

## PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

---

### UNITED STATES.

*Measures of inspection and disinfection prescribed by Cuban Government for vessels from certain Mexican ports.*

The following has been received by the Bureau from Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health. The facts were obtained by him during his recent visit to Habana for the purpose of ascertaining what regulations the Cuban authorities were enforcing relative to yellow-fever ports:

The Cuban Government has resident medical inspectors at Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico.

They issue certificates of immunity to passengers who prove that they have had yellow fever or that they have resided ten years in an endemic focus of yellow fever.

They will burn pyrethrum powder in the holds of vessels at the ports of departure.

They place a guard on board of vessels which anchor away from the wharf, to prevent anyone from going ashore except the captain or anyone from going aboard except the laborers.

There is no line of vessels coming from Mexican ports which have Habana as a final port of destination. They are all in transit to somewhere else except the cattle vessels, which go back within twenty-four hours.

All the regulations are based on the mosquito principle, and no attention whatever is paid to fomites on the vessels or at the yellow-fever hospital.

Considering the transient vessels which only touch at Habana, the following are the regulations governing them:

Vessels which have anchored away from the wharf and which have no passengers upon arriving at Habana are not disinfected, but a guard is placed on board until they are ready to proceed to New York, etc.

If such transient vessels carry passengers, those having certificates of immunity are set free at once. Those which have no such certificates are detained at Triscornia. Their detention begins from the day of departure.

Transient vessels which have come to the wharf at the Mexican ports or have had communication with any other suspected or infected craft are considered infected. If they have no passengers, they are not disinfected, but a guard is placed on board until she leaves for New

York, etc. If they have passengers, the immunes are set free. The nonimmunes are detained at Triscornia for five days, the detention beginning from the day of arrival at Habana.

When a transient vessel arrives at Habana with a case of yellow fever on board, the case is taken directly to Las Animas Hospital. The immune passengers are set free; the nonimmunes are taken to Triscornia station for five days; the vessel is disinfected for mosquitoes with formalin or sulphur; a guard is placed on board until the vessel is ready to go to New York, etc.

Should a staying noninfected vessel come to Habana, the passengers are treated as above; the crew are kept aboard; the vessel is disinfected. She is not detained if five days in transit, but is detained if less than five days. A guard is placed on board.

Should a staying infected vessel come to Habana, the immunes are set free; the nonimmunes are sent to Triscornia; the case is sent to Las Animas direct; the crew is kept five days on board; the vessel is disinfected; she is detained five days in the bay from the completion of the disinfection. In short, immunes are never detained under any circumstances, even those coming on actually infected vessels.

Nonimmunes from all kinds of vessels are sent to the detention station of Triscornia, where they are detained five days, except those who have come on a vessel which has anchored in the harbor at the port of departure.

When a case of yellow fever is found on board it is sent direct to Las Animas Hospital.

No transient vessel is disinfected unless it has had a case of yellow fever on board.

Triscornia is an observation station across the bay, to which are sent nonimmune passengers from vessels from infected ports. Immigrants are sent there until they find employment in the city or on the island.

Mariel is a quarantine-detention station situated on the coast about 20 miles from Habana. All passengers are sent there from vessels arriving with a case of smallpox or contagious disease other than yellow fever.

The United States Public Health Service requires that all baggage for Florida be sent to the wharf several hours before the departure of the vessel, that it may be inspected by the resident surgeon, Dr. Trotter. A notice in the Habana Post informs passengers of this requirement. All baggage which he thinks requires disinfection is disinfected by him in the steam chamber.

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

*Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for week ended June 27, 1903.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, at San Francisco, under date of June 29, being record of work in Chinatown for week ended June 27, 1903:

Buildings reinspected.....	228
Rooms .....	1, 787
Persons inspected .....	1, 717
Sick.....	36
Sick seen and prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	20
Dead examined .....	8
Necropsies.....	3
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	88
Number showing pest infection.....	0
Places limed and disinfected .....	773
Times streets swept and sprinkled with bichloride solution.....	3
Sewers flushed .....	7
Number of notices served to abate plumbing nuisance .....	20
Number of plumbing nuisances abated.....	16

*Monthly statement of inspection of the Chinese and Japanese district of San Francisco, Cal., May, 1903.*

[Summary of reports to the Surgeon-General.]

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of June 8, 1903:

Population of Chinatown, 12,000<sup>a</sup> (estimated at this season). Chinese deaths during the month 27, 2 by violence; for the same month of 1902, 36, none by violence. Annual death rate for the month, 25.00 per thousand, as compared with 28.80 for the month of May, 1902.

*Causes of deaths.*

Phthisis pulmonalis 7, asthenia 3, myocarditis 3, gumma of brain 1, cirrhosis of the liver 1, syphilitic gumma and abscess of the brain 1, gunshot wound 1, malignant syphilis 1, broncho-pneumonia 2, chronic diarrhea 1, anæmia and neurasthenia 1, septicæmia from gunshot wound 1, anæmia due to opium smoking 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 1, stillborn 1, cardiac dilatation 1.

*Statement of the inspection of buildings.*

Buildings reinspected.....	904
Rooms reinspected .....	6, 819
Persons inspected .....	6, 509

<sup>a</sup> At this season of the year, on account of the departure of so many Chinese laborers for the interior and to Alaska, the population is estimated at about 12,000.

*Morbidity reports.*

Sick inspected .....	156
Cases seen and prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary .....	41
Cases of clinical plague .....	0

*Necropsy report.*

Bodies necropsied .....	5
Bodies showing plague infection .....	0
Number passed not requiring necropsy .....	22

*Disinfection.*

Places disinfected with carbolic acid and chloride of lime .....	3,378
--	-------

*Report of the bacteriological examination of rats.*

Rats caught alive and delivered at the laboratory .....	277
Rats found dead and delivered at the laboratory .....	25
Number showing lesions of phosphorus poisoning .....	10
Number showing plague infection .....	0
Total number of rats examined .....	302

*Disinfection.*

The good work of the cleansing and disinfection of habitations, the renovation and repairing of buildings, and the destruction of unsanitary wooden additions has been zealously carried out this month. Since the beginning of the work on the 10th of February last there have been used by the disinfecting crew over 26,000 pounds of chloride of lime, 1,000 gallons of carbolic acid, and 360 pounds of bichloride of mercury. The latter was used in solution (1-1000) for sprinkling the streets three times a week.

*Precautions against rats.*

More than 300 rats have been examined bacteriologically this month, but in none of them has plague infection been demonstrated. These were trapped in Chinatown, the Latin quarter, and the city wharves, and a few taken from the steamer *Columbia* as she lay alongside the wharf on Jackson street. Arsenic has been substituted for phosphorus in the prepared bane placed in sewers in the threatened zone. Fleas, rats, and other vermin liable to convey the infection no doubt find it impossible to exist or multiply in the section in which the chloride of lime, bichloride of mercury, and carbolic acid solutions have been distributed.

*Inspection.*

Heretofore it has been almost impossible to trace a sick man to the abode from which he has been removed by friends, who will often do this to escape the surveillance of the inspector, and in case of contagious disease to avoid the quarantine restrictions that would naturally

follow. Under the new system of inspection by districts much useful information has been collected from which it is possible to compile a fairly accurate directory of the permanent Chinese residents. Such a directory is now in course of preparation.

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

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 116, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever 3, and 4 from tuberculosis.

*Keokuk*.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 6, including 3 from enteric fever.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including smallpox 4, and 5 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended June 20, 1903, from 84 observers, indicate that neuralgia, scarlet fever, intermittent fever, whooping cough, and diphtheria were more prevalent and erysipelas was less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 23, diphtheria at 27, enteric fever at 31, scarlet fever at 58, measles at 62, smallpox at 62,<sup>a</sup> and phthisis pulmonalis at 194 places.

*Grand Rapids*.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths 111, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

The total number of deaths returned to the department of state for the month of May was 2,733. This number was 12 fewer than the number returned for the preceding month. The death rate for the month was 13 per 1,000 estimated population.

Deaths at certain ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 447; 1 to 4 years, inclusive, 173; 65 years and over, 818.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of the lungs, 199; other tuberculosis, 29; typhoid fever, 42; diphtheria and croup, 45; scarlet fever, 25; measles, 28; whooping cough, 34; pneumonia, 254; cancer, 125; accidents and violence, 205.

There was 1 death reported from smallpox during the month from the city of Detroit.

<sup>a</sup> In Public Health Reports for June 26, 1903, p. 996, smallpox in Michigan should be at 73 places instead of 13.

**NEW YORK—Buffalo.**—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths, 497, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 8, measles 5, scarlet fever 2, and 46 from tuberculosis.

**OHIO—Cincinnati.**—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 336,000. Total number of deaths, 526, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 17, whooping cough 3, smallpox 2, and 70 from tuberculosis.

**Cleveland.**—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 420,000. Total number of deaths, 550, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 51, measles 3, whooping cough 2, and 44 from tuberculosis.

*Report of immigration at Baltimore.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 27, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 22	Hipolite Dumois.....	Port Antonio.....	1
23	Brookline.....	do.....	1
24	Rhein.....	Bremen.....	1,397
	Total.....		1,399

LOUIS T. WEIS, Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at Boston.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Boston, June 21, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 20, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 14	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	121
14	Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	17
14	Winifredian.....	Liverpool, England.....	6
14	Sarmatian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	122
14	Admiral Dewey.....	Jamaica, West Indies.....	4
15	Lancastrian.....	London, England.....	1
16	Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	12
16	Cambroman.....	Genoa and Naples, Italy.....	1,269
17	Admiral Sampson.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	7
17	Nimrod.....	Wallace, Nova Scotia.....	1
18	Stag.....	Palermo, Italy.....	1
18	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	103
18	Olivette.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	31
19	Ultonia.....	Liverpool, England.....	532
20	Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	30
	Total.....		2,257

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, Commissioner.

### Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of New York, June 22, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 20, 1903;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 14	Etruria .....	Liverpool.....	237
14	New York .....	Southampton.....	394
15	Finland .....	Antwerp .....	1,373
15	Cedric .....	Liverpool.....	907
15	Anchoria .....	Glasgow .....	223
15	Vigilancia .....	Progreso .....	16
15	Ponce .....	San Juan .....	7
15	Trinidad .....	Hamilton, Bermuda .....	5
16	Potsdam .....	Rotterdam .....	1,109
16	Lahn .....	Genoa .....	743
16	United States.....	Copenhagen .....	687
16	Friederich der Grosse .....	Bremen .....	925
17	Lombardia .....	Naples .....	840
17	Kaiser Wilhelm II .....	Bremen .....	803
17	Mongolian .....	Glasgow .....	97
17	Mexico .....	Habana .....	4
18	Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	1,249
18	Aurania .....	Liverpool.....	258
18	Majestic .....	do .....	235
18	British Empire .....	Antwerp.....	1
19	Phoenicia .....	Naples .....	930
19	Milano .....	Hamburg.....	112
19	Algeria .....	Naples .....	1,087
19	Korona .....	Barbados.....	12
20	Philadelphia .....	Southampton.....	280
20	Campania .....	Liverpool.....	417
	Total .....		12,951

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

### Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
Port of Philadelphia, June 20, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 20, 1903;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 17	Pennland .....	Antwerp .....	781

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

### Inspection of immigrants.

#### MONTHLY.

Place.	Month ended—	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Baltimore, Md.....	May 31	9,363	84
Detroit, Mich .....	do ..	25	3
El Paso, Tex .....	do ..	419	4
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	do ..	1,345	12
Ponce, P. R. ....	do ..	30	1
Providence, R. I. ....	do ..	151	2
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich .....	do ..	125	158

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	<b>UNITED STATES:</b>				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	June 27			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.....	June 20			
4	Boca Grande, Fla.— Punta Gorda.....	do June 27			
5	Puntarasa.....	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.....	June 20	Swed. bk. Nanna.....	June 16	Port Elizabeth via Tybee Roads.
7	Cape Charles, Va.....	June 27	U. S. S. Glacier.....	June 27	Manila via New York.
8	Cape Fear, N. C.....	June 20			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	June 27			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.....	June 20	Br. ss. Agnes Oswald.....	June 16	Honolulu.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.....	June 27			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	June 20			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska.....	May 8			
14	Eastport, Me.....	June 27			
15	Eureka, Cal.....	June 20			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do	Sp. ss. Eolo <sup>a</sup> ..... Nor. bk. Liv..... Am. schr. Flora Morang..... Am. schr. Gertrude A. Bartlett.....	June 9 June 15 June 18 do	Tampico..... Port Elizabeth..... Progreso..... do
18	Key West, Fla.....	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.....	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.....	do			
21	Nome, Alaska.....	June 17			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.....	June 20			
23	Port Angeles, Wash.....	do			
24	Portland, Me.....	do			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.....	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.....	do			
27	St. George Sound, Fla.— East Pass.....	May 28 June 7 June 14			
28	West Pass.....	June 20			
29	St. Johns River, Fla.....	do			
30	San Diego, Cal.....	do	French cruiser Protet.....	June 20	Cruise via Aca- pulco.
31	San Francisco, Cal.....	do	Ger. ss. Sesostris.....	June 15	Hamburg.....

<sup>a</sup> Previously reported.



and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report	
3				2 steamships spoken and passed.	1
4				No report	
5				do	
6	Brunswick	Held to discharge ballast and disinfect.		Cleared at Savannah without pratique.	2
7	Hampton Roads.	Passed on medical officer's certificate.			3
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10	Portland	Partially disinfected		Sanitary condition of crew suspicious. Three of crew had not been disinfected at Honolulu, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer recommended that they be bathed at San Diego, as they had mingled with crew. The crew were bathed and their effects disinfected. To be rebathed, re-disinfected, and held.	
11				No report	
12					2
13				No report	
14					27
15				From Callao, 60 days out. Clean bill. No sickness at port of departure or on voyage.	1
16				No transactions	
17	Gulfport	Disinfected and held.	June 14		2
	Pascagoula	Disinfected to kill rats	June 16		
	Scranton	Disinfected and held.			
	Ship Island	do			
18					11
19					1
20					1
21				No report	
22				2 vessels spoken and passed.	1
23				No transactions	
24					2
25				Glandular examination on Jap. ss. Iyomaru, and Am. ss. Victoria, from Hongkong.	6
26				2 vessels spoken and passed.	18
27					5
					1
					1
28				No transactions	
29				3 vessels spoken and passed, 6 steamships passed without inspection.	
30	San Francisco and San Diego.	Passed on statement of medical officer.	June 20		1
31	San Francisco	Disinfected	June 16	Doubtful. 3 cases chicken pox. Crew bathed and effects disinfected. Temperature taken of all on Am. ss. Acapulco from Panama. Glandular examination on Br. ss. Gaelic from Hongkong 1 vessel boarded and passed.	15

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
32	San Pedro, Cal . . . . .	June 20			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal . . . . .	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla . . . . .	June 19	Nor. bk. Ennerdale <sup>a</sup>	May 29	Lourenço Marquez
			Dan. ss. Normanna . . . . .	June 15	Philadelphia . . . . .
			Br. ss. August Belmont . . . . .	June 7	Tampico . . . . .
			Br. ss. Cynthia . . . . .	June 18	Vera Cruz . . . . .
			Swed. bk. Nanna <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	June 2	Port Elizabeth . . . . .
35	Savannah, Ga . . . . .	June 20	Nor. bk. Ascalon . . . . .	June 14	Rio de Janeiro . . . . .
36	Sitka, Alaska . . . . .	June 13			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	June 20			
38	Southbend, Wash . . . . .	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla . . . . .	do	Br. ss. Elswick Manor . . . . .	June 16	Vera Cruz
40	Washington, N. C . . . . .	do			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo . . . . .	June 8			
42	Honolulu . . . . .	June 13			
43	Kahului . . . . .	do			
44	Kihei . . . . .	do			
45	Koloa . . . . .	do			
46	Lahaina . . . . .	do			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
47	Cebu . . . . .	May 9	Am. schr. Justicia <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	Apr. 21	Iligan
			Q. M. launch Florida . . . . .	May 5	Loon
48	Iloilo . . . . .	May 16			
49	Manila . . . . .	May 9	U. S. A. T. Collier No. 3 <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	Apr. 27	Cañacao . . . . .
			Am. ss. Alfred <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	Apr. 29	Iligan . . . . .
			Am. ss. Scoter <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	Apr. 30	Manila . . . . .
			U. S. A. T. Harrisburg <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	do	do
			Am. ss. Belgica <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	do	do
			Am. schr. San Ignacio . . . . .	May 4	do
			Am. ss. Isabel . . . . .	do	Cañacao . . . . .
			Am. ss. Buckal . . . . .	do	Santa Cruz . . . . .
			Am. schr. Mestiza . . . . .	do	San Fernando, P. I.
			Am. ss. Nazareno . . . . .	do	Manila . . . . .

<sup>a</sup> Previously reported.

and inspections stations—Continued.

Number	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
32				No transactions.	
33				do	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; vessel fumigated.	June 13		5
	do	Hold washed.	June 15		
	do	Held to complete 5 days.	June 18		
	do	Held for disinfection.			
35	Tybee for orders.	Held for fumigation to kill rats.	June 16	Sailed for Brunswick.	3
	do	Held subject to quarantine regulations.			
36					2
37					2
38				No transactions.	
39	Port Inglis	Held.			2
40				No transactions.	
41				No report	
42				do	
43				do	
44				do	
45				do	
46				do	
47	Cebu	Disinfected and held.	May 5	1 case smallpox	48
	do	do	May 8	1 case suspect smallpox. Case and passengers sent to military detention camp, patient being a soldier. Crew bathed, vaccinated, and held. Baggage disinfected.	
48				No report	
49	Manila	Disinfected and held.	May 9	1 additional case cholera occurred on May 4. Case removed. Personnel bathed. Vessel redisinfecting.	88
	do	do		1 case smallpox. All unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated.	
	do	do		3 cases cholera. On May 5 an additional case. Entire vessel again disinfected. Personnel bathed and effects disinfected. All held under observation.	
	do	do	May 6	1 case cholera.	
	Cebu	do	do	do	
	Samar	do	May 9	1 case cholera at Manila. Removed by board of health. Crew bathed and clothing and effects disinfected. Tanks disinfected.	
	Manila	do	do	1 case cholera. Crew bathed and all effects disinfected. Tanks disinfected.	
	do	do	do	1 death cholera. Crew bathed and effects disinfected. Tanks disinfected.	
	do	do	do	1 case cholera; removed. Crew bathed and effects disinfected. Tanks disinfected.	
	Lagonoy	do		1 case cholera; removed. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. Personnel bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Tanks treated. All held. 31 vessels fumigated to kill rats.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Cont'd.				
	Manila.....	May 16	Am. ss. Alfred <sup>a</sup> .....	Apr. 29	Iligan, P. I.....
			Am. ss. Scoter <sup>a</sup> .....	Apr. 30	Manila.....
			Am. ss. Nazareno <sup>a</sup> .....	May 4	.....do.....
			Am. steam tug Columbia.	May 10	Sissiman, P. I.....
			U. S. coast guard Ranger.....	.....do....	Southern Philip- pine Island ports.
			Am. schr. N. S. de Anti- pelo.	.....do....	Manila.....
			Am. schr. Juanita.....	.....do....	San Felipe, P. I.....
			Am. ss. Union.....	May 11	Amoy.....
			Am. ss. San Juan.....	May 16	Legaspi, P. I.....
50	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	June 6	Ger. man-of-war Vineta..	June 3	St. Thomas.....
			Sp. brig Beatriz.....	June 11	Lanzarote, Ca- nary Islands, via Trinidad.
51	San Juan.....	June 13			
	Subports—				
52	Aguadilla.....	June 6			
		June 13			
53	Arecibo.....	do			
54	Arroyo.....	do			
55	Fajardo.....	do			
56	Humacao.....	do			
57	Mayaguez.....	do			

