

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

*Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for week ended
September 26, 1903.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, at San Francisco, under date of September 28, being record of work in Chinatown for week ended September 26, 1903:

Buildings reinspected	168
Rooms	1,301
Persons inspected	1,491
Sick	16
Sick seen and prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	12
Dead examined	9
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	67
Number showing pest infection.....	2
Places limed and disinfected	932
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	24
Notices to abate plumbing nuisances.....	20
Plumbing nuisances abated	20
Total number of plumbing inspections.....	145
Number of buildings undergoing sanitary improvements	13

History of yellow fever case on steamship Colon, at San Francisco Quarantine, from Panama—Yellow fever on vessels in previous years.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
ANGEL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA,
September 16, 1903.

SIR: Confirming my telegram of the 10th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Pacific Mail steamship *Colon* arrived at this station about noon of the 10th instant, and was remanded to the hulk *Omaha* on account of a case of yellow fever on board. The patient was immediately removed to the hospital at this station. As soon afterwards as a tug could be secured the passengers and most of the crew were brought over and effects disinfected to kill mosquitoes, etc. Simultaneous disinfection of fore-castle, holds, saloon, staterooms, etc., with dry SO², was begun, and upon the 11th, 6 p. m., the vessel was turned over to towboats, all personnel having been removed to the station for five days' observation.

The case was an interesting one from a quarantine standpoint. The patient was a strong, lithe man; age given upon articles, 23 years (probably 28 or 30 years); native of Chile. He shipped at Acapulco

upon the down voyage. Was ashore at Panama, but at no port upon the up trip. Vessel loaded in open water from lighters at all ports en route. Fifteen days from Panama, in the early morning, the man reported to the ship's surgeon with headache, pains in back over liver and down right shoulder. History of chill during night or early morning; no history of malaria; pulse 65; temperature 40° (102°); appearance of slight icterus which rapidly increased.

No written history kept nor examination of urine or blood made. Diagnosis of obstruction to bile duct. No vomiting noted.

When seen by me the man had just been brought from the fore-castle and placed in the gangway in the cold wind. He was semiconscious, responding to loud inquiry as to whether he wanted water. Body bronze yellow; eyes very yellow; tongue not enlarged, pointed, red around edge, some sordes; left parotid gland enlarged and tender; some shrieking on pressure in epigastric region; spleen and liver not enlarged (percussion and palpation). Some blood signs on blanket, but possibly due to ulcer on left elbow.

After having been removed, catheterization brought 235 c. c. of urine highly colored, slightly cloudy. Specific gravity, 1010. Reaction, acid. Albumin in large quantities by all tests used. Examination of blood for malaria by several officers, negative. Pus in parotid gland, ordinary diplococci.

Patient grew worse, during night had classical black vomit, died next day. Autopsy confirmed diagnosis. Cremated.

The interesting features from a sanitary point are: First attack fifteen days from the only place reported infected and about three days after leaving Acapulco. Old masters inform me that the cool north trade wind nearly always drives all mosquitoes away or into hiding soon after they leave Acapulco bound north. The vessel was thoroughly searched by myself, other officers, and attendants for mosquitoes, dead or alive, and not one was found despite a considerable reward I offered.

A careful search of station records for yellow fever data had just been completed a short time before this vessel was reported, and may be of interest to the bureau or yellow fever commission, section upon transmission.

August 23, 1894, U. S. S. *Bennington* landed three cases here; only data is that the last case was attacked July 28. I am informed that she had been for a long time surveying La Union, and other points on the coast of Salvador.

Weekly abstracts, page 597, 1897, consul at Panama reports May 1, S. S. *Colon* lost three cases before reaching a port 600 miles north. No history as to case on arrival here, or fumigation.

Ibid. Reports May 10; *Newport* sent cases ashore; no history subsequent cases or fumigation.

June 2, 1897, *City of Para* arrived here from Panama. Captain

died of yellow fever en route soon after leaving Panama; one case died as vessel entered this port.

July 2, 1897; *Acapulco* held here on account of four deaths en route.

July 11, 1897, *San Juan* arrived from San Jose de Guatemala (about fifteen days); one case upon arrival; no history of other cases. *City of Sydney* also arrived from Panama with history of one case while in Panama. No other case reported, nor history of disinfection.

Each of these vessels had heavy passenger lists.

June, 1898, steamship *Newport* arrived from Panama; one case of yellow fever, an Englishman, cabin passenger, who died as the vessel entered the harbor. No history of other cases.

May 20, 1902, *City of Para* arrived from Panama and remanded for disinfection. Three days out the freight clerk (who had been ashore) had an attack, and died May 2. No other cases reported, and careful search by me failed to show any mosquitoes.

September 10, 1903, the case first reported.

Respectfully,

HUGH S. CUMMING,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, in Command.

Inspection service, Mexican border.

El Paso, Tex.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, September 19, 1903, as follows:

WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

Inspection Mexican Central passengers	237
Inspection Rio Grande and Pacific passengers	27
Inspection Mexican immigrants	107
Inspection of certificate, cause of death, corpse transferred into United States ..	1
Inspection special passengers from Monterey, Mexico	4
Disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, pieces	519
Vaccination	10

Disinfection of 3 trunks and sundry baggage, passengers from Monterey.

Detention of 4 passengers from Monterey, Mexico, to complete requisite time (four days).

LAREDO, TEX.

Assistant Surgeon Richardson ordered to return to Laredo.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1903.

RICHARDSON, U. S. Consulate, Tampico, Mexico:

Orders amended. Return direct via Laredo. On arrival Laredo, inspect service quarantine there and wire any necessary recommendations. If too ill, wire from Laredo and go on.

WYMAN.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf ordered to Laredo.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1903.

VON EZDORF, Matanzas, Cuba:

Relieved Matanzas. Proceed by first steamer to New Orleans. Wire arrival. Instructions will be sent you then to proceed to Laredo

for protection against yellow fever. Nunez, Cienfuegos, ordered to relieve you.

WYMAN.

Acting assistant surgeons at Laredo and Eagle Pass to cooperate with State health officer.

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1903.

State Health Officer TABOR, *Austin, Tex.:*

Have instructed Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton, Laredo, and also Hume, Eagle Pass, to cooperate with you and to wire Bureau promptly requisitions for equipment needed or additional help.

WYMAN.

Mosquito netting for use at Eagle Pass and Laredo.

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1903.

WERTENBAKER, *Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.:*

Ship 50 mosquito bars from Camp Hutton to Hume, Eagle Pass, Tex. All articles sent to Laredo and Eagle Pass should be in serviceable condition.

WYMAN.

Guards for Webb and Zapata counties.

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1903.

HAMILTON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Submit nomination by wire and immediately place on duty 6 mounted guards Zapata County and 12 additional mounted guards Webb County. * * *

WYMAN.

Camp equipment for Eagle Pass.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1903.

WERTENBAKER, *Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.:*

Ship to Hume, Eagle Pass, Tex., from Camp Hutton, by fast freight, 12 tents, 12 by 14, complete, with flies, floors, frames, poles, and pins; 50 camp stools; 2 Buzzacott ovens; cots, mattresses, and pillows, 50 each; pillowcases and sheets, 200 each; 50 additional mosquito bars, and 50 blankets.

WYMAN.

Suspect yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

LAREDO, TEX., September 22, 1903.

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Two cases suspected yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.; personally examined one; found suspicious history, jaundice, vomiting; urine contains albumin; has been sick three days; information given the State health

authorities. There is an uneasy feeling prevailing. This is the situation at present writing, but it may change for the worse at any moment. The consul reports no cases suspicious yellow fever at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Better advise Spohn conditions.

HAMILTON.

Dengue at Laredo, Tex.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 22, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Sixteen dengue Laredo, Tex.; 11 specimens urine examined; urine contains albumin 7; a few have vomiting; no deaths.

HAMILTON.

Mosquito netting advised to be used at Laredo.

WASHINGTON, *September 22, 1903.*

HAMILTON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Guiteras from Cairo, Von Ezdorf, and Frick ordered to Laredo, Tex. Dengue conveyed by mosquito. Suggest immediate use netting and method described page 1213, Public Health Reports, July 31. Have wired Tabor suggesting he order this.

WYMAN.

Surgeon Guiteras ordered to Laredo.

WASHINGTON, *September 22, 1903.*

GUI TERAS, *Marine Hospital, Cairo, Ill.:*

Nominate place on duty acting assistant. Take first possible train to Laredo. Wire departure and arrival. Hamilton wires 16 cases dengue, seven with albumin; no deaths. Dengue also in Nuevo Laredo and one case of yellow, fatal. Camp outfit complete for 100, including mosquito bars, should reach Laredo to-morrow. Von Ezdorf will arrive by Monday. Frick ordered from Tampico. On arrival investigate, wire facts and recommendations. Have wired Hamilton and Tabor advising Habana method, even for dengue, as described in Public Health, July 31.

WYMAN.

Dengue cases present indications of yellow fever—Use of mosquito netting advised.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

State Health Officer TABOR, *Austin, Tex.:*

Hamilton wires 16 cases dengue Laredo, 7 with albumin. Have ordered two officers there. Recent writers declare dengue conveyed by mosquito, therefore believe these cases should be guarded by mosquito netting and in manner described page 1213, Public Health Reports, July 31. One hundred and fifty mosquito nets were sent Laredo last week. Will you order their use?

WYMAN.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick ordered to Laredo.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1903.

FRICK, U. S. Consulate, Tampico, Mexico:

Instruct Lippincott to continue disinfections and proceed immediately to Laredo and report to Hamilton. Wire departure and arrival.

WYMAN.

Guards for Laredo.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1903.

HAMILTON, Laredo, Tex.:

Submit nomination by letter and place on duty immediately two additional mounted guards * * * for duty 15 miles from Laredo.

WYMAN.

Detail of officers for duty at Laredo—Measures advised should conditions grow worse.

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1903.

State Health Officer TABOR, Austin, Tex.:

Have ordered following officers to Laredo: Murray, from Key West, as diagnostician; will await orders at New Orleans, and can reach Laredo Saturday morning. Asst. Surg. Frick, from Tampico. P. A. Surg. Von Ezdorf, from Matanzas, should arrive about Saturday night or Sunday. Pharmacist Walerius, from St. Louis, and Surg. G. M. Guiteras, from Cairo, Ill. Last named will be Bureau representative in active measures, his superior, Murray, being detailed as expert diagnostician. Interstate quarantine regulations, Treasury Department, require surveillance of people leaving infected locality. If conditions grow worse, experience indicates rapid depopulation at Laredo at once, most probable destination along lines leading to San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Deem necessary, therefore, surveillance of people leaving Laredo, list of passengers and destinations being taken at ticket office, and health authorities at destination notified to keep them under observation, immediately isolating any arriving sick.

Train-inspection service should be immediately established between at least Laredo and San Antonio and Laredo and Corpus Christi, and authorities at both points notified to look out for passengers from Laredo and secure their isolation if necessary.

Necessity of detention camp may be determined later. Complete outfit for 100 was sent last week and is probably in Laredo to-day.

Guiteras instructed to confer with you. He left Cairo 1 p. m. to-day.

If you will select four medical inspectors, two for each road from Laredo, and place them on duty, Bureau will have them appointed.
* * * Wire their names promptly.

WYMAN.

Medical inspectors appointed by State health officer.

AUSTIN, TEX., *September 23, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Will go to Laredo to-morrow, and if cases are yellow fever will put train-inspection service into immediate effect. Will remain there until arrival of your representatives. Will be glad to confer with them and hope we will be able to assist each other. I have selected following medical inspectors at your suggestion and directed them to report to-morrow at Laredo: P. M. Rayson, B. V. Ellis, R. L. Dinwiddie, A. G. Barnhill.

TABOR.

Dengue cases present indications of yellow fever. Will use mosquito netting.

AUSTIN, TEX., *September 23, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Several cases dengue reported Laredo, but presence of albumin and absence of malaria plasmodia indicate yellow. Wire me names of officers ordered there and when will they arrive. I will meet them there. Have directed use of mosquito netting you sent.

TABOR.

Pharmacist Walerius ordered to Laredo.

WASHINGTON, *September 23, 1903.*

Pharmacist WALERIUS

(through medical officer in command),

Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.:

Take first train possible for Laredo, Tex. Report to Surgeon Guiteras for duty in connection with epidemic dengue, possibly yellow. Wire departure.

WYMAN.

Pyrethrum powder for use at Laredo.

WASHINGTON, *September 23, 1903.*

WERTENBAKER, *Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.:*

Ship immediately by express 200 pounds pyrethrum powder to Hamilton, Laredo.

WYMAN.

Relative to admission without disinfection or fumigation of certain merchandise from Mexico.

EL PASO, TEX., *September 23, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Should bonded carloads of merchandise, such as oil, beer, heniquen, etc., coming from infected points in Mexico be permitted to pass through the United States without being disinfected or fumigated, the same merchandise to be forwarded to Lower California, Mexico?

ALEXANDER.

Reply to telegram relative to admission of merchandise.

WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1903.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon ALEXANDER,

El Paso, Tex.:

Replying to yours of 23d, unless you have reason to suspect that the cars may carry mosquitoes, no necessity for disinfection.

