force pump, hose, and sprinkler. The rat poison, consisting of phosphorus paste, has been used in large quantities in all the sewers from Powell street on the west to Montgomery on the east, and from Broadway to Bush street. In addition, a number of traps are also used. It is a fact, noticed by the inhabitants themselves, that rats, flies, and fleas have been remarkably decreased in this district, more so than ever before in the memory of the place. The board of public works and the city board of health are continuing the destruction of the old wooden rookeries which obstruct the rear areas and alleys, and this is being followed up with white-washing, plumbing, and concreting. It is generally believed that all this work is now showing results, and it will be continued indefinitely upon the same lines.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for week ended May 9, 1903.

The following is received from Surgeon Glennan, at San Francisco, under date of May 11, being record of work in Chinatown for week ended May 9, 1903:

Number of buildings reinspected	229
Rooms reinspected	1,625
Persons inspected	1,606
Sick inspected.....	47
Number of sick seen and prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	7
Number of dead examined.....	6
Number of necropsies	0
Number of rats examined bacteriologically.....	78
Number of places limed and disinfected.....	547
Number of times streets swept and sprinkled with bichloride solution.....	3
Number of sewers flushed.....	7
Number of notices served to abate plumbing nuisances.....	32
Number of plumbing nuisances undergoing abatement.....	—

Cerebro-spinal meningitis at League Island Navy-Yard.

[Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 11, 1903.

WYMAN, Washington:

Three deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis and five other cases at League Island Navy-Yard.

IRWIN.

Pneumonia in Chicago.

Surgeon Banks reports, May 7, as follows:

I have the honor to report the prevalence of pneumonia in this city, almost reaching epidemic proportions. In the past two months, with a total of 5,341 deaths from all causes, 1,186 have been due to this disease, a ratio of 22 per cent, double that of the next highest in the table, tuberculosis.

The health commissioner of the city rightly sounds a warning against this new captain of the men of death in the increased mortality and morbidity over previous years. The disease is of an atypical character, the patient showing physical prostration out of all proportion to the physical signs. The cases coming under my notice have all been marked by an insidious onset, slight expectoration, low febrile action, rapid pulse, and continuous mental and nervous disturbances.

A mild diarrhea is noted in all cases at first. Not one patient required oxygen, and yet all have succumbed to a condition of undoubted toxæmia. Conference with local practitioners confirms

our experience. One large consultant related four consecutive deaths in a family in his practice, and six more among friends gathered at a funeral of a victim. Necropsies reveal a unilobar or circumscribed lobular pneumonia, in no way sufficient to account for the fatal result. Concurrent pleurisy, with adhesions and a purulent exudate, is usually found, and in two cases abscess of the lung developed. All forms of stimulation are inadequate to relieve the profound toxic impression.

*Measures for checking smallpox in northern Maine (Canadian border)—
Operations at Sandy Bay, Camp Glazier, and Lowelltown.*

Surgeon Kalloch reports, May 7, as follows:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Estes Nichols reports a case of smallpox at his station, Sandy Bay, the case coming from St. George, Province of Quebec. The case has been placed in a pesthouse.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Luther Mason reports the disinfection and vaccination of nine persons at Glazier Lake Camp since the last report.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Boothby reports the inspection of 74 persons and the vaccination of 14 persons at Lowelltown, Me., and that there are 5 new cases of smallpox at Megantic, Province of Quebec.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Stockton*.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 6 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Peoria*.—Month of April, 1903. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 58, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 37,794. Total number of deaths, 36, including 3 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 25, 1903, from 70 observers, indicate that diarrhea, phthisis pulmonalis, enteric fever, and meningitis were more prevalent, and pleuritis, erysipelas, whooping cough, and intermittent fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 22, diphtheria at 25, enteric fever at 32, scarlet fever at 56, measles at 67, smallpox at 81, and phthisis pulmonalis at 173 places.

Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 2, 1903, from 62 observers, indicate that whooping cough and intermittent fever were more prevalent, and diarrhea, measles, inflammation of kidney, smallpox, remittent fever, and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 24, diphtheria at 30, enteric fever at 34, scarlet fever at 67, measles at 71, smallpox at 80, and phthisis pulmonalis at 177 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 645,000; white, 605,000; colored, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 1,071; white, 935; colored, 136, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 20, measles 17, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 10, smallpox 1, and 150 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from enteric fever.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Auburn, for the month of March, 1903, from 156 cities, towns, and villages having an aggregate population of 7,910,600, show a total of 11,651 deaths, including diphtheria 251, enteric fever 151, measles 70, scarlet fever 100, whooping cough 109, smallpox 2, and 1,260 from tuberculosis.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The State is at present in the course of an annually recurring epidemic of grippe, as it is commonly called, which began in the late fall but made little impress prior to January. A few deaths were reported from it as early as October, but the estimated mortality was not above 500 until January, when it was placed at 1,200 for the month, and for February it was increased to 1,500. It appears probable that the mortality of March was increased 2,000 by this disease, and it is likely that this month will be the one of the height of the epidemic, as available sources of information indicate a decrease thus far during the succeeding month of April.

This number is very far in excess of the actually reported deaths to which influenza was assigned as a cause or in any way contributory. In January the number of certificates of deaths received, outside of New York City, upon which grippe appeared was 96; in February, 102; in March, 244. During these months, respectively, New York City has reported 25, 137, and 190 deaths from influenza, with 20 during the three months preceding. Albany reports 21 during the three months. Influenza does not appear as a cause of death in Buffalo on recent reports.

Epidemic influenza entered as a disturbing element into the mortality records of the State in December, 1889. No specified record has been kept since then of the actual reported mortality from this cause. There occurred, however, a violent deviation in the death rates and

a mortality so excessive during its annual recurrences that no other reason could be assigned, and as the reported deaths from it did not account for the increase, an attempt was made to estimate the probable variation from the normal average and credit this to this exotic cause. The secondary effects of the disease are so varied that it is probable that this as a contributory cause will be largely overlooked in the returns of death, and moreover, even now when the disease seems to have become domesticated, it is a question as to how exactly the term may be employed when it is given as a cause of death directly or secondarily. For this reason estimates have been given for its mortality in the succeeding epidemics since it first came into our death records, which are loosely made, but no doubt express the contribution of this disease to the number of deaths better than the actual returns. It has increased chiefly the mortality from acute respiratory disease; deaths from consumption have increased during its prevalence; the nervous system, the digestive system, and the circulatory system have all had larger mortality; old age as a cause of death has increased, and there has been an especial increase in the unclassified causes of death, under which come various enfeebling conditions.

In 1890, the first year on which it made an impress, the deaths for the year rose from 104,233 of the year before (which was fully up to the average of the five preceding years) to 116,830. In January of that year, when the epidemic was at its height, there were 13,000 deaths, against 8,337 in the preceding January. In April, 1891, the high point of the epidemic of that year, there were 14,000 deaths, the largest mortality of any month on record in this State, exceeding by nearly 500 the largest July mortality, when we have our greatest summer diarrheal mortality. In January, 1892, 13,500 deaths occurred; in April, 1893, nearly 12,000; in February, 1895, 10,800; in March, 1900 (the intervening years having had milder grippe epidemics), over 13,000. These are months in which epidemics were at their height, and they all show mortalities exceeding the average by from 1,000 to 2,000 of our July rates, when midsummer conditions affect our large city death rates.

It is noteworthy that the infant mortality has not been increased. In 1890 there were fewer deaths under five years of age than in 1889. In fact, in 1900, when our severest grippe epidemic, lasting for six months, occurred, there were 1,000 fewer deaths in early life than in 1889.

For five years prior to 1900 the mortality from acute respiratory disease was a little above 12,000 annually, being 13,800 in 1889, on which year fell part of the initial epidemic. In 1890 it rose to 18,000, and during the three following years was 20,000. In 1894, when the grippe epidemic was mild and short of duration, it was a little under 16,000, but has never since been so low; in 1900, when our greatest epidemic occurred, being 19,232. Prior to 1900 the average year's mortality from diseases of the nervous system was about 10,000. Since then it has been 12,000 to 14,000, though larger numbers have not corresponded always with larger epidemics. There were 6,000 deaths a year before 1900 from diseases of the circulatory system, and since then from 7,000 to over 12,000; but here also it is true that increase has not corresponded with severity of epidemic, and it is also the case that there has been a pretty uniform increase in deaths assigned to

this cause year by year. This is likewise true of diseases of the urinary system. The most uniform increase of grippe epidemics has been in acute respiratory diseases and in the group of unclassified diseases.

It seems evident that no useful estimate can be made of the effect of epidemic influenza from the mortality as returned on death certificates.

Separate record has not been kept of pneumonia save for the past two years. It was the cause of 8,800 deaths in 1902, or a little over 50 per cent of the reported acute respiratory mortality. In January of this year there were 1,223 deaths; in February, 1,133; in March, 1,290. Bright's disease this month caused 526 deaths, a decrease from last month.

Smallpox has nearly disappeared from the State. A few cases have been reported from Rochester and Buffalo, from rural towns in Cattaraugus and Delaware counties, and in one lumber camp in Essex County a case direct from Montreal. There were but 2 deaths during the month.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 131, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, measles 2, whooping cough 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1903. Total number of deaths 27, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1903. Total number of deaths, 37, including 5 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 37,500; white 27,500, colored 10,000. Total number of deaths, 47; white 31, colored 16, including measles 3, whooping cough 2, and 12 from tuberculosis; white 6, colored 6.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including whooping cough 5, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended May 9, 1903.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, MD., May 9, 1903.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended May 9, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 3	Neckar	Bremen	1,652
3	Barnstable	Port Antonio	1
5	America	Baracoa	4
7	Leon	Port Antonio	1
8	KoIn	Bremen	1,698
	Total		3,356

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner*.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 25, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, April 26, 1903.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 25, 1903;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 19	Mayflower.....	Liverpool, England.....	1,237
19	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	119
20	Admiral Dewey.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	6
21	Cestrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	8
22	Captain Bennett.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
22	Bostonian.....	Manchester, England.....	4
22	Cebriana.....	Cardiff, Wales.....	1
23	Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	90
23	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	183
25	Austrian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	1
25	Ultonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	651
25	Cambroman.....	Genoa, Naples, and Azores.....	1,221
	Total.....		3,522

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 2, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, May 3, 1903.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 2, 1903;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 26	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	166
27	Admiral Farragut.....	Jamaica, West Indies.....	4
28	Commonwealth.....	Genoa and Naples, Italy.....	1,664
29	Admiral Schley.....	Jamaica, West Indies.....	9
30	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	140
May 1	Saxonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	2,195
1	Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	64
	Total.....		4,242

