

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Commercial and sanitary relations with the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the sanitary conditions upon the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, so far as they may affect the health of this country.

Commerce between this port and the west coast is maritime and practically all trade is done by regular steamer lines, as follows:

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company runs one steamer, the *Curacao*, as far down as Mazatlan, touching at Gulf of California ports such as La Paz and Guaymas en route. Her cargo is generally ore, bullion, live turtles, vegetables (from Guaymas), coffee, hides, dried fish, etc., coming this way, and provisions, machinery, etc., going down. She carries in addition a number of passengers but carries no ship's surgeon.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company runs a line of steamers from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, returning the same way. These vessels carry no passengers, bring out machinery and heavy or bulky articles and return with sugar, grain, etc., calling only at Coronel, Chili, for coal. Coaling is done in the open and little or no communication is allowed with shore. This line may therefore be eliminated as a sanitary danger.

The Kosmos Line maintains a fortnightly schedule (subject to change) between this coast and Europe, with vessels of the Kosmos and Hamburg-American companies. These vessels leave Hamburg or British ports and, touching at the Canaries or Cape Verde Islands, proceed direct to the west coast of South America when they touch at every port, except Panama, from Coronel, Chili, to San Francisco, where cargo or passengers may be left or taken on. Some of these vessels bring from 20 to 30 bills of health.

Starting from Germany with a small crew Chileans are shipped as laborers at Valparaiso and kept until the return trip.

After discharging and taking on cargo here these vessels generally go to Seattle to complete cargo, discharge railroad iron, etc., thence proceed upon the return trip, stopping at the different west coast ports, and, in addition, going to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo. Should sufficient cargo be found before reaching here, vessels transfer through cargo and return to Europe. Some of the vessels carry passengers—saloon and steerage—and such vessels have a ship's surgeon.

The European cargo consists of machinery, iron, wines, etc., and niter, ore, bullion, sugar, mahogany logs, and a few hides are taken at the west coast ports of the Americas, and wheat, logs, etc., upon the return trips.

The vessels are fairly clean, as is usual with German vessels, and the sanitary danger lies in the Chilean crew and miserable steerage passengers en route and the danger of infection while lying at the docks in infected South American ports.

The danger of infection by rats taken on upon the return trip is eliminated by the disinfection received at Hamburg after discharge of cargo. Since the outbreak upon the southern coast I have been fumigating these vessels to kill vermin, and also request that rat guards, etc., be used at the docks. Certificate of fumigation is given, and this is used to obtain pratique at certain ports upon the return trip.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—This company maintains a line of mail and passenger steamers which sail every week between here and Panama, touching at fourteen way ports in Mexico and Central America, and handling practically all of the passenger and freight business of these ports in addition to all through business via Panama between here and Europe and New York. At Panama connection is made via the railroad to Colon with vessels of the same line to New York; with the Royal Mail line to France and England via West India points; with the Compagnie General Transatlantique for France; Hamburg-American line for France and Germany; Compania Transatlantica de Barcelona for Spain; West India and Pacific Steamship and Harrison lines for Liverpool via Mexican or Jamaica points and New Orleans, and La Veloce Navigazione Italiana for Genoa.

Almost all of the through freight from these lines consists of machinery, pianos, furniture, etc., from New York, and wines, etc., from Europe; the Central American and Mexican freight coming this way being chiefly coffee, ore, and bullion, fruit and vegetables, hides (green and salted), and alligator and deer skins, cured.

Of vastly more importance from a sanitary standpoint at present is another connection at Panama; the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation and South American Steamship companies have weekly arrivals at Panama from the west coast of South American ports as far down as Valparaiso, including therefore the ports of Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Traffic arrangements exist between this company and the Pacific Mail Company, and freight and passengers are transferred at Panama for shipment to this port.

The vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company now lie at a dock in Panama while loading and unloading. They carry ship's surgeons, but as a rule they carry no microscope. Lately there have been a number of deaths from "malaria" reported upon the up trip in addition to the deaths from yellow fever.

Reviewing the history of plague epidemics elsewhere, it is no reflection upon the conscientious and brilliant work of the Mexican health authorities in Mazatlan to fear a recrudescence and spread southward of this disease in the near future. Bearing in mind the presence of plague along the South American coast at ports connected with the city, and the fact that there is no quarantine station along the whole coast south of San Diego (unless we except the one to be built by the steamship line at Mazanillo (?)), considering also the sanitary condition of Panama and Colon and the vast trade already centering there. I respectfully recommend consideration of the necessity for a competent sanitary inspector of this Service at Panama. * * *

Respectfully,

HUGH S. CUMMING.

Conveyance of disease from the east to the west coast of South America and to the west coast of Mexico.

In the report contributed by Dr. Eduardo Moore, upon the public health of the Republic of Chile, contained in the Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, D. C., December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, Senate Document, No. 169, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, page 33, under Section XVII, the following statement occurs:

In the current year a suspicious case of the bubonic plague arrived at the port of Valparaiso on board one of the trans-Atlantic steamers which had touched at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, and that had made a voyage of eleven days, and said steamer was not allowed to land or enter in our first port of entry, namely, Punta Arenas, and in that of Coronel. Said vessel was permitted to enter the port of Valparaiso, where the vessel as well as the merchandise was thoroughly disinfected, and the patient was immediately removed to an improvised floating lazaretto.

Section XXVIII also sets forth this danger:

The danger to which our country is exposed on account of contagious diseases prevailing in the neighboring or near Republics on the north is from yellow fever from Ecuador, Colombia, Central America, and Mexico; intermittent fever from said Republics and from Peru; leprosy from all said Republics and the Peruvian wart from the last-mentioned Republic, although it has never been proved in the latter country to have an established focus outside of the hot valleys. It is known that our soldiers, a small number of whom contracted the disease in the valley of Orola during the Chilo-Peruvian-Bolivian war, did not leave any focus of the disease in the Republic, and some of the cases were not fatal, which is indeed a rare exception in this terrible disease. On the Atlantic board or side the danger is also not so great, on account of the distance; but Brazil is greatly feared because of yellow fever, leprosy, beri-beri, the bubonic plague, ainhum, and malaria. Uruguay is feared only on account of leprosy. The Argentine Republic is feared on account of the bubonic plague, which at present prevails there, and on account of the exanthematic typhus imported from Europe.

Summary of work in Chinatown for the week ended November 28, 1903.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of November 30, 1903:

Buildings reinspected.....	192
Rooms.....	1,259
Persons inspected.....	1,359
Sick.....	31
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	8
Dead examined.....	7
Necropsies.....	4
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	10
Number showing pest infection.....	1
Places limed and disinfected.....	864
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed.....	16
Sewers rebaited with rat poison.....	18
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances.....	15
Plumbing nuisances abated.....	10
Undergoing abatement.....	5
Total number of plumbing inspectors.....	95

Plague death at San Francisco bacteriologically confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 25, 1903.

WYMAN, Washington:

Diagnosis bacteriologically confirmed in case 110, published in plague table of Public Health Reports Nos. 20 and 27 as case 111, died November 12, 1903.