WYMAN.

Yellow fever in Laredo, Tex.—Diagnoses in two cases confirmed. Employment of custodian authorized.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 24, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Yellow fever is now present in Laredo, Tex. Two diagnoses confirmed. Request authority to employ one person, custodian, at \$2 per day upon arrival of equipment.

HAMILTON.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

HAMILTON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Authorized to nominate and place on duty one person as custodian at \$2 on arrival of equipment, as per your telegram September 24.

WYMAN.

Mosquito netting for use at Laredo.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

HAMILTON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Referring to my telegram September 22, Is mosquito netting being used? Wire full report of what is being done to prevent spread in Laredo. Expressed 500 yards mosquito netting from New Orleans yesterday; but pending arrival, if necessary, should purchase in Laredo, if possible, and use. State health officer coincides.

WYMAN.

Instructions to Surgeon Guiteras.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

GUI TERAS (care Hamilton), *Laredo, Tex. (to arrive):*

On arrival confer with Tabor. Bureau position will be as in all previous like occasions, as follows: Treasury regulations are expected

to be enforced and State health authorities enforce them, and Bureau will assist State health officer in enforcing them. Frick has had experience in train-inspection service and advise you to place him in charge of that work. Pending your arrival I authorized Tabor to nominate four train inspectors, which he has done, and they have been appointed acting assistant surgeons. Request Hamilton to show you all telegrams received from me. Believed here good opportunity for demonstrating possibility of restricting spread of fever by new method, as at Habana, screening patients and destroying mosquitoes.

WYMAN.

Arrival of Surgeon Guiteras.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 25, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Arrived this afternoon. Have met Tabor.

GUI TERAS.

Surveillance of persons leaving Laredo and train inspection considered necessary.

WASHINGTON, *September 25, 1903.*

GUI TERAS (care Hamilton), *Laredo, Tex. (to arrive):*

For your information I send you following copy of portion telegram wired Tabor September 23: "Interstate quarantine regulations Treasury Department require surveillance of people leaving infected locality. If conditions grow worse, experience indicates rapid depopulation of Laredo at once, most probable destination along lines leading to San Antonio and Corpus Christi. Deem necessary therefore surveillance of people leaving Laredo, list of passengers, and destination being taken at ticket office and health authorities at destination notified to keep them under observation, immediately isolating any arriving sick. Train-inspection service should be immediately established at least between Laredo and San Antonio and Laredo and Corpus Christi, and authorities at both points notified to look out for passengers from Laredo and secure their isolation if necessary. Necessity of detention camp may be determined later."

WYMAN.

Post-mortem confirms diagnosis of yellow fever.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 25, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington.*

All sanitary authorities here concur that the two deaths to-day were yellow. Necropsy performed in one case typical. There are two separate foci of infection known at present. Three suspicious cases have been reported.

GUI TERAS.

*Use of petroleum in water barrels and cisterns.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 25, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington.*

Mosquito netting used. Fumigation with sulphur. Petroleum in water barrels and cisterns. Cleaning up of weeds and burning is being done slowly. City short of money. Two cases died to-day. Three cases not confirmed on hand.

HAMILTON.

*Unconditional quarantine against Laredo.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 25, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

From information which I have obtained here yellow has probably existed in Nuevo Laredo for six weeks and in Laredo for two. The two fatal cases reported in prior telegram form two distinct foci. I fear we will find others. All counties along the International and Great Northern, including Bexar (San Antonio), have quarantined Laredo unconditionally. The road to Corpus Christi has stopped all traffic. It is hoped that the influence of Tabor and the quarantine measures taken here will relieve the situation and inspire confidence. Conference held here to-night with city, county, and State authorities. Tabor assumes charge, accepts our cooperation, and leaves me a free hand to handle the situation. Wire if this acceptable to Bureau. I will start two gangs disinfecting and screening to-morrow. The authorities of Nuevo Laredo confess to 6 cases yellow and 4 deaths. The border here appears well protected. Reports on cases of dengue in Nueces County have just been received. No Service officers have arrived here, nor the camp equipment.

GUITERAS.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1903.*Surgeon GUITERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Arrangement with Tabor, as in your wire received to-day, acceptable to Bureau. Your efforts of course then will be to prevent spread in Laredo and prevent its reaching other towns, and Bureau expects you to plan and operate accordingly. Wire fully your plans that Bureau may cooperate with or advise you. Bureau's views have already been given you and Tabor. Notify if you think detention camp will be needed. Also wire Bureau daily the situation. Souchon has Nolte at San Antonio for observation. Von Ezdorf and Pharmacist Walerius should arrive shortly. Advise you allow Hamilton to continue his customary work. He has been notified, however, that you are in command. Financial matters in succeeding telegram.

WYMAN.

*Employment and payment of guards.*WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1903.*Surgeon GUITERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Regarding expenditures, State, city, and county authorities are expected to render all assistance possible. This has been the rule in other epidemics. If necessary to employ personal service of any character, nominations by name and rate must be promptly wired Bureau, as must also any contemplated expenditure. If in emergency the expenditure must be made, notify Bureau. Who is paying for the disinfecting gangs you started to-day? Walerius can render you much assistance in keeping finances straight, and if necessary you are authorized to nominate a clerk for him.

WYMAN.

REPLY.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 26, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

City and county have no funds; State has employed guards along border: We are paying for disinfecting gangs.

GUITERAS.

*Pyrethrum powder for use at Laredo.*NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 26, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Guiteras wires me to forward 500 pounds pyrethrum powder by express. Am sending it, and request Bureau approval; also authority to honor similar requisitions.

WERTENBAKER.

*Three suspicious cases—House disinfection.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 26, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Have seen three suspicious cases to-day. Disinfected seven and a half houses containing twenty-four rooms.

GUITERAS.

*Plan of campaign against introduction and spread of yellow fever.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 26, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Present plan of campaign is as follows: (1) Exterminate local inspection, following methods employed in Habana; (2) to prevent introduction of any new infection from without; (3) to prevent spread of the disease to other localities. The first item was put in operation this morning. The second has been in operation for some time and is

fairly efficient as far as work on the border is concerned. However, consular certificates of five days from yellow fever foci are discredited. Would suggest appointment of good medical inspectors at San Luis Potosi, and Saltillo. The third is principally in Tabor's hands. The State has quarantine against Laredo, and only through passenger traffic to points north of Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Ohio River permitted. All traffic with Corpus Christi is stopped. We are making efforts to reestablish it. Tabor has not yet agreed to train inspection. There is nothing to prevent passengers getting off along the line except local quarantines. These are effective enough at stations, but it is possible for passengers to get off between stations. About three thousand people have left Laredo since the 16th instant.

GUITERAS.

Premises of yellow fever cases disinfected—Laredo placed under strict quarantine.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 26, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Frick arrived this morning; have disinfected premises of two fatal cases; will disinfect surroundings this afternoon; no new cases reported. Tabor has put Laredo under strict quarantine. Through passenger traffic for points outside of Texas opened up this morning with notification of proper health authorities. Camp outfit and mosquito netting not arrived; it is an urgent need, as supply here is very small. Have employed about twenty men and divided them into two mosquito gangs. Request authority to order material if necessary from Wertenbaker.

GUITERAS.

Detention camp outfit to be held at Cactus.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

Surgeon GUITERAS,

Laredo, Tex.

Referring to detention camp due to arrive have it sidetracked and retained on cars at some point outside Laredo, say Cactus, until otherwise ordered.

WYMAN.

Dengue reported in Nueces County.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1903.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon BURKE,

Corpus Christi, Tex.

Dengue is reported as being in Nueces County. Wire if you have any knowledge of it.

WYMAN.

*Rumor of dengue at Corpus Christi not confirmed.*CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., *September 27, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Unable to confirm rumor of dengue any place in this county.

H. S. BURKE.

*Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports arrival at Laredo.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 27, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington* (through Surgeon Guiteras):

Arrived Laredo to-day.

VON EZDORF.

*House-to-house inspection.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 27, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

House-to-house inspection will become necessary. Would suggest Surgeon Murray be sent here as soon as possible. Badly needed.

GUITERAS.

*Six new cases—Detention camp to be established at Sanchez.*LAREDO, TEX., *September 27, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Six new cases to-day; one death. Tabor has again stopped through passenger traffic from Laredo to points north. Mexico is still open for those who desire to leave, but at present there is little desire expressed to leave the city. A house-to-house inspection will probably commence Tuesday. Tabor desires to establish camp for 25 persons at Sanchez, 5 miles from Laredo, and requests loan of outfit, he to pay all running expenses and to have charge service representation if desired. Detention, ten days. Tabor does not accept mosquito theory in toto, and old quarantine methods are in vogue. Recommend that his request for camp be granted. Am confining my efforts principally to mosquito disinfection and prevention of entrance of new infection. Will have four sections at work to-morrow. The situation is grave.

GUITERAS.

*Names of persons leaving Laredo advised to be taken.*NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 27, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Would suggest canvassing Laredo to ascertain names of those who left there before quarantine, and where they went. That was done at McHenry.

EDMOND SOUCHON,
President State Board of Health.

October 2, 1903

1644

Doctor Nolte to remain at San Antonio.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 27, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Thanks for telegram. Told Wertenbaker. Have wired Nolte to stay. Nothing new.

EDMOND SOUCHON.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1903.*

Dr. EDMOND SOUCHON,

New Orleans, La.:

Thanks for leaving Nolte at San Antonio. Please wire me any information you receive from him and whether any persons are arriving from Laredo.

WYMAN.

Pyrethrum powder for use at Laredo.

September 28, 1903.

WERTENBAKER,

Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.:

Your action in sending 500 pounds pyrethrum, Guiteras, approved. Any requests after to-day notify Bureau.

WYMAN.

No disinfection of mail at present.

EL PASO, TEX., *September 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Should mail arriving at El Paso from infected points be fumigated; and by whom? Please wire.

ALEXANDER.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1903.*

ALEXANDER, *El Paso, Tex.:*

No disinfection of mail at present.

WYMAN.

Requisitions for pyrethrum—Nominations.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1903.

GUI TERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Referring to your telegram, September 26, asking authority to order material if necessary direct from Wertenbaker, better make your requisitions direct to Bureau. Have approved your requisition on Wertenbaker for 500 pounds pyrethrum. Have forwarded for approval your nominations of acting assistant surgeons, clerk, and laborers. Will wire as to disbursing officer to-morrow. Murray en route.

WYMAN.

No present disposition to leave Laredo.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1903.*

Dr. EDMOND SOUCHON,

New Orleans, La.:

Replying to yours of yesterday estimated 3,000 people have left Laredo since September 16 on account of fever in Laredo, Mexico. Upon first case in Laredo, Tex., wired Tabor September 23, advising names be taken of all leaving, but Guiteras wires no disposition to leave at present, and strict quarantine maintained against Laredo, except for through passengers north of Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Ohio River, and notification to proper health authorities.

WYMAN.

Camp outfit to be loaned to State health officer.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1903.*

GUI TERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Referring to your telegram 28th authorized to loan Tabor camp outfit for 25 persons. Wire if sufficient camp outfit in Laredo now for this purpose. Am wiring Wertebaker to push search for the camp outfit en route.

WYMAN.

Arrival of camp outfit.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Camp outfit arrived and is held at Cactus under guard.

GUI TERAS.

House disinfection.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Ten houses and 34 rooms disinfected yesterday. Diagnosis in 2 suspicious cases confirmed to-day; 6 suspects reported; no deaths. Seventeen houses disinfected, with 84 rooms, since 25th instant. There have been 3 deaths and 13 positive cases; 7 suspects are now under observation.

GUI TERAS.

Train inspection proposed.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1903.

GUI TERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Referring to your telegram of 26th, outlining plan of campaign, train-inspection service considered by Bureau very necessary, and suggest Frick for supervising same. Four men were authorized and are

under pay for this purpose. This is deemed essential even with trains going north. At same time do not oppose, for present at least, State quarantine against Laredo, even if considered too excessive.

WYMAN.

Train inspection not required.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram of 28th referring to train inspection, Murray, Tabor, and myself are of the opinion that the circumstances do not require it. If Bureau still considers it necessary, wire so that I may establish it at once. The four acting assistants are each in charge of a section of mosquito brigades; quarantine restrictions against Laredo are excessive.

GUITERAS.

Arrival of Surgeon Murray.

LAREDO, TEX., *September 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington.*

Arrived 4 afternoon, 28th.

MURRAY, *Surgeon.*

Condition of country around Laredo.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Our inspector, Brady, has just returned; says he is satisfied all the country around Laredo is infected, but they call it dengue. Important some expert should go on inspection tour. No news of Murray.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,

President State Board Health.

House disinfection—Camp outfit at Cactus—No dengue in Nueces County.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1903.

SOUCHON, *New Orleans, La.:*

Murray arrived Laredo yesterday. Guiteras wires 17 houses, 84 rooms disinfected. Habana method used since 25th. Have camp outfit for 100 at Cactus. Service has 11 medical inspectors in Laredo. Am sending Purnell to inspect territory around Laredo. Acting Assistant Surgeon Burke, in response to inquiry, wires no dengue in Nueces County as rumored.

WYMAN.