<sup>a</sup> Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
	Manila .....	Disinfected and held.....	May 13	1 case smallpox on arrival. All unsuccessfully vaccinated revaccinated.	79
	do .....	Disinfected 3 times and held 5 days from last disinfection.	May 10	3 cholera cases; 1 at Manila, 2 at Mariveles.	
	Lagonoy.....	Disinfected and held.....	do .....	1 case cholera at Manila	
	Manila .....	Disinfected and quarantined.	May 15	1 case cholera; removed. Crew bathed and clothing and effects disinfected. Tanks emptied and disinfected. All held under observation.	
	do .....	Disinfected and held .....	do .....	1 case cholera. Patient removed. Personnel bathed and clothing disinfected; all held under observation and inspected daily.	
	San Narciso, P. I. ....	do .....	do .....	1 case, 1 death, cholera, at Manila. Personnel bathed, and all clothing and effects disinfected; all held.	
	Manila .....	do .....	do .....	1 cholera death at Manila. All personnel bathed, and effects and baggage disinfected. Tanks treated.	
	do .....	Fumigated .....	May 12	Crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; personnel rigidly inspected.	
	do .....	Disinfected and held .....		1 case cholera occurred in crew 9 days out. Crew and passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected; tanks treated; all held. 4 vessels fumigated to kill rats.	
50	St. Thomas .....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	June 3		2
	Ponce .....	Held.....	June 6	All crew vaccinated and inspected daily. Fumigated fore-castle.	
51	.....				5
52	.....				1
	.....			No transactions .....	1
53	.....			do.....	1
54	.....				
55	.....				1
56	.....				1
57	.....				1

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md .....	June 27	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me .....	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass .....	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C .....	June 20	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va .....	June 27	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex .....	June 20	Br. ss. Puritan <sup>a</sup> .....	June 6	Coatzacoalcos
			Ger. ss. Acilia .....	June 16	Tampico
			Br. ss. Irak .....	June 20	Liverpool
7	Gardiner, Oreg .....	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa .....	June 27	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala .....	June 13	Nor. ss. Banan .....	June 7	Belize
			Nor. ss. Hispania .....	June 8	Port Limon
			It. ss. Corvaja .....	do	Habana
			Nor. ss. Hydra .....	do	Tlacotalpan and Habana
			Nor. ss. Utstein .....	do	Bluefields
			Schr. M. A. Achorn .....	do	Habana
			Nor. ss. Fort Gaines .....	June 9	Bocas del Toro
			Schr. Attractor .....	do	Progreso
			Nor. ss. Bodo .....	do	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. ss. Managua .....	June 10	Ceiba
			Br. ss. Heathfield .....	do	St. Thomas
			Nor. ss. Agnes .....	June 11	Bluefields
			Nor. ss. Iberia .....	do	Puerto Cortez
			Nor. ss. Mt. Vernon .....	do	Bocas del Toro
10	New Bedford, Mass .....	June 27	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La .....	June 13	Nor. ss. Fulton .....	June 7	Ceiba
			Br. ss. Anselm .....	do	Belize
			Br. ss. Naparima .....	June 8	Coatzacoalcos
			Am. schr. Dona Christina .....	do	Laguna
			Nor. ss. Dagfin .....	do	Mexican ports
			Am. schr. Anna M. Stammer .....	do	Tonala
			Nor. ss. Taunton .....	do	Bocas del Toro
			Cuban ss. Lauenburg .....	June 9	Ceiba
			Br. ss. Logician .....	do	Mexican ports
			Br. ss. Venus .....	do	Limon
			Br. ss. Mariade Larrinaga .....	June 10	Cienfuegos
			Am. ss. Algiers .....	do	Limon
			Ger. ss. Polaria .....	do	Mexican ports
			Nor. ss. Nicaragua .....	do	Bluefields
			Am. ss. Louisiana .....	June 11	Habana
			Nor. ss. Bratten .....	June 10	Puerto Cortez
			Br. ss. Beverly .....	June 11	Limon
			Am. ss. Geo. W. Kelley .....	June 12	Bluefields
			Br. ss. Bernard Hall .....	do	West Indian ports
			Nor. ss. Mercator .....	do	Puerto Cortez
			Br. ss. Carlton .....	June 13	St. Lucia
12	Newport News, Va .....	June 27	.....	.....	.....
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	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Previously reported.

*municipal quarantine stations.*

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					2
5					
6	Galveston	Disinfected	June 11		18
	do	do	June 21		16
	do	do	June 20		
7				No report	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected	June 7		3
	do	do	June 8		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 9		
	do	do	June 8		
	do	do	June 9		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 14		
	do	Disinfected	June 9		
	do	do	June 10		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 15		
	do	Disinfected	June 11		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	June 7		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 13		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	June 8		
	do	do	June 9		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected	June 9		
	do	do	June 10		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 10		
	do	Disinfected	June 10		
	do	do	June 11		
	do	do	June 10		
	do	do	June 11		
	do	do	June 12		
	do	Disinfected and held	June 12		
	do	Disinfected	June 12		
	do	do	June 13		
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, June 27, 1903, to July 3, 1903.*

For reports received from December 27, 1902, to June 26, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Alabama:</b>				
Mobile .....	June 20-June 27	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
<b>California:</b>				
San Francisco .....	June 14-June 21	2		
Total for State .....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		6		
<b>Colorado:</b>				
Adams County .....	Apr. 1-May 31	14		
Archuleta County .....	do	1		
Boulder County .....	do	29		
Chaffee County .....	do	1		
Clear Creek County .....	do	9		
Denver County (Denver included).	Apr. 1-June 6	208		
El Paso County .....	Apr. 1-May 31	6		
Fremont County .....	do	13		
Garfield County .....	do	1		
Gilpin County .....	do	9		
Jefferson County .....	do	15		
Kit Carson County .....	do	6		
Larimer County .....	do	25		
Las Animas County .....	do	2		
Lincoln County .....	do	1		
Logan County .....	do	1		
Morgan County .....	do	1		
Otero County .....	do	14		
Pueblo County .....	do	6		
Routt County .....	do	73		
Summit County .....	do	2		
Teller County .....	do	7		
Washington County .....	do	9		
Weld County .....	do	68		
Yuma County .....	do	8		
Total for State .....		529		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		3		
<b>Illinois:</b>				
Belleville .....	June 13-June 20	3		
Total for State .....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		15	1	
<b>Indiana:</b>				
Benton County .....	May 1-May 31	1		
Boone County .....	do	4	1	
Brown County .....	do	8		
Carroll County .....	do	2		
Cass County .....	do	33		
Clark County .....	do	7		
Clay County .....	do	10		
Crawford County .....	do	6	1	
Daviess County .....	do	14	2	
Decatur County .....	do	10		
DeKalb County .....	do	3		
Delaware County .....	do	20		
Floyd County .....	do	6		
Fountain County .....	do	17		
Fulton County .....	do	5		
Gibson County .....	do	9		
Grant County .....	do	20		
Greene County .....	do	7	1	
Hendricks County .....	do	7		
Howard County (Kokomo included).	May 1-June 20	13		
Huntington County .....	May 1-May 31	1		
Jackson County .....	do	1		
Jasper County .....	do	30	1	



## Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Jennings County.....	May 1—May 31	1		
Johnson County.....	do	5		
Knox County.....	do	9		
Laporte County.....	do	30		
Lawrence County.....	do	15		
Madison County.....	do	44		
Marion County (Indianapolis included).	May 1—June 20	25	3	
Martin County.....	May 1—May 31	20		
Miami County.....	do	4		
Monroe County.....	do	12		
Montgomery County.....	do	1		
Morgan County.....	do	3		
Newton County.....	do	1		
Noble County.....	do	1		
Orange County.....	do	1		
Owen County.....	do	4		
Parke County.....	do	10		
Perry County.....	do	2		
Posey County.....	do	1		
Pulaski County.....	do	4		
Scott County.....	do	3		
Spencer County.....	do	4		
Sullivan County.....	do	11		
Tippecanoe County.....	do	2		
Vanderburg County.....	do	6		
Vermilion County.....	do	42		
Vigo County.....	do	60	1	
Warren County.....	do	6		
Warrick County.....	do	34		
Wayne County.....	do	1		
Whitley County.....	do	5		
Total for State.....		601	10	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		20		
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	June 13—June 20	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 13—June 20	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		1		
Maryland:				
Cumberland.....	May 1—May 31	24	4	
Total for State.....		24	4	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....				
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 20—June 27	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		26	10	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	June 16—June 27	7		
Flint.....	June 13—June 20	1		
Grand Rapids.....	do	2		
Port Huron.....	do	20		
Total for State.....		30		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		12		
Minnesota:				
Benton County.....	June 15—June 22	1		
Carver County.....	do	4		
Crow Wing County.....	do	2		
Grant County.....	do	1	1	
Hennepin County.....	do	3		
Isanti County.....	do	2		
Jackson County.....	do	7		

Was present in 33 counties at 62 places during the week ended June 20, 1908.