BLUE.

*Case 109 not plague.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November 27, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Case 109, Wong Kin, is not plague. Organism probably colon.

BLUE.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo and San Antonio.

EAGLE PASS.

NOVEMBER 25, 1903.

HUME, *Eagle Pass, Tex.:*

Authorized to visit Monclova, as requested.

WYMAN.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *November 26, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Went to Monclova and Reata yesterday; returned last night. At old town Monclova there was 1 death on 17th; on 18th 1 death between Monclova proper and station; at station 1 death on 17th. All patients with yellow fever; all had black vomit. Saw 2 convalescent; marked cases; 1 suspicious at station and 1 grave case Monclova. Monclova case is probably dead now. Monclova is filthy; station comparatively clean. On 19th and 20th good freeze in Monclova. Examined all houses infected, and water barrels. No *stegomyia* nor larvæ could be found. All cases are isolated, and at request of general manager Mexican International and Federal Health Officer Canty I gave them 25 mosquito bars to be used on cases, they having none and were unable to procure same elsewhere. At Reata examined detention camp where refugees from Monterey are held. Owing to altitude and cold weather no *stegomyia* nor larvæ found. One grave case yellow fever in camp; will die. Consider no necessity for quarantine against Monclova or Reata. No new case since freeze, and none will develop. Covered 500 miles on special train furnished for the purpose by General Manager Martin.

HUME.

LAREDO.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 24, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Cases developed since last report, 4; deaths, none; 90 houses disinfected, with 310 rooms; 328 containers, 22 tanks, 16 wells, 90 excavations, and 16 premises oiled, 114 premises inspected; 12 barrels crude oil sprinkled on streets and vacant lots covering 54 blocks. Sprinkling of streets and vacant lots will be discontinued after to-day. Thought unnecessary, and supply of crude oil exhausted. Maximum temperature, 86°; minimum, 50°. Minera reports 2 new cases and Cannel 3. Nothing new New Laredo. Held conference to-day with Tabor and citizen committee. Tabor considers it impracticable to raise quarantine against Laredo at once, believing that southern counties would immediately quarantine Laredo and make matters worse than they are now. I agree in this, while I do not think there is danger of infection. Tabor, however, will modify quarantine restrictions. Mail disinfection discontinued. Shuttle train at Sanchez dis-

continued. No disinfection of cars required. Cars to be closed at infected points. Freight traffic to Corpus Christi permitted after disinfection. Steps to be taken to-morrow to practically raise quarantine against New Laredo. It is hoped soon to remove all quarantine restrictions.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 25, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Cases developed since last report, 1; deaths reported to-day, 1; 94 houses, with 325 rooms, disinfected; 1,083 containers, 44 excavations, 22 wells, 21 tanks, and 96 premises oiled, and 323 premises inspected. Maximum temperature, 74°; minimum, 50°. Cannel reports 1 new case. No new reports from New Laredo or Minera. Careful search for *stegomyia* larvæ during last three days by Goldberger and Frick resulted in obtaining only about 50 specimens. This is very gratifying, as showing propagation practically stopped. Held conference with Tabor and with Federal Health Officer Garcia of New Laredo relative to raising quarantine or modifying restrictions between two Laredos. Nothing determined, as proposition had to be submitted to Liceaga. May hear from him to-morrow.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 26, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

New cases to-day, none; deaths, 1; 40 houses disinfected, with 154 rooms; 819 containers, 13 excavations, 19 wells, 52 premises, and 8 tanks oiled; 231 premises inspected, covering 62 city blocks. One screening crew discharged to-day. Maximum temperature, 71°; minimum, 45°. Nothing from New Laredo. No report from Cannel or Minera. Have received private advices that there has been and there is yellow fever in Monclova, 148 miles south of Porfirio Diaz, but that weather is cold and no danger of spread apprehended. Nothing received from Liceaga relative to raising quarantine between two Laredos. Tabor withdrawing his men and will have no one here by December 1 except the regular local State health officer, McKnight.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 27, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Tabor has wired governor as follows: "No cases yesterday. Temperature this morning, 31°. Can raise quarantine in few days." I would reiterate recommendations in my telegram of November 23 relative to conditions in Laredo.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 27, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No cases and no deaths to-day; 84 houses with 288 rooms disinfected; 1,206 containers, 20 excavations, 18 tanks, 53 premises, and 36 wells oiled, and 253 premises inspected. Maximum temperature, 61°; minimum, 31°. Hard frost this morning. Nothing new at New Laredo or Cannel. No report from Minera. Tabor expects to raise State quarantine against Laredo Monday.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 28, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

No new cases to-day. Deaths 1; 70 houses disinfected, with 253 rooms; 1,037 containers, 49 tanks, 46 wells, 13 excavations, and 109 premises oiled; 211 premises inspected. Maximum temperature 81°, minimum 33°. Nothing new at New Laredo or Cannel. Minera reports 1 death; no new cases. Tabor raised quarantine against New Laredo to-day. New Laredo still maintains a quarantine against Monterey. State quarantine against Laredo will probably be raised Monday. I will turn property over to Hamilton Monday and reduce force for post epidemic work.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 29, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

No cases or deaths reported to-day; 40 houses disinfected, with 185 rooms; 454 containers, 12 wells, 5 tanks, 7 excavations, and 41 premises oiled; 153 premises inspected. Maximum temperature 75°, minimum 40°. Nothing new from New Laredo. No report from Cannel or Minera.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 30, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington.*

Replying to telegram relative to post-epidemic disinfection, would state that it is proposed to continue systematic disinfection of houses until every house in the city is disinfected, and to continue the oiling of containers at the same time, with the object of killing mosquitoes and preventing their propagation. Nearly one-half of the city has been disinfected. In addition to Frick propose to retain Sauvignet and about 40 laborers, divided into 4 oiling crews and 2 disinfecting crews. With this force I estimate that the work can be done in 30 days. The object of this post-epidemic disinfection is to prevent the disease from continuing throughout the winter and appearing again in epidemic form next summer. The work done has confined the number of cases during the present epidemic to 1,044, so that there still remains a large nonimmune population furnishing material for spread under favorable circumstances. If the winter should be severe, this post-epidemic work might not be necessary, but the severity of the weather here is very uncertain.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 30, 1903.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

One old case and 1 death reported to-day; 76 houses, with 272 rooms, disinfected; 1,023 containers, 17 tanks, 27 wells, 11 excavations, 55 premises oiled; and 235 premises inspected. Maximum temperature 73°, minimum 47°. No new cases at New Laredo, Minera, or Cannel. All employees discharged to-day except those necessary for post-epidemic work as outlined in previous telegram of this date in case such is approved.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *November 30, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Governor's proclamation raising State quarantine against Laredo goes into effect at noon to-day. Transferred property to Hamilton this morning. Tabor and I held conference with city council, and got their promise, willingly given, to aid and carry into effect all measures of postepidemic work.

GUITERAS.