Medical supervision of passenger traffic.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1903.

GUITERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

If there is passenger traffic out of Laredo, it should be under medical supervision. This means train-inspection service.

WYMAN.

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

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 126, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, and 17 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville.*—Two weeks ended September 5, 1903. Estimated population, 17,800. Total number of deaths 22, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from measles.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 533,000—white, 451,000; colored, 82,000. Total number of deaths, 860—white, 659; colored, 201—including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 26, scarlet fever 11, whooping cough 10, and 99 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester.*—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 124,331. Total number of deaths 181, including enteric fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 19, 1903, from 82 observers, indicate that cholera morbus and remittent fever were more prevalent and pleuritis, erysipelas, and puerperal fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 1 place, measles at 10, whooping cough at 15, diphtheria at 29, smallpox at 31, scarlet fever at 53, enteric fever at 81, and phthisis pulmonalis at 212 places.

Ann Arbor.—Eight weeks ended September 19, 1903. Census population, 14,509. Number of deaths not reported. One death from tuberculosis reported.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says: "The total number of deaths in Michigan during August was 2,800, an increase of 147 over the preceding month. The death rate was 13.3 per thousand population. By ages there were 688 deaths of infants under 1 year, 211 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 687 deaths of persons over 65 years.

"Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 157; other forms of tuberculosis, 30; typhoid fever, 44; diphtheria and croup, 37; scarlet fever, 16; measles, 2; whooping cough, 37; pneumonia, 100; diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, 386; cancer, 157; accidents and violence, 240, including 32 deaths from drowning

and 7 deaths from lightning. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 1 in Detroit and 1 in Wells Township, Marquette County.

“Typhoid fever begins to show the regular seasonal increase, and also deaths from infantile diarrhea.”

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 240,000. Total number of deaths, 199, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester*.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 109, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Eight weeks ended September 12, 1903. Estimated population, 33,000. Total number of deaths, 122, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 13 from scarlet fever.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of July, 1903. Estimated population, 336,000. Total number of deaths, 617, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 10, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 79 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Scranton*.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 133, including scarlet 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 126, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 22 from tuberculosis, of which 15 were of non-residents.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of August, 1903. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, September 26, 1903.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended September 26, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Name of vessel.	From—	Number of aliens.
Sept. 19	Vedamore	Liverpool.....	2
24	Breslau	Bremen	1,386
24	Joseph Di Georgio	Port Antonio.....	2
26	Ulstermore	Liverpool.....	1
	Total		1,391

BERTRAM M. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

*Port of Boston, September 20, 1903.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 19 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 13	Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	268
14	Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	104
14	Admiral Schley	Port Antonio, Jamaica	17
15	Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	167
15	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	4
16	Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	89
16	Preston	Port Limon, Costa Rica	1
17	Cambroman	Genoa and Naples, Italy	975
17	Saxonia	Liverpool, England	1,658
17	Leon	Porto Plata, Santo Domingo	1
17	Olivette	Halifax, Nova Scotia	151
17	Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	120
18	Prince Arthur	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	65
18	Commonwealth	Liverpool, England	595
19	Prince George	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	72
	Total		4,287

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at New York.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

*Port of New York, September 19, 1903.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 21, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 13	Celtic	Liverpool	851
13	Blücher	Hamburg	384
13	Pisa	do	34
14	Vaderland	Antwerp	1,372
14	La Gascogne	Havre	1,087
14	Columbia	Glasgow	530
14	Piemonte	Suriname	31
15	Koenig Albert	Bremen	822
15	Ryndam	Rotterdam	772
16	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	750
16	Lahn	Genoa	428
17	Oceanic	Liverpool	742
18	Hekla	Copenhagen	129
19	Auguste Victoria	Hamburg	513
19	Philadelphia	Southampton	357
19	Fontabelle	St. Croix	17
	Total		8,819

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

*Port of Philadelphia, September 26, 1903.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 26, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1903. Sept. 20	Venturer	Cayenne	3
21	Carthaginian	Glasgow	9
21	Noordland	Liverpool and Queenstown	354
22	Eagle Point	London	2
22	Camperdown	Habana	1
	Total		369

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Sept. 19			
2	Beaufort, N. C	Sept. 26			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Sept. 19			
	Boca Grande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	Sept. 12			
5	Puntarasa	Sept. 24			
6	Brunswick, Ga	Sept. 19	Nor. bk. Patagonia ^a	Sept. 11	Port Natal, via Tybee Roads.
7	Cape Charles, Va .....	...do...			
8	Cape Fear, N. C .....	...do...			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Sept. 26			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Sept. 12	Br. bk. Australia	Sept. 7	Shanghai
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Sept. 26			
12	Delaware Breakwater, Lewes, Del.	Sept. 19			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	July 31			
14	Eastport, Me	Sept. 26			
15	Eureka, Cal	Sept. 12			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash .....	...do...			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Sept. 19	Am. schr. Magnolia	Sept. 14	Progreso
18	Key West, Fla. ....	...do...			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	Sept. 12			
20	Newbern, N. C	Sept. 19			
21	Nome, Alaska	Sept. 5			
22	Pascagoula, Miss	Sept. 19			
23	Port Angeles, Wash	Sept. 12			
24	Portland, Me.	Sept. 19			
25	Port Townsend, Wash. ....	...do...	Am. ss. Pleiades	Sept. 18	Manila
26	Reedy Island, Del. ....	...do...			
	St. Georges Island, Fla.—				
27	East Pass	Sept. 26			
28	West Pass .....	...do...			
29	St. Johns River, Fla	Sept. 19			
30	San Diego, Cal	Sept. 12			
		Sept. 19			
31	San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 12	Am. schr. Honaipuu	Sept. 7	Honolulu
			Am. ss. Queen	Sept. 9	Victoria
			Am. ss. Colon	Sept. 10	Panama