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>				
Kandiyohi County .....	June 15-June 22	1		
Meeker County .....	do	1		
Morrison County .....	do	3		
Nobles County .....	do	1		
Pine County .....	do	2		
Ramsey County .....	do	2		
Sherburne County .....	do	1		
Stearns County .....	do	5		
Winona County .....	do	1		
Wright County .....	do	5		
Yellow Medicine County .....	do	2		
Pine County, not previously reported.	do	9		
Total for State .....		53	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		96	1	
<b>Missouri:</b>				
St. Louis .....	June 16-June 27	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		52	3	
<b>New Hampshire:</b>				
Manchester .....	June 13-June 20	2		
Nashua .....	do	1		
Total for State .....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		11		
<b>New York:</b>				
Elmira .....	June 13-June 20	2		
Total for State .....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		49	10	
<b>Ohio:</b>				
Cleveland .....	June 20-June 27	1		
Hamilton .....	June 13-June 20	3		
Total for State .....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		33	5	
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg and McKeesport included).	June 13-June 20	41	4	
Blair County (Altoona included).	May 1-June 27	4		
Butler County .....	May 1-May 31	5		
Cambria County .....	do	17		
Cameron County .....	do	5		
Center County .....	do	27		
Clarion County .....	do	2		
Clearfield County .....	do	142		
Crawford County .....	do	8		
Delaware County .....	do	12		
Elk County .....	do	3		
Erie County (Franklin) .....	do	1		
Fayette County .....	do	33		
Forest County .....	do	3		
Indiana County .....	do	12		
Lackawanna County (Carbon-dale).	June 7-June 21	4		
Luzerne County .....	May 1-May 31	1		
Lycoming County .....	do	2		
Mercer County .....	do	1		
Montgomery County .....	do	5	1	
Northampton County .....	do	19	2	
Perry County .....	do	2		
Philadelphia County .....	June 20-June 27	26	4	
Schuylkill County .....	May 1-May 31	15		
Tioga County .....	do	2		
Warren County .....	do	5		
Washington County .....	do	5	3	
Westmoreland County .....	do	6		
Total for State .....		408	14	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		21	1	

*Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.*

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Charleston .....	June 20-June 27	2		
Total for State .....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
Tennessee:				
Memphis .....	June 20-June 27	5		
Total for State .....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		2		
Utah:				
Salt Lake City .....	June 6-June 20	18		
Total for State .....		18		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		2		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee .....	June 20-June 27	2		
Total for State .....		2		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		5		
Grand total .....		1,702	29	
Grand total, same period, 1902.		774	40	

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases, with the exception of the Plague Table in the United States, are terminated semiannually, and new tables begun.]

*Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from December 27, 1902, to July 3, 1903.*

## PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco .....	Dec. 11	1	1	
Do .....	Mar. 17	1	1	
Do .....	June 5	1	1	

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.



## 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.	June 27	33,587	6													
New York, N. Y.	June 20	3,437,202	1,137	112						7	19	57	13			9
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	3													
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	12									1	1			
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	4													
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	10													
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	2													
Palmer, Mass.	do	7,801	2													
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	420	61		4				25	3	9				6
Do	June 27	1,293,697	466	64		4				20	5	10	4			3
Pittsburg, Pa.	June 20	321,616	130	11		4				10		2	4			2
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,969	3	1												
Port Huron, Mich.	do	19,158	5													
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	20	3						2						1
Quincy, Mass.	do	23,899	7													
Reading, Pa.	June 22	78,961	23	3								1				
Rochester, N. Y.	June 27	162,608	50	2								1	2			
Salt Lake City, Utah.	June 20	53,531	9	1								1				
San Francisco, Cal.	June 14	342,782	165	19								1				1
Do	June 21	342,782	146	13					1			1	2			1
Santa Barbara, Cal.	June 20	6,587	4													
Shreveport, La.	do	16,013	10													
Somerville, Mass.	June 27	61,643	11	2								1				
South Bend, Ind.	June 20	35,999	16	3												
Steelton, Pa.	June 27	12,068	7													
Tacoma, Wash.	June 22	37,714	13	2						3						
Taunton, Mass.	June 20	31,036	10	1								1				
Toledo, Ohio.	June 6	131,822	20	5		1										1
Do	June 13	131,822	28	7												
Warren, Ohio.	June 20	8,529	1									4				
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	12									1				
Wilmington, Del.	June 27	76,508	28	3								2				1
Winona, Minn.	June 20	19,714	4													
Woburn, Mass.	do	14,254	1													
Worcester, Mass.	June 19	118,421	35	3						1				1		

<sup>a</sup> One death from bubonic plague, June 6.

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### BRAZIL.

#### *Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.*

Consul Furniss reports, May 18 and 25, and June 1, as follows:

During the week ended May 16, 1903, 55 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. The causes given for interment were the following: Arterio-sclerosis 1, asphyxia 1, aortic insufficiency 1, bronchitis 4, cirrhosis of liver 1, cardiac syncope 1, diarrhea 3, puerperal eclampsia 1, entero-colitis 1, gastro-enteritis 4, influenza 1, meningitis 1, malarial fevers 4, pneumonia 1, syphilis 2, senile debility 5, tetanus 4, tuberculosis pulmonalis 10, other causes 9.

Week ended May 23, 1903, 60 bodies. Causes given for interment: Arterio-sclerosis 3, angina pectoris 1, aortic insufficiency 1, apoplexy 1, beriberi 1, bronchitis 1, cardiac syncope 2, cirrhosis of liver 2, cancer 1, diarrhea 2, erysipelas 1, enteritis 2, entero-colitis 2, gastro-enteritis 1, hepatitis 1, influenza 1, meningitis 1, malarial fevers 2, nephritis 1, peritonitis 1, pneumonia 1, stillborn 6, senile debility 3, syphilis 1, tuberculosis pulmonalis 14, other causes 7.

Week ended May 30, 1903, 118 bodies. Causes given for interment: Arterio-sclerosis 3, angina pectoris 1, beriberi 14, bronchitis 2, cirrhosis of liver 2, cancer 2, cardiac syncope 2, diarrhea 4, entero-colitis 1, enteritis 2, endocarditis 1, erysipelas 2, gastro-enteritis 5, gangrene 1, hepatitis 2, influenza 1, laryngitis 1, leprosy 1, malarial fevers 7, meningitis 2, nephritis 3, pneumonia 3, puerperal fever 1, peritonitis 1, stillborn 10, senile debility 5, syphilis 1, tetanus 5, tuberculosis pulmonalis 6, other causes 27.

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

#### *Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 14, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 3 deaths: prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever and pulmonary tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 11	David .....	21	0	0	0
12	Breakwater .....	34	1	34	1

## CANADA.

*Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.*

Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, June 23, as follows:  
 Week ended June 20, 1903. Number of immigrants inspected, 592; passed, 582; detained, 10.

## CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong—Plague and smallpox—Plague in Canton*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, May 22 and 23, as follows:

During the week ended May 9, 1903, 11 vessels were inspected with an aggregate personnel of 890 crew and 629 passengers—239 cabin and 390 steerage; 734 crew and 359 steerage were bathed and 1,165 pieces baggage disinfected. Communicable diseases: Plague, 98 cases, 85 deaths (94 Chinese, 2 Portuguese, and 2 Japanese); smallpox, 11 cases, 1 death (1 American, 10 Chinese); enteric fever, 2 cases, and scarlet fever, 1 case, with no deaths.

During the week ended May 16, 1903, 8 vessels were inspected and issued bills of health, 720 crew and 557 passengers (205 cabin and 352 steerage) were inspected, and 546 crew and 346 steerage passengers were bathed and 675 pieces of baggage disinfected. There were 2 rejections during the week. During the time covered by this report there were 117 cases of plague reported, with 99 deaths. Of this number 91 occurred in the city of Victoria and 26 in districts other than the city. This number includes 1 European, 3 Indians, 2 Portuguese, 1 Malay, 3 Japanese, and 107 Chinese. One case each of diphtheria and smallpox, with no deaths, were the only other communicable diseases reported for this time. The European case of plague is the second one reported since January 1. Seven hundred and ninety-two cases of plague have been reported in the colony from January 1 to May 23, inclusive. In Canton and Amoy there is considerable plague, and in the latter place it is estimated that 50 deaths are occurring daily.

*Report from Shanghai—Smallpox.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 18, as follows: During the week ended May 16, 1903, three vessels, 223 crew, and 48 cabin passengers were inspected. Two deaths from smallpox, 5 cases of enteric fever, and 5 deaths from diphtheria. The total mortality is said to have been 4 foreigners and 131 natives.

## COLOMBIA.

*Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox—Vaccination.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended June 16, 1903. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 7, including 3 from smallpox and 1 from tubercu-

lois; prevailing diseases, smallpox and malarial affections. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. Smallpox does not seem to be increasing as rapidly as it was two or three weeks ago. Three thousand vaccine points have been used and about the same quantity has been ordered. Compulsory vaccination, compulsory removal to the isolation hospital, and no arrivals or departures of people from the town without vaccination is the law now enforced.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Fort Morgan.....	22	0	0	0
10	Harald.....	19	0	0	0

#### COSTA RICA.

##### *Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports as follows: Week ended June 18, 1903. Census population, 4,000; number of cases of yellow fever, 2; total number of deaths, 4; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, poor.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 12	Preston.....	29	0	0	0
13	Olympia.....	37	0	0	0
14	Alps.....	26	0	0	0
15	Altal.....	49	15	2	0
17	Beverly.....	38	0	0	0
18	Algiers.....	32	0	0	0

#### CUBA.

##### *Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, June 18, as follows: During the week ended June 13, 1903, seven bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States. All were in good sanitary condition and had no sickness on board.