WASHINGTON, *December 1, 1903.*

GUITERAS, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Authorized to retain Walerius few days to close official business. Funds will be forwarded Goodman. Instruct him to pay no pay rolls or bills incurred after November 30. You are authorized to rejoin your station after affairs are in shape and Service work in Laredo turned over to Frick. Wire departure and arrival.

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, *December 1, 1903.*

FRICK, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Through Surgeon Guiteras, you are hereby directed to assume charge of Service work in Laredo upon departure of Surgeon Guiteras. When practicable, expenditures should be previously approved by Bureau, and in all cases kept within lowest possible limit.

WYMAN.

LAREDO, TEX., *December 1, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Referring to Bureau telegram December 1, have instructed Goodman to pay no pay rolls or bills after November 30. Everything will be in shape and turned over to Frick to-morrow. A good start was made to-day in disinfection with reduced forces as shown by daily report. Will leave for Cairo December 3. Walerius goes at same time.

GUITERAS.

LAREDO, TEX., *December 1, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No cases to-day, 1 death; 65 houses disinfected, with 199 rooms; 821 containers, 25 wells, 14 tanks, 12 excavations, and 61 premises oiled, and 342 premises inspected. Maximum temperature, 72°; minimum, 43°. Nothing reported from New Laredo, Minera, or Cannel.

GUITERAS.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *November 24, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Four cases; 1 death to-day. Temperature, 52° and 74°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *November 25, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No case; 1 death to-day. Temperature, 54° and 78°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *November 26, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No case; 1 death to-day. Temperature, 60° and 38°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *November 27, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

One case in eighth day; 1 death to-day. Temperature, 34° and 66°. To date no case discovered which was infected since the freeze of 18th and 19th.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; *November 28, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No case; 1 death to-day. Temperature, 34° and 66°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *November 29, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No case; no deaths to-day. Temperature, 68° and 40°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *November 30, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No case, no death to-day. Temperatures 43° and 61°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *December 1, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

No case no death to-day. Temperature 44° and 62°.

RICHARDSON.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *December 1, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Health board discontinued services medical inspector as no longer necessary. Disinfection Mexican quarters and filling wells and pools to continue throughout winter. I request instructions.

RICHARDSON.

Quarantine at Galveston against San Antonio raised.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Breath reports that the Galveston quarantine against San Antonio, Tex., was raised at noon November 20.

Report of inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows, week ended November 20:

Persons inspected	179
Persons held	1
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Inspection at El Paso.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended November 14, 1903—	
Inspection Mexican Central passengers	287
Inspection Mexican immigrants	109
Inspection certificate of cause of death of corpse transferred into United States	1
Disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry	414 pieces..
Week ended November 21, 1903—	
Mexican Central passengers inspected	245
Mexican laborers imported in bond inspected	15
Mexican immigrants inspected	80
Soiled linen imported for laundry inspected	249 pieces..
Inspection certificate of corpse transferred into United States	1
Disinfected cattle hides imported from Mexico	614

Smallpox near Bangor, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small reports as follows: Orono, Me., reports 1 new case and Old Town 2 new cases since my last report.

A number of towns near Bangor report from 1 to 2 cases.

Rules governing the transportation of the dead.

[The following rules, adopted by the conference of State and provincial boards of health of North America held in Baltimore, October 23 and 24, 1903, were received from Dr. Gardiner T. Swartz, secretary of the conference, who states that it was also voted that January 1, 1904, be accepted as the date upon which these rules be put into effect throughout the United States and provinces of Canada.]

RULE 1. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox or bubonic plague from one State, Territory, district, or province to another is absolutely prohibited.

RULE 2. The transportation of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax, or leprosy shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such, issued by the State or provincial board of health or other State or provincial authority provided for by law.

After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of dry cotton, not less than 1 inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all inclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or the body, being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or tin lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered.

For interstate transportation under this rule, only embalmers holding a license issued or approved by the State or provincial board of health, or other State or provincial authority provided for by law, after examination, shall be recognized as competent to prepare such bodies for shipment.

RULE 3. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or measles may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same.

and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or air-tight metal-lined box; provided that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared by a licensed embalmer holding a certificate as provided for in rule 2. When prepared by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in rule 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

RULE 4. The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in rules 2 and 3 may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and inclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they can reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. If the body can not reach its destination within thirty hours from the time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of dry cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or an air-tight metal-lined box. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in rule 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

RULE 5. In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in rule 2, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected.

Before selling tickets, agents should carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or, when there is no health officer, to other competent authority at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.

RULE 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket, and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse," for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United States Census Bureau, as far as obtainable, including health officer's or registrar's permit for removal, whether a communicable or noncommunicable disease, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and, when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in rule 2, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. Also the undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared for shipment. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signature of physician or coroner, health officer, and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's or registrar's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the end

of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the State or provincial board of health of the State or province from which said shipment is made.

RULE 7. When bodies are shipped by express, a transit permit, as described in Rule 6, must be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express waybill covering the remains, and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the State or province from which said shipment was made.

RULE 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate and inclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copper lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies, when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined in Rule 2 and as directed in Rule 2 or 3 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within thirty days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within thirty days from time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After thirty days the casket or coffin box containing said body must be inclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

RULE 9. All rules and parts of rules conflicting with these rules are hereby repealed.

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

ILLINOIS—Bellerille.—Two weeks ended November 21, 1903. Estimated population, 17,800. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

IOWA—Des Moines.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 53. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended November 21, 1903, from 74 observers, indicate that influenza, intermittent fever, and diphtheria were more prevalent, and diarrhea, enteric fever, pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, scarlet

fever, dysentery, whooping cough, cholera morbus, smallpox, and measles were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 1, whooping cough at 8, measles at 14, smallpox at 24, diphtheria at 44, scarlet fever at 59, enteric fever at 80, and phthisis pulmonalis at 184 places.

The Monthly Bulletin says: There were 2,624 deaths reported to the Department of State for the month of October, or 98 less than the number returned for the preceding month. The death rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population. Deaths by ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 489; 1 to 4 years, inclusive, 185; 65 years and over, 766. There was a considerable decrease in deaths of infants and children, and a slight increase in deaths of elderly persons, as compared with September.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of the lungs, 190; other forms of tuberculosis, 35; typhoid fever, 90; diphtheria and croup, 78; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 3; whooping cough, 16; pneumonia, 143; diarrhea and enteritis, under two years, 173; cancer, 129; accidents and violence, 202.

There was 1 death from smallpox, which occurred in the city of Hillsdale. Somewhat increased mortality was shown from tuberculosis, diphtheria and croup, and pneumonia. Typhoid fever caused 90 deaths, as compared with 74 for the preceding month. There was a very large decrease in deaths reported from diarrheal diseases of children, and also a considerable diminution in the number of deaths from cancer.