^a Previously reported

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report.	
3				1 steamship spoken and passed.	
4				No transactions.	
5				No report.	
6	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.		1 vessel boarded and passed; 1 vessel spoken and passed.	
7				Temperatures taken on Br. S. S. Savan, from Belize.	5
8				No transactions.	
9				No report.	
10	Portland	Held for discharge of ballast and disinfection.		Mud ballast.	2
11				No report.	
12					4
13				No report.	
14					28
15					1
16				No transactions.	
17	Handsboro	Disinfected and held.	Sept. 19	.do	1
18					7
19				No transactions.	
20				.do	
21					1
22				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
23				No transactions.	
24				.do	
25	Tacoma	Allowed to proceed to destination, discharge cargo and fumigate with sulphur.	Sept. 19	Glandular examination of Br. bark Samaritan, from Yokohama, Am. schr. El Dorado, from Tsingtan, China, and Am. ss. Pleiades, from Manila.	6
26				1 vessel spoken and passed. 1 vessel boarded and passed.	15
27				No report.	
28				.do	
29				2 vessels spoken and passed. 4 steamships passed without inspection.	1
30					
				U. S. training ship Alert passed on medical officer's certificate.	2
31	San Francisco	Partial disinfection. Dunnage disinfected.	Sept. 9	1 Japanese passenger sent to quarantine to complete 7 days from Honolulu.	3
	.do	.do	.do		34
	.do	Disinfected.	Sept. 11	11 cases malaria, 1 case yellow fever removed to quarantine. Died next day. Personnel held to complete period 5 days. Glandular examination on Japanese ss. Hongkong, Maru, and Chingwo, from Hongkong. Temperature taken Am. bk. Andrew Welch and Am. schr. Geo. Curtis, from Honolulu, and Ger. ss. Uarda from Hamburg. 1 vessel boarded and passed.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
31	San Francisco.....	Sept. 19			
32	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 12			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.....	Sept. 21	Br. ss. August Belmont ^a Br. ss. Framfield ^a Br. ss. Wildcroft.....	Sept. 13 Sept. 14 Sept. 16	Tampico Coatzacoalcos Tampico
35	Savannah, Ga.....	Sept. 19	It. bk. Tony	Sept. 20	Genoa
36	Sitka, Alaska.....	Sept. 12	Br. s. s. Ettrickdale ^a	Sept. 16	Baltimore
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 19			
38	South Bend, Wash.....	Sept. 12			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	Sept. 19	Sp. s. s. Oleta.....	Sept. 18	Vera Cruz and Tampico.
40	Washington, N. C.....	do			
HAWAII:					
41	Hilo.....	Aug. 29			
42	Honolulu.....	Sept. 5			
43	Kahului.....	do			
44	Kihei.....	do			
45	Koloa.....	do			
46	Lahaina.....	do			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:					
47	Cebu.....	Aug. 1	Am. s. s. San Roque ^a Am. s. s. Surigao.....	July 15 July 28	Danao..... Surigao.....
		Aug. 8	Am. s. s. Surigao ^a Am. schr. Tony.....	do July 7	do Calape.....
48	Iloilo.....	Aug. 1			
49	Jolo.....	do			
50	Manila.....	Aug. 8	Nor. S. S. Heim ^a	July 19	Saigon
			U. S. A. T. Sherman.....	Aug. 3	Manila.....
			Am. launch Missoula.....	Aug. 3	Batangas.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
				2 vessels boarded and passed. 1 vessel spoken and passed. Glandular examination on Am. ss. Nebraskan from Honolulu. 18 cases malaria on U. S. T. Sherman from Manila.	19
32				No transactions	
33				do	
34	Pensacola	Disinfected	Sept. 18		4
	do	do	Sept. 20		
	do	Disinfected and held		Two cases malarial fever removed.	
	do				
35	Savannah	Held to discharge ballast	Sept. 17	Previous port, Daiquiri	6
36		Held to complete 5 days			3
37				No transactions	
				do	
38					
39	Port Inglis	Disinfected and held		5 cases malarial fever. Recovered.	1
40				No transactions	
41					1
42					10
43				No transactions	
44				No report	
45				No transactions	
46					1
47	Cebu	Disinfected and held	July 29	1 case smallpox	42
	do	do		1 case, 1 death cholera, buried at sea; water tanks emptied and disinfected; food destroyed; crew and passengers bathed and effects disinfected; 2 vessels spoken and passed; 16 bancas inspected and passed.	
	do	do	Aug. 2		42
	do	do		1 cholera death at sea; treatment same as above; 26 bancas inspected and passed.	
48					15
49					6
50	Manila	Disinfected and held	Aug. —	1 case smallpox. All persons unsuccessfully vaccinated. All rigidly inspected and released.	58
	Mindanao	Disinfected	Aug. 4	Smallpox. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. Crew and passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Entire personnel, including cabin passengers, vaccinated.	
	Batangas	Disinfected and released to be quarantined at destination.	do	Case of cholera at Batangas. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. Personnel all bathed and clothing and baggage disinfected. Tanks emptied and disinfected. All inspected and released.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
50	Manila.....	Aug. 8	Am. launch Ordenes.....	Aug. 3	Manila.....
		Aug. 15	U. S. A. T. Sherman ^a	Aug. 14	Zamboango, Coto- tobato, and Jolo
	PORTO RICO:				
51	Ponce.....	Sept. 12			
52	San Juan.....	do...	S. S. Caracas.....	Sept. 9	Puerto Cabello...
	Subports—				
53	Aguadilla.....	do...			
54	Arecibo.....	do...			
55	Arroyo.....	do...			
56	Fajardo.....	do...			
57	Humacao.....	do...			
58	Mayaguez.....	do...			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	Mariveles	Disinfected.....	Aug. —	Crew bathed and baggage and personal effects disinfected. This vessel, without permission or supervision, during a heavy rain storm, placed cargo on board Missoula, the latter being in quarantine. The crews communicated freely. 2 vessels fumigated to kill rats. 1 case malarial fever on Am. s. s. Binondo from Aparri. 1 case enteric fever on Br. s. s. Indrades from New York.	
	Manila	Held for disinfection of steerage passengers and baggage	Aug. 15	8 cases malarial fever. 738 steerage passengers bathed, and clothing and baggage disinfected. 5 vessels fumigated to kill rats.	84
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
52	New York	Held	Sept. 9	.....	3
53	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
58	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Sept. 26	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Sept. 19	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Sept. 26	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Sept. 19	Ger. ss. Hispania	Sept. 14	Progreso
			Sp. ss. Telesfara	Sept. 18	St. Vincent
7	Gardiner, Oreg	Sept. 19	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Sept. 26	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Sept. 19	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass	Aug. 29	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 12	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 19	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Sept. 12	Nor. ss. Dagfin a	Aug. 31	Mexican ports
			Ger. ss. Alps a	Sept. 1	Vera Cruz
			Br. ss. Texan a	Sept. 2	Colon and Mexi- can ports.
			Br. ss. Chaucer a	Sept. 5	Santos and Rio de Janeiro.
			Port. bk. Leonor a	Sept. 3	Para
			Am. ss. Breakwater	Sept. 7	Puerto Cortez, via Belize.
			Nor. ss. David	do	Puerto Barrios, via Belize.
			Sp. ss. Miguel M. Pinillos	do	Marseille, via Mexican ports.
			Br. ss. Darien	do	Colon, via Mexi- can ports.
			Port. bk. Oceano	Sept. 7	Oporto
			Am. sch. Doris	Sept. 8	Coatzacoalcos, via Lonela.
			Nor. ss. Origen	Sept. 9	Ceiba
			Am. ss. Excelsior	Sept. 10	Habana
			Nor. ss. Belvernou	Sept. 11	Bocas del Toro
			Nor. ss. Nicaragua	do	Bluefields
			Nor. ss. Bratten	do	Puerto Cortez
			Br. ss. Wanderer	do	Liverpool via Mex- ican ports.
			Nor. ss. Malm	Sept. 12	Mexican ports
12	Newport News, Va	Sept. 26	.....	.....	.....
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.	Sept. 19	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	Sept. 26	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	do	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4					1
5				No report	
6	Galveston	Disinfected	Sept. 19	1 case of malaria	23
7	do	do	do		
8				No report	
9				do	
10				do	
					1
					2
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Sept. 5		4
	do	do	Sept. 6		
	do	do	Sept. 7		
	do	do	Sept. 10		
	do	do	Sept. 8		
	do	Disinfected	Sept. 7		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held	Sept. 12		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected	Sept. 10		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	Disinfected	Sept. 9		
	do	do	Sept. 10		
	do	do	Sept. 11		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	do		
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
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 October 2, 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.
Alabama:				
Mobile	June 20-Sept. 26	24		
Total for State		24		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1		
California:				
Fresno	June 1-June 30	7		
Los Angeles	July 12-Sept. 19	21		
Oakland	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	7		
Sacramento	Aug. 2-Aug. 23	3		
San Francisco	June 14-Sept. 13	25		
Total for State		63		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		102		
Colorado:				
Adams County	Apr. 1-May 31	14		
Archuleta County	do	1		
Boulder County	Apr. 1-July 31	78		
Chaffee County	do	25		
Cheyenne County	June 1-June 30	3		
Clear Creek County	Apr. 1-June 30	12		
Delta County	June 1-July 31	2		
Denver County (Denver included)	Apr. 1-Aug. 29	248		
El Paso County	Apr. 1-July 31	9		
Fremont County	do	37		
Garfield County	do	2		
Gilpin County	do	15		
Jefferson County	do	46		
Kit Carson County	Apr. 1-May 31	6		
Lake County	June 1-July 31	7		
Larimer County	Apr. 1-July 31	32		
Las Animas County	Apr. 1-May 31	2		
Lincoln County	do	1		
Logan County	do	1		
Mesa County	July 1-July 31	3		
Morgan County	Apr. 1-May 31	1		
Otero County	do	14		
Ouray County	July 1-July 31	2		
Park County	June 1-June 30	1		
Pueblo County	Apr. 1-July 31	10		
Routt County	Apr. 1-June 30	82		
San Miguel County	July 1-July 31	13		
Summit County	Apr. 1-July 31	3		
Teller County	Apr. 1-June 30	11		
Washington County	Apr. 1-July 31	20		
Weld County	do	109		
Yuma County	do	25		
Total for State		835		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		148		
Georgia:				
Atlanta	June 25-July 8	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1		
Illinois:				
Belleville	June 13-Sept. 26	28		
Chicago	June 28-Sept. 26	78	5	
Danville	July 11-Aug. 1	2		
Total for State		108	5	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		85	1	
Indiana:				
Adams County	June 1-June 30	1		
Allen County	do	8		
Benton County	May 1-June 30	3		
Blackford County	June 1-June 30	1		
Boone County	May 1-June 30	6	1	
Brown County	do	18		
Carroll County	May 1-May 31	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Cass County.....	May 1-June 30	44		
Clark County.....	do	9		
Clay County.....	May 1-May 31	10		
Crawford County.....	May 1-June 30	9	1	
Daviess County.....	do	32	2	
Dearborn County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Decatur County.....	May 1-June 30	21		
Dekalb County.....	May 1-May 31	3		
Delaware County.....	May 1-June 30	28		
Fayette County.....	June 1-June 30	2		
Floyd County.....	May 1-June 30	7		
Fountain County.....	May 1-May 31	17		
Fulton County.....	May 1-June 30	10		
Gibson County.....	do	10		
Grant County.....	do	35		
Greene County.....	May 1-May 31	7	1	
Harrison County.....	June 1-June 30	5		
Hendricks County.....	May 1-June 30	11		
Howard County (Kokomo included).	May 1-July 11	15		
Huntington County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Jackson County.....	do	1		
Jasper County.....	do	30	1	
Jennings County.....	do	1		
Johnson County.....	do	5		
Knox County.....	May 1-June 30	13		
Lake County.....	June 1-June 30	10		
Laporte County.....	May 1-June 30	31		
Lawrence County.....	do	19		
Madison County (Elwood included).	May 1-July 5	47		
Marion County (Indianapolis included).	May 1-July 25	31	4	
Martin County.....	May 1-May 31	20		
Miami County.....	May 1-June 30	14		
Monroe County.....	do	26		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Morgan County.....	May 1-June 30	2		
Newton County.....	May 1-May 31	3		
Noble County.....	May 1-June 30	2		
Orange County.....	do	6		
Owen County.....	May 1-May 31	4		
Parke County.....	May 1-June 30	13		
Perry County.....	May 1-May 31	2		
Posey County.....	do	1		
Pulaski County.....	May 1-June 30	5		
Ripley County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
St. Joseph County (South Bend included).	July 19-Sept. 12	3		
Scott County.....	May 1-June 30	5		
Spencer County.....	May 1-May 31	4		
Starke County.....	June 1-June 30	6		
Sullivan County.....	May 1-June 30	13		
Tippecanoe County.....	do	8		
Tipton County.....	June 1-June 30	6		
Vanderburg County.....	May 1-June 30	8		
Vermillion County.....	do	47		
Vigo County.....	do	75	1	
Warren County.....	do	8		
Warrick County.....	May 1-May 31	34		
Wayne County.....	May 1-June 30	2		
Wells County.....	June 1-June 30	4		
White County.....	do	4		
Whitley County.....	May 1-June 30	8		
Places not mentioned.....	June 1-June 30		4	
Total for State.....		839	15	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		81	15	
Iowa:				
Cedar County (Webster city).....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	10		
Dubuque County (Cascade).....	do	5		
Marion County (Perry Township).....	do	1		
Jasper County (Des Moines Township and Vandalia).....	do	9		
Polk County (Des Moines).....	June 1-July 4	56		
Wapello County (Ottumwa).....	July 1-Aug. 31	2		
Total for State.....		83		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		55		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 1-Sept. 12	22	1	
Total for State.....		22	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		5		
Maine:				
Beaver.....	Aug. 28	1		Imported. Present.
Belfast.....	Sept. 19	1		
Brewer.....	Sept. 17			
Fort Kent and vicinity.....	July 4-July 14	24		
Total for State.....		26		
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		6		
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 28-Sept. 26	2		
Cumberland.....	May 1-July 31	47	7	
Total for State.....		49	7	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		5		
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	June 20-Sept. 26	67	2	On sch. Urozimbo from Calais, Me.
New Bedford.....	July 1-July 11	3		
Taunton.....	June 20-Aug. 22	7		
Vineyard Haven.....	Sept. 21	1		
Total for State.....		78	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		280	53	
Michigan				
Detroit.....	June 16-Sept. 26	36	8	Was present in 21 counties at 31 places during week ended Sept. 19, 1903.
Flint.....	June 13-July 4	3		
Grand Rapids.....	June 13-Aug. 22	28		
Marquette.....	Aug. 23-Aug. 29	1		
Port Huron.....	June 13-Sept. 19	46		
Marquette County (Wells town- ship).	Aug. 1-Aug. 31		1	
Total for State.....		114	9	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		31		
Minnesota:				
Benton County.....	June 15-July 13	7		
Brown County.....	Aug. 3-Aug. 24	9		
Carver County.....	June 15-July 13	4		
Cass County.....	June 30-July 6	1		
Clay County.....	July 1-July 27		1	
Columbia County.....	July 6-July 13	3		
Crow Wing County.....	June 15-Sept. 21	34		
Douglas County.....	July 6-Aug. 24	6		
Fillmore County.....	Sept. 7-Sept. 14	6		
Freeborn County.....	July 21-July 27	2		
Grant County.....	June 15-July 20	6	1	
Hennepin County.....	June 15-Aug. 10	7		
Houston County.....	June 30-July 6	1		
Hubbard County.....	July 21-July 27	1		
Isanti County.....	June 15-Sept. 14	12		
Jackson County.....	June 15-July 13	14		
Kandiyohi County.....	June 15-Aug. 31	2		
Lac qui Parle County.....	June 22-June 29	2		
Lincoln County.....	July 13-Aug. 3	3		
McLeod County.....	June 22-Aug. 10	4		
Meeker County.....	June 15-Aug. 3	6		
Morrison County.....	June 15-Aug. 31	12		
Nobles County.....	June 15-Aug. 3	3		
Norman County.....	June 22-June 29	7		
Pine County.....	June 15-Aug. 3	3		
Pipestone County.....	June 30-July 6	1		
Polk County.....	Aug. 24-Aug. 31	1		
Ramsey County.....	June 15-Sept. 14	23	1	
Renville County.....	June 30-Aug. 24	24		
St. Louis County.....	June 22-Sept. 14	7		
Scott County.....	July 6-July 13	1		
Sherburne County.....	June 15-June 22	1		
Sibley County.....	June 30-July 6	9		
Stearns County.....	June 15-Sept. 21	78	1	
Steele County.....	July 6-July 13	1		
Stevens County.....	Sept. 14-Sept. 21	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Swift County.....	July 6-Aug. 10	13		
Todd County.....	July 13-Aug. 3	6		
Waseca County.....	July 21-Aug. 31	3		
Wilkin County.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 24	1		
Winona County.....	July 6-July 13	2		
Wright County.....	July 6-Aug. 24	6	2	
Yellow Medicine County.....	June 15-Aug. 31	10		
Kandiyohi County, not previously reported.		21		
Pine County, not previously reported.		9		
Stearns County, not previously reported.		40		
Waseca County, not previously reported.		5		
Total for State.....		419	6	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		828	6	
Mississippi:				
Moss Point.....	Aug. 28	2		
Natchez.....	July 4-Sept. 20	7		
Total for State.....		9		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 16-Sept. 19	33		
Total for State.....		33		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		260	3	
Montana:				
Helena.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		13		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Aug. 2-Aug. 15	3		
South Omaha.....	June 1-July 1	6		
Total for State.....		9		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		91		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	June 13-Aug. 8	18		
Nashua.....	June 13-June 20	1		
Total for State.....		19		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		28		
New Jersey:				
Bordentown.....	June 6-June 27	24	5	
Camden.....	July 5-Aug. 29	7		
Hoboken.....	Aug. 17-Aug. 23	1		
Trenton.....	June 20-June 27	1		
Total for State.....		33	5	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		249	52	
New York:				
Elmira.....	June 13-June 20	2		
New York.....	July 4-Sept. 19	2		
Niagara Falls.....	Sept. 6-Sept. 12	1		
Rochester.....	July 15-July 21	1		
Total for State.....		6		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		202	52	
North Carolina:				
Ashe County.....	July 1-July 31	1		
Bertie County.....	do	1		
Buncombe County.....	May 1-July 31	30		
Burke County.....	do	7		
Catawba County.....	July 1-July 31	1		
Chatham County.....	May 1-May 31	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Cleveland County	May 1-July 31	8		
Davie County	May 1-May 31	2		
Durham County	May 1-July 31	24		
Forsyth County	May 1-May 31	25		
Gaston County	July 1-July 31	4		
Graham County	May 1-May 31	2		
Gulford County	do	45		
Henderson County	May 1-May 31	2		
McDowell County	do	2		
Mecklenburg County	do	2		
Moore County	do	1		
New Hanover County	May 1-July 31	2		
Pender County	July 1-July 31	1		
Polk County	do	1		
Randolph County	do	1		
Rockingham County	do	2		
Rutherford County	May 1-July 31	7		
Stanly County	July 1-July 31	4		
Surry County	May 1-July 31	26		
Wake County	May 1-May 31	26		
Warren County	do	3		
Wilkes County	do	2		
Wilson County	May 1-July 31	3		
Yadkin County	July 1-July 31	26		
Total for State		262		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		380		
North Dakota:				
Cavalier County	May 1-July 31	14		
Griggs County	do	4		
Morton County	Apr. 1-July 31	a 65		
Stark County	May 1-July 31	6		
Trails County	Apr. 1-July 31	3		
Total for State		92		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		68	1	
Ohio:				
Allen County	May 10-Aug. 8	9		
Ashtabula County	do	3		
Auglaize County	do	25		
Belmont County	do	32	1	
Brown County	do	8		
Butler County (Hamilton included).	do	18	2	
Champaign County	do	6		
Clark County	do	6		
Clermont County	do	1		
Columbiana County (East Liverpool included).	do	18		
Crawford County	do	2		
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland included).	May 10-Sept. 26	13		
Defiance County	May 10-Aug. 8	6		
Delaware County	do	25		
Eric County	do	18	6	
Fairfield County	do	1	1	
Fayette County	do	1		
Franklin County (Columbus included).	do	27	3	
Gallia County	do	15		
Geauga County	do	1		
Greene County	do	10		
Guernsey County	do	2		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati included).	May 10-Sept. 25	103	4	
Hancock County	May 10-Aug. 8	18		
Harrison County	do	1		
Henry County	do	43		
Jackson County	do	7		
Jefferson County	do	18		
Lawrence County	do	101	11	
Logan County	do	4		
Lorain County (Lorain included).	May 10-Sept. 19	5		
Lucas County (Toledo included).	May 10-Sept. 5	49	2	
Mahoning County (Youngstown included).	May 10-Aug. 8	8		