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 9, 1903.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, May 9, 1903.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 9, 1903;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1903. May 5	Noordland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	529
7	Pennland.....	Antwerp.....	311
	Total.....		840

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month ended—	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Apr. 30	35	8
Columbia River, Oreg.	do	24	0
Eagle Pass, Tex.	do	47	3
El Paso, Tex.	do	318	8
Key West, Fla.	do	3	0
New Bedford, Mass.	do	555	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	91	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 31	2,695	24
Portland, Oreg.	Apr. 30	1	0
Port Townsend, Wash.	do	40	0
Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.	do	171	140

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	May 9			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	May 2			
		May 9			
4	Boca Grande, Fla.—				
	Punta Gorda	May 2			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	do			
		May 9			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	May 2			
9	Cedar Key, Fla.	do			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	do			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Mar. 25			
14	Eastport, Me.	May 7			
15	Eureka, Cal.	May 2			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
17	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	May 9			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Apr. 15			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	May 2			
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	do			
24	Portland, Me.	do			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— Fast Pass	Apr. 23 Apr. 30			
28	West Pass	May 2			
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
30	San Diego, Cal.	do	U. S. training ship Adams	Apr. 30	Cruise
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
32	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	May 9			
35	Savannah, Ga.	May 2	Nor. bk. Noach VI.	Apr. 26	Cape Town
36	Sitka, Alaska.	Apr. 2			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	May 2			
38	Southbend, Wash.	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	It. bk. Serita a.	Apr. 16	Barbados
40	Washington, N. C.	do			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				do.	
				do.	
4					1
5				No report	
6					2
7					2
8					8
9					1
10				No report	
11				do.	
12				do.	
					1
13				No report	
14					19
15				No report	
16				No transactions	
17					7
18					8
19				No transactions	
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	10
24				No transactions	
25					2
				Glandular region of fore- castle crew on Br. ss. Oanfa, from Glasgow, examined.	3
26					21
27				No transactions	
28					1
29				No transactions	
				8 vessels spoken and passed. 5 steamships passed without inspec- tion.	3
30	San Diego	Disinfected at request of commanding officer and telegraphic orders from Bureau.		1 case measles; 1 conva- lescent case taken off and isolated. Officers and crew quartered ashore in barracks.	3
31				2 vessels boarded and passed. Malaria on U. S. A. T. Logan from Manila. Examination of fore-castle crew and steerage passengers on Br. ss. Doric from Hong- kong. Many cases of loathsome and conta- gious diseases among Chinese passengers in transit to Mexico. Pas- sengers' baggage on Am. bk. Annie Johnson and Am. bk. Diamond Head from Honolulu held for disinfection.	20
32				No transactions	
33				do.	
34				No report	
35	Savannah	Fumigated to kill rats.	Apr. 28	Suspect	2
36				No report	
37				No transactions	
38				do.	
39	Port Tampa	Held for discharge of bal- last.	Apr. 27		4
40				No transactions	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	Apr. 18			
42	Honolulu	Apr. 25	H. B. M. ship Amphitrite ..	Apr. 19	Hongkong.....
43	Kahului.....	do			
44	Kihei	do			
45	Koloa.....	do			
46	Lahaina	do			
	PHILIPPINES:				
47	Cebu	Mar. 28			
48	Iloilo	Apr. 4			
49	Manila.....	do			
	PORTO RICO:				
50	Ponce	Apr. 25			
51	San Juan	do	Sp. ss. Montevideo	Apr. 21	Habana
			Ss. Caracas	Apr. 22	La Guaira
	Supports—				
52	Aguadilla.....	do			
53	Arecibo	do			
54	Arroyo	do			
55	Fajardo	Apr. 18			
		Apr. 25			
56	Humacao	do			
57	Mayaguez.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
41					1
42	Honolulu.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Apr. 19		8
43				No transactions.....	
44				do.....	
45				do.....	
46				do.....	
47				No report.....	
48				do.....	
49				do.....	
50				No report.....	
51	Barcelona.....	Held.....	Apr. 22	1 death at Ponce from tuberculosis.	2
	New York.....	do.....	do		
52				No transactions.....	
53				do.....	
54				do.....	
55					1
					1
56				No transactions.....	
57					1

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	May 9			
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	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	do			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	May 2	Nor. ss. Iberia	Apr. 27	Ceiba
			Nor. ss. Banan	do	Belize
			Nor. ss. Utstein	Apr. 28	Bluefields
			Nor. ss. España	do	Fuerto Cortes
			Nor. ss. Ft. Gaines	Apr. 29	Bocas del Toro
			Ger. bk. Dora	do	Barbados
			Br. schr. G. E. Bentley	do	Grand Cayman
			Br. schr. Bartholdi	do	Trinidad
			Br. ss. Aldborough	Apr. 30	Kingston
			Br. schr. Millie Williams	do	Frontera
			Nor. ss. Mt. Vernon	do	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. ss. Dagbjorg	do	Bluefields
			Nor. bk. Garibaldi	May 1	Port Elizabeth
			Nor. ss. Jamaica	do	Ceiba
			Nor. ss. Volund	do	Vera Cruz via Nue- vitas
			It. bk. Teresa	do	Cape Town
			Br. ss. Woodford	May 2	Tampico
10	New Bedford, Mass	do			
11	New Orleans, La	do	Br. ss. Navigator	Apr. 22	Belize via Mexi- can ports
			Br. ss. Twickenham	Apr. 23	Rio de Janeiro via Santos
			Br. ss. Senator	Apr. 24	Mexican ports
			Br. ss. Hounslow	Apr. 26	Matanzas
			Am. ss. Breakwater	Apr. 27	Belize, etc
			Br. ss. Anselm	do	Bocas del Toro
			Am. schr. Santo Oteri	do	Ruatan
			Port. bk. Emilia	do	Barbados
			Nor. ss. Malm	Apr. 28	Vera Cruz and Tampico
			Nor. ss. Origen	do	Ceiba
			Port. bk. Bela Formigosa	Apr. 29	Rio de Janeiro
			Nor. ss. John Wilson	do	Bluefields
			Nor. ss. Venus	Apr. 30	Port Limon
			Am. ss. Chalmette	do	Habana
			Am. ss. Algiers	May 1	Port Limon
			Nor. ss. Bratten	do	Puerto Cortes
12	Newport News, Va	do			
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			

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	Mobile	Disinfected			5
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
	do	do			
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Apr. 27		
	do	do	Apr. 28		
	do	do	Apr. 29		
	do	Disinfected	Apr. 26		
	do	do	Apr. 27		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected	Apr. 28		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected	Apr. 29		
	do	do	Apr. 30		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	May 1		
	do	do	do		
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 May 15, 1903.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Feb. 7-May 9	49		Two cases imported.
Total for State		49		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		31		
California:				
Berkeley	Feb. 19-Mar. 11	2		
Fresno	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	66	1	
Los Angeles	Dec. 8-Apr. 11	42		
Oakland	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	6		
Sacramento	Dec. 7-Mar. 28	16		
San Francisco	Dec. 8-Apr. 26	139	2	
Stockton	Dec. 1-May 1	28		
Total for State		299	3	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		344		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County (Denver included).	Dec. 7-Apr. 11	239		
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		575		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		804		
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-May 2	14	1	
Total for District		14	1	
Total for District, same period, 1902.		8		