Both urban and rural populations show less than the average mortality from typhoid fever for the month of October. Cities with unusually high death rates were Grand Rapids, Bay City, Flint, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Port Huron, West Bay City, referring only to cities of 10,000 population or upwards.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of October, 1903. Census population, 52,969. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 9, and 6 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 6, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., November 28, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 28, 1903, also name of vessel and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Nov. 26	Frankfurt	Bremen	1,171
	Total .....	.....	1,171

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner*.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., November 21, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 21, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Nov. 15	Camperdown	Progreso, Mexico	1
15	Commonwealth	Liverpool, England	225
16	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant, Jamaica	1
17	Vancouver	Italian ports	1,013
18	Canadian	Liverpool, England	2
19	Saxonia	do	638
20	Cambrian	London, England	3
20	Thornley	Progreso, Mexico	1
	Total		1,884

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, November 23, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 21, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Nov. 15	New York	Southampton	302
15	Umbria	Liverpool	346
15	Coamo	San Juan	2
17	Kroonland	Antwerp	1,112
17	Oscar II	Copenhagen	396
17	Statendam	Rotterdam	744
17	Cymric	Liverpool	229
17	Mexico	Habana	7
17	Pretoria	Bermuda	1
18	Grosser Kurfurst	Bremen	1,425
18	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse	do	777
18	Hesperia	Naples	656
18	Burgundia	Marseille	41
19	Nord America	Naples	1,326
19	Teutonic	Liverpool	190
20	Patricia	Hamburg	1,336
20	Carpathia	Liverpool	300
20	Pisa	Hamburg	92
20	Tennyson	Buenos Ayres	103
21	Lucania	Liverpool	485
21	Perugia	Naples	506
21	Laurentian	Glasgow	51
21	Hughenden	Coronel, Chile	6
21	Nord America	Naples	1
21	Phoenicia	Hamburg	1
21	Patricia	do	1
21	Graf Waldersee	do	1
21	Sicilia	Patras	1
	Total		10,438

JOSEPH MURRAY, *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	Nov. 28			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Nov. 21			
Boca Grande, Fla.—					
4	Punta Gorda	Nov. 14			
5	Puntarasa	Nov. 21			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do	Nor. bk. Dione	Nov. 17	East London, via Tybee Roads.
7	Cape Charles, Va	do			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	do			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Nov. 28			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Nov. 21			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Nov. 28			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Nov. 21			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Oct. 13			
14	Eastport, Me	Nov. 26			
15	Eureka, Cal	Nov. 21	Am. bktn. Benicia	Nov. 12	Honolulu.
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	do	Bktn. Jno L. Easton	Nov. 21	do
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Am. sch. Alverda S. Elzey ^a . Dutch ss. Celaeno	Nov. 12 Nov. 16	Tampico. do
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	Nov. 14			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Nov. 28			
21	Nome, Alaska	Nov. 14			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Nov. 21			
23	Port Angeles, Wash	Nov. 7 Nov. 14 Nov. 21	Br. ship Dundee	Oct. 28 do	Shanghai do
24	Portland, Me.	Nov. 21			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
St. Georges Sound, Fla.:					
27	East Pass	do			
28	West Pass	do			
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
30	San Diego, Cal	do			
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
32	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Nov. 24	Nor. bk. Blackadder ^a	Nov. 6	East London
			It. bk. Nanan ^a	Nov. 7	Lourenço Marquez.
			It. bk. Minerva	Nov. 14	Marseille
			It. bk. Amore	Nov. 16	Barbados
			Br. ss. August Belmont	do	Tampico
			Am. ss. Pensacola	Nov. 18	do
			Sp. ss. Alicia	Nov. 21	Liverpool
35	Savannah, Ga.	Nov. 21	Nor. bk. Bonheur ^a	Nov. 12	Cape Town
			Nor. bk. Dione ^a	Nov. 13	East London
			Dan. ss. Telefon	Nov. 16	Lourenço Marquez
			Nor. bk. Frigga	Nov. 18	Rio de Janeiro.

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report.	
3				2 vessels spoken and passed	1
4					1
5				No report	
6	Brunswick	Preliminary disinfection and to discharge ballast and disinfect.		2 vessels boarded and passed.	
7				No report	
8					1
9				No report	
10				do.	
11				do.	
12				From Soerabaya. Glandular examination of crew.	1
13				No report	
14					19
15	Eureka	Held to discharge ballast in quarantine	Nov. 16		1
16	Grays Harbor	Hold of vessel disinfected; vessel cleared of rats.	Nov. 22	Buggage disinfected; passengers and crew inspected.	
17	Mobile	Disinfected and held	Nov. 16		8
18	do	Disinfected twice and held		2 cases yellow fever.	5
19				No transactions	
20				No report	
21				do.	
22					3
23	Port Angeles	Discharging ballast			
24	do	do			2
25				Glandular examination Am. bk. James Nesmith, Am. bk. Mary E. Foster, and Am. bkn. Klikitat, from Honolulu.	6
26				3 vessels spoken and passed.	16
27				No report	
28				No transactions	
29				do.	
30					2
31				1 vessel boarded and passed. Temperature taken Am. bk. Kaiulani from Honolulu; Am. ship Falls of Clyde from Hilo, and Am. ss. City of Sydney from Panama. Glandular examination Br. ss. Gaelic from Hongkong. 6 cases malaria on ss. City of Sydney. Temperature of all on board taken.	14
32				No transactions	
33				do	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Fumigated to kill rats.	Nov. 19		5
	do	Discharging ballast			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	Disinfected and held to complete 5 days.	Nov. 18		
	do	do			
	do	Fumigated to kill rats	Nov. 20		
	do	Held for fumigation and discharge of ballast.	Nov. 21		
35	Tybee for orders.				7
	do	do	Nov. 16		
	do	do			
	do	do			

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
36	Sitka, Alaska.....				
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Nov. 21			
38	Southbend, Wash.....	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do			
40	Washington, N. C.....	do			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo.....	Nov. 7			
42	Honolulu.....	Nov. 14	U. S. army transport Sher- idan.	Nov. 8	Manila
43	Kahului.....	do			
44	Kihei.....	Nov. 7			
45	Koloa.....	Nov. 14			
46	Lahaina.....	do			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
47	Cebu.....	Oct. 10			
48	Iloilo.....	Oct. 17			
49	Jolo.....	do			
50	Manila.....	do			
	PORTO RICO:				
51	Ponce.....	Nov. 14	Am. ss. Zulia.....	Nov. 11	Maracaibo.....
52	San Juan.....	do	Ger. ss. Ascania.....	Nov. 13	Puerto Cabello.....
	Subports—				
53	Aguadilla.....	do			
54	Arecibo.....	do			
55	Arroyo.....	Nov. 7			
		Nov. 14			
56	Fajardo.....	do			
57	Humacao.....	do			
58	Mayaguez.....	do	Cruiser Gazelle.....	Nov. 12	St. Thomas.....
			Ger. ss. Ascania.....	Nov. 14	Curaçao.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 28			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	Nov. 21			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Nov. 28			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	do			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Nov. 21			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Nov. 28			
11	New Orleans, La.....	Nov. 21			
12	Newport News, Va.....	Nov. 28			
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.....	Nov. 21			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	Nov. 28			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
36					3
37				No transactions.	
38				No report	
39					1
40				No transactions.	
41					1
42	San Francisco	Passed on surgeon's certificate.			8
43				No transactions.	
44				No report	
45				No transactions.	
46				do.	
47				No report.	
48				do.	
49				do.	
50				do.	
51	New York	Held in quarantine	Nov. 11		1
52	Mayaguez	do.	Nov. 13		1
53				No transactions.	
54				do.	
55				do.	
56				do.	
57					1
58	St. Thomas	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Nov. 12		2
	Hamburg	Held in quarantine	Nov. 14		