^aAbout.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Marion County.....	May 10-Aug. 8	1		
Meigs County.....	do.....	2		
Miami County.....	do.....	12	2	
Monroe County.....	do.....	2		
Montgomery County (Dayton included).	May 10-Sept. 5	67	1	
Morrow County.....	May 10-Aug. 8	1		
Muskingum County (Zanesville included).	do.....	49		
Paulding County.....	do.....	1		
Pickaway County.....	do.....	1		
Preble County.....	do.....	7		
Ross County.....	do.....	30		
Scioto County.....	do.....	9		
Seneca County.....	do.....	3		
Stark County.....	do.....	34		
Summit County.....	do.....	12		
Trumbull County.....	do.....	5		
Tuscarawas County.....	do.....	29		
Van Wert County.....	do.....	9		
Warren County.....	do.....	6		
Washington County.....	do.....	30	3	
Wyandot County.....	do.....	13		
Total for State.....		927	36	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,656	137	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg and McKeesport included).	June 13-Sept. 5	396	79	Five cases imported.
Armstrong County.....	June 1-Aug. 31	6		
Beaver County.....	do.....	19		
Blair County (Altoona included).	May 1-Sept. 26	6		One case imported.
Butler County.....	May 1-Aug. 31	29		
Cambria County (Johnstown included).	do.....	42		
Cameron County.....	May 1-May 31	5		
Carbon County.....	June 1-June 30	5		
Center County.....	May 1-May 31	27		
Clarion County.....	do.....	2		
Clearfield County.....	May 1-July 31	165		
Clinton County.....	July 1-July 31	1		
Columbia County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	4		
Crawford County.....	May 1-July 31	11		
Delaware County.....	May 1-Aug. 31	16		
Elk County.....	May 1-May 31	3		
Erie County (Franklin).	May 1-Aug. 31	4		
Fayette County.....	do.....	54		
Forest County.....	do.....	7		
Indiana County.....	May 1-July 31	14		
Jefferson County.....	July 1-July 31	11		
Lackawanna County (Scranton, Carbondale, and Dunmore included).	June 7-Sept. 21	66	1	
Lancaster County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1	1	
Luzerne County.....	May 1-May 31	1		
Lycoming County.....	May 1-July 31	25		
McKean County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Mercer County.....	May 1-June 30	4		
Montgomery County (Norristown included).	May 1-Aug. 31	15	1	
Northampton County.....	May 1-May 31	19	2	
Perry County.....	May 1-Aug. 31	40	2	
Philadelphia County.....	June 20-July 31	253	71	
Pike County.....	June 1-June 30	2		
Potter County.....	June 1-July 31	24		
Schuylkill County.....	May 1-July 31	28		
Sullivan County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	10		
Susquehanna County.....	June 1-July 31	128		
Tioga County.....	May 1-June 30	8		
Venango County.....	June 1-July 31	2		
Warren County.....	May 1-May 31	2		
Washington County.....	May 1-Aug. 31	17	6	
Wayne County.....	June 1-July 31	8		
Westmoreland County.....	May 1-Aug. 31	18	1	
Wyoming County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	3		
Total for State.....		1,502	164	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		470	58	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 20-Sept. 19	24	2	
Greenville	do	5		
Total for State		29	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		8		
Tennessee:				
Memphis	June 20-Sept. 26	10		
Nashville	June 28-July 11	4		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		8		
Texas:				
San Antonio	July 1-Aug. 31	41		
Total for State		41		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1		
Utah:				
Ogden	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1		
Salt Lake City	June 6-Sept. 5	41		Two cases imported.
Total for State		42		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		39	1	
Virginia:				
Lynchburg	Aug. 1-Aug. 31		1	
Pocahontas	Aug. 29	1		
Total for State		1	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		5	1	
Washington:				
Adams County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1		
Clark County	June 1-July 31	51		
Columbia County	do	8		
Cowlitz County	July 1-Aug. 31	18		
Douglas County	June 1-Aug. 31	2		
Island County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	9		
King County (Seattle included)	June 1-Aug. 31	29	3	
Kitap County	June 1-June 30	1		
Okanogan County	June 1-Aug. 31	3	1	
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	do	5		
Snohomish County	June 1-June 30	2		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	June 1-Aug. 31	16	2	Three cases imported.
Thurston County	July 1-July 31	4		
Walla Walla County	June 1-Aug. 31	40		
Whatcom County	do	4		
Whitman County	July 1-Aug. 31	11		
Yakima County	do	1		
Total for State		205	6	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,240	1	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling	Mar. 1-June 30	42	7	
Total for State		42	7	
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
Wisconsin:				
40 counties, 87 places	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	495	3	
39 counties, 90 places	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	412	4	
31 counties, 50 places	Apr. 1-Apr. 30	194	1	
32 counties, 53 places	May 1-May 31	259	3	
26 counties, 34 places	June 1-June 30	238		
6 counties, 6 places	July 1-July 11	15		
Milwaukee	July 19-Sept. 26	23		
Total for State		1,636	11	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		722	5	
Grand total		7,566	277	
Grand total, same period, 1902.		7,375	388	

[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, December 27, 1902, to October 2, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Casés.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 11	1	1	
Do	Mar. 17	1	1	
Do	June 5	1	1	
Do	July 15	1	1	
Do	July 19	1	1	
Do	July 20	1	1	
Do	July 29	1	1	
Do	Aug. 9	1	1	
Do	Aug. 21	1	1	
Do	Sept. 13	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, 30; deaths, 25. Calendar year 1902, cases, 41; deaths, 41.

Total cases of plague from January 1 to October 2, 1903, 9. Total cases of plague same period 1902, 29.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 3, 1903, to October 2, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Angel Island.....	Sept. 10-11	1	1	Case on ss. Colon, from Panama; port of call, Acapulco.
Mississippi:				
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island..	July 3-July 5	1	1	Case on ss. Mount Vernon, from Limon; discovered at Mobile. Vessel remanded to Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island.
	Sept. 1	1	1	Case on schooner Henrietta J. Powell from Vera Cruz.
Texas:				
Laredo.....	Sept. 24-28	13	3	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, August 31, as follows: During the week ended August 29, 1903, 84 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Apoplexy, 1; aneurism, 2; asthma, 1; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 3; Bright's disease, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhoea and enteritis, 8; elephantiasis, 1; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 2; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; peritonitis, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 4; stillborn, 5; syncope, 1; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; enteric fever, 1; other causes, 22.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended September 13, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; no deaths; prevailing disease mild type of malarial fever; 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.
Sept. 10	Banan	18	0	0	0
11	Anselm	40	5	20	8
11	Savan	31	0	1	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, September 25, as follows: Week ended September 5, 1903. Number of immigrants inspected, 116; passed, 112; detained, 4.

Week ended September 12, 1903. Number of immigrants inspected, 649; passed, 633; detained, 16.

Week ended September 19, 1903. Number of immigrants inspected, 210; passed, 207; detained, 3.

Report from Hongkong—Plague—Plague-infected rats.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, August 20, as follows: During the week ended August 15, 1903, 12 vessels, with 919 crew and 421 passengers—156 cabin and 265 steerage—were inspected and issued bills of health; 719 crew, 259 steerage passengers were bathed, and 866 pieces of baggage disinfected. Thirteen cases of plague were reported for this period, with 11 deaths (12 Chinese and 1 Indian), making a total of 1,395 since January 1, 1903. A small percentage of the rats caught show plague infection. No other communicable diseases were reported for the week.

Reports from Shanghai—Cholera and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 19 and 24, as follows:

During the week ended August 15, 1903, there were inspected 5 vessels, 164 crew and no passengers. In the case of 1 vessel, the British bark *Dunfirmline*, the bill of health was withheld after inspection, because the captain declined to go to sea on account of some of his men having deserted, and he wished to ship hands in their places.

Communicable diseases were reported to the municipal health department for the week as follows: Smallpox, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 4 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 case. The total deaths recorded were 3 foreigners and 192 natives.

It will be noticed that cholera is not mentioned in the official report from the health department as having appeared during the week just ended. I know personally, however, of 2 cases which occurred among foreigners (Russians) from a vessel in the harbor, having seen them myself, and I have seen 2 additional cases since, all foreigners. I have also heard of several Chinese who have died of the disease.

I am endeavoring at the present time to secure some inside information on the situation, and by that information shall be guided as to the advisability of placing on wool, bristles, skin mats, feathers, etc., from this port, the restrictions in force last year. I have already issued a circular to the several shipping companies to the effect that no vegetables or fruit of any character must be taken on board here.

The disinfection of the effects of steerage passengers and crew shipped here is required the year round.

During the week ended August 22, 1903, 4 vessels, 202 crew, 25 cabin and 128 steerage passengers were inspected. The personal effects of 3 members of crew shipped here were disinfected.

Communicable diseases for the week were reported as follows: Cholera, 3 cases, 5 deaths; typhoid fever, 2 deaths; scarlet fever, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 case. The total mortality is given as 3 foreigners and 206 natives.

An investigation of the cholera situation through channels other than the municipal health department shows that the disease is not as yet very prevalent, although there are probably a few more cases than those reported.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Smallpox situation improving.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended September 15, 1903. Present officially estimated population not obtainable. One case of smallpox during the week; one death; number of deaths from other causes, 2; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and smallpox. The cases of the latter disease are brought from the sub-ports for treatment in the isolation hospital. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not 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.
Sept. 9	Brookline	32	0	0	0
9	Fort Gaines	23	0	0	0
11	Mount Vernon	20	0	0	0
13	Colombia.....	18	0	0	0

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports as follows: Week ended September 10, 1903. Estimated population, 4,000; 1 case of smallpox—no deaths; number of deaths from other causes, 6; prevailing diseases, malarial and enteric diseases.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, poor.

The case of smallpox reported above is that of one of the steerage passengers of the *Altai*, which arrived here September 5 from Savannah, Colombia. He left immediately for Siquires, a small town about 28 miles from here, where he developed the disease. He was discovered on September 9 and removed to the Government quarantine station on La Uvita Island, 1 mile from here. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of this disease. The patient is thoroughly isolated and a general vaccination of the people of Siquires is now being 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.
Sept. 4	Hispania	22	0	0	0
5	Taunton.....	25	0	0	0
7	Altai	46	10	2	0
8	Montevideo	118	26	83	0
9	Preston.....	31	3	0	0

Week ended September 17, 1903: One case of yellow fever—1 death; number of deaths from other causes, 6; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial diseases.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week very poor.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 11	Brighton	22	0	0	0
12	Venus	27	0	0	0
13	Olympia	36	0	0	0
14	Alleghany	46	4	2	0.
16	Brewster	35	1	0	0
17	Oracabessa	45	0	0	0

CUBA.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter, in temporary charge, reports, September 17 and 23, as follows:

Week ended September 12, 1903.

Health certificates issued	97
Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	19
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	790
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	420
Pieces of baggage inspected	120
Pieces of express inspected	19
Pieces of freight inspected	1, 693
Pieces of baggage disinfected	3

Mortuary data of Habana for the week ended September 12, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	22
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Bronchitis	1
Enteric fever	2
Enteritis	2
Meningitis	8
Scarlet fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Grippe	1
Cancer	4
Septic fever	1

Total deaths from all causes, 94.

Week ended September 19, 1903.

Number of health certificates issued	82
Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	21
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	694
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	260
Pieces of baggage inspected	149
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1
Pieces of freight inspected	3, 353
Pieces of express inspected	18

Case of yellow fever removed from Spanish steamship Alfonso XIII.

On September 18 a third-class passenger was sent from Tricornia detention camp to Las Animas hospital with fever, where the contagious fever commission decided the case to be yellow fever. The passenger arrived at this port on the Spanish steamship *Alphonso XIII*, September 18, and had been in the detention camp only a few hours when removed to the hospital. Report is herewith inclosed.

Mortuary report of Habana, Cuba, for the week ended September 19, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	18
Pneumonia.....	5
Bronchitis.....	3
Enteritis.....	4
Meningitis.....	8
Croup.....	1
Septic fever.....	3
Malarial fever.....	2
Cancer.....	7
Anthrax.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 100.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf reports, September 20, as follows: During the week ended September 19, 1903, 6 bills of health were issued to vessels prior to sailing for ports in the United States.

No quarantinable disease was reported.

Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, September 16, as follows: During the week ended September 12, 1903, bills of health were issued to two vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

In making the mortality report, I have increased the population to 45,500, which is the official estimated population. The city authorities claim this is correct.