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 (Nocatee included) ..	Apr. 5-May 9	29		
Duval County (Jacksonville included).	Jan. 25-May 9	44		
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		
Washington County (Chipley included).	May 2-May 9	6		
Total for State		292		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		26		
Georgia:				
Atlanta	Dec. 11-Apr. 29	114	8	
Lumpkin	Apr. 6	6		
Total for State		120	8	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1		
Illinois:				
Alton	Mar. 1-Apr. 4	3		
Belleville	Feb. 1-May 1	22		
Chicago	Dec. 14-May 9	229	16	
Evanston	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Galesburg	Jan. 18-May 2	25		
Joliet	Dec. 29-Mar. 2	30	2	
Peoria	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	8		
Springfield	Apr. 1-Apr. 30		2	
Total for State		319	20	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		650	2	
Indiana:				
Adams County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	49		
Allen County .....	.....do.....	21		
Bartholomew County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	4		
Benton County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Boone County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Brown County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	21		
Carroll County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Cass County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	117	2	
Clark County (Jeffersonville included).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	16		
Clay County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Clinton County .....	.....do.....	7	2	
Crawford County	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Daviess County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	131	2	
Dearborn County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Decatur County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	24		
Dekalb County .....	.....do.....	45		
Delaware County .....	.....do.....	11		
Dubois County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	11		
Elkhart County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	14		
Fayette County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	15		
Floyd County .....	.....do.....	6		
Fountain County .....	.....do.....	6		
Franklin County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Fulton County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	13		
Gibson County .....	.....do.....	15		
Grant County .....	.....do.....	83	2	
Greene County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	36		
Hamilton County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	27		
Hancock County	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	49		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Harrison County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10		
Howard County (Kokomo included).	Nov. 1-May 2	16	1	
Huntington County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Jackson County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Jasper County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	19		
Jay County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	18		
Jefferson County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Jennings County.....	do	1		
Johnson County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Knox County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	252		
Kosciusko County.....	do	8		
Lagrange County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	36		
Lake County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	81	1	
Laporte County (Kankakee included).	do	38		
Lawrence County.....	do	159		
Madison County (Elwood included).	Nov. 1-May 3	69	1	
Marion County (Indianapolis included).	Nov. 1-May 2	531	98	
Marshall County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Martin County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	41		
Monroe County.....	do	146		
Montgomery County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Morgan County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Noble County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Orange County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	3		
Owen County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	11	2	
Pike County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	10		
Posey County.....	do	7		
Pulaski County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	19		
Putnam County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	10		
Randolph County.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	56	7	
Ripley County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	79		
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	
Sullivan County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	10		
Tippecanoe County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	59	1	
Tipton County.....	do	8		
Vanderburg County (Evansville included).	Nov. 1-Apr. 18	38	3	Three cases imported.
Vermilion County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	70	2	
Vigo County.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	164		
Wabash County.....	do	22		
Warren County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	12		
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	58		
Wayne County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Wells County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	1		
White County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	29		
Whitley County.....	do	16		
Total for State.....		2,975	126	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,274	10	
Iowa:				
Burlington.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	4		
Davenport.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	52		
Des Moines.....	Jan. 1-May 4	12		
Dubuque.....	Mar. 8-May 2	5		
Total for State.....		73		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		254		
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.		1,866	3	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kentucky:				
Covington	Dec. 1-Apr. 11	181	2	
Lexington	Dec. 14-May 2	33		
Louisville	Jan. 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	408	6	
Newport	Jan. 4-Mar. 21	8		
Total for State		630	8	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		229	3	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 14-May 2	50	2	Eighteen cases imported.
Total for State		50	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		264	5	
Maine:				
Biddeford	Dec. 15-May 2	110		
Fort Kent and vicinity	Mar. 23	23		
Kennebunk	Dec. 8	6		
Lewiston	Jan. 10-Jan. 17	7		
Medway	Apr. 10	1		
Millinocket	Apr. 22	3		
North Berwick	Feb. 10	2		
Portland	Dec. 21-Feb. 7	1	1	
Rumford Falls	May 5	1		
Sandy Bay	May 1-7	1		Imported from St George Quebec.
Shiloh	Dec. 8	7		
Aroostook County (Presque Isle included)	To Jan. 20	150		
Total for State		312	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		66	5	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Dec. 28-May 9	28	1	Four cases imported.
Cumberland	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	17		
Total for State		45	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		36	4	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 14-Apr. 4	115	26	
Cambridge	Dec. 28-Apr. 25	10		
Chelsea	Dec. 27-Jan. 24	3		
Everett	Dec. 14-Dec. 20		1	
Fall River	Dec. 28-May 2	17		
Haverhill	Jan. 18-Feb. 14	7	1	
Holyoke	Mar. 22-Apr. 25	6		
Lawrence	Dec. 14-Jan. 3	3		
Lowell	Jan. 4-Apr. 25	10		
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		182	29	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		904	122	
Michigan:				
Branch County (Harbor Beach included)	Jan. 1-Jan. 31		1	Was present in 40 coun- ties, at 80 places, during the week ended May 2 1903.
Genesee County (Flint in- cluded)	Jan. 31-May 2	5		
Houghton County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28		1	
Huron County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31		1	
Kent County (Grand Rapids included)	Dec. 14-May 2	180	2	
Marquette County (Mar- quette 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-May 2	34		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor included).	Mar. 1-Apr. 11	3	.....
Wayne County (Detroit and Wyandotte included).	Dec. 14-May 2	302	8	
Total for State		538	14	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		275	5	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 8-Jan. 19	6	.....
Anoka County	Feb. 2-Apr. 27	32	.....
Becker County	Jan. 19-Apr. 27	5	1	
Beltrami County	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	41	.....
Benton County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	130	1	
Bigstone County	Dec. 15-May 4	89	.....
Blue Earth County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	51	.....
Brown County	Jan. 27-May 4	5	.....
Carlton County	Feb. 16-May 4	2	.....
Carver County	Dec. 8-May 4	118	.....
Cass County	Dec. 15-Apr. 13	26	.....
Chippewa County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	23	.....
Chisago County	Apr. 20-Apr. 27	1	.....
Clay County	Feb. 16-Apr. 20	39	.....
Columbia County	Feb. 16-Mar. 2	2	1	
Cottonwood County	Dec. 30-Apr. 6	6	.....
Crow Wing County	Dec. 8-Mar. 16	29	.....
Dakota County	Dec. 22-Mar. 23	8	.....
Douglas County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	452	1	
Fillmore County	Mar. 9-Mar. 23	1	.....
Freeborn County	Dec. 30-Apr. 6	17	.....
Goodhue County	Jan. 5-Apr. 20	10	.....
Grant County	Dec. 8-May 4	42	.....
Hennepin County .....	.....do.....	225	2	
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-Apr. 27	3	.....
McLeod County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	35	.....
Marshall County	Dec. 15-Mar. 23	5	.....
Martin County	Jan. 20-Mar. 2	5	.....
Meeker County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	79	.....
Millelacs County	Dec. 8-Apr. 20	24	.....
Morrison County	Dec. 30-Apr. 27	34	.....
Mower County	Dec. 8-Apr. 27	17	1	
Murray County .....	.....do.....	37	.....
Nicollet County	Mar. 23-Mar. 30	1	.....
Nobles County	Dec. 15-Apr. 27	52	.....
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-May 4	187	4	
Redwood County	Feb. 23-Mar. 23	3	.....
Renville County	Dec. 8-May 4	71	.....
Rice County	Dec. 8-Apr. 20	95	.....
Rock County	Mar. 30-Apr. 20	7	.....
Roseau County	Dec. 30-Apr. 6	78	.....
St. Louis County	Dec. 31-May 4	60	.....
Scott County	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	3	.....
Sherburne County	Jan. 27-Apr. 20	2	.....
Sibley County	Dec. 15-Apr. 27	139	.....
Stearns County	Dec. 8-May 4	108	.....
Steele County	Dec. 15-May 4	9	.....
Stevens County	Dec. 30-Apr. 20	23	1	
Swift County	Jan. 27-May 4	39	.....
Todd County	Dec. 15-May 4	44	.....
Wabasha County	Dec. 8-May 4	47	1	
Wadena County	Dec. 22-Apr. 20	3	.....
Washington County	Jan. 12-May 4	27	.....
Watsonwan County	Mar. 16-Mar. 23	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Wilkin County.....	Dec. 30-May 4	12	.....
Winona County.....	Mar. 16-May 2	2	1	
Wright County.....	Dec. 8-May 4	195	1	
Yellow Medicine County.....	Dec. 30-May 4	29	.....
Total for State.....		3,273	15	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		6,352	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-May 3	230	4	
Total for State.....		237	5	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		1,722	16	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Dec. 23-Dec. 29	1	.....
Helena.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	13	.....
Total for State.....		14	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		46	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 14-May 2	80	.....
South Omaha.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	8	.....
Total for State.....		88	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		2,255	8	
New Hampshire:				
Concord.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	2	.....
Manchester.....	Dec. 1-May 2	126	.....
Nashua.....	Dec. 14-May 2	54	.....
Total for State.....		182	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		36	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden County (Camden in- cluded).....	Dec. 14-Mar. 21	38	.....
Essex County (Newark in- cluded).....	Dec. 14-Apr. 11	34	4	
Hudson County (Jersey City included).....	Dec. 22-Apr. 5	25	1	
Union County (Plainfield in- cluded).....	Jan. 10-Feb. 14	3	.....
Total for State.....		100	5	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		1,373	178	
New York:				
Binghamton.....	Dec. 21-Apr. 4	2	.....
Buffalo.....	Dec. 14-May 2	23	3	
Elmira.....	Apr. 26-May 2	1	.....
New York.....	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	31	3	
Rochester.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 21	20	1	
Yonkers.....	Feb. 20-Feb. 27	.....	1	
Total for State.....		77	8	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		1,304	202	
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	.....

One case imported from Pennsylvania.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
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	
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.		1,074	3	
Ohio:				
Butler County (Hamilton included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 25	15		
Columbiana County (East Liverpool included).	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	4		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland included).	Dec. 14-May 2	116	35	
Hamilton County (Cincinnati included).	Dec. 13-May 8	206	7	
Lucas County (Toledo included).	Dec. 6-Apr. 18	161	4	
Montgomery County (Dayton included).	Dec. 14-May 9	72	6	
Ross County (Chillicothe included).	Jan. 18-Feb. 14	12		
Trumbull County (Warren included).	Dec. 7-Dec. 27	5	1	
Total for State		591	53	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		990	22	
Oregon:				
Portland	Apr. 1	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		373	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg and McKeesport included).	Jan. 1-May 2	483	68	Twenty-one cases imported.
Armstrong County (Freeport included).	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Berks County (Reading included).	Jan. 6-Feb. 20	3	Six cases imported.
Blair County (Altoona included).	Dec. 21-Apr. 25	31	6	
Bucks County (Bristol included).	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	24	2	
Butler County (Butler included).	Jan. 18-Apr. 11	4	1	
Cambria County (Johnstown included).	Dec. 14-Apr. 18	238	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 (Huntingdon included).	do	4	1	
Indiana County	do	3	.....
Jefferson County	do	71	2	
Lackawanna County (Scranton, Dunmore, and Carbondale included).	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	26	.....
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-May 9	525	50	
Schuylkill County (Pottsville included).	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	66	.....
Somerset County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	6	.....
Warren County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	28	.....
Westmoreland County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
York County (York included)	do	1	.....
Total for State		1,798	159	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,667	226	
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.		308	3	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 21-May 9	79	5	
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		233	9	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		38	3	
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls	Dec. 21-Dec. 27	1	
Total for State		1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		31	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Tennessee:					
Davidson County (Nashville included).	Feb. 14-Apr. 4	6	Two cases imported from Arkansas.	
Greene County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	26	.....	
Knox County (Knoxville included).	.....do.....	.....	1
Shelby County (Memphis included).	Dec. 7-May 2	55	.....	
Washington County (Johnson City included).	Feb. 22-Mar. 7	21	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	108	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	240	2	
Texas:					
Galveston.....	Mar. 27.....	1		Nine cases imported.
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	11	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	263	3	
Utah:					
Ogden City.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	17	.....	
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 1-May 2	310	2		
Total for State.....	.....	327	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	29	.....	
Virginia:					
Danville.....	Jan. 10-Jan. 17	9	1	
Total for State.....	.....	9	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	239	3	
Washington:					
Adams County (Ritzville included).	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	2	
Chelan County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	1	.....	
Clarke County.....	.....do.....	21	.....	
Cowlitz County (Kelso included).	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	5	.....	
King County (Seattle included)	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	12	.....	
Lincoln County.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	2	.....	
Okanogan County (Chesaw included).	.....do.....	7	.....	
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	Dec. 8-Apr. 20	12	.....	
Spokane County (Spokane included).	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	7	.....	
Wallawalla County (Walla Walla included).	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	174	.....	
Whatcom County (Blaine and Laurel included).	.....do.....	10	.....	
Whitman County (Colfax included).	.....do.....	16	.....	
Total for State.....	.....	269	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	396	7	
West Virginia:					
Morgantown.....	Mar. 6.....	9
Total for State.....	.....	9	.....	
Total for State, same period, 1902.	.....	4	.....	
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin—Continued.				
Greenbay	Feb. 16-May 3	14		
Milwaukee	Feb. 1-May 9	33		
Total for State		1,288	6	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		6,096	34	
Wyoming:				
Rock Springs.....	Feb. 23.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
Grand total		17,446	503	
Grand total, same period, 1902.		33,103	1,008	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 27, 1902, to May 15, 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—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.			
Newton, Mass.	May 2	33,587	14														
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,394	181						16	30	45	20				9
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	7	1													
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	12														
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	8														
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	5	1													
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	16														
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	4														
Palmer, Mass.	do	7,801	2	1													
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	505	62		4				25	4	11	2				7
Do	May 9	1,293,697	498	66		4				25	5	9	6				12
Pittsburg, Pa. a	Apr. 18	321,616	166	13						17	2	3	3				2
Do	May 2	321,616	161	20		5				10	1	4	3				5
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	3	2													
Port Huron, Mich.	do	19,158	9	1													
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	18	1													1
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	82	10								2	4				4
Reading, Pa.	May 4	78,961	35	3						2							
Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 30	162,608	93	7						1		6	5				2
St. Joseph, Mo.	May 2	102,979	8									1					
Salt Lake City, Utah.	do	53,531	14	1								1					
San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 26	342,782	142	17						3		1					
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Apr. 25	6,587	4	2													1
Somerville, Mass.	May 2	61,643	20	2													
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	14	1													
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	8							1							
Streator, Ill.	do	14,079	8														
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	15	1													
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	1														
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,451	10	2													
Warren, Ohio.	do	8,529	2														
Washington, D. C.	do	278,718	103	17						2		1					
Weymouth, Mass.	do	11,324	4														
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	9	1													
Wilmington, Del.	do	76,508	24	1								1	1				1
Winona, Minn.	do	19,714	3			1											
Woburn, Mass.	do	14,254	9														
Worcester, Mass.	May 1	118,421	28	5													