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				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9					17
10				No report	
11				do.	
12				do.	
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 December 4, 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-Nov. 27	67	.....
Total for State		67	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1	.....
California:				
Fresno	June 1-June 30	7	.....
Los Angeles	July 12-Nov. 21	38	.....
Oakland	Aug. 1-Oct. 31	10	.....
Sacramento	Aug. 2-Aug. 23	3	.....
San Francisco	June 14-Oct. 25	28	.....
Total for State		86	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		166	.....
Colorado:				
Adams County	Apr. 1-May 31	14	.....
Archuleta County	do	1	.....
Boulder County	Apr. 1-Oct. 30	86	.....
Chaffee County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	33	.....
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-Oct. 31	276	.....
El Paso County	Apr. 1-Oct. 30	19	.....
Fremont County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	41	.....
Garfield County	Apr. 1-July 31	2	.....
Gilpin County	do	15	.....
Jefferson County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	57	.....
Kit Carson County	Apr. 1-Oct. 30	16	.....
Lake County	June 1-Sept. 30	19	.....
Larimer County	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	35	.....
Las Animas County	Apr. 1-May 31	2	.....
Lincoln County	Apr. 1-Oct. 30	8	.....
Logan County	Apr. 1-May 31	1	.....
Mesa County	July 1-Sept. 30	12	.....
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-Aug. 31	18	.....
Summit County	Apr. 1-July 31	3	.....
Teller County	Apr. 1-Aug. 31	12	.....
Washington County	Apr. 1-July 31	20	.....
Weld County	Apr. 1-Sept. 30	113	.....
Yuma County	Apr. 1-July 31	25	.....
Total for State		955	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		194	.....
Florida:				
Alachua County, Gainesville ..	June 13-Oct. 31	1	.....
Baker County, Sanderson	do	2	.....
Duval County, Jacksonville	do	6	.....
Escambia County, Pensacola ..	do	15	.....
Holmes County, Ponce de Leon ..	do	12	.....
Leon County, Tallahassee and Crestview.	do	19	.....
Levy County, Ottercreek	do	3	.....
Polk County, Kathleen	do	1	.....
De Soto County, Punta Gorda ..	do	3	.....
Total for State		62	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		32	.....
Georgia:				
Atlanta	June 25-July 8	3	.....
Total for State		3	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.		6	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Belleville	June 13-Nov. 21	67	4	
Chicago	June 28-Nov. 28	92	5	
Danville	July 11-Oct. 17	6	.....
Total for State		165	9	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		148	2	
Indiana:				
Adams County	June 1-June 30	1	.....
Allen County	June 1-Oct. 31	9	.....
Benton County	May 1-June 30	3	.....
Blackford County	June 1-June 30	1	.....
Boone County	May 1-Oct. 31	8	1	
Brown County	May 1-June 30	18	.....
Carroll County	May 1-Oct. 31	3	.....
Cass County	May 1-June 30	44	.....
Clark County .....	.....do.....	9	.....
Clay County	May 1-Oct. 31	85	.....
Clinton County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Crawford County	May 1-Oct. 31	12	2	
Daviess County .....	.....do.....	39	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	.....
Dubois County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	28	.....
Fayette County	June 1-June 30	2	.....
Floyd County	May 1-Oct. 31	8	.....
Fountain County	May 1-May 31	17	.....
Fulton County	May 1-Oct. 31	15	.....
Gibson County .....	.....do.....	12	.....
Grant County .....	.....do.....	42	.....
Greene County	May 1-May 31	7	1	
Hamilton County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1	.....
Harrison County	June 1-June 30	5	.....
Hendricks County	May 1-June 30	11	.....
Howard County (Kokomo in- cluded)	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-Oct. 31	53	.....
Lawrence County	May 1-June 30	19	.....
Madison County (Elwood in- cluded)	May 1-Oct. 31	49	.....
Marion County (Indianapolis included) .....	.....do.....	33	4	
Marshall County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	6	.....
Martin County	May 1-Oct. 31	23	.....
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	May 1-Oct. 31	32	.....
Owen County	May 1-May 31	4	.....
Parke County	May 1-Oct. 31	14	.....
Perry County .....	.....do.....	3	.....
Posey County	May 1-May 31	1	.....
Pulaski County	May 1-June 30	5	.....
Putnam County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	8	.....
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	.....
Shelby County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	4	.....
Spencer County	May 1-May 31	4	.....
Starke County	June 1-June 30	6	.....
Sullivan County	May 1-Oct. 31	16	.....
Tippecanoe County .....	.....do.....	72	.....
Tipton County	June 1-June 30	6	.....
Vanderburg County	May 1-Oct. 31	10	.....
Vermillion County	May 1-June 30	47	.....	One case from Pittsburg.
Vigo County	May 1-Oct. 31	140	1	
Warren County .....	.....do.....	10	.....
Warrick County .....	.....do.....	36	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued:				
Wayne County.....	May 1-June 30	2	.....
Wells County.....	June 1-June 30	4	.....
White County.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Whitley County.....	May 1-Oct. 31	13	.....
Places not mentioned.....	June 1-June 30	.....	4	
Total for State.....		1,164	16	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		569	36	
Iowa:				
Cedar County (Webster city) ..	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	10	.....
Dubuque County (Cascade).....	.....do.....	5	.....
Harrison County (Cass Town-ship) ..	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	.....	.....	Reported.
Marion County (Perry Town-ship) ..	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	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.....		65	.....
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 10	27	2	
Total for State.....		27	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		112	.....
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 21	3	.....
New Orleans.....	June 1-Nov. 21	29	1	Four cases imported.
Total for State.....		32	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		6	.....
Maine:				
Aroostook County (including Grand Isle, Fort Kent, Madawaska Township, and Van Buren).....	July 4-Oct. 30	59	.....
Bangor.....	To Nov. 10.....	117	.....
Beaver.....	Aug. 28.....	1	.....	Imported.
Belfast.....	Sept. 19.....	1	.....
Brewer.....	Sept. 17-Nov. 4	45	.....	Present.
Camden.....	Oct. 29.....	.....	.....
Oldtown.....	Sept. 26-Nov. 26	25	.....
Orono.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	1	.....
Total for State.....		249	.....
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		24	.....
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 28-Oct. 17	3	1	
Cumberland.....	May 1-Oct. 31	48	7	
Total for State.....		51	8	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		5	1	
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Oct. 25-Oct. 31	1	.....
Cambridge.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	1	.....
Fall River.....	June 20-Sept. 26	67	2	
Haverhill.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 28	2	.....
Lawrence.....	Nov. 8-Nov. 21	2	.....
Lowell.....	Nov. 22-Nov. 28	1	.....
New Bedford.....	July 1-Oct. 24	4	.....
Taunton.....	June 20-Oct. 3	9	.....
Vineyard Haven.....	Sept. 21.....	1	.....	On sch. Orozimbo, from Calais, Me.
Total for State.....		88	2	
Total for State, same period, 1902.....		449	82	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Michigan				Was present in 18 counties at 24 places during week ended Nov. 21, 1903.	
Detroit	June 16–Nov. 28	51	2		
Flint	June 13–July 4	3			
Grand Rapids	June 13–Aug. 22	28			
Hillsdale	Oct. 1–Oct. 31		1		
Marquette	Aug. 23–Aug. 29	1			
Port Huron	June 13–Oct. 3	52			
Iosco County (Sherman Township).	Sept. 1–Sept. 30		1		
Marquette County (Wells Township).	Aug. 1–Aug. 31		1		
Total for State		135	5		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		172	2		
Minnesota:					
Aitkin County	Nov. 2–Nov. 9	1			
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–Nov. 16	2			
Clay County	July 1–July 27	1	1		
Columbia County	July 6–July 13	3			
Crow Wing County	June 15–Nov. 2	35			
Douglas County	July 6–Aug. 24	6			
Fillmore County	Sept. 7–Sept. 14	6			
Freeborn County	July 21–July 27	2			
Goodhue County	Oct. 20–Oct. 26	1			
Grant County	June 15–July 20	6	1		
Hennepin County	June 15–Nov. 9	10	1		
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–Nov. 16	15			
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–Nov. 16	15			
Nobles County	June 15–Aug. 3	3			
Norman County	June 22–June 29	7			
Ottertail County	Oct. 20–Nov. 16	5			
Pine County	June 15–Aug. 3	3			
Pipestone County	June 30–July 6	1			
Polk County	Aug. 24–Nov. 2	2			
Ramsey County	June 15–Sept. 28	24	1		
Redwood County	Oct. 13–Oct. 19	2			
Renville County	June 30–Nov. 2	30			
St. Louis County	June 22–Nov. 9	8			
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–Nov. 16	142	1		
Steele County	July 6–July 13	1			
Stevens County	Sept. 14–Oct. 26	8			
Swift County	July 6–Aug. 10	13			
Todd County	July 13–Oct. 12	10			
Waseca County	July 21–Aug. 31	3			
Wilkin County	Aug. 18–Oct. 26	2			
Winona County	July 6–July 13	2			
Wright County	July 6–Oct. 26	7	2		
Yellow Medicine County	June 15–Aug. 31	10			
Kandiyohi County, not previously reported.		21			
Do	Aug., Sept., and Oct.	32			
Pine County, not previously reported.		9			
Stearns County, not previously reported.		40			
Todd County, not previously reported.		8			
Waseca County, not previously reported.		5			
Other parts of the State not previously reported.			1		
Total for State		575	8		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,331	6		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Moss Point	Aug. 28	2		
Natchez	July 4-Nov. 7	12		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1902.				
Missouri:				
St. Louis	June 16-Oct. 31	37		
Total for State		37		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		341	3	
Montana:				
Helena	June 1-June 30	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		20		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Aug. 2-Aug. 31	3		
South Omaha	June 1-July 1	6		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		94		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	June 13-Nov. 21	44		
Nashua	June 13-June 20	1		
Total for State		45		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		204	1	
New Jersey:				
Bordentown	June 6-June 27	24	5	
Camden	July 5-Nov. 25	15	2	
Hoboken	Aug. 17-Aug. 23	1		
Jersey City	Oct. 19-Oct. 25	1		
Trenton	June 20-June 27	1		
Total for State		42	7	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		276	58	
New York:				
Buffalo	Nov. 9	1		
Elmira	June 13-June 20	2		
New York	July 4-Nov. 21	15		
Niagara Falls	Sept. 6-Oct. 10	7		
Rochester	July 15-July 21	1		
Total for State		26		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		226	55	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	3		
Ashe County	July 1-July 31	1		
Bertie County	July 1-Aug. 31	4		
Buncombe County	May 1-July 31	30		
Burke County	May 1-Aug. 31	11		
Cabarrus County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1		
Catawba County	July 1-Aug. 31	3		
Chatham County	May 1-May 31	1		
Cleveland County	May 1-Aug. 31	10		
Columbus County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1		
Davie County	May 1-May 31	2		
Durham County	May 1-Aug. 31	29		
Forsyth County	May 1-May 31	25		
Gaston County	July 1-Aug. 31	6		
Graham County	May 1-May 31	2		
Guilford County .....	.....do	45		
Henderson County .....	.....do	2		
Iredell County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	5		
McDowell County	May 1-May 31	2		
Madison County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	20		
Mecklenburg County	May 1-May 31	2		
Moore County .....	.....do	1		
New Hanover County	May 1-July 31	2		
Pender County	July 1-July 31	1		
Polk County	July 1-Aug. 31	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Randolph County	July 1-July 31	1		
Rockingham County	July 1-Aug. 31	4		
Rutherford County	May 1-July 31	7		
Stanly County	July 1-July 31	4		
Surry County	May 1-Aug. 31	31		
Wake County	do	27		
Warren County	May 1-May 31	3		
Wilkes County	do	2		
Wilson County	May 1-July 31	3		
Yadkin County	July 1-July 31	26		
Total for State		319		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		745	5	
North Dakota:				
Benson County	July 1-Aug. 31	1		
Billings County	do	1		
Bottineau County	do	1		
Cass County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	1		
Cavalier County	May 1-Aug. 31	14		
Grand Forks County	July 1-Oct. 31	4		
Griggs County	May 1-Aug. 31	4		
Morton County	do	a 65		
Nelson County	July 1-Aug. 31	3		
Ramsey County	do	2		
Ransom County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	11		
Richland County	July 1-Aug. 31	4		
Sargent County	do	2		
Stark County	May 1-July 31	6		
Towner County	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	5		
Trall County	May 1-Oct. 31	11		
Walsh County	July 1-Aug. 31	4		
Total for State		139		
Total for State, same period 1902.		121	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-Nov. 21	18	1	
Defiance County	May 10-Aug. 8	6		
Delaware County	do	25		
Erie 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-Nov. 13	124	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-Oct. 3	6		
Lucas County (Toledo included)	May 10-Sept. 5	49	2	
Mahoning County (Youngstown included)	May 10-Nov. 21	32		
Marion County	do	1		
Meigs County	do	2		
Miami County	do	12	2	