The mortuary report for this week for this city is as follows: Tuberculosis, 8; palludism, 2; gastro-enteritis, 1; other causes, 8; total, 19.

There have been light rains here during this week, but not sufficient to supply the city with water. When the cisterns are refilled the greatest menace to the public health will be removed. Aside from the scarcity of water, the city is in very good sanitary condition.

During the week ended June 20, 1903, 3 bills of health were issued to vessels going to ports in the United States. All were in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.



The mortuary report for this city for this week is as follows: Enteritis 1, tuberculosis 3, paludism 2, diphtheria 1, other causes 8; total 15.

A very heavy rain fell here on June 19, which has relieved the need for water and did, besides, a great deal of good in flushing out the streets and gutters.

*Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia, in temporary charge, reports, June 24, as follows:

*Week ended June 20, 1903.*

Number of health certificates issued .....	119
Vessels inspected and issued bills of health .....	27
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected .....	955
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected .....	418
Pieces of baggage inspected .....	166
Pieces of baggage disinfected .....	5
Pieces of freight inspected .....	2,088
Pieces of express matter inspected .....	31

*Mortuary report of Habana for week ended June 20, 1903.*

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis .....	13
Bronchitis .....	3
Meningitis .....	4
Enteritis .....	6
Gangrene .....	2
Cancer .....	2
Yellow fever (taken from ss. Niagara) .....	1
Typhoid .....	2
Scarlet fever .....	2

Total deaths from all causes, 94.

*Report from Matanzas—Mortality statistics.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, June 22, as follows: During the week ended June 20, 1903, 4 vessels bound for ports in the United States received bills of health. Thirteen deaths were reported in the city, making the annual rate of mortality for the week 14.08 per 1,000. The chief causes of death reported were as follows: Enteric fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; septicæmia, 1; tuberculosis, 5; enteritis, 3; other causes, 2. No quarantinable disease was reported in this district.

*Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 16, as follows: During the week ended June 13, 1903, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

*Mortality statistics for the week ended June 13, 1903.*

Cause of death.	Number.
Malarial fever.....	1
Remittent fever.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	5
Other tuberculous affections.....	2
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	8
Diarrhea and enteritis (chronic).....	2
Intestinal occlusion.....	1
Suppurative hepatitis.....	1
Bright's disease (uræmia).....	3
Gangrene.....	1
Persistence of foramen ovale.....	1
Senility.....	2
Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 37.54 per 1,000; estimated population, 43,000.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine against San Pedro de Macoris raised.*

Minister Swenson at Copenhagen reports, June 17, as follows: Quarantine by the government of the Danish West Indies against San Pedro de Macoris was raised on May 18 last.

## EGYPT.

*Quarantine measures of foreign governments against arrivals from Egypt—Measures in force at Egyptian ports on account of the existence of plague in Egypt.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, May 28, 1903.]

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—Under date of May 22, 1903, five days' detention with disinfection and destruction of rats on board is ordered for arrivals from Alexandria.

GREECE.—Under date of May 24 arrivals from Egyptian ports are, from May 23, subject to five days' quarantine with disinfection at the lazaretto of St. George in the Gulf of Salamis. Importation of merchandise is free except for merchandise susceptible to infection, as specified in the decree.

ROUMANIA.—Arrivals from Port Said are subject, since April 29, to a quarantine of five days at the port of Sulina. The ports of Constanza and Mangalia are closed to such arrivals. Importation of conserves, fruits, and vegetables, as well as susceptible articles, is prohibited.

*Measures in force at Egyptian ports on account of the existence of plague in Egypt.*

*On departure from an infected port.*—Medical inspection and disinfection of all passengers and crews, as well as of crews' quarters.

*On departure from a noninfected port.*—(a) Medical inspection and disinfection of passengers of the second and third class coming from contaminated localities.

(b) Medical inspection and disinfection of passengers of the third class, without distinction.

*On arrival at an Egyptian port.*—Medical inspection of passengers and crew coming from a contaminated port.

#### GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, June 15 and 18, as follows:

#### *Plague.*

*German Empire.*—A 25-year-old Austrian physician, who had been occupied for several weeks with bacteriological work in the Royal Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, died of plague on the 5th of June. The correctness of the diagnosis was placed beyond doubt by the experiments made on animals with cultures and by the bacteriological examination concluded on June 8. Those persons who had been endangered by contact with the deceased were promptly isolated and placed under medical supervision. The hospital attendant who had nursed the deceased has since been taken sick with inflammation of the lungs, and bacteriological examination of the sputum proved him to be suffering with pulmonary plague. He is now on the way to recovery.

*Egypt.*—Between the 23d and 30th of May there were registered in the whole of Egypt 4 cases of plague (with 4 deaths), namely, in Alexandria, 1 death; in Port Said, 1 case (1 death); in the Province Minieh, District Magagha, 2 cases (1 death); District Samalut, 1 death; District Minieh, 1 case.

*British India.*—During the week ended May 16 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 1,488 cases of plague (with 1,222 deaths), of which 382 cases (367 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay and 152 cases (142 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi.

*Philippines.*—In Manila during the month of April 48 persons died of plague.

*China.*—In the town of Amoy, toward the end of April, the daily number of cases of plague registered varied between 20 and 40.

*Japan.*—According to a communication dated May 29, a case of plague has occurred in Nagasaki.

*British South Africa.*—Cape Colony: Between the 3d and 9th of May there were registered in Port Elizabeth 5 cases of plague; in East London, 4 cases, and in King Williams Town, 3 cases. In Natal there occurred between the 19th and 25th of April 6 plague cases and 5 deaths.

*Queensland.*—During the week ended April 25, 2 cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

#### *Plague and cholera.*

*British India.*—In Calcutta, during the week ended May 2, 288 persons died of plague and 65 persons died of cholera.

#### *Death rate of Berlin.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 30 was somewhat higher than that of the two foregoing weeks, amounting, calculated

upon the year, to 14.3 per thousand of the population. This rate, however, was considerably lower than that for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 17.5. In spite of this increase, only four of the large German towns, namely, Barmen, Crefeld, Schöneberg (13.3), and Charlottenburg (with 12.4 per thousand) showed more favorable figures than Berlin. The death rate of London was somewhat lower than that of Berlin. The death rate of the following towns, among others, was considerably higher than that of Berlin, viz: Dresden, Leipzig, Bremen, Hanover, Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, as well as Paris and Vienna. The increase in the mortality during the week in question was chiefly among children in the first year of life. The death rate among infants rose from 3.8 to 3.9 per year and mille, this rate being about one-half of that of Munich, Kiel, and Danzig. Acute intestinal diseases again showed a slight increase, causing 42 deaths. On the other hand, acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a decrease, although they caused 45 deaths. There were further registered 75 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis and 37 from cancer. Scarlet fever caused 3 deaths, as compared with 10 in the foregoing week. Finally, there were 5 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from measles, and 14 persons died by violence.

*Plague infection from laboratory work at Berlin.*

The 2 cases of plague formed the subject of an animated discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Berlin Medical Society. Professor Dönitz, who, in the absence of Prof. Robert Koch in Africa, is the director of the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases, gave an authentic account of all the incidents connected with the death of Dr. Milan Sachs and the sickness of the hospital attendant, Marggraf. During the removal of the sick doctor to the Charlottenburg Hospital and from there to the Charité Hospital several unfortunate incidents occurred by which various persons came into close contact with Doctor Sachs. The danger of a further spread of the plague, thereby created, was counteracted by the energetic precautions taken by the authorities. The hospital attendant, Marggraf, continues to make favorable progress; no plague bacilli were found in the sputum examined yesterday. Special interest was manifested in the remarks of the lecturer regarding cases of laboratory infection. Such infection has taken place not only with plague bacilli, but also with cholera and typhoid bacilli. For example, the son-in-law of Robert Koch, Doctor Pfuhl, was infected with cholera in the Berlin Institute, and Professor Marx was infected in this manner with typhoid. The question is now, Is an infection with plague more to be feared than an infection with cholera or typhoid? Herr Dönitz denied this emphatically; for, although during the last four years a large number of medical men had been occupied in the Berlin Institute with plague experiments, and there had been a large number of visitors to the plague department, no case of infection had hitherto occurred.

"Still, however," said Herr Dönitz, "I will not underestimate the possibility that the plague infection might eventually be followed by a plague epidemic, and it was for this reason that the exceedingly strict precautions were adopted."

Professor Kolle, also of the Institute for Infectious Diseases, specially emphasized the importance of the investigations regarding plague

and the plague experiments, for the prompt discovery of a case of plague, and the application of plague serum. The serum used in Berlin is obtained from Paris and Berne. For the present no plague serum is to be prepared in Berlin.

Professor Benda exhibited microscopic preparations obtained from a plague patient who died in Odessa.

The president of the medical society, Professor Bergmann, also called attention to the unfortunate incidents which occurred during the removal of Dr. Sachs to the hospital.

The further discussion of the subject was postponed until the next meeting of the society.