a Out of date.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, April 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended April 4, 1903, 83 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. The causes given for interment were: Abortion 1, arterio-sclerosis 4, aneurism 1, beri beri 1, bronchitis 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, diphtheria 1, diabetes 1, diarrhea 1, enteritis 4, entero-colitis 2, malarial fevers 13, puerperal fever 1, gastro-enteritis 6, hepatitis 1, influenza 2, senile debility 2, Bright's disease 1, still born 5, pneumonia 2, tetanus 2, tuberculosis pulmonalis 16, uremia 1, broncho-pneumonia 3, other causes 12.

During the week ended April 11, 1903, 61 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes, anæmia 1, arterio-sclerosis 1, bronchitis 2, Bright's disease 1, cancer 1, cerebral congestion 1, diarrhea 2, gastro-enteritis 4, gangrene 2, hepatitis 1, leprosy 1, meningitis 3, mitral insufficiency 1, malarial fevers 7, nephritis 3, pneumonia 1, syphilis 1, stillborn 6, tetanus 2, tuberculosis pulmonalis 11, other causes 9.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended April 27, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 10; prevailing diseases, malarial fever, pneumonia, and diphtheria; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good; no quarantinable diseases.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 23	Banan (Norwegian).....	18	0	0	0
24	Breakwater (American)	34	13	14	21

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, May 7, as follows:

Week ended May 2, 1903, inspected, 229; passed, 223; detained, 6.

CHINA.

Plague in Canton.

Consul-General McWade reports, May 4, as follows:
Bubonic plague sporadic, Canton.

Spread of plague.

[Telegram.]

CANTON, CHINA, *May 12, 1903.*

Bubonic plague spreading rapidly among towns villages West River.

MCWADE, *Consul-General.*

Plague at Amoy.

The vice-consul at Amoy reports, May 9, the presence of bubonic plague.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended April 28, 1903. Population, not obtainable. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and smallpox. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good, except for the smallpox as reported.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 22	Anselm.....	35	0	0	0
23	Fort Gaines.....	24	0	0	0
25	Mount Vernon.....	21	0	0	0

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports as follows: Week ended April 30, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 2; number of deaths from other causes, 5; prevailing diseases, malaria, tuberculosis, yellow fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected with yellow fever. Both cases reported above are at Charity Hospital. One is an American, white, who came from Colon on April 15. He was admitted to the hospital on the 25th. It is a typical case of yellow fever, presenting all the characteristic symptoms, disturbed correlations between pulse and temperature, photophobia, highly albuminous urine, bleed-

ing gums, and black vomit. Dr. Jumel, resident physician for Louisiana State board of health, and Dr. Steggall, the city physician, concur in the diagnosis of yellow fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 24	Venus	28	0	0	0
25	Alabama	19	0	0	0
26	Algiers	33	0	0	0
27	Alene	42	35	1	0

Sanitary conditions at Limon—Proposed improvements—Yellow fever, Malarial diseases, and tuberculosis—Compulsory vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 24, as follows:

An investigation of the hospital records here shows that yellow fever continues throughout the year, and that there is no period when this port is not infected.

From November 1, 1902, when the quarantine season closed, to April 9, 1903, the date of my arrival here, 29 cases of yellow fever were treated in the three hospitals, with a total mortality of 12. This, however, can not be considered the total number of cases during that period as it has reference merely to those admitted to the hospitals. We have no means of ascertaining the number of cases which may have occurred in private practice or were unattended, as the law requires that only deaths be reported. I attempted to obtain the official list of deaths covering that period, but found that the records had been sent to San Jose and no copy had been retained here.

The sanitary conditions are poor, not only in the city of Limon, but also in the surrounding territory. Many of the cases reported from this city are brought from plantations in the interior and from stations on both the Costa Rican and Northern railroads.

The hospitals are situated in the heart of the city. They are old, unsanitary in construction, and offer good breeding places for germs and for the propagation of disease. Isolation in one of them is impossible.

The houses in most cases are of wood, built low to the ground, and they cover stagnant pools from which noxious odors arise.

The city is divided into squares. Many of them are unimproved and below the street level. They are without drainage, and after a rain the water collected remains until absorbed.

Occasionally a case of leprosy comes to the city. I am told that this disease is very frequently found in the contiguous territory, but seldom reaches the city.

The water supply for domestic purposes comes from a locality about 10 miles up the Banana River, beyond all human habitation.

The health authorities of Limon have awakened to the gravity of the situation, and at a meeting held recently made the following suggestions to the governor of Limon, with a request that they be recommended to the medical faculty at San Jose: 1, hospitals to be moved

outside city limits; 2, sewerage system to be remodeled; 3, certain houses to be raised and lots filled to street grade; 4, all old houses to be whitewashed within and without; 5, empty lots to be drained and filled; 6, privy vaults abolished and portable ones used until connection with sewers can be effected.

Many of these recommendations are already being enforced, and a large gang of laborers is daily at work cleaning up the city.

An active quarantine is in force against Bocas del Toro, where smallpox was reported several weeks ago. All passengers and crews from there are vaccinated and detained in quarantine on a little island 1 mile from the shore for a period necessary to complete fourteen days from departure from Bocas. Compulsory vaccination of the entire population has been ordered and is being vigorously enforced.

Malaria in all its types is ever present, fully 1,500 cases occurring in one hospital within twelve months.

The hemoglobinuric type, called here "black-water fever," is very frequent and more fatal than yellow fever.

Tuberculosis is also very common.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Scarcity of water.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, April 29, as follows:
Week ended April 25, 1903.

Five bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States. All the vessels were in good sanitary condition; no sickness.

The mortuary report for the city for this week is as follows: Arteriosclerosis 3, pernicious fever 1, paludism 1, tuberculosis 1, other causes 8; total 14.

It remains very dry here and good water is getting very scarce in this city. No quarantinable disease reported in this district.

Report from Habana—Smallpox on Spanish steamship Montserrat at Habana—Disinfection.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, May 4, as follows:

The Spanish steamship *Montserrat* from Spain, Canary Islands, and Porto Rico, arrived at this port on May 1 with one case of smallpox among the steerage passengers. The first and second class passengers presenting evidence of having had smallpox or a recent successful vaccination were released. All remaining cabin passengers, unprotected, were sent to Tricornia detention camp for fourteen days' observation, and all of the steerage passengers were sent to Mariel and will be held there for fourteen days.

Upon request of Dr. Hugo Roberts, executive officer of the Cuban quarantine service, I brought the *Sanator* alongside of the *Montserrat* and disinfected the hospital and the adjoining steerage compartments by sulphur and the bedding by steam. The hand baggage of all passengers was disinfected by formalin. The *Sanator* returned to her buoy on the 2d instant.

Mortality of Habana from 1870 to 1902, inclusive.

The following is received from Minister Squiers under date of April 29, 1903:

Deaths from all causes in the city of Habana, and death rates.

Years	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
Population	190,332		190,332		194,000		194,000		194,000	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January	553	34.86	697	43.94	583	36.06	590	36.47	639	39.52
February	580	36.56	659	41.54	542	33.52	516	31.91	585	36.18
March	635	40.03	338	52.83	638	39.46	599	37.05	710	43.91
April	607	38.26	891	56.17	504	31.17	529	32.72	692	42.80
May	642	40.47	848	53.46	582	36.00	706	43.67	806	49.35
June	871	54.91	946	59.64	581	35.93	942	58.26	870	53.81
July	1,094	68.97	894	55.73	554	34.26	1,001	61.91	1,228	75.95
August	988	62.29	864	54.47	629	38.90	664	41.07	1,323	81.83
September	1,860	117.26	708	44.63	600	37.11	498	30.80	836	51.71
October	1,273	80.25	651	41.04	576	35.58	501	30.98	697	43.11
November	644	40.60	551	34.73	566	35.01	554	34.26	621	38.41
December	632	39.84	637	40.16	676	41.81	655	40.51	597	36.92
Total	10,379	54.52	9,174	48.19	7,081	36.24	7,755	39.97	9,604	49.50

Years	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
Population	194,000		194,000		198,721		198,721		198,721	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January	641	39.64	624	38.59	686	41.42	922	55.67	670	40.45
February	643	39.77	569	35.19	609	36.77	857	51.75	632	38.16
March	703	43.48	660	40.82	686	41.42	1,040	62.80	735	44.38
April	691	42.74	631	39.03	607	36.65	965	58.27	761	45.95
May	683	42.24	740	45.77	615	37.13	1,013	61.17	750	45.28
June	754	46.63	961	59.44	819	49.45	1,057	63.82	887	53.56
July	823	51.21	1,394	85.60	1,080	65.21	1,386	83.69	1,151	69.50
August	732	45.27	857	53.01	1,164	70.28	1,187	71.67	1,029	62.13
September	691	42.74	700	43.29	1,094	66.06	934	56.40	773	46.67
October	696	43.05	646	39.95	1,021	61.65	899	48.85	577	34.84
November	611	37.79	637	39.40	936	56.53	634	38.23	588	35.50
December	717	44.35	713	44.10	900	54.34	703	42.45	499	30.13
Total	8,390	43.24	9,122	47.02	10,217	51.41	11,507	57.90	9,052	45.55

Years	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.	
Population	198,721		198,721		198,721		198,721		198,721	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January	528	31.88	569	34.35	474	28.62	544	32.85	476	28.74
February	513	30.97	619	37.37	450	27.17	557	33.63	467	28.20
March	570	34.42	737	44.50	494	29.83	646	39.00	499	30.13
April	589	35.56	819	49.45	463	27.90	594	35.96	486	29.34
May	637	38.46	681	41.12	482	29.05	680	41.06	561	33.87
June	833	50.30	734	44.32	577	34.84	647	39.06	587	35.44
July	994	60.02	769	45.98	587	35.29	748	49.69	728	43.96
August	834	50.36	758	45.77	530	32.00	701	42.33	630	38.04
September	582	35.14	615	37.13	439	26.50	558	32.69	498	30.07
October	641	38.70	520	31.40	478	28.86	571	34.48	549	33.15
November	608	36.71	469	28.32	484	29.22	524	31.64	573	34.60
December	613	37.01	477	28.80	505	30.49	571	34.48	532	32.12
Total	7,942	39.96	7,767	39.08	5,963	30.00	7,341	36.94	6,586	33.14

Deaths from all causes in the city of Habana, and death rates—Continued.