Mortality report of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended September 12, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Malarial fever.....	2
Tubercle of lungs.....	2
Tubercle of the pleuræ.....	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1
Anæmia, pernicious.....	1
Bronchitis, senile.....	1
Pulmonary congestion.....	1
Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years).....	1
Hernia, strangulated.....	1
Cirrhosis, hepatic.....	1
Uræmia.....	1
Lack of development.....	1
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	2
Total.....	16

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.40 per one thousand; estimated population 45,500.

FRANCE.

Origin of plague at Marseille.

CHAMOUNIX, FRANCE,
September 14, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to report that five deaths from bubonic plague have occurred at Marseille, France. On September 15, a cargo of rags from Constantinople was discharged from a vessel at Marseille and taken to a paper factory at St. Barnabé, a suburb of Marseille. Later five persons engaged in handling the rags died of undoubted bubonic plague. Of fifteen persons exposed to contagion and isolated in the Salvator Hospital none have died, though some have presented suspicious symptoms. By a strange coincidence the factory where the rags were taken burned to the ground September 9. Strenuous precautions, it is reported, have been taken as regards the infected vessel and localities.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, September 11, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—Between the 22d and 28th of August there were registered in Egypt 14 fresh cases of plague (with 11 deaths), viz, in Alexandria, 7 cases (6 deaths); and in Damiette, 7 cases (5 deaths).

British India.—During the weeks ended August 8 and August 15 there were registered in the Bombay presidency 5,510 and 6,301 cases of plague, respectively, with 3,854 and 4,623 deaths.

Straits Settlements.—Up to the 22d of July, 104 cases of suspected plague had occurred on the quarantine island.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the two weeks between the 26th of July and the 8th of August, only 1 case of plague occurred, viz, in Queenstown, on the 5th of August. Plague rats were still found during the first week of August, not only in Queenstown but also in Port Elizabeth and on board a ship in the harbor of East London.

In Durban, according to the official bulletin for the week ended July 25, 2 fresh cases of plague have been registered.

New Caledonia.—According to a communication dated August 29, there have been registered in the north of New Caledonia 23 fresh cases of plague, with 17 deaths.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the period from the 23d July to the 1st of August, there were registered 12 deaths from plague and 12 deaths from cholera.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended August 29 was somewhat higher than that of the foregoing week, amounting, calculated upon the year, to 17 per thousand of the population, this being considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 14.4 per thousand.

Of the large German cities two-thirds showed less favorable figures than Berlin, the following towns having considerably higher death rates, namely: Dresden, Munich, Karlsruhe, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, Nuremberg, Strassburg, Leipsic, Brunswick, Dusseldorf, Breslau, and Königsberg; also Paris. The following towns had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Stuttgart, Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 14.7 per thousand), Charlottenburg (with 14 per thousand); also London and Vienna.

Acute diseases of the intestines claimed 191 victims, and 78 persons died of cholera. As compared with the foregoing week there was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which claimed 33 victims. Sixty-one persons died of phthisis pulmonalis, and 43 persons succumbed to cancer. Further, there were registered 2 deaths from diphtheria and 2 deaths from measles. Five persons died from scarlet fever and 16 persons succumbed to typhus. Finally, 9 persons died by violence.

New museum of tuberculosis at Berlin.

The tuberculosis museum recently opened in Berlin is intended to be a popular object lesson and to represent one of the means for enlightening the people as to the nature of tuberculosis. The great value of such knowledge on the part of the people has only recently come to be fully understood. Formerly physicians were shy of discussing medical questions before laymen, but now that it is seen how potent popular knowledge with regard to infectious diseases is in preventing such diseases, opinion has completely changed on that point. In the case of tuberculosis especially is this true, as the disease extends over many years thereby necessitating a prolonged continuance of preventive measures, such as disinfection of the patient's linen, removal of expectoration, etc. Preventive measures can not be effectively obtained by mere police regulations. The people themselves must lend their assistance, and this presupposes a right understanding on their part of the nature and aim of such measures. Laymen will learn, too, to understand to some extent what an immense amount of intellectual labor has been bestowed upon research in this field before the present knowledge was reached.

After the history of tuberculosis comes a second department dealing with its prevalence in different countries; here statistical tables concerning its death-rate in Prussia, England, Germany, Argentine, etc., are given.

Another department deals with the cause of tuberculosis. For the prevention of the disease it is of fundamental importance that people should have a clear idea of its infectious nature. For this reason a special department has been devoted to the tuberculosis bacillus, so

that the spectator may come to understand that the bacillus is the cause of tuberculosis. Microscope specimens are exhibited in which tuberculosis bacilli and pseudo-tuberculosis bacilli may be compared. A representation, by diagrams, moreover, of changes produced in the lungs by the tuberculosis bacillus is given. Pathologic-anatomical preparations follow to show the changes that take place in the organs attacked, both in men and in animals. These constitute useful object lessons for the layman.

A third section deals with the prevention of tuberculosis. Starting from the standpoint that the tuberculous person who emits or expectorates bacilli is the principal source of infection, and that he is a special source of danger in unhealthy dwellings and workrooms, this department brings together the means necessary to make such emissions innocuous. Models of expectoration bottles and spittoons of all descriptions are here exhibited. The different methods of getting rid of the sputa by means of chemical disinfection, boiling and burning, are here illustrated; also tuberculosis prophylaxis in schools and work-shops, and the various kinds of disinfecting apparatus for the purifying of sick rooms and places where people have died. In order to make the matter still clearer a number of tables are hung on the walls, giving the mortality from tuberculosis in different parts of cities and showing clearly that tuberculosis is confined to certain dwellings and particular quarters of the city. This is shown, for example, by the map prepared by Dr. Biggs, of New York, to illustrate the mortality from tuberculosis in thickly populated parts of New York City, also by a similar map of the town of Posen, prepared by Professor Wernicke, of Posen.

There is also exhibited a model of a Berlin dwelling house, with arrangements for the isolation of tuberculous patients. This model has been prepared according to a plan suggested by Dr. A. Kayserling, of Berlin. All arrangements that tend to the better hygienic cleansing of dwellings, such as disinfected floor coverings and carpets, paint and paper for the walls, floors with rounded corners, and means for impregnating floors are here exhibited. A model of the disinfection wagon of the dispensary of the city of Lille is also shown in this section. The department is, for reasons of space, limited to specific prophylaxis and only such subjects as stand in direct relation to it, such as care of the teeth.

While these departments are essentially for the prevention of infection, the following sections contain means for treating persons suffering from tuberculosis: Section 5 deals with the identification of the disease. Section 6 refers to the shelter of the patients. Section 7 describes the principles of treatment. Professor Pannwitz has drawn up a large chart and tables showing the arrangements existing in Germany for the treatment of tuberculosis.

The following subjects are explained by tables and summaries in the department for identification of tuberculosis patients: (1) Voluntary notification in Manchester. (2) Notification through the dispensaries in France. (3) Notification through the polyclinics in Germany, and further the part played by German insurance societies for the sick in notifying cases of tuberculosis as well as the methods of the Red Cross society in Charlottenburg.

In the section devoted to accommodation of tuberculous patients the different kinds of institutions are shown by models and photographs. The sanatoria are represented by a model of the Sulzhayn Sanatorium, and there are besides plans and photographs of nearly all the German sanatoria. Children's sanatoria are represented by Belzig, convalescent homes by a model of Schönholz, the country colonies by Stübeckhorn, tuberculosis hospitals by Dr. Sarrason's model of a terrace hospital, home treatment by the model of a home sanatorium after a plan by Dr. Kayserling, and finally an improvised tent for cures in the house. In this section are exhibited all the paraphernalia of sanatoria, such as vessels for disinfection, lounges, Fränkel's screens, hygienic beds, and disinfected wardrobes.

In the treatment section there are exhibited models and pictures for the methods of hygienic-dietetic treatment, also tuberculin therapia.

Finally, there is exhibited a collection of special measures for the prevention of tuberculosis. (1) The various means of propaganda, the placards of the Société de préservation contre la tuberculose, and posters of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption. Furthermore, the appeal and the collecting boxes of the Red Cross Society for People's Sanatoria, as well as a collection of announcements on elevated railways, street cars, and railway stations prohibiting expectoration on the ground. There is also an exhibition of popular literature, Knopff's prize essay in eleven languages. Also a collection of regulations with regard to tuberculosis.

This description by Doctor Kayserling shows how the tuberculosis museum can be rendered serviceable as a form of popular instruction. It is a first attempt and the collection is not to be regarded as a complete one. On the contrary, the object is to continually add to it—to weed out the obsolete and to introduce modern improvements as they appear.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended September 14, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; one 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.
Sept. 8	Banan	18	0	0	0
8	Anselm	40	4	0	6

Anselm cleared from Puerto Barreos.

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions at Honolulu.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer, chief quarantine officer for Hawaii, reports, September 5, 10, and 14, as follows:

Honolulu.

Week ended September 5, 1903:	
Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	4
Vessel disinfected	1
Cabin passengers inspected	98
Steerage passengers inspected	27
Crew inspected	71
Pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed	31
Pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed	14
Pieces of freight disinfected (water root)	10
Passengers declined certification on account of fever	1
Week ended September 12, 1903:	
Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	11
Vessels disinfected	7
Cabin passengers inspected	18
Steerage passengers inspected	2
Crew inspected	168
Pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed	0
Pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed	116
Hides and skins disinfected	0
Pieces of freight disinfected	0
Passengers declined certification on account of fever	2

Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of August, 1903.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

[Incoming quarantine.]

Steam vessels inspected and passed	17
Crew on steam vessels	2,382
Passengers on steam vessels	2,554
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	18
Crew on sailing vessels	303
Passengers on sailing vessels	25
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
Detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccinations	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	0

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	4
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Crew on sailing vessels	56
Passengers on sailing vessels	11

PORT OF KAHULUI, MAUI.

No transactions.

PORT OF LAHAINA, MAUI.

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	3
Crew on sailing vessels	32
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

PORT OF KOLOA, KAUAI.

No transactions.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended September 19, 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.
Sept. 16	Bellita	22	0	0	0
19	Origen	24	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended September 15, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; 1 death. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild form and intestinal diseases. 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.
Sept. 10	Anselm	40	19	12	31
12	Gyller	14	0	0	0
12	Hiram	14	0	3	0
12	Espana	14	0	0	0
12	Managua	16	0	0	0
15	Iberia	0	0	0	0

MALTA.

Malta fever—Cause and diagnosis.

S. S. MALACCA, PORT SAID, EGYPT,

August 29, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 25th instant there was a short stop at Valetta, Malta, and that I embraced the opportunity to visit the military hospital, which contains over 300 patients, most of whom were afflicted with Malta fever. The principal medical officer went over a number of cases carefully, showing the temperature and pulse chart, and discussing each one.

The diagnosis can now be made at an early date by use of the micrococcus melitensis after the method of Widal, and, as in enteric fever, the time at which rest and treatment begin makes a decided difference in the prognosis. There is no claim for a specific remedy, but the claim was made that with care and intelligent general treatment from the start the mortality had been reduced from 15 to about 2 per cent.

The method of infection is still under discussion, but my informant was of the opinion that the specific organism is air-form and that it is inhaled.

The patients did not appear to be very sick, but some of them were said to be classed as serious, whose appearance was not to me the least alarming. The tongues were very little coated; in fact, a light gray coat in the center, with clean edges, was said to be characteristic. I would think that the complications, with the possible exception of the intestinal, are practically the same as those of enteric fever.

Respectfully, yours,

E. T. SPRAGUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

MEXICO.

Colombian Government quarantines against Mazatlan.

Consul Kaiser at Mazatlan reports, August 28, that the Colombian Government has issued a decree quarantining all vessels touching at Mazatlan, notwithstanding the fact that the port is reported clean.

Reports from Progreso and Merida—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended September 13, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,000; number of deaths, 7.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good. In Merida 44 deaths were reported for period from July 6 to 10, inclusive, including 3 from yellow fever.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 6	Monterey ^a	New York	71	37	0	0
11	Hispania ^b	Galveston	38	0	0	0
11	Ile	Mobile	7	0	0	0
12	Dagbjorg	do	16	0	0	0

^a Only partial inspection, because hours of arrival and departure did not permit daylight inspection.
^b Three cases malarial fever at time of inspection.

Week ended September 21, 1903. One case of yellow fever, 1. Number of deaths from other causes, 6. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. The one case of yellow fever now here was reported September 17, and is the only case this month to date. 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.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 13	Esperanza	New York	94	35	30	0
14	Margherita ^a	New Orleans	27	0	0	0
14	Emma ^a	do	8	0	0	0
18	Orion ^a	do	38	0	0	0
19	Tjomo	New York	17	0	0	0

^a These vessels not sailing within forty-eight hours of first inspection were subjected to second inspection and second bill of health was issued to each, the first bill of health being recalled.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Increase in number of mosquitoes—Yellow-fever infection on Gulf and Monterey Railroad.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, September 14, as follows:

Week ended September 12, 1903—

Bills of health issued	6
Vessels inspected and passed	4
Vessels disinfected and passed	2
Personnel of crew	175
Passengers	4
Baggage	4 pieces..

During the week there were 8 new cases of yellow fever officially reported, and 6 remaining from previous week made a total of 14 cases for the week ended September 12, 1903.

There were 27 deaths from all causes, of which 7 were from yellow fever, 2 from tuberculosis, and 18 from noncontagious causes.