#### GUATEMALA.

##### *Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended June 15, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; two deaths; prevailing diseases, varicella and malarial affections; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good, except for varicella.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 9	David .....	21	.....	.....	.....
9	Breakwater .....	34	7	.....	13

Steamship *Breakwater* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

#### HONDURAS.

##### *Reports from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 6, 1903. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 31	Origen .....	24	0	0	0
31	Geo. Dumois .....	19	0	0	0
June 2	Fulton .....	15	0	0	0
3	Spero .....	18	0	0	0
6	Lauenburg .....	36	0	0	0
6	Managua .....	16	0	0	0

Week ended June 13, 1903. No deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Habil.....	15	0	0	0
11	Gylier.....	14	0	0	0
12	Geo. Dumois.....	19	0	0	0
13	Origen.....	25	0	0	0

Week ended June 20, 1903: No deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 16	Fulton.....	15	0	0	0
18	Managua.....	16	0	0	0
19	Lauenburg.....	36	0	0	0

ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Peru and Mauritius, and suspected plague on British steamship Baron Fairlie at Trieste.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 8, as follows:

*Inspection service at Naples and Palermo, week ended June 6, 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.
May 31	Trojan Prince.....	New York.....	550	70	715	24
June 1	Cambroman.....	Boston.....	972	190	1,510	18
3	Lombardia.....	New York.....	734	70	1,275	31
3	Algeria.....	do.....	1,096	105	1,486	62
5	Lahn.....	do.....	623	110	833	13
5	Phoenicia.....	do.....	931	108	1,425	34

PALERMO.

June 1	Trojan Prince.....	New York.....	343	.....	500	103
--------	--------------------	---------------	-----	-------	-----	-----

*Plague in Mauritius.*

According to a telegram from the governor of Mauritius, there was 1 fatal case of bubonic plague in the island during the week ended May 28, 1903.

*Plague in Chile.*

A telegram, dated May 28, 1903, from Santiago de Chile states that the Chilean Government has officially declared the existence of bubonic plague at Iquique. Of 8 cases reported, 5 have died.

*Suspected plague in Austria.*

A report from Vienna, dated May 28, 1903, states that at Trieste the discharge of cargo, principally rice and cotton, from the British steamer *Baron Fairlie*, from the Orient, was suspended and the vessel and crew were sent to quarantine owing to the illness (suspected bubonic plague) of an Indian stoker.

## JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Plague in Yokohama and on German steamship Aragonia.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 3, as follows:

During the week ended May 30, 1903, four steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 321 crew and 159 passengers, were inspected.

The official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama for the above period notes three cases of plague, all terminating fatally. Two of these cases were reported to the Bureau under date of May 27. The third, a Chinese, a member of the crew of the German steamship *Aragonia*, was admitted to a Yokohama hospital as a case of diphtheria, but was later found to be suffering from plague.

The *Aragonia* was placed in quarantine. There have occurred in Yokohama during the present outbreak of the disease, i. e., since May 12, in all 5 cases of plague, with 5 deaths. The last case mentioned was clearly an importation. Grave features of the situation are that the cases have occurred in widely separated sections of the city and that a number of rats dead of plague have been found. However, the authorities are taking very thorough measures to control the infection.

*Measures against plague adopted at Yokohama.*

Consul-General Bellows reports, May 26, as follows: Several cases of plague occurred at this port last fall, but the municipal authorities took most stringent measures for eradicating it and supposed it was entirely wiped out. These measures consisted of building a close, high zinc-plate fence about a considerable area, including the houses which had contained infected persons. All the residents within this area were removed to an island in the bay and maintained at Government expense until all danger of future infection was believed to be past. The houses within the inclosed area were purchased by the Government and burned, the object of the zinc-plate fence being to prevent the escape of rats, which are thought to be the usual means of spreading the disease.

Similar measures are now being carried out. Three blocks of houses, including 64 buildings in different places in the city, have already been isolated, and 15 rows of dwelling houses and 5 rows of warehouses in another quarter will be strictly disinfected, and the thatched roofs will be removed and burnt. The police are making a thorough inspection

of dwelling houses in all parts of the city, and require the removal of rubbish and cleaning of the premises wherever dirt is found.

The destruction of rats is encouraged, and the dead bodies of rats are examined to determine whether plague germs are present. The newspapers report that the plague bacilli seem to be widely disseminated throughout the city. Four deaths from this disease have been reported.

MALTA.

*Quarantine regulations.*

The following is received from Consul Grout under date of May 8, 1903:

*Government notice.*

His excellency the governor, acting on the advice of the council of health, has been pleased to repeal government notice No. 96 of the 7th of May, 1903, and to direct that the following regulations be observed as regards vessels and passengers, viz:

INFECTED PLACES.

1. The following countries and ports are declared to be infected:
  - (a) Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden);
  - (b) China;
  - (c) India;
  - (d) all ports in the Persian Gulf.

INFECTED VESSELS.

3. Infected vessels are vessels which have or have had on board during the voyage or the preceding twenty days cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the chief government medical officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases.

VESSELS WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER THE HARBOR BUT ARE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

4. Infected vessels.
5. Vessels with pilgrims from the East which do not carry a recognized medical officer.
6. Vessels from infected places which do not carry a recognized medical officer.

VESSELS ALLOWED TO LOAD IN QUARANTINE.

7. Vessels arriving at Malta without a clean bill of health.
8. Infected vessels carrying a recognized medical officer and not having on board an actual case of any of the diseases mentioned in clause 3.
9. Vessels from infected places not having on board an actual case of any of the diseases mentioned in clause 3, when arriving within ten days from date of departure.
10. Vessels with pilgrims from the East which carry a recognized medical officer.
11. Pilots will be allowed to board the vessels referred to in clauses 7, 8, 9, and 10 for the purpose of taking them into the quarantine harbor, subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) The pilot shall go direct from his boat to the bridge without holding communication with any person except the officers and crew of the vessel, and after the vessel is moored shall be taken in one of her boats to the lazaretto, where his clothes and person shall be disinfected.
  - (b) To prevent communication or contact with passengers, the master of the vessel shall cause the portion of the deck over which the pilot has to pass to be roped off, and shall exclude from such space and from the bridge all persons except the officers and crew of the vessel so long as the pilot is on board.

VESSELS FROM INFECTED PLACES ADMITTED TO PRATIQUE.

12. Vessels without a clean bill of health or from infected places will be admitted to pratique after ten days from date of departure.



## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

13. All vessels and passengers are subject to medical inspection on arrival.

## PASSENGERS.

14. Passengers, before landing, must declare on oath before a marine police officer that they have not been in or have not communicated with an infected place within the last ten days. Otherwise they shall remain in quarantine till the expiration of ten days from the date of departure.

15. Passengers arriving on board vessels without a clean bill of health, and the officers of such vessels, will be permitted to land after medical inspection, but will not be permitted to land any of their luggage or effects until the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected. This clause does not apply to deck passengers.

16. Passengers arriving from infected places, after ten days from date of departure, will be admitted to free pratique after strict medical inspection and thorough disinfection of their persons, effects, and luggage, if the inspecting medical officer is satisfied that they are in good health; but in the case of vessels carrying a doctor disinfection of the person will not be required.

17. Passengers not otherwise provided for are subjected to the restrictions applicable to the vessels on which they arrive.

18. When twenty days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or other disease against which restrictions have been in force with regard to a country or place declared to be an infected place, a notice will be issued by the collector of customs to the effect that the place or port is no longer to be dealt with as infected.

N. B.—Vessels passing through the Suez Canal without taking on board either cargo or passengers will not be considered infected by contact with canal pilots taken on board from a disinfecting station or by coaling and provisioning at Port Said, provided that the quarantine restrictions at that port are considered satisfactory by the chief Government medical officer.

The word "passengers" as used in this notice, except in clause 15, includes the officers and crew.

By command.

E. M. MEREWETHER,

*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.*

The PALACE, VALLETTA, *May 28, 1903.*

## MEXICO.

*Health at Guaymas—Quarantine against Mazatlan removed.*

Consular Agent Crocker reports, June 19, as follows: The health of this port remains good. The quarantine maintained against Mazatlan no longer obtains.

*Report from Progreso—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Yellow fever at Merida.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, June 13 and 20, as follows:

During the week ended June 13, 1903, bills of health were issued, after inspection, as follows:

Date.	Ship.	Nationality.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Location.	Sanitation.
June 6	Logician .....	British .....	New Orleans.	67	0	3 miles out ...	Good.
7	Vigilancia.....	American ....	New York ....	79	{ a 48 b 46	.....do .....	Do.
8	Bartlett .....	.....do .....	Ship Island...	9	0	Wharf .....	Do.
10	Ravensdale ..	British .....	New York via Campeche.	20	0	.....do .....	Do.
11	Johanns .....	Norwegian ...	Texas .....	8	0	3 miles out ...	Do.
12	Texan .....	British .....	New Orleans .	43	0	.....do .....	Do.

a From Progreso.

b In transit.

All ships at wharf and out in water report no mosquitoes. The prevailing wind blowing strongly from the water explains the absence of mosquitoes from the vessels.

*Sanitary conditions.*

The yellow-fever case reported by telegraph June 3 has been discharged, cured, so that as far as can be ascertained Progreso itself is free of all quarantinable disease. Merida, however, only 25 miles distant—one and a half hours' run by train—is still infected with yellow fever. It is very difficult to procure accurate information as to number of cases, but popular rumor makes it from 20 to 40.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MORTALITY FOR PROGRESO, WEEK ENDED JUNE 14, 1903.

Population, about 5,000. Whooping cough, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1; total, 6.

Merida—June 6 to 12, inclusive: Tubercular enteritis, 1; pernicious ænemia, 1; enteritis, 5; dysentery, 2; alcoholic (cirrhosis), 1; alcoholism, 2; athrepsia, 1; tuberculosis, 3; traumatism-meningitis, 4; drowning, 1; gastro-enteritis, 2; gastro-enteritis (infectious), 1; croup, 1; tetanus, 2; cerebral fever, 1; pelagra, 2; typhoid fever, 1; icterica (infectious), 1; paludism (malaria), 1; stillbirth, 2; inanition, 2; total, 50.