Years	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.	
Population.....	198,721		198,721		200,448		200,448		200,448	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January.....	486	29.34	492	29.70	487	29.15	766	45.85	497	29.75
February.....	524	31.64	487	29.40	405	24.24	592	35.44	411	24.60
March.....	457	27.59	495	29.89	533	31.90	564	33.76	514	30.77
April.....	479	28.92	475	28.68	537	32.14	467	27.95	493	29.51
May.....	488	29.46	536	32.36	634	37.95	410	24.54	504	30.17
June.....	518	31.28	669	40.39	683	40.88	490	29.33	538	32.20
July.....	566	34.17	659	39.79	847	50.70	590	35.32	568	34.00
August.....	362	21.85	578	34.90	927	55.49	630	37.71	549	32.86
September.....	468	28.26	474	28.62	847	50.70	515	30.83	506	30.29
October.....	487	29.40	399	22.88	850	50.88	483	28.91	443	26.52
November.....	490	29.58	517	31.22	760	44.89	532	31.84	455	27.24
December.....	498	30.07	535	32.30	860	51.48	566	33.88	445	26.64
Total.....	5,823	29.30	6,316	31.78	8,362	41.71	6,605	32.95	5,923	29.54

Years	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
Population.....	209,448		212,448		215,448		218,448		221,448	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January.....	486	27.84	620	34.92	634	35.28	594	32.52	505	27.36
February.....	464	26.52	528	29.76	545	30.24	446	24.48	483	26.16
March.....	562	32.16	556	31.32	557	30.96	503	27.60	548	29.64
April.....	542	30.96	618	34.80	591	32.88	534	29.38	506	27.36
May.....	699	39.96	592	33.36	639	35.52	585	32.04	576	31.20
June.....	838	48.00	607	34.20	632	35.16	635	34.80	595	32.16
July.....	891	50.00	738	41.64	577	32.04	701	38.40	736	39.84
August.....	660	37.56	612	34.56	674	37.44	589	32.28	736	39.84
September.....	637	36.48	553	31.20	578	32.16	549	30.12	583	31.56
October.....	712	40.68	549	30.96	582	32.40	541	29.16	545	29.52
November.....	552	31.56	551	31.08	644	35.76	503	27.60	597	32.28
December.....	556	31.80	725	40.92	568	31.56	517	28.32	697	37.68
Total.....	7,599	36.28	7,249	34.12	7,221	33.51	6,697	30.66	7,101	32.01

Years	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
Population.....	224,448		227,448		230,448		233,448		242,055	
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
January.....	636	34.20	547	28.80	1,556	81.00	1,785	91.68	1,260	62.40
February.....	548	29.28	589	30.96	1,414	73.56	1,602	82.32	842	41.64
March.....	533	28.92	686	35.88	1,408	73.30	1,519	78.00	810	40.18
April.....	622	33.24	732	38.52	1,220	63.48	1,399	71.88	648	32.04
May.....	627	33.48	826	43.56	1,073	55.92	1,369	70.32	635	31.44
June.....	562	30.00	899	47.40	1,125	58.56	1,253	64.32	638	31.56
July.....	685	36.60	1,098	57.84	1,269	60.00	1,532	78.32	680	33.60
August.....	691	36.84	1,273	66.00	1,526	79.44	1,978	101.64	620	30.72
September.....	730	39.00	1,067	56.28	1,543	80.28	2,397	123.12	496	24.48
October.....	621	33.12	1,212	64.84	2,026	105.48	2,491	128.04	497	24.60
November.....	527	33.48	1,410	74.28	2,051	106.80	2,054	105.48	493	24.36
December.....	580	30.98	1,423	75.00	1,924	100.08	1,873	96.24	534	26.40
Total	7,362	32.35	11,762	51.71	18,135	78.78	21,252	91.03	8,153	33.67

Deaths from all causes in the city of Habana, and death rates—Continued.

Years	1900.				1901.			1902.
Population.....	250,000		Average population for the 31 years, 207,235		Average population for the year, 258,560			Death rate per 1,000.
Months.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Average for the 31 years.	Death rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Population.	
January.....	498	23.90	678.9	39.31	476	22.74	251,111	23.04
February.....	491	23.56	618.3	35.80	408	19.32	252,222	17.06
March.....	605	29.04	678.7	39.30	557	26.28	253,333	20.85
April.....	482	23.13	650.7	37.68	565	26.64	254,444	21.77
May.....	473	22.70	680.3	39.39	517	24.27	255,555	25.65
June.....	521	24.90	750.6	43.46	498	23.28	256,666	23.65
July.....	518	24.86	873.2	50.56	537	24.99	257,777	24.98
August.....	559	26.83	834.0	48.29	480	22.21	258,888	22.81
September.....	519	24.91	769.2	44.54	339	15.64	259,999	17.86
October.....	507	24.33	746.1	43.20	437	20.17	260,000	17.63
November.....	444	21.31	695.8	40.29	443	19.58	271,363	18.48
December.....	485	23.28	716.5	41.99	463	20.47	271,363	19.55
Total.....	6,102	24.40	863.3	41.95	5,720	22.11	.....	21.19

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf reports, May 4, as follows:
 During the week ended May 2, 1903, two bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port.

Twenty-five deaths were reported in the city, the chief causes of death being tuberculosis 5, enteric fever 1, gastric fever 1, meningitis 1, enteritis 2, broncho-pneumonia 3, bronchitis 1, intestinal perforation 2, other causes 9. Annual rate of mortality for the week, 27.07 per 1,000. Estimated population, 48,000.

No quarantinable disease was reported in this district.

Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics—Scarcity of water.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 25, as follows:

Mortality statistics for the week ended April 25, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Malarial cachexia.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	3
Cancer of womb.....	2
Cancer of face.....	1
Peniculous anæmia.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	1
Peritonitis, simple.....	1
Umbilical hemorrhage.....	1
Total.....	12

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.51 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

Bills of health were issued to seven vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico. No quarantinable disease has been reported. The scarcity of water continues. The press reports that the Government has ordered plans to be made for the construction of an aqueduct, and it is hoped that as soon as the plans are completed the work will be begun.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against Trinidad on account of smallpox.

The minister at Copenhagen reports, April 20, through the Department of State, as follows:

The government of the Danish West Indies has declared a quarantine of fifteen days against vessels arriving from Trinidad, on account of the appearance of smallpox in that island.

FRANCE.

Destruction of rats in the port of Marseille.

Consul-General Skinner reports, April 22, as follows:

Dr. R. Jacques, one of the physicians of the public health department of Marseille, has published a pamphlet embodying the results of his labors and studies to prevent the city of Marseille from becoming a plague-infected port. Although the city is constantly exposed, by reason of its geographical position and the frequency of its steamship communications with the plague-ridden ports of the Levant, India, and China, the public health department has every reason to congratulate itself upon the success which has thus far attended its labors. The work is under the general direction of Dr. Catalan, chief of the service, who assigned Dr. Jacques to his immediate task. In August, 1900, the first plague-infected ship, the *Niger*, arrived at the quarantine station of Frioul, upon which occasion Dr. Catalan said:

It is probable that the epidemic originated in the migration of rats in one of the ports of call in Egypt or Syria, where cases of pest had been noted during the month preceding. In 1899 the *Equateur* had one case of plague on board while in the port of Beirut, and dead rats had been found in great number upon this steamer. The *Equateur* and the *Niger*, like all the steamers of the same company, touch the same ports in the Levant, anchor at the same wharves, and the rats passing back and forth assuredly constitute the greatest danger of dissemination of the plague. However well the rats may be destroyed upon a given steamer, a certain number escape and return, and the circulation between the steamer and the land is incessant. No absolutely radical method has yet been found to prevent this.

In consequence of the danger arising from this source, official instructions were prepared, prescribing careful surveillance during the discharge of cargoes from suspected steamers and measures of prevention against the exodus of rats from the same. In 1901 a special service was organized in Marseille, and a corps of 10 persons, directed by Dr. Jacques, was formed for the exclusive purpose of carrying out these instructions. Dr. Jacques says:

The result has been as follows: From October, 1901, to January, 1902, 133 suspected steamers were inspected, of which 15 were noted as having infected rats on board. Of the 15, 9 contained rats seriously infected, and on 6 of them were rats less seriously attacked. From January to April, of 104 steamers inspected, 2 only contained rats plainly infected, and on 3 were animals suffering more mildly. From April to July 114 steamers were examined, 1 of which was found to contain infected rats, a discovery which was followed shortly thereafter by the breaking out of 2 cases among the men on board. From July to the end of September 111 steamers were inspected, on board 15 of which were infected rats, and on another rats less markedly so. From October to the end of December, 1902, 93 steamers were inspected, and a very light degree of infection was found among the rats on board 2 of them, and on 1 rats profoundly infected. The observations throughout the year confirm the first idea of Dr. Catalan that epidemics on board ship among crew and passengers arise from infection resulting from the presence of rats, an infection dating back a long time, perhaps, and communicated by contact.

The means at the disposition of the sanitary administration to fight against the epidemics among rats have been entirely insufficient, and the success obtained has been due to the rigorous repetition, on the arrival of every steamer, of constant and energetic police measures. The following has been the method adopted: Upon the arrival of the steamer a sanitary guard is placed on board, who immediately attaches to all anchors and chains balls composed of brooms pointing in every direction and in such manner as to prevent the rats on board from reaching the land and those on shore from coming on board. This precaution, carefully taken, is excellent, and it is not infrequent to find several old rats and from eight to ten young rats clustered together in these brooms. Many captains employ metal disks upon their chains and anchors. These disks are good while new, but in time become bent and broken and permit the passage of the animals. We also guard the communicating plank between the ship and the wharf and locate numerous traps in various parts of the vessel.