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Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Monroe County	May 10-Nov. 14	2		
Montgomery County (Dayton included)	May 10-Oct. 31	72	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 (Warren included).	May 10-Nov. 2	6		
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		984	37	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		2,632	248	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (Allegheny, Pittsburg, and McKeesport included).	June 13-Nov. 21	1,012	186	Five cases imported.
Armstrong County	June 1-Aug. 31	6		
Beaver County	June 1-Sept. 30	20		
Blair County (Altoona included).	May 1-Nov. 21	17	2	One case imported.
Butler County (Butler included).	May 1-Sept. 30	31		
Cambria County (Johnstown included).	May 1-Nov. 21	82	7	
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-Sept. 30	167		
Clinton County	July 1-July 31	1		
Columbia County	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	5		
Crawford County	May 1-July 31	11		
Delaware County	May 1-Sept. 30	28		
Elk County	May 1-May 31	3		
Erie County (Erie and Franklin included).	May 1-Nov. 21	9		
Fayette County	May 1-Sept. 30	57	1	
Forest County	May 1-Aug. 31	7		
Indiana County	May 1-July 31	14		
Jefferson County	July 1-July 31	11		
Lackawanna County (Scranton, Carbondale, and Dunmore included).	June 7-Nov. 21	71	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-Sept. 30	9		
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-Nov. 28	554	117	
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-Sept. 30	18	6	
Wayne County	June 1-July 31	8		
Westmoreland County	May 1-Sept. 30	19	1	
Wyoming County	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	3		
Total for State		2,508	327	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,544	150	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Rhode Island:				
Providence	Nov. 1-Nov. 7	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		13		
South Carolina:				
Charleston	June 20-Nov. 14	30	3	
Greenville	June 20-Sept. 19	5		
Total for State		35	3	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		125	1	
Tennessee:				
Anderson County	Mar. 15-Sept. 15	24		
Blount County	do	4		
Bradley County	do	7		
Campbell County	do	69	2	
Carroll County	do	8		
Carter County	do	30		
Cheatham County	do	1		
Chester County	do	2		
Claiborne County	do	50	2	
Cocke County	do	6		
Coffee County	do	5	1	
Crockett County	do	7		
Cumberland County	do	1		
Davidson County (Nashville included)	do	33		
Franklin County	do	13		
Gibson County	do	4		
Giles County	do	10		
Hamblen County	do	31		
Hamilton County (Chatta- nooga included)	do	783	23	
Hancock County	do	12		
Hardeman County	do	11		
Hardin County	do	1		
Hawkins County	do	16		
Haywood County	do	17	2	
Henderson County	do	9		
Henry County	do	40		
Houston County	do	3		
Humphreys County	do	12		
Jackson County	do	15		
James County	do	13		
Jefferson County	do	79		
Knox County (Knoxville)	do	186	2	
McMinn County	do	3		
Madison County	do	14		
Marion County	do	33	1	
Marshall County	do	1		
Maury County	do	1		
Monroe County	do	1		
Montgomery County	do	1		
Morgan County	do	10		
Obion County	do	45		
Rhea County	do	25	2	
Roane County	do	36	1	
Robertson County	do	10		
Rutherford County	do	4		
Scott County	do	15		
Shelby County (Memphis in- cluded)	Mar. 15-Nov. 28	70		
Smith County	Mar. 15-Sept. 15	13		
Stewart County	do	6		
Sullivan County	do	2		
Sumner County	do	5		
Union County	do	20		
Warren County	do	28		
White County	do	4		
Williamson County	do	1		
Total for State		1,850	36	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		2,228	67	