The situation at this port apparently shows a decided improvement, although from recent rains there is an increase of mosquitoes.

All points on the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, as far north as Linares, are still infected in an epidemic form, while there seems to be some improvement both in the Huasteca and at Ciudad Valles.

I have been informed that the town of Nuevo Morelos, of about 800 inhabitants, has been almost entirely depopulated by the epidemic.

On September 8 I removed a sailor from the American schooner *Alverda S. Elzey* to the city hospital, with temperature 38.9°; proved to be yellow fever and is still under treatment; the *Elzey* was fumigated on the 10th, and cleared for New Orleans via Frontera on the 13th.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera, plague, and smallpox in Manila—Cholera in the provinces—Quarantine transactions.

Assistant Surgeon Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, August 18 and 20, as follows:

During the week ended August 8, 1903, cholera and plague were reported in Manila as follows:

Cholera: Cases, 12; deaths, 8. Plague: Cases, 2; deaths, 2.

Cholera: cases, 20; deaths, 16; smallpox: cases, 1; deaths, 1; plague: cases, 4; deaths, 4.

Cholera outbreak at Mariveles—Recurrence at Iloilo.

The cholera situation in Manila has remained about the same up to the commencement of the week covered by this report. There have been 20 cases and 16 deaths for the week ended August 15, 1903. That the infection is still virulent and ready to make its appearance whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself was well shown during the week. At Bilibid prison, where elaborate precautions obtain and the inmates can be controlled, 6 cases suddenly developed. After a thorough investigation it was finally decided that some dried fish, which were probably eaten without cooking, were responsible for the outbreak. The issue of fish was stopped and no further cases have been reported. Some of the suspected fish were sent to the laboratory for bacteriological examination, and the outcome is being awaited with interest.

It is with much regret that I report that 5 cases of cholera have occurred at the village of Mariveles. Notwithstanding the constant proximity to cholera, this is the first time the village has been infected since the outbreak of the disease in the islands. During the week the village had an increase in its population of about 300 persons, who were brought there when the army moved its coaling station to Mariveles. The preliminary investigation shows that the cholera was not contracted from the quarantine station. Since the outbreak in the village of Mariveles also affects the quarantine station, Assistant Surgeon Long has been detailed to investigate the matter thoroughly. The board of health has appointed him a temporary health inspector, so that he is vested with full authority. The result of the investigation will be reported in my next report.

Cholera has again made its appearance in Iloilo, having probably come overland from Capiz. The number of cases up to the present time has not been alarming. The cholera situation at Cebu has improved so much that outgoing quarantine detention was dispensed with on August 10, 1903.

The situation in the remainder of the islands is about the same.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended August 8, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ildefonso	Bulacan	8	4
San Rafael	do	1	0
San Miguel de Mayumo	do	0	1
Obando	do	2	1
Hagonoy	do	1	1
San Mateo	Rizal	6	4
Dagupan	Pangasinan	41	28
Bautista	do	26	17
Bayambang	do	79	67
Mangataren	do	21	7
Calasiao	do	162	92
Malasiqui	do	107	96
Alcala	do	72	31
Lingayen	do	50	41
Cuyapo	Nueva Ecija	25	20
Carrangian	do	1	0
San Juan de Guimba	do	12	12
Santa Cruz	Laguna	8	1
San Francisco de Matabon	Cavite	2	1
Camalanjugan	Agayan	23	11
Camiling	Tarlac	20	24
Gerona	do	1	1
Moncada	do	36	21
Paniqui	do	17	12
Tarlac	do	1	0
Anao	do	14	8
Concepcion	do	1	2
Pura	do	23	8
San Felipe	Zambales	18	10
Botolan	do	3	3
Iba	do	4	4
Cabangan	do	1	1
Palaui	do	6	8
Guinobatan	Albay	3	3
Albay	do	1	1
Daraga	do	1	1
Tacloban	Island of Leyte	2	2
Baybay	do	26	24
Ormoc	Islands of Leyte and Panay	10	10
Iloilo	Province of Iloilo	21	18
Capiz	Province of Capiz	6	7
Panay	do	10	2
San Jose de Buenavista	Province of Antique	46	38
Bugason	do	23	11
Dao	do	3	2
Antique	do	27	24
Patnongon	do	21	17
Tanuan	do	28	9
Ilog	Island of Negros	6	3
Cabancalan	do	11	5
La Castellano	do	3	3
San Carlos	do	38	32
Surigao	Island of Mindanao		
	Province of Surigao	3	3
Cagayan	Province of Misamis	0	1
Mambajao	do	21	17
Tagoloan	do	3	4
Salvador	do	18	14
Catarman	do	11	4
Agusan	do	1	1
Total		1,135	793

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended August 15, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Ildefonso	Bulacan	4	2
Meycauayan	do	1	0
San Miguel de Mayumo	do	2	1
Malolos	do	2	2
Hagonoy	do	2	1
Botolan	do	2	1
Cabangan	do	1	1
San Mateo	Rizal	1	1
Montalbon	do	2	2
Dagupan	Pangasinan	15	9
Bautista	do	9	9
Bayambang	do	52	40
Calasiao	do	101	55
Mangataren	do	5	1
Malasiqui	do	67	53
Alcala	do	41	27
Lingayen	do	43	26
San Juan	Nueva Ecija	13	13
Cuyapo	do	24	15
Jaen	do	1	1
San Pablo	Laguna	4	4
Santa Cruz	do	16	10
San Panto	do	4	4
Lucena	Tayabas	3	2
Camiling	Tarlac	21	15
Victoria	do	1	1
Moncada	do	22	14
Paniqui	do	6	7
Anao	do	13	4
Concepcion	do	3	2
Pura	do	4	2
San Jose de Bocboc	Batangas	75	75
San Filipe	Zambales	1	1
Iba	do	2	2
Cabangan	do	0	4
Palauig	do	1	4
Tabaco	Albay	1	1
Guinobatan	do	3	3
Cebu	Island of Cebu	27	25
Baybay	Island of Leyte	17	16
Ormoc	do	11	11
Catbalogan	Island of Samar	5	5
	Island of Panay		
Iloilo	Province of Iloilo	19	15
Capiz	Province of Capiz	9	10
Panay	do	12	7
Tagoloan	do	2	2
San Jose de Buenavista	Province of Antique	10	8
Bugason	do	7	5
Antique	do	63	48
Bao	do	8	5
Tanuan	do	7	2
Palanonga	do	15	5
Gaintas	do	6	6
Ginigaran	Island of Negros	4	4
Suay	do	27	12
San Enrique	do	7	18
La Carlota	do	92	52
Cabanalan	do	2	2
San Carlos	do	6	3
Cabalin	Island of Mindanao	2	2
Surigao	Province of Surigao	8	4
Oroquieta	Province of Misamis	2	1
Salvador	do	19	14
Misamis	do	1	1
Total		856	699

Outgoing quarantine transactions, week ended August 8, 1903.

Vessels sailing without quarantine, inspected and passed.....	4
Crew inspected during the week	325
Passengers inspected during the week	746
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	821
Persons vaccinated	923
Vessels disinfected during the week	4
Cases of smallpox occurring among personnel of vessels.....	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1, 674
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	251

Report from Cebu—Quarantine on outgoing vessels raised.

Assistant Surgeon Fox reports, August 10, through the chief quarantine officer as follows:

I have this day raised the quarantine imposed upon outgoing vessels at this port.

Cholera has not disappeared here by any means, but the conditions have become so much better than they were not long since, and cholera is prevalent in so many other ports that it does not seem justifiable to restrict the shipping here any longer.

The quarantine has been raised only provisionally and if there be an increase in the number of cases of cholera it can readily be reestablished. I believe, however, that this will not be necessary.

TURKEY.

Report from Beirut—Cholera in Syria.

Consul Ravndal reports, August 27, as follows:

Cholera has spread from Damascus to nearly all important points in central and northern Syria, including Baalbek, Homs, and Tripoli. The mortality, as officially reported, is less than 100 a week in my district, but it is probable that these figures only faintly indicate the true facts of the situation. Beirut, up to date, is clean.

Report from Smyrna—Smallpox.

Consul Lane reports, August 31, as follows:

In conjunction with my official report of a smallpox epidemic in Smyrna, I desire to advise the Department of State that it is the current opinion among the foreign residents in Smyrna that only a small number of the actual deaths from smallpox are reported. Creditable physicians estimate that there have been from 20 to 30 deaths daily from the above-mentioned disease during the past two weeks.

From personal inquiry I am convinced that the epidemic of smallpox is much worse than the official reports indicate. Smyrna is now packing by hand and preparing large quantities of dried figs for immediate shipment to the United States, the labor employed being from the class among which the smallpox is most prevalent.

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended September 11, 1903. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended September 12, 1903. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended September 16, 1903. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended July 31, 1903. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 247, including enteric fever 1, smallpox 5, and 53 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Two weeks ended August 15, 1903. Total number of deaths, 280, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 9, and 42 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of July, 1903. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 81, including smallpox 35, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Iquique.—Month of June, 1903. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 121, including enteric fever 3, and 4 from plague.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of July, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 458, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 9, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, and 81 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

Rouen.—Month of July, 1903. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 276, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 9, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, and 56 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 46. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 5, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

BRADFORD.—June 6 to 20, 1903. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 290, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 8, smallpox 4, and 32 from phthisis pulmonalis.

June 20 to August 1, 1903. Total number of deaths, 452, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 7, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 6, and 27 from phthisis pulmonalis.

August 1 to 29, 1903. Total number of deaths, 321, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and 29 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and forty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 12, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 14, whooping cough 12, enteric fever 6, and diarrhea 196. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,738 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 5, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 16.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 0, and the highest in Newry, viz, 42 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 116 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, and 22 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 5, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.8, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 18.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 542, including diphtheria 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 3, and 9 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—Honolulu.—Month of August, 1903. Census population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 77, including enteric fever 5, whooping cough 1, plague 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended August 29, 1903. Estimated population, 193,315. Total number of deaths, 183, including diphtheria 2, and 2 from enteric fever.

PORTO RICO.—Month of July, 1903. Census population, 953,243. Total number of deaths, 2,068, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 7, and 106 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended August 22, 1903. Estimated population, 4,000, including military. Total number of deaths, 6, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Cadiz.—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 158, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from enteric fever.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 27, 1903, to October 2, 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.
China:				
Amoy	July 19-Aug. 1 .....	.....	650	
Hongkong	June 6-July 18	5	3	
Shanghai	Aug. 1-Aug. 22	7	6	Two cases from a vessel.
India:				
Bombay	May 20-Aug. 22 .....	.....	19	
Calcutta	May 22-Aug. 29 .....	.....	275	
Karachi	June 1-June 7	1	.....
Madras	June 6-Aug. 21 .....	.....	5	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Aug. 11-Aug. 20	2	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 2-Aug. 15	321	2,102	
Provinces	do	11,006	8,108	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 16-Aug. 1 .....	.....	185	
Turkey:				
Baalbeck	Aug. 16-Aug. 27 .....	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Beytarie	June 6-June 13	26	23	
Catana	May 24-June 6 .....	.....	10	
Damascus	May 31-Aug. 22 .....	.....	63	
Damascus province, not including Damascus.	Aug. 18 .....	.....	312	
Hama	Aug. 16-Aug. 22 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Homs	Aug. 27 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Duma	June 2 .....	.....	2	
Kara	June 8-June 14	13	.....	Syria, May to July 20, 234 cases; 121 deaths.
Tripoli	Aug. 27 .....	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Zibdani	May 31 .....	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	June 16-June 30 .....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 17-Aug. 30 .....	.....	25	
Colombia:				
Panama	June 8-Sept. 21	41	14	
Costa Rica:				
Limon	June 11-Sept. 3	37	20	One case on ss. Westgate.
Matina	Aug. 20	2	.....
San José	do	2	.....	Imported.
Zent	do .....	.....	4	
Cuba:				
Habana	July 7-Sept. 18	2	1	One from Ward Line ss. Vigilancia, from Progreso, and 1 from Sp. ss. Alfonso XIII.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 2-July 25 .....	.....	8	
Mexico:				
Altamira	July 18 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Cardenas	July 10	1	1	
Citas	Aug. 23-Aug. 29	45	7	
Coatzacoalcos	July 19-Aug. 29	3	1	One case imported.
Dofia Cecilia	July 11 .....	.....	.....	Present.
El Higo	Aug. 15 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Linares	To Aug. 24 .....	.....	14	
Merida	Jan. 1-Sept. 13	153	63	
Mexico	Aug. 10-Aug. 23 .....	.....	2	
Monterey	Aug. 29	1	.....	Imported from Linares.
Motzorongo	July 20 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Nuevo Laredo	Sept. 15-25	6	4	
Orizaba	May 17-July 6	12	.....	11 cases imported from Vera Cruz.
Progreso	Jan. 1-Sept. 21	16	4	
Salina Cruz	Aug. 9-Aug. 29	13	8	
San Luis Potosi	July 31 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Tampico	June 13-Sept. 12 .....	.....	291	One on American schooner Alverda S. Elzey.
Tamuin	Aug. 15 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Tehuantepec	Aug. 9-Aug. 15	4	3	
Teran	Aug. 27 .....	.....	.....	Do.