When an instance of infection is recognized, in the case of dead or living rats, examined in the laboratory, originating on board a steamer discharging cargo, the ship is returned to the quarantine station of Frioul, where it is disinfected, compartment by compartment. In some instances two complete disinfections have been made, the steamers meanwhile being isolated and all communication with the land forbidden. During the discharge of cargo a medical surveillance is exercised upon all persons employed on board, whose names and addresses are carefully noted. When the discharge of the cargo is completed the sulphuration of the empty holds commences. The quantity of sulphur is 40 grams per cubic meter, and the holds are closed during a period of twenty-four hours. Sulphurations in empty holds have not given the results that were expected. When a hold is freed of its merchandise a large proportion of the rats which it contains have also sought the higher regions. Nevertheless from the month of October, 1901, until the end of the month of December, 1902, this special service captured, on board the 555 inspected steamers, 192 dead rats, 3,284 living rats, and 6,578 suspected rats, giving a total of 10,054 rats destroyed in fifteen months. If we compare the figure of 10,054 rats destroyed upon 555 steamers during discharge of cargo over a period of fifteen months with the figure of 38,207 rats captured on board the same steamers during their voyages in a period of a single year, such an enormous difference is established as to render one fairly certain that all the rats on board these particular steamers have not been destroyed. And this is so true that when certain steamers are subjected to two or three successive sulphurations additional rats are found asphyxiated upon each occasion.

From the inauguration of the present system every effort has been made to discover some process for preventing the migration to land of animals concealed in the merchandise. To do this it is clearly necessary to operate while the holds are yet filled with their cargo. The higher administration prescribed the sulphuration of holds while in this condition, but this method is not practically applicable. The syndicate of shipowners during the year organized a meeting of merchants and importers at the chamber of commerce and, after carefully considering the question, it was unanimously decided that the sulphuration in the presence of merchandise was dangerous and liable to result in expensive litigation. The importers of tea, coffee, and silks particularly declared that they would not submit to this practice, except upon the condition that the Government would be responsible for losses and deteriorations.

In abandoning the sulphur it became necessary to have recourse to some other disinfectant gas, inasmuch as there is no parasiticide which is at the same time a microbicide which fails to damage merchandise in some manner.

The asphyxiating gas which was experimented with and employed at Marseille is liquid carbonic acid, directed into the hold before any manipulation of the cargo takes place. For the sake of convenience this operation has been called "carbonication." Some ten or twelve years ago the use of the gas CO_2 was tried at New Orleans. A chemist at Constantinople, Mr. Apery, three or four years ago also called attention to the advantages of carbonic acid for the destruction of rats on board steamers. In 1901, Mr. Lafon, of Lyon, proposed to the health department of Marseille to proceed with experiments on board ships arriving from contaminated ports. The health department controlled these experiments. It would require too much space to explain in detail all that was undertaken. Suffice it to say, that at the first attempt, operating upon the empty holds of the *Natal*, and with a very elementary apparatus, the results of asphyxiation in the case of animals placed in cages at various levels, and at every corner, with a preparation of 25 per cent of CO_2 , during two hours, encouraged the study of this method. In addition to the rats in traps, those in charge found in the holds of the *Natal* 11 large rats living on board the ship asphyxiated in their natural positions without having attempted to escape. The advantage

of CO₂ is that it asphyxiates the animals wherever they may be. Since the gas has no odor, it does not occur to the rats to search for means of escape.

With a perfected apparatus for the use of this gas, the system devised by Mr. Lafon has given very satisfactory results. I furnish herewith a draft of the boat containing the apparatus. It must be avowed that a completely satisfactory solution of the problem of the total destruction of rats on board ships has not been found. If there are no damages to fear, or if the rats in the hold are infected, it is possible to use SO₂, but in cases of ordinary steamers loaded with miscellaneous merchandise it is necessary to employ the carbonic-acid process.

Measles prevalent at Nantes—House disinfection for tuberculosis.

Consul Ridgely at Nantes reports, April 10, as follows:

The prevalence of measles is unusually great, and the form of the disease exceptionally virulent.

Tuberculosis.—The monthly report of the health office calls attention to the fact that tuberculosis is contagious, and states that during the month of March 39 houses in which deaths from tuberculosis had occurred had been disinfected by the authorities.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 24, as follows:

Plague.

Aden.—On the 9th of March a stoker who had been landed two days previously from the steamer *Syria* died of plague at Aden.

British East India.—In the city of Mangalore 1 case of plague, with fatal termination, occurred on the 15th of March.

Mauritius.—During the period from the 6th of February to the 12th of March 13 cases of plague (with 5 deaths) occurred on the island.

South Africa.—During the week ended March 21 there were registered 7 cases of plague in Port Elizabeth and 2 cases in East London. On the steamer *Nerassa*, during the same week, 4 Asiatics were found to be suffering with plague. The ship had been in quarantine since the 18th of March.

Queensland.—During the week ended March 6 1 death from plague occurred in Brisbane.

West Australia.—On the 7th of March there were still 2 patients under treatment, but, according to the official bulletins, no new cases were recorded during the first week of March.

Plague and cholera.

British East India.—During the two weeks from the 15th to the 28th March there were registered in Calcutta 1,567 deaths from plague and 97 deaths from cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the official bulletin regarding cholera in Syria there were registered in Damascus, between the 30th of March and 5th of April, 8 new cases of cholera and 13 deaths, and between the 6th and 11th of April, 10 cases (12 deaths). The total number of deaths since the fresh outbreak of the disease amounted to 74.

Dutch India.—According to the official reports there were registered in Batavia, between the 20th of January and 6th of March, 12 cases of cholera and 10 deaths; in Samarang, between the 14th of January and 10th of February, 2 cases (2 deaths); in Soerabaya, between the 25th of January and 7th of March, 28 cases (10 deaths); in Sampang (Madura), between the 22d of January and 11th of February, 1 case (2 deaths). Further, there occurred in Palembang, between the 1st and 10th of January, 26 cases of cholera (16 deaths); in Binamoe (Celebes), between the 11th and 20th of February, 81 cases (82 deaths), and between the 21st and 28th of February, 55 cases (54 deaths); in Balangnipa, between the 1st and 20th of February, 132 cases (110 deaths), and in Kadjang, between the 21st and 28th of February, 52 cases (27 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 11 was considerably higher than that of the foregoing week, and amounted, calculated on the year, to 15.2 per 1,000 of the population (as compared with 13.8 for the foregoing week), being lower, however, than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16. In spite of the increase in the mortality of Berlin, only six of the large German towns showed more favorable health conditions than this city, namely: Bremen, Crefeld, Magdeburg, Schöneberg (with 12.9), and Charlottenburg (with 12.4 per 1,000). The death rate of the following towns was considerably higher than that of Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Brunswick, Hanover, Frankfurt-am-Main, Breslau, Munich, Nuremberg, Danzig, Königsberg, as well as Paris and Vienna, the London rate corresponding exactly with that of Berlin. The number of deaths among children in their first years was not much larger than in the foregoing week, so that the increase was mainly confined to the higher-age classes. The mortality rate among infants rose from 3.4 to 3.7 per year and mille, being only one-third of that of Chemnitz and about one-half that of Nuremberg and Munich. Acute intestinal diseases and acute diseases of the respiratory organs were of somewhat more frequent occurrence than during the foregoing week, the former causing 34, the latter 57 deaths. There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, which claimed 87 victims (as compared with 72 in the foregoing week). Further, there were registered 6 deaths from measles and 15 deaths from scarlet fever. There was a decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria, which caused 4 deaths. Ten persons died by violence.

Quarantine regulations at Bangkok, Siam.

BANGKOK, *September 23, 1903.*

- (1) For the purpose of this decree the inspection station shall be in the river Menam Chow Phya, opposite the custom-house at Paknam.
- (2) Any vessel which, having cleared from Hongkong or any port in China, arrives in Siamese waters on or after the date of the present decree, shall drop anchor at the said inspection station and shall stay there until such a time as the medical officer shall have boarded her and have given pratique.
- (3) No person other than the health officer or one of his assistants shall communicate from any ship coming from Hongkong or any port

in China with the land or from the land, with such ship or from such ship, with other ships or from other ships, with such ship before she has received pratique.

(4) The master or other person having the control of any vessel in quarantine shall give the health officer such information about the vessel and the voyage and the health of the crew and passengers and otherwise as the health officer may require, and shall answer fully and truly questions put to him by the health officer, and shall, if required by the health officer, furnish the necessary boats and appliances for the landing of the passengers or crew at the quarantine station, and shall, in a general way, give the health officer all necessary assistance to enable him to grant pratique to the vessel.

(5) The health officer may board any vessel arriving in Siamese waters and inspect every person in the vessel. He may, if he thinks necessary, call for inspection of the ship's bills of health, emigration papers, or other documents which he may require to enable him to grant pratique, and he shall use every lawful means which to him may seem expedient for ascertaining the sanitary condition of the vessel and persons thereon.

(6) Any vessel which shall be so loaded as to be unable to pass over the bar at the entrance of the river Menam Chow Phya shall, in order to obtain permission to lighter or load at the outside anchorage of Kohseshang or of Anghin:

(a) Give through the ship's agent in Bangkok to the health officer of the local government board previous written notice of the ship's expected arrival at such outside anchorage.

(b) Deliver to the customs officer stationed at outside anchorage a written declaration stating that no death from or case of bubonic plague has occurred on board from port of departure.

(7) The health officer shall be and is hereby empowered to deal with all infected vessels and persons as he may think proper to prevent the spreading of the disease.

(8) Any and all persons committing a breach of the present decree or assisting in any way in the commission of such breach, and the master, captain, or other person having the control of any vessel or boat on board of which such breach has been committed or which has been in any way engaged in the commission of such breach, shall be severally liable to a fine not exceeding 2,000 ticals or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such punishments.

(9) Any cost incurred by the Government in the maintenance of any person removed to the quarantine station shall be repaid by the agents of the vessel.

(10) The execution of the present decree shall be and is hereby intrusted to the minister of the local government, with the full assistance of the naval department.

The Berlin sewage farms.