For Merida, June 8: Yellow-fever deaths, 3; June 10, yellow-fever deaths, 1.

During the week ended June 20, 1903, bills of health were issued as follows:

Date.	Ship.	Nationality.	Destination.	Passengers.	Crew.	Sanitation.	Location.
June 14	Monterey.....	American .....	New York from Progreso.	24	} 98	Good.	Water.
			To Habana .....	28			
			Transit .....	86			
			Mobile .....	3			
14	Telefon.....	Norwegian .....	Ship Island.....	0	21	...do..	Wharf.
17	Nan M. Dantzer.	American .....	New York.....	0	6	...do..	Do.
20	Santiago de Cuba.	Cuban.....		0	a 28	...do..	Water.

a On Santiago 1 case, malaria.

MORTALITY.

Tubercular peritonitis, 1; malaria, 1; post-partum, 1; rheumatism, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; congenital debility, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; total, 7.

*Mortality at Merida.*

Malaria, 2; chronic enteritis, 4; pneumonia, 2; intestinal fever, 3; cause unknown, 1; chloro-anæmia, 1; acute meningitis, 4; inanition, 1; cardiac (?), 1; ulcerous enteritis, 1; croup, 4; hepatitis, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, 1; stillborn, 3; bronchitis, 1; yellow fever, 1.

Popular report makes the cases of yellow fever from 50 to 100 or more.

*Reports from Tampico—Yellow fever increasing.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 19 and 22, as follows: Yellow-fever foci 2 and 3 have again formed, taking in additional territory. Focus No. 3 has developed several cases within the last few

days. Focus No. 2 developed the first case last night. Both of these foci are situated well up in the town. In passing the house from which this last case was removed I noticed the rain barrel immediately in front of the house—in fact, in front of the identical room from which the patient was removed.

Little or no attention is being paid to the larvæ, and only the most limited attention is given to the destruction of the mosquito. The number of cases is increasing slowly but steadily. The report for the previous week showed a decrease, probably due to cases not having been located. I understand that cases now found have all been sick five or six days or more without treatment. This, with the removal from house to the hospital, generally results in the death of most of such cases.

The nearest case to any of the wharves is more than a half mile distant from same.

Week ended June 20, 1903:

Inspected and passed:	
Steamships .....	5
Personnel, crews .....	208
Passengers .....	3
Baggage, pieces .....	6
Freight, pieces .....	9,454
Disinfected and passed, steamship .....	1

During the week ended June 20, 1903, there were 41 deaths from the following-named causes.

Yellow fever 23, cachexia (palustre) 3, tuberculosis (pulmonary) 3, intermittent fever 2, pneumonia 1, unknown 1, grippe 1, stillbirth 1, bronchitis (capillary) 1, diarrhea 2, chronic bronchitis 1, accidental traumatism 1, heart disease 1; total 41, or 106.60 in the thousand.

During the week ended June 20, 1903, there were reported 37 new cases of yellow fever.

During the week ended June 13, 1903, there were reported 11 new cases of yellow fever.

On June 7 there were 14 cases of yellow fever under treatment, making a total of 62 cases of yellow fever under treatment during the two weeks ended June 20, 1903.

During the two weeks ended June 20, 1903, there were 31 deaths from yellow fever.

I am reporting on bills of health for two weeks ended June 20, 1903, 62 cases and 31 deaths. I must therefore declare yellow fever as epidemic here.

At present there are several foreigners sick with yellow fever.

*Reports from Vera Cruz—Mortality statistics—Yellow fever.*

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, June 15 and 22, as follows: During the week ended June 13, 1903, there was officially recorded a total of 44 deaths (71 per 1,000), of which 10 were due to yellow fever, 3 to pernicious fever, 2 to remittent fever, and 3 to tuberculosis.

The sanitary condition of the port is unchanged.

*Cattle vessels leaving Vera Cruz for Habana to be fumigated.*

The local authorities report for the seven days ended June 20, 1903, a total of 46 deaths (74.75 per 1,000), of which 7 were due to yellow

fever, 3 to pernicious fever, 7 to remittent fever, and 4 to tuberculosis. In all, 27 new cases of yellow fever were reported during the period under consideration, of which 1, the first of the season, was from the British steamship *British Trader*, lying at one of the wharves. This patient, a sailor, was probably infected on shore.

The vessel was fumigated by the local delegates of the superior board of health.

The Cuban authorities propose to fumigate with pyrethrum powder all vessels carrying cattle leaving this port for any port in that island.

PERU.

*No new cases of plague.*

Minister Dudley, at Lima, reports, May 25, as follows:

There have been no new cases of bubonic plague in Peru since the 7th instant. Vessels continue to touch at Ancon, instead of Callao, but the practice is likely to be discontinued very soon. Chile is not quarantining against any Peruvian port, and the reports being sent out from here are expected to speedily reestablish confidence abroad in the sanitary condition of Callao and Pisco.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox.*

Assistant Surgeon Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, May 13, 18, and 22, as follows: During the week ended May 9, 1903, 6 cases of plague with 2 deaths occurred in Manila. During the same period 9 new cases of smallpox were reported.

*Summary of plague and smallpox during four weeks ended May 2, 1903.*

Week ended—	Plague.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
April 11.....	15	13	2	3
18.....	4	4	10	0
25.....	15	12	8	0
May 2.....	14	16	8	0

*Statement of cholera situation in Manila.*

In Manila the number of cases is almost the same as for the preceding week. The board of health has been unable to trace the source of the infection in any of the cases. The greater percentage of cases still continues to occur among the crews of the vessels lying in the river. With few exceptions, only one case occurred on board any one ship, and the history of the patient is that he has had shore liberty one or two nights before being taken ill. The mortality is about 85 per cent.

*Cholera report for Manila.*

Week ended May 9, 1903. Number of cases, 44; deaths, 38. Nationality, Filipino.

*Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended May 9, 1903.*

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nabua .....	Camarines Sur .....	6	6
Candaba .....	Pampanga .....	17	13
Aparri .....	Cagayan .....	131	85
Pilar .....	Sorsogon .....	43	30
Guinobatan .....	Albay .....	49	48
Oas .....	do .....	8	8
Polangui .....	do .....	4	2
Ligao .....	do .....	4	4
Libong .....	do .....	1	0
Baybay .....	Island of Leyte .....	24	16
Tagbilaran .....	Island of Bohol .....	1	2
Loon .....	Islands of Bohol and Panay .....	3	4
Panay .....	Province of Capiz, island of Mindanao .....	7	5
Iligan .....	Province of Misamis .....	45	19
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>343</b>	<b>242</b>

*Outgoing quarantine at Manila restored.*

Owing to the increase of cholera and plague in Manila it became necessary, on May 7, 1903, to again institute an outgoing quarantine, not only for the purpose of protecting the United States ports from the introduction of the diseases, but also as a protection to the personnel of the ships.

All vessels clearing for United States ports carrying steerage passengers are held in quarantine five days prior to sailing and are inspected daily. Vessels leaving this port for United States ports without steerage passengers are fumigated to kill the rats and other vermin on board, crew bathed, decks washed down with bichloride solution, and cabins disinfected with formaldehyde, thus reducing to a minimum the possibility of conveying infection. Some clean ports in the Philippines require of vessels from Manila a certificate of disinfection before they will be granted pratique without quarantine, and such vessels, upon request, are also disinfected and inspected by this office before sailing.

*Weekly report of the outgoing quarantine at Manila, P. I., on account of the prevalence of cholera and plague in Manila, weeks ended May 9 and 16, 1903.*

	Week ended—	
	May 9.	May 16.
Vessels remaining in quarantine from last week .....	0	1
Vessels entering quarantine during the week .....	1	0
Vessels discharged from quarantine .....	0	1
Vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed .....	3	0
Crew entering quarantine during the week .....	184	0
Cabin passengers entering quarantine during the week .....	106	0
Steerage passengers entering quarantine during the week .....	1,121	0
Crew inspected during the week .....	472	318
Passengers inspected during the week .....	3,363	3,363
Vessels disinfected during the week .....	0	0
Vessels remanded to Mariveles quarantine station .....	1	1
Cases of quarantinable diseases occurring among persons in detention—cholera ..	0	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected .....	1,078	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed .....	534	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine May 9 .....	1	0

PORTO RICO.

*Report from San Juan—Presence of Stegomyia fasciata.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden, acting chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, reports, June 17, as follows: After making a very slight study of the mosquitoes of this city I am of the opinion that the proportion of the species *Stegomyia fasciata* is rather large.

For instance, during the evenings of the 13th and 14th instant, in a well-ventilated room at the Hotel Inglaterra I found five mosquitoes of this species.

The Hotel Inglaterra is centrally located, and the neighborhood immediately surrounding it is in better sanitary condition than are many other parts of the city.

The number of mosquitoes generally in San Juan at the present time seems to me to be only moderate as compared with the numbers found in many of the cities of the Southern States during the summer months, and therefore the number of specimens of *Stegomyia fasciata* seen here becomes conspicuous.

It is my intention to make a further study of this subject and to communicate the findings to the Insular Superior Board of Health with the hope that some measures may be adopted tending to the extermination of the *Stegomyia fasciata* in this port.