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Tierra Blanca	July 20			Present.
Valladolid	Aug. 9-Aug. 15	1		
Vera Cruz	June 13-Sept. 19	581	197	One from Br. ss. Trader, probably infected on shore.
Victoria	Aug. 10	3	1	
Zongolica	To July 11	5		
Venezuela:				
Barquesimeto	July 31-Aug. 27			Present.
Cagua	Sept. 1			Do.
Caracas	Aug. 7			Do.
Tocuyo	July 31-Aug. 27			Do.

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope (Port Elizabeth, East London, King Williams Town, and Queenstown included).	May 2-Aug. 8	74	8	
Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg included).	Apr. 18-July 25	22	8	
Australia:				
Queensland, Brisbane	May 9-June 13	19	9	
Bundaberg	May 16-June 13	3	1	
Western Australia, Fremantle.	June 10	1		
New South Wales, Sydney.	June 13-July 11	2		
Bolivia:				
La Paz	Aug. 13			Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 24-Aug. 30		35	
Chile:				
Concepcion, vicinity of	July 11			Do.
Iquique	May 28-Aug. 8	52	38	
Pisagua	July 11			Do.
Valparaiso	do			Do.
China:				
Amoy	May 10-Aug. 1		1,740	Estimated.
Canton	May 12			Increasing.
Fuchau	July 15			Becoming epidemic.
Honam	May 12			Increasing.
Inkow	Sept. 7			Present.
Sgun Tak	May 12			Increasing.
Yeung Kong	do			Do.
Heung Shan	do			Do.
Hongkong	May 2-Aug. 22		571	Jan. 1-Aug. 15, 1,395 cases.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 23-Aug. 23	55	37	
Beni Mazar	June 6-June 19	3		
Damiette	June 13-Aug. 23	23	15	
Port Said	May 23-Aug. 7	22	10	
Tantah	June 20-July 9	7	3	
District of Embabek	May 30-June 6	1	1	
District Galiab	do	1	1	
District Magagha	May 23-June 6	3	2	
District Minieh	do	1		
District Samalut	May 23-June 13		3	
District Tukh	May 30-June 27	25	4	
France:				
Marseille	To Sept. 15		5	
Formosa:				
Jan. 1-June 17		750	606	
Germany:				
Berlin	June 5-June 18	1		Nurse of case previously reported.
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo	Sept. 15	2	2	
Honolulu	June 24-Sept. 12	6	4	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—				
Northern Division	May 2-Aug. 8	3,281	2,982	
Central Division	do	2,816	1,941	
Southern Division	do	9,333	6,662	
Sind	do	547	492	
Political charges	do	6,558	4,562	
Madras Presidency:				
do	do	763	534	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bengal—				
Calcutta	May 2-Aug. 8	.....	203	
Presidency	do	143	138	
Burdwan	do	73	70	
Bhagalpur	do	20	17	
Patna	do	687	625	
United Provinces—				
Allahabad	do	217	202	
Benares	do	578	339	
Fyzabad	do	162	151	
Gorakhpur	do	.....	137	
Meerut	do	.....	475	
Lucknow	do	286	278	
Agra	do	.....	71	
Rohilkhand	June 6-Aug. 8	2	2	
Punjab—				
Jullunder	May 2-Aug. 8	19,127	11,803	
Lahore	do	21,806	13,063	
Rawalpindi	do	17,622	11,263	
Multan	do	930	505	
Delhi	do	7,707	5,785	
Burma—				
Rangoon	do	1	.....
Central Provinces—				
Nerbudda	do	33	32	
Nagpur	do	56	47	
Jubbulpore	do	44	27	
Assam				
Coorg	May 16-Aug. 8	36	8	
Mysore State	June 6-Aug. 8	59	23	
Hyderabad	May 2-Aug. 8	2,110	1,559	
Berar	do	334	266	
Rajputana	do	70	34	
Central India	do	476	402	
Kashmir	do	472	355	
N. W. F. Province	May 16-Aug. 8	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 21-Aug. 18	3	2	Two cases and one death on Russian war vessel <i>Otvazny</i> , from Shanghai.
Yokohama	May 12-Aug. 15	13	11	One case on Japanese ss. <i>Kaga Maru</i> , from Seattle. Ports of call, Hiogo and Hongkong.
Shidzuoka Ken	July 11	1	1	
Mauritius	May 21-July 16	.....	13	
Mexico:				
Bagio	Aug. 17	3	.....
Sequeros	Aug. 18	3	.....
New Caledonia	July 26-Aug. 13	88	71	
Peru:				
Arequipa	Aug. 13	.....	.....	Present.
Mollendo	do	.....	.....	Do.
Pacasmayo	do	.....	.....	Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Apr. 11-Aug. 15	114	105	
Cebu	Sept. 3	.....	.....	Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	June 14-Aug. 1	.....	20	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	May 1-May 31	.....	11	
Austria-Hungary:				
Frague	May 31-Aug. 8	34	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp	May 31-Aug. 22	27	12	
Brussels	June 6-Aug. 29	.....	39	
Ghent	May 16-July 4	.....	7	
Liege	May 23-Sept. 5	3	3	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	June 3-Aug. 28	.....	27	
Rio de Janeiro	May 17-Aug. 30	.....	91	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	July 5-July 25	.....	2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
British Columbia, Vancouver.	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1	.....
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July 12-July 18	1	.....
New Brunswick, Lansdowne.	Aug. 28	6	.....	Imported.
Ontario.....	May 1-June 30	96	2	
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas.....	May 16-June 13	46	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 1-June 30	.....	16	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 2-Aug. 22	15	4	
Shanghai.....	May 9-Aug. 15	.....	6	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Aug. 10-Aug. 23	.....	6	
Bocas del Toro	June 9-Sept. 15	65	11	
Costa Rica:				
Limon	Sept. 3-Sept. 17	2	1	
Siquires	Sept. 9.....	1	.....	On ss. Altai, from Savanilla.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	July 5-July 11	.....	1	
Formosa.	Apr. 1-May 31	7	.....
France:				
Marseille	May 1-Aug. 31	.....	62	
Paris	Aug. 2-Aug. 29	.....	4	
Germany:				
Bremen.....	Aug. 1.....	1	1	On ss. Bremen.
Kehl.....	May 1-May 31	13	.....
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 6-Sept. 12	20	1	
Bradford	June 6-Sept. 12	155	9	
Bristol	June 6-Aug. 8	2	.....
Cardiff	May 2-June 6	28	.....
Dublin	June 6-Sept. 5	46	8	
Dundee.....	June 6-Sept. 12	15	.....
Edinburgh	July 4-July 11	1	.....
Leeds.....	June 6-Sept. 12	111	5	
Liverpool.....	do	179	22	
London	June 14-Sept. 12	110	.....
Manchester.....	June 6-Sept. 5	50	6	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	June 6-Sept. 12	60	6	
Nottingham	May 23-Aug. 1	26	.....
Sheffield.....	May 31-Aug. 8	14	.....
Southampton.....	June 14-June 20	1	.....	From ss. St. Paul from New York.
South Shields	Aug. 9-Aug. 22	3	.....
Sunderland	June 6-Aug. 15	1	1	
West Hartlepool.....	June 14-Aug. 22	5	.....
Honduras:				
La Ceiba.....	Aug. 15.....	.....	.....	Present.
India:				
Bombay	May 19-Sept. 1	.....	180	
Calcutta	May 3-Aug. 8	.....	12	
Karachi	May 25-June 7	4	.....
Madras	May 23-June 19	.....	2	
Italy:				
Catania.....	Aug. 21-Aug. 27	.....	1	
Milan	June 1-June 30	1	.....
Rome.....	May 24-May 30	.....	1	
Japan:				
Kobe	May 23-June 30	5	1	
Nagasaki	June 11-June 20	1	.....
Mexico:				
City of Mexico.....	June 7-Sept. 13	138	88	
Coatzacoalcos	June 20-June 27	1	.....
Tampico.....	July 12-July 25	.....	3	
Vera Cruz	July 11-Sept. 5	5	2	One case from vessel from Tampico.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	July 25-Sept. 12	5	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Apr. 11-Aug. 15	68	14	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Sept. 9.....	2	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	May 23-Sept. 5	42	16	
Odessa.....	July 26-Aug. 22	5	.....
Riga.....	Apr. 1-June 30	.....	65	
St. Petersburg.....	May 31-Aug. 29	173	22	
Warsaw	May 16-Aug. 29	.....	25	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Cadiz	May 1-May 31	1	.....	On board ss. Grangeworth.
Barcelona	July 22.....	.....	.....	Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 12-July 18	.....	1	.....
Switzerland:				
Geneva	Aug. 16-Aug. 22	1	.....	.....
Zurich	June 6-June 13	1	.....	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 14-Aug. 30	.....	9	.....
Smyrna	May 25-Sept. 6	.....	146	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	June 1-June 20	4	.....	.....
Venezuela:				
Barquisimeto	June 1-July 31	.....	.....	Present.
Caracas	Aug. 28.....	.....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
El Coro	Aug. 10.....	.....	.....	Present.
La Pascua	Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	Present.
Maturin	Aug. 17.....	.....	.....	Present.
Puerto Cabello	Aug. 28.....	.....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
Quibor	June 1-July 31	.....	.....	Present.
Tocuyo	Aug. 7.....	.....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.

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.		
Magdeburg	May 23	230,247	66	7							1					
Maintz	Sept. 5	87,200	34	5												
Manchester	do	554,331	212	16							2	1		2		
Messina	do	107,000	21	4												
Mexico	Sept. 6	368,777	285	26							1	2	1		1	1
Do	Sept. 13	368,777	282	12				5		9				2	1	1
Moscow	Aug. 29	1,173,427	592	5				5		2	6	12	6	6	6	4
Munich	do	512,000	226	47								2	2	1	1	1
Nottingham	Sept. 5	239,753	75								3	2	2	1	4	4
Nuremberg	Aug. 29	268,190	131	20								4		3	3	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do	219,021	85										1			2
Do	Sept. 5	219,021	83					1				1	1			3
Do	do	475,000	209	24							6	12	6	6		
Odessa	Sept. 14	20,000						1								
Panama	Aug. 29	2,660,559	774									1	5	5	1	1
Paris	Sept. 5	2,660,559	816					2			7		7	10	4	4
Do	do	106,000	29	1												
Plymouth	do	60,000	18													
Port au Prince	Aug. 31	60,000	18													
Prague	Sept. 5	232,057	121	20								4	1			1
Puerto Cabello	Aug. 22	14,000	4	1												
Puerto Cortes	Sept. 17	2,125	0													
Quebec	Sept. 12	70,000										1				
Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 16	800,000	313	57	6		1	20			2		1	1		
Do	Aug. 23	800,000	329	62	2			42			1		2	1		1
Rheims	Aug. 30	108,385	48	10							1		1			
Do	Sept. 10	108,385	51	11							1		1			
Rome	June 6	434,445	145	7												
Do	June 13	434,445	180	20							5	5				
Do	June 20	488,476	173	13							6	6				
Rotterdam	Sept. 5	352,969	105								3	3				
Do	Sept. 12	352,969	91								3		1			
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	11	2												
St. Georges, Bermuda	Aug. 29	2,189	0													
Do	Sept. 5	2,189	0													
St. John, N. B.	Sept. 19	40,711	23	4												
St. Johns, Antigua	Aug. 29	15,844	25	1							1					
Do	Sept. 5	15,844	19													
St. Stephen, N. B.	Sept. 19	2,840	1													
Santander	Sept. 7	53,574	27													
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Aug. 29	36,500	19	1												
Sheffield	Sept. 5	430,000	184	20							2		1	9	3	3
Do	Sept. 12	430,000	149	13							2	1		3	2	2
Singapore	Aug. 1	97,111	231	34	1	5										
Solingen	Sept. 5	15,142	13													
Southampton	Sept. 12	110,120	36	1							2	1	1			
South Shields	Aug. 29	105,733	37						1			1	1			
Do	Sept. 5	105,733	25	2												
Stettin	do	218,000	88									1	2			
Stockholm	Aug. 20	305,115	72	9									2			
Tampico	Sept. 12	20,000	27					7								
Trieste	Sept. 5	185,041	97													
Tuxpan	Sept. 8	13,000	10													
Utila	Sept. 5	982	0													
Do	Sept. 12	982	0													
Venice	Aug. 22	166,522	75	11							3		1			
Do	Aug. 29	166,522	51	7							1					1
Do	Sept. 5	166,522	49	5							2	1				
Vera Cruz	do	32,000	53	9												
Do	Sept. 12	32,000	48	4				19	1							
Victoria	Aug. 8	21,000	6													
Do	Aug. 15	21,000	9	2												
Do	Aug. 22	21,000	7	1												
Do	Aug. 31	21,000	8								1					
Vienna	Sept. 5	1,761,931	582	89							2	1	4	1	4	4
Winnipeg	Sept. 12	60,000									4	1	1			
Yokohama	Aug. 22	189,455									3					
Zurich	do	160,000	36													1
Do	Sept. 5	160,000	50									1				1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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