The Berlin sewage farms cover an area of about 51,000 morgen or 13,000 hectares, consisting of 17 estates, namely: Osdorf, Heinersdorf, Birholz, Diedersdorf, Grosbeeren, Kleinbeeren, Ruhlsdorf, Schenkendorf, Gütergotz, Falkenberg, Hellersdorf, Malchow, Blankenburg, Blankenfelde, Wartenberg, Rosenthal, Buch, Friederikenhof, Sputendorf, Schenkendorf, Möllertfelde, Lindenhof, etc. The length of the

canals and sewage pipes amounts to about 1,000,000 meters (1,000 kilometers), a length corresponding to the distance between Hanover and Eydtkuhnen, on the Russian border. The invested capital exceeds 50,000,000 marks, and the costs of the canalization amount to about 72,500,000 marks. The total debt of the canalization works and sewage farms amounts to nearly 100,000,000 marks. Altogether the administration showed in 1901 a surplus of 486,532 marks, resulting in a profit on the canalization works of 2,000,000 marks, while the sewage farms required a subvention of 1,500,000 marks. By an increase in the cultivated area and a restriction of the irrigation the surplus will probably increase, provided there are no failures in the crops.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended April 27, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial; no quarantinable diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 21	Banan.....	18	.....	.....	.....
21	Breakwater.....	34	12	.....	.....

The steamer *Breakwater* cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of outgoing quarantine transactions at Honolulu and Hilo, week ended April 25.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer, chief quarantine officer for the Territory of Hawaii, reports, April 28, as follows:

Honolulu, week ended April 25, 1903: Number of vessels inspected and passed, 10; disinfected, 3; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 99; steerage passengers inspected and passed, 63; crew inspected and passed, 128; pieces of baggage disinfected, 173; bundles of hides disinfected, 66.

Hilo, island of Hawaii, week ended April 11, 1903: Number of vessels inspected and passed, 1; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 7; crew inspected and passed, 38; vessels disinfected, 1.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended April 25, 1903. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000;

no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; no quarantinable diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 22	Geo. Dumois	24	0	0	0
22	Iberia	14	0	0	0
24	Origen	24	0	0	0

Week ended May 2, 1903: No deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; no quarantinable diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 27	Jamaica	16	None	None	None.
30	Lauenberg	36	do	do	Do.

Report from Puerto Cortes, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended April 28, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,327; one death. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever of a mild type and intestinal troubles; no quarantinable diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 23	Breakwater	33	7	10	14
24	Espana	14	0	0	0
28	Bratten	16	0	0	0

INDIA.

Plague—sanitary conditions.

Consul-General Patterson at Calcutta, reports, April 8, as follows: The mortality in India from plague is now reported at about 33,000 a week.

Plague first broke out in Bombay several years ago, and the most drastic measures were adopted for its suppression, such as the tearing down of houses in the infected quarter, the purifying of the city by fire, and the inoculation of the people so far as possible, but to this the

natives objected, and notwithstanding the preventive measures the disease still prevails there to an alarming extent and has spread to other parts of the country.

On account of the opposition of the native population to the enforcement of the sanitary laws for the prevention of plague it is a difficult problem to solve. The disease is now raging with the greatest virulence in the Punjab and the United Provinces. It has spread into the Madras Presidency, but precautionary measures have been taken there against it, and it has been confined to a few localities.

It is increasing in Bengal and in Calcutta, being more prevalent than last year, though about the same as in 1901, but the mortality is greater, reaching as high as 90 per cent of the cases. Many persons are leaving the city, but so far there has been no panic. The sanitary condition of the native quarter of the city is extremely bad, and the opposition of the natives to anything for its improvement makes it most difficult to do anything for the prevention of the disease. The deaths so far have been confined to the native quarter, and there have been no cases in the European quarter, where the sanitary laws are enforced.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, April 22, as follows:

Inspection service at Naples and Palermo, week ended April 18, 1903.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Apr. 14	Trojan Prince	New York	732	90	919	26
15	Lombardia	do	933	95	1,298	20
16	Commonwealth	Boston	1,642	148	2,200	44
17	König Albert	New York	1,565	113	2,160	44
17	Citta di Genova	do	1,310	127	1,175	38
17	Phoenicia	do	1,459	102	1,460	40
18	Patria	do	1,023	60	1,536	26
18	Victoria	do	965	65	1,430	14
19	Mongibello	New Orleans				

PALERMO.

Apr. 18	Trojan Prince.....	New York.....	359	380	21
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MEXICO.

Plague officially declared extinct at Mazatlan.

Consul Kaiser reports, April 18, as follows: The governor of the State has officially declared bubonic plague extirpated and the local board of health has ordered all the pesthouses to be burned. The port is not yet declared open, the opening of the port being left to the decision of the superior board of health of the City of Mexico. Clean bills of health can not therefore be issued.

Yellow fever in Tampico.

[Telegram.]

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *May 7, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington.*

One death from yellow fever May 4.

FRICK.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, May 8, the occurrence of a second case of yellow fever.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port.

Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended April 25, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; one death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; no quarantinable diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 19	Esther.....	19	6	0	7
22	Utstein.....	15	0	0	0
25	Jno. Wilson.....	17	0	0	0
25	Dagbjorg.....	16	0	0	0
25	Mancunia.....	33	0	0	0

Report of the conditions and transactions, week ended May 2, 1903.

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. One death. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. No quarantinable diseases. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good, there being little or no sickness of a serious nature in this port or its immediate vicinity.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 29	Geo. W. Kelley.....	18	0	0	0
May 1	Nicaragua.....	18	0	0	0
2	Alliance.....	16	2	0	2

PERU.

Plague at Callao.

The vice-consul at Callao reports by telegram, dated May 9, the presence of bubonic plague.

RUSSIA.

Anthrax among skin handlers at Libau.

Consul Bornholdt at Riga reports, April 14, the occurrence of three cases of anthrax among workmen in a Libau warehouse. The infection is traced to the handling of Siberian sheepskins. As suspicion may attach to shipments from this warehouse through Riga, veterinary certificates of origin will be required in case of such shipment of skins. Such certificates will not, however, show that the skins have not become infected during storage at Libau.

SPAIN.

Epidemic cholera at Barcelona.

Consul-General Lay reports, April 20, as follows:

In reply to a communication addressed to the mayor of Barcelona in regard to an epidemic of cholera now prevailing in Barcelona the following statement is received:

A focus of gastro-intestinal sickness exists not only in the old quarters of the town but in the suburbs. The disease is characterized by abundant and serous diarrhea, in some cases accompanied by vomiting. Some of the patients are attacked by cramp and epigastric oppression, generally with apirexis. If properly attended to, the symptoms do not last longer than two or three days. None of the cases have been severe and no deaths have resulted. The large number of cases and the general prevalence of the complaint seem to indicate that its cause is to be found in the water supply or the food stuffs. A committee composed of four members of the academy of the municipal medical corps has been appointed to investigate the causes of the epidemic and to consider the measures to be taken to prevent its spread.

TURKEY.

Shipment of wool from Damascus to United States.

Consul Ravndal, at Beirut, reports, April 18, the shipment, via Beirut, of 45 bales of half-washed Syrian wool from Damascus, where cholera is at present epidemic. A similar report was made April 11.

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 24, 1903. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—One week ended April 25, 1903. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended April 27, 1903. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of April, 1903. Census population, 54,500. Total number of deaths, 72, including whooping cough 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including 1 from enteric fever.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 1,195, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 10, measles 7, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 2, smallpox 32, and 116 from tuberculosis.

Rouen.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 283, including enteric fever 7, measles 1, whooping cough 2, and 50 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 18, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

London.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 74, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 18, whooping cough 33, enteric fever 8, typhus 2, and diarrhea 14. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,945 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, 4 from smallpox, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 18, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 32.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, smallpox 1, and 48 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 18, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 7.7, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 20.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 581, including diphtheria 8, measles 7, scarlet fever 2, and 17 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—*Valencia*.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1903. Census population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 309, including 3 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 27, 1902, to May 15, 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. 31		9	
Calcutta	Nov. 16-Apr. 11		1,006	
Japan:				
Higo	Nov. 9-Nov. 23	3	2	
Karatsu	Jan. 13-Jan. 16		6	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 2-Mar. 21	376	276	
Provinces .....	.....do	1,841	1,338	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 1-Mar. 14		105	
Turkey, Damascus	Jan. 1-Mar. 22		233	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 28-Apr. 12		703	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Mar. 9-Mar. 15		2	
Cartagena	Jan. 20-Mar. 15	2	2	
Panama	Dec. 16-Apr. 30	57	18	
Costa Rica:				
Limon	Nov. 1-Apr. 30	36	15	
Cuba:				
Habana	Feb. 14-Feb. 21	1	1	On ss. Esperanza from Progreso.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-Apr. 18		239	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos	Dec. 7-Dec. 14	2	1	
Tampico	Dec. 7-May 7		42	
Tuxpan	Dec. 24-Dec. 30		1	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 14-May 2	93	35	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Jan. 1-Feb. 28			Present.