Smallpox in the United States, etc —Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	July 1-Oct. 31	73	1	
Total for State		73	1	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1		
Utah:				
Ogden	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1		
Salt Lake City.....	June 6-Nov. 14	50		Two cases imported.
Total for State.....		51		
Total for State, same period, 1902.		53	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-Sept. 30	5		
Island County.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	14		
King County (Seattle included).....	June 1-Sept. 30	30	3	
Kitsap County.....	June 1-June 30	1		
Lewis County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	16		
Okanogan County.....	June 1-Aug. 31	3	1	
Pierce County (Tacoma included).....	do	5		
Skagit County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	1		
Snohomish County.....	June 1-Sept. 30	6		
Spokane County (Spokane included).....	do	26	4	Three cases imported.
Stevens County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	1		
Thurston County.....	July 1-July 31	4		
Walla Walla County.....	June 1-Sept. 30	41		
Whatcom County.....	July 1-Aug. 31	4		
Whitman County.....	July 1-Sept. 30	13	2	
Yakima County.....	July 1-Aug. 31	1		
Total for State.....		249	10	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		1,268	1	
West Virginia:				
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	14		
Wheeling.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 30	51	7	
Total for State.....		65	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		
7 counties, 10 places.....	July 12-July 31	50		
8 counties, 8 places.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	24		
5 counties, 6 places.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	15	1	
Milwaukee	Oct. 4-Nov. 7	19		
Total for State		1,721	12	
Total for State, same period, 1902.		844	6	
Grand total		11,912	492	
Grand total, same period, 1902.		14,262	729	

[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 December 4, 1903.

Place.	Number since Mar., 1900.	Number since Mar., 1903.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco.....	93	.....	Dec. 11	1	1	
Do	94	1	Mar. 16	1	1	
Do	95	2	June 5	1	1	
Do	96	3	July 15	1	1	
Do	97	4	July 19	1	1	
Do	98	5	July 20	1	1	
Do	99	6	July 29	1	1	
Do	100	7	Aug. 9	1	1	
Do	101	8	Aug. 21	1	1	
Do	102	9	Sept. 13	1	1	
Do	103	10	Oct. 7	1	1	
Do	104	11	Oct. 20	1	1	
Do	105	12	Oct. 23	1	1	
Do	106	13	Oct. 24	1	1	
Do	107	14	Oct. 29	1	1	
Do	108	15	Nov. 4	1	1	
Do	109	16	Nov. 7	1	1	
Do	110	17	Nov. 12	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 December 4, 1903, 17. Total cases of plague same period 1902, 40.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 3, 1903, to December 4, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Angel Island.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 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.
	Nov. 21.....	2	.....	On Dutch ss. Celaeno, from Tampico, Mex.
Texas:				
Cannel.....	To Nov. 25.....	28	1	Mining camp.
Castroville.....	Oct. 21.....	1	.....
Hondo.....	Oct. 19.....	1	.....
Laredo.....	Sept. 24-Dec. 1	991	104	
Minera.....	To Nov. 28.....	137	11	Mining camp near Laredo.
San Antonio.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 28	43	16	One case at Fort Sam Houston.
Dewitt County.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 4	5	1	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Quarantine against Mexican and Central American ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, November 24, as follows: During the week ended November 21, 1903, bills of health were issued to three vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

No case of quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during the week on vessels entering, and none has appeared in the city.

Mortuary report, November 1 to November 20, 1903.

Malarial disease 2, tuberculosis 10, enteritis 3, meningitis 1, other causes 27. Total for 20 days, 43. Quarantine is still enforced at this port against all Mexican and Central American ports.

Report from Habana—Scarlet fever decreasing—Cases of yellow fever from the S. S. Paloma from Guanta, Venezuela.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports November 20, as follows for the week ended November 14, 1903:

Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	18
Number of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	727
Number of passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	271

The inclosed mortuary report for the week ended November 14, gives an increase of 4 deaths from scarlet fever over that of the previous one. The sanitary department is working diligently in the disinfection of premises and the isolation of the sick. There are approximately 600 cases in the city at the present time. The number of cases, however, is decreasing.