*Report from Ponce—Vital statistics—Quarantine transactions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, through the acting chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, June 15, as follows:

*Vital statistics of Ponce, P. R., for the month of May, 1903.*

Digestive system .....	46	Hepatitis .....	4
Respiratory system .....	18	Metritis .....	1
Circulatory system .....	1	Tetanus .....	4
Nervous system .....	10	Old age .....	3
Anemia, inanition .....	26	Rhachitis .....	7
Malaria .....	12	Septicemia puerperal .....	2
Tuberculosis .....	10	Hernia inguinalis .....	2
Nephritis .....	3		
Cancer .....	2	Total .....	151

*May, 1902.*

Births .....	a 173
Deaths .....	a 86

*May, 1903.*

Births .....	a 114
Deaths .....	a 151

*Monthly report of transactions at Ponce, P. R., national quarantine station, for month ended May 31, 1903.*

Vessels spoken and passed .....	0
Steamers inspected and passed .....	4
Steamers disinfected .....	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed .....	3
Sailing vessels disinfected .....	0

<sup>a</sup> These figures are for the city proper, the playa, and surrounding district of Ponce, P. R.

Number of crew on steamers .....	396
Number of crew on sailing vessels .....	28
Number of passengers on steamers .....	389
Number of passengers on sailing vessels .....	0
Number of steamers in quarantine .....	2
Number of sailing vessels in quarantine .....	0

*Inspection of immigrants.*

*Report of alien steerage passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended June 6, 1903*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 2 3	St. Simon .....	Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas... La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao..	3
	Philadelphia .....		2
	Total .....		5

*Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended June 20, 1903.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 17 17	Caracas .....	Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, Curacao .....	10
	Saint Simon .....		1
19	Julia .....	Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata. Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Nipe, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago, Santo Domingo, Macoris.	21
	Total .....		32

*Report of alien passengers arriving at Ponce, during the week ended June 20, 1903.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 18	Julia .....	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Nipe, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Macoris.	13

*Report of alien passengers arriving at the six subports of Porto Rico during the week ended June 20, 1903.*

MAYAGUEZ.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
June 16	Salvador .....	Fort de France, Port au Prince, Jeremie, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Santo Domingo.	1
18	Julia .....	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Mayari, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago, Santo Domingo, Macoris.	1
	Total .....		2

At the subports of Arecibo, Humacao, Aguadilla, and Fajardo there were no transactions; subport of Arroyo, no report.

## VENEZUELA.

*Epidemic of grippe at Maracaibo.*

Consul Plumacher reports, May 27, that almost the entire native population are suffering from grippe, and that foreigners are also attacked with the disease. The weather is extremely hot and dry.

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

**AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Newcastle.**—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 48,770. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

*Sydney.*—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 508,510. Total number of deaths, 483, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 52 from tuberculosis.

*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 119,428. Total number of deaths, 95, including enteric fever 3 and 1 from plague.

**AUSTRIA—Brunn.**—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 246, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 71 from tuberculosis.

**BRAZIL—Pernambuco.**—Two weeks ended April 15, 1903. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 216, including enteric fever 2, smallpox 6, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended April 30, 1903. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from enteric fever, 4 from smallpox, and 31 from phthisis pulmonalis reported.

**BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.**—Two weeks ended June 5, 1903. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

*Long Cay.*—Week ended May 16, 1903. Estimated population, 3,661. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor.*—Week ended June 6, 1903. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended June 3, 1903. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau.*—Two weeks ended June 8, 1903. Estimated population, 12,390. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

**CANADA—Quebec—Sherbrooke.**—Month of June, 1903. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including diphtheria 3, and 1 from enteric fever.

**CHILE—Antofagasta.**—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 6 from tuberculosis.

**FRANCE—St. Etienne.**—Two weeks ended May 31, 1903. Estimated



population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria 3, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

**FORMOSA.**—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from typhus, 1 death from smallpox, and 83 deaths from plague.

**GIBRALTAR.**—Two weeks ended May 31, 1903. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 19, including 1 from enteric fever.

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 23, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 15.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

*Bradford.*—Four weeks ended April 25, 1903. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 341, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 17, smallpox 2, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Four weeks ended May 23, 1903. Total number of deaths 365, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, smallpox 3, whooping cough 16, and 32 from tuberculosis.

*London.*—One thousand three hundred and thirteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles 67, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 13, whooping cough 32, diarrhea 19, and enteric fever 5. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,791 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 13 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 23, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 59.0 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 173 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 4, and 34 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 23, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 23.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 563, including diphtheria 3, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, and 22 from whooping cough.

**GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.***—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 30, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

*London.*—One thousand two hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 59, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 32, diarrhea 18, enteric fever 3, and smallpox 1. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,681 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 5 from whooping cough, and 3 from smallpox.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 30, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Queens-town, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 42.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 170 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 30, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 22.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 601, including diphtheria 5, measles 7, scarlet fever 6, and 28 from whooping cough.

*ITALY—Genoa.*—Month of April, 1903. Population, 228,202. Total number of deaths, 1,934, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 11, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 2, and 281 from tuberculosis.

*JAMAICA—Kingston.*—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 52,475. Total number of deaths, 90, including scarlet fever 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*JAPAN—Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended May 31, 1903. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from plague reported.

*SPAIN—Barcelona.*—Two weeks ended May 30, 1903. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Six deaths from enteric fever and 2 from smallpox reported.

Week ended June 6. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Seven deaths from enteric fever and 3 from smallpox reported.

*Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 27, 1902, to July 3, 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 December 27, 1902, to June 26, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1903.]

## CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay .....	May 20-May 26	.....	1	
Calcutta .....	May 22-May 28	.....	71	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila .....	May 2-May 9	44	38	
Provinces .....	do	343	242	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore .....	May 2-May 16	.....	101	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 17-May 24	.....	5	
Colombia:				
Panama .....	June 8-June 15	3	1	
Costa Rica:				
Limon .....	June 11-June 18	2	.....	
Mexico:				
Merida .....	June 6-June 20	.....	5	Reported.
Tampico .....	June 13-June 20	37	23	
Vera Cruz .....	do	27	7	One from Br. ss. Trader probably infected on shore.

## PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope (Port Elizabeth, East London, and King Williams Town included).	May 2-May 9	12	.....	
Natal .....	Apr. 18-Apr. 25	6	5	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 24-May 31	.....	1	
Chile:				
Iquique .....	To May 28	8	5	
China:				
Hongkong .....	May 2-May 9	98	85	
Egypt:				
Alexandria .....	May 23-May 30	.....	1	
Port Said .....	do	1	1	
District Magagha .....	do	2	1	
District Samalut .....	do	.....	1	
District Minieh .....	do	1	.....	
Germany:				
Berlin .....	June 5-June 18	1	.....	Nurse of case previously reported.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Northern Division .....	May 2-May 9	1,022	871	
Central Division .....	do	141	118	
Southern Division .....	do	280	239	
Sind .....	do	192	164	
Political charges .....	do	739	517	
Madras Presidency .....	do	27	24	
Bengal—				
Presidency .....	do	102	100	
Burdwan .....	do	24	22	
Bhagalpur .....	do	7	7	
Patna .....	do	331	319	
United Provinces—				
Allahabad .....	do	159	155	
Benares .....	do	212	179	
Fyzabad .....	do	100	93	
Gorakhpur .....	do	.....	98	
Meerut .....	do	355	375	
Lucknow .....	do	215	211	
Agra .....	do	.....	49	

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

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>India—Continued.</b>				
<b>Punjab—</b>				
Jullunder .....	May 2-May 9	7,917	4,483	
Lahore .....	do	8,132	4,803	
Rawalpindi .....	do	7,005	4,308	
Multan .....	do	385	220	
Delhi .....	do	2,869	2,408	
<b>Burma—</b>				
Rangoon .....	do	1		
<b>Central Provinces—</b>				
Narbada .....	do	24	25	
Nagpur .....	do	31	25	
Jubbulpore .....	do	30	18	
Mysore State .....	do	48	34	
Hyderabad .....	do	123	120	
Berar .....	do	11	17	
Rajputana .....	do	54	42	
Central India .....	do	155	144	
Kashmir .....	do	173	84	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Nagasaki .....	May 21-May 31	1	1	
Yokohama .....	May 23-May 30	3	3	
Mauritius .....	May 21-May 28		1	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila .....	Apr. 11-May 9	54	47	

## SMALLPOX.

<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Prague .....	May 31-June 6	4		
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Antwerp .....	May 31-June 6	4	1	
Ghent .....	May 16-June 13		4	
Liege .....	May 23-June 6	1	1	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Rio de Janeiro .....	May 17-May 31		4	
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Las Palmas .....	May 16-June 6	37		
<b>China:</b>				
Hongkong .....	May 2-May 9	11	1	
Shanghai .....	May 9-May 16	2		
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Bocas del Toro .....	June 9-June 16		3	
<b>Germany:</b>				
Kehl .....	May 1-May 31	13		
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Birmingham .....	June 6-June 13	6		
Bristol .....	do	1		
Cardiff .....	May 2-June 6	28		
Dublin .....	June 6-June 13	15	1	
Dundee .....	do	2		
Leeds .....	do	23		
Liverpool .....	do	29	4	
Manchester .....	do	9	1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	do	1		
Nottingham .....	May 23-May 30	2		
Sheffield .....	May 31-June 6	9		
Sunderland .....	June 6-June 13		1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay .....	May 19-May 26		45	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Kobe .....	May 23-June 6	5		
<b>Mexico:</b>				
City of Mexico .....	June 7-June 14	18	12	
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Manila .....	Apr. 11-May 9	37	3	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Moscow .....	May 23-May 30	8	1	
St. Petersburg .....	May 31-June 6	25	4	
Warsaw .....	May 16-May 23		1	
<b>Spain:</b>				
Cadiz .....	May 1-May 31	1		On board ss. Grangeworth.





## 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.	
Victoria.....	May 31	21,000	4												
Vienna.....	June 6	1,761,931	665	140								3	10	10	6
Warsaw.....	May 23	756,426	316	38							3	13	1	25	2
Yokohama.....	do	189,455						1							

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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