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Queensland, Brisbane	July 31-Mar. 28	9	1	
Rockhampton	To Mar. 28	2		
Townsville .....	.....do	3		
Western Australia, Perth ..	To Mar. 23	16	8	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 28-Apr. 12		16	
China:				
Amoy	May 9			Plague present.
Canton	May 4			Plague sporadic.
Hongkong	Dec. 26-Feb. 23	61	60	
Phauthai	To Mar. 21		100	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo	To Mar. 17	3	2	
Honolulu	Dec. 31-Apr. 15		5	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Northern Division.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 28	42,915	33,831	
Central Division.....	do	85,490	64,562	
Southern Division.....	do	56,406	41,666	
Sind.....	do	1,098	885	
Political charges.....	do	52,254	49,390	
Madras Presidency.....	do	12,208	7,910	
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 28	4,763	4,317	
Presidency.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 28	166	133	
Burdwan.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 28	233	171	
Bhagalpur.....	do	4,795	3,983	
Rajshahi.....	Mar. 7-Mar. 28	.....	.....	4
Patna.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 28	43,105	38,104	
Chota Nagpur.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 28	3	3	
Orissa.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 28	4	2	
Upper Province of Agra and Oudh—				
Allahabad.....	Nov. 3-Mar. 28	23,341	21,722	
Benares.....	do	8,795	8,419	
Fyzabad.....	do	2,648	2,210	
Gorakpur.....	do	4,725	4,556	
Meerut.....	do	4,358	3,727	
Lucknow.....	do	5,040	4,463	
Agra.....	do	1,420	1,311	
Rohilkhand.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 28	6	4	
Punjab—				
Jullunder.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 28	39,217	23,975	
Lahore.....	do	57,068	30,228	
Rawalpindi.....	do	7,379	4,705	
Multan.....	Mar. 21-Mar. 28	582	485	
Delhi.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 28	14,417	10,487	
Burma—				
Moulmein.....	Mar. 7-Mar. 28	2	1	
Central Provinces—				
Narbada.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 28	3,651	3,116	
Nagpur.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 28	8,552	6,420	
Jubbulpore.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 28	5,671	4,831	
Mysore State.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 28	17,584	13,121	
Hyderabad State.....	do	17,549	14,054	
Berar.....	do	10,173	9,053	
Rajputana.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 28	570	501	
Central India.....	Nov. 8-Mar. 28	2,386	2,240	
Kashmir.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 28	129	97	
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	.....
Siqueros.....	Mar. 23.....	3	2	
Villa Union.....	Mar. 22.....	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao.....	May 9.....	.....	.....	Plague present.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 21	.....	32	
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-Apr. 18	161	2	
Barbados.....	July 1-Feb. 27	1,433	116	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 4	53	21	
Brussels.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 18	.....	62	
Ghent.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 25	.....	15	
Liege.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 7	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 28	20	2	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	.....	35	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 12	.....	68	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Manitoba, Winnipeg	Dec. 14-Mar. 31	10		Imported from Aroostook County, Me. One on ss. Assyria and one on ss. Corinthian.
New Brunswick, St. John..	Jan. 8.....	1		
Nova Scotia, Halifax	Dec. 24-May 2	3		
Ontario, Amherstburg, Owen Sound, and Hamilton.	Jan. 11-Apr. 29	7		
Quebec (Megantic included).	Dec. 21-May 7	8		
Chile, Antofogasta	Jan. 1-Feb. 28		16	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 21	9	4	
Shanghai.....	Nov. 30-Mar. 14		12	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Mar. 16-Apr. 26		5	
Bocas del Toro	To Apr. 28.....	35	5	
Cartagena	Apr. 6-Apr. 12		1	
Cuba:				
Habana	May 1	1		On Sp. ss. Montserrat from Spain.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 14		8	
France:				
Havre	To Feb. 11	23	2	
Lyon	Feb. 22-Feb. 28		1	
Marseille	Nov. 1-Mar. 31		150	
Nantes	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1		
Paris	Dec. 14-Apr. 4		4	
Rheims	Jan. 19-Apr. 12	3	1	
Roubaix	Dec. 1-Mar. 31		41	
Germany:				
Altona	To Jan. 22.....	11	1	
Hamburg	Jan. 25-Apr. 4	6		
Leipzig	Jan. 18-Jan. 24		1	
Gibraltar	Nov. 24-Mar. 1	7	1	One case imported.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 1-Apr. 25	202	7	
Bradford	Dec. 1-Mar. 28	43		
Bristol	Mar. 29-Apr. 18	8	3	
Cardiff	Dec. 20-Mar. 28	24	1	
Dublin	Dec. 20-Apr. 18	94	7	
Dundee.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 18	10		
Edinburgh	Dec. 1-Apr. 4	6		
Glasgow	Jan. 9-Mar. 6	2	1	
Hebburn	Mar. 15-Mar. 21	1		
Leeds.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 25	206	14	
Leith	Apr. 5-Apr. 11	1		
Liverpool.....	To Apr. 25.....	802	93	
London	Dec. 1-Apr. 18	79	1	
Manchester.....	do	242	13	
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 18	10		
Nottingham	Jan. 4-Apr. 18	73	1	
Sheffield	Dec. 1-Apr. 18	41	1	
South Shields	Mar. 22-Apr. 18	4		
Sunderland	Mar. 1-Mar. 7	1		
Walker on Tyne	Mar. 8-Mar. 14	1		
Wallsend	Mar. 15-Mar. 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-Apr. 14		685	
Calcutta	Nov. 16-Apr. 11		27	
Karachi	Nov. 24-Mar. 22	2	1	
Madras	Nov. 15-Mar. 6		6	
Italy:				
Milan	Nov. 1-Feb. 28	5	1	
Palermo.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 25	106	6	
Jamaica:				
Duan Vale.....	Feb. 1.....			Present.
Japan:				
Yokohama	Mar. 7-Mar. 14	2		One on ss. Gaelic from Hongkong.
Malta	Nov. 24-Feb. 28	4	2	
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	Dec. 1-Apr. 26	114	66	
Nuevo Laredo	Mar. 19.....	3		
Vera Cruz	Feb. 1-Feb. 7	1		
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 25	2	1	
Flushing	Mar. 8-Mar. 18	2		
Rotterdam	Apr. 12-Apr. 18	1		
Newfoundland, St. Johns	Apr. 7-Apr. 13	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Feb. 1-Mar. 21	12		

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce	Mar. 22-Apr. 6	12		
San Juan	Mar. 17-Mar. 24	6		Three on ss. Alliance from Port of Spain.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 16-Apr. 18	66	30	
Odessa	Nov. 23-Apr. 18	42	13	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 23-Apr. 11	824	114	
Warsaw	Jan. 3-Apr. 11		43	
Spain:				
Canary Islands, Las Palmas	Dec. 7-Apr. 4	342	8	
Corunna	Jan. 31-Feb. 7		1	
Santander	Mar. 31-Apr. 6			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 1-Mar. 14		45	
Switzerland:				
Zurich	Feb. 8-Feb. 14	1		
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Feb. 22-Apr. 4	15	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.

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.			
Acapulco	Apr. 25	6,000	0														
Aix la Chapelle	Apr. 3	140,290	49														
Do	Apr. 11	140,290	57	5													
Amherstburg	May 2	2,250	0														
Amsterdam	Apr. 18	540,935	139	19													
Do	Apr. 25	540,935	144	26				1									
Antwerp	Apr. 18	291,315	88	8													
Athens	do	200,000	8	8													
Bahia	Apr. 4	230,000	83														
Do	Apr. 11	230,000	61														
Barmen	Apr. 18	146,940	38	4													
Barranquilla	Apr. 19	45,000	19														
Do	Apr. 26	45,000	29					1									
Belfast	Apr. 18	358,693	128														
Belize	Apr. 30	9,000	7														
Belleville	May 4	9,300	6														
Bergen	Apr. 18	73,000	17	4													
Berlin	Apr. 4	1,930,211	531	72													
Do	Apr. 11	1,930,211	585	87													
Bombay	Apr. 7	776,006	2,604	227	1,827												
Brussels	Apr. 18	562,895	192					89									
Do	Apr. 15	562,895	192					5									
Budapest	Apr. 15	729,383															
Catania	Apr. 9	153,523	76	1													
Do	Apr. 16	153,523	79	3													
Christiania	Apr. 11	226,000	69														
Do	Apr. 18	226,000	64														
Coatzacoalcas	Apr. 25	3,000	2														
Coburg	Apr. 11	22,130	14	1													
Do	Apr. 18	22,130	6														
Cologne	Apr. 19	395,634	148														
Do	Mar. 28	155,869	93														
Constantinople	Apr. 19	800,000	273														
Corunna	Apr. 18	50,000	21	5													
Do	do	31,013	17														
Dublin	do	378,994	186	48				1									
Düsseldorf	do	227,300	84						1								
Edinburgh	do	327,441	128														
Do	Apr. 23	19,336	9														
Flushing	Apr. 18	306,000	106														
Frankfort on the Main	Apr. 19	41,049	26	3													

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.
Geneva	Apr. 11	109,199	33									4		
Girgenti	do	25,069	13											
Glasgow	Apr. 24	786,897	281							2		4		11
Gothenburg	Apr. 18	132,600	59	17						1				
Habana	Apr. 25	236,000	103	20						4				
Halifax	May 2	40,787	6											
Hamilton, Bermuda	Apr. 22	17,535	1											
Havre	Apr. 18	130,196	54	16										
Karachi	Mar. 29	108,644	250		152								14	
Kingston, Canada	Mar. 7	19,374	6											
La Rochelle	Apr. 24	31,553	19											
Lausanne	Apr. 11	49,624	18											
Leeds	Apr. 25	443,539	138	11						1		4		
Leith	Apr. 18	79,552	18	2										
Lieata	Apr. 11	24,500	13	1					1	1				
Liege	Apr. 18	163,985	53	10										
Madras	Apr. 3	509,346	401					1					4	
Magdeburg	Jan. 31	226,225	77	6										
Do	Feb. 7	226,225	79	4							2			1
Mainz	Apr. 18	87,200	36	7						1				
Manchester	do	554,331	189					1				3	11	6
Mannheim	Apr. 11	145,774	52							1				
Do	Apr. 18	145,774	44											
Mazatlan	do	18,000	16											
Messina	Apr. 11	107,000	35	2						3				
Do	Apr. 18	107,000	26	2										
Mexico	Apr. 19	368,777	367	30				5	16		1		4	5
Munich	Apr. 11	512,000	221	41								1	6	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Apr. 18	214,881	70											
Nottingham	Apr. 11	239,753	77							1		1	2	1
Odessa	do	475,000	158	26					1	1	4	1	2	
Palermo	do	330,000	147	10										
Prague	do	232,057	173	47						1	1		2	2
Do	Apr. 18	232,057	148	36						4	2	2	3	
Puerto Cortes	Apr. 30	2,000	1											
Quebec	Apr. 25	68,000												
Do	May 2	68,000												
Rheims	May 19	108,385	53	8								1	1	
Rotterdam	Apr. 25	350,114	123											
St. Georges, Bermuda	Apr. 18	2,189	1											
St. John, New Brunswick	May 2	40,711	14	3						1				
St. Petersburg	Apr. 4	1,310,540	800	136				5		12	11	18	23	2
Do	Apr. 11	1,310,540	767	136				2		14	6	12	27	3
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	May 2	2,840												
Santander	Apr. 20	53,574	36											
Solingen	Apr. 11	15,142	12											
Do	Apr. 18	15,142	10									1		
South Shields	do	105,733	28	4						1		1		
Southampton	Apr. 25	110,120	25							2				1
Stettin	Apr. 11	218,000	93							2	1	1		
Do	Apr. 18	218,000	99								2	1	1	
Stockholm	Apr. 4	301,695	81	15								4		2
Do	Apr. 16	301,695	61	2								1		
Do	Apr. 24	301,695	77	1							1			
Sunderland	Apr. 18	149,526	70	11							2		1	
Tampico	do	20,000	14											
Do	Apr. 25	20,000	16											
Trapani	Apr. 11	61,437	23											
Trieste	do	185,524	111									2		
Do	Apr. 18	185,524	94							1			2	
Venice	Apr. 11	166,522	81	10						1		1	2	
Vienna	Apr. 18	1,761,931	753	159						1	5	16	15	6
Warsaw	Apr. 4	756,426	204	33				3	1	1	4			2
Windsor, Nova Scotia	May 2	3,000	1											
Winnipeg	Apr. 25	46,150									4	2		
Zurich	Apr. 11	160,000	61											
Do	Apr. 18	160,000	54								1			1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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