The Cuban steamship *Paloma* arrived at this port from Guanta, Venezuela, on November 8, with one of the crew ill of yellow fever. The man was sent to Las Animas Hospital, where he died two hours after admission. This case is the one mentioned in the mortuary report of the week. The vessel arrived at Guanta from La Guayra on Friday, October 30, 1903, and went to the dock to load cattle. The cattle, however, were not received until November 2, during which time the crew were ashore. The vessel sailed November 2 for Habana, and the above-mentioned sailor, who was removed at this port, reported sick on the same day. On the day after arrival here, November 9, another

sailor was reported ill and was sent to Las Animas Hospital, where the Commission decided the case to be yellow fever. This second case received its infection from the mosquitoes aboard ship, as nine days had elapsed since the sailing of the ship from Guanta to his taking sick in Habana. The forcastle and living parts of the ship were disinfected by the Cuban authorities immediately after the removal of the first case.

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended November 14, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	16
Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	1
Enteric fever	1
Enteritis	3
Meningitis	4
Scarlet fever	15
Diphtheria	1
Malarial fever	3
Cancer	2
Yellow fever (imported)	1

Total deaths from all causes, 121.

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	17
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	737
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	308
Pieces of freight inspected	146

The inclosed mortuary report for the week shows a decrease of 6 deaths from scarlet fever. The epidemic of this disease is rapidly decreasing.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended November 21, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	22
Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	4
Enteric fever	1
Enteritis	1
Meningitis	5
Scarlet fever	9
Diphtheria	1
Cancer	8

Total deaths from all causes, 102.

Report from Matanzas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports November 23, as follows: Week ended November 21, 1903. Three bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

Notwithstanding the frequent communications without restrictions, to my knowledge, between this city and Habana, both by land and sea, and the prevalence of the epidemic of scarlet fever in the latter place, no other cases of that disease have been reported here up to the present time. It is to be expected that if the same efficient quarantine proceedings are adopted in future issues as heretofore, the epidemic will not disseminate and at any rate will not assume the proportions it actually has in Habana.

Following are the mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas during the ten days ended November 21, 1903:

	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis.....	10	27
Occlusion, intestinal.....	1	108
Bronchitis.....	1	91
Decrepitude.....	2	154
Bright's disease.....	1	120
Debility, congenital.....	1	151
Meningitis.....	2	61
Tetanus, infantile.....	1	72
Hemoptysis.....	1	99
Eclampsia, puerperal.....	1	138
Angina pectoris.....	1	80
Anemia.....	1	54
Enteritis.....	1	106
Sclerosis, renal.....	1	120
Suicide by hanging.....	1	157
Total.....	26	

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 19.94. No quarantinable diseases, nor any of contagious or infectious nature have been reported during the past week.

Report from Santiago—Precautions against importation of scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 24, as follows: Week ended November 21, 1903: Bills of health issued to five vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported. The scarlet fever, of which there has been quite an epidemic in Habana, has not reached Santiago, but as a precaution the local board of health has issued a pamphlet advising the public what precautions to take.

Mortuary statistics for the week ended November 21, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Tubercle of lungs.....	3
Tubercle of meninges.....	1
Tubercle of intestine.....	1
Cancer of pancreas.....	1
Organic heart disease.....	1
Angina pectoris.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Gastric ulcer.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	1
Duodenal ulcer.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1
Total.....	15

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports November 14, as follows: Latest information regarding plague and cholera obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended October 31 there were registered in the whole of Egypt 5 fresh cases of plague (and 2 deaths), viz, 3 cases (2 deaths) in Alexandria, and 2 cases in the district of Sammallut.

British India.—During the week ended October 17 there were registered in the Bombay presidency 14,121 cases of plague (and 10,453 deaths), of which 45 cases (46 deaths) occurred in the port of Broach and 72 cases (64 deaths) in the city of Bombay; 4 cases (3 deaths) in Karachi, and 152 cases (110 deaths) in the district of Bhavnagar.

China.—Plague has broken out in Peitang. Of the 13,000 inhabitants of this district 1,500 have recently succumbed.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to weekly bulletin No. 32, of the 26th October, there have been registered in Syria a further 163 cases of cholera (and 155 deaths), viz: In Damascus, 22 cases (30 deaths); in Aleppo, 59 new cases (64 deaths); in Antioch, 26 cases (15 deaths); in Urfa, 21 cases (15 deaths); in Aintab, 8 cases (6 deaths); in Hama, 7 new cases (9 deaths); in Bethlehem, 2 cases; in Tripoli, 2 cases (1 death).

According to Bulletin No. 33, of the 2d November, an additional 198 cases of cholera (and 176 deaths) have occurred in Syria, viz: Damascus, 7 cases (3 deaths); Aleppo, 46 cases (50 deaths); Antioch, 64 cases (50 deaths); in Urfa, 12 cases (17 deaths); in Aintab, 10 cases (4 deaths); in Agbdjeli, 18 cases (17 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 31 was higher than it has been since the middle of September, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.8 per thousand—as compared with 13.9 in the preceding week—and was thus considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 12.9 per thousand. During the week in question one-third of the large German cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, among these being Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 14), and Schoneberg (with 10.1 per thousand). The following cities, among others, had a higher death rate than Berlin: Hanover, Madgeburg, Cologne, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Bremen, Brunswick, Breslau, Konigsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life was but slight, the advance being mainly among the higher-age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, being less than half the rate of Munich and considerably lower than the Leipzig and Hamburg figure. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of acute intestinal disease during this week, 39 deaths being registered, as compared with 62 in the foregoing week. Six children succumbed to cholera. There was an increase in the number of cases of acute disease of the respiratory organs, which claimed 41 victims. There were further registered 70 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 38 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from influenza, and 23 persons died by violence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sleeping sickness and the trypanosoma in Uganda, Africa.

Consul Halstead reports from Birmingham November 11 to the Department of State as follows:

The London Times prints an abstract of the report of Lieut. Col. David Bruce, R. A. M. C., F. R. S., of important observations he made while in Uganda on the etiology of sleeping sickness.

By the advice of the Royal Society Colonel Bruce was sent to superintend a second investigation into this disease, a previous commission having been sent out by the Royal Society. Some conception of the ravages wrought by this disease in the native population of Uganda may be formed from the conditions of the Buvuma Island, the population of 22,000 having been reduced to 8,000 by the disease, and the province of Busoga having been in the southern parts almost depopulated. Doctor Castellani, of the previous commission, having remained at work, met Colonel Bruce and his party on their arrival on March 16. He had observed in five cases of sleeping sickness trypanosomes in the cerebro-spinal fluid and in one case in the blood. Doctor Castellani thought at the time that this parasite was an accidental concomitant with no causal relationship to the disease.

Nevertheless the observation was of the greatest importance to the further investigations, and as soon as it was reported to Colonel Bruce, whose well-known investigations into the tsetse-fly disease in South Africa had given him a special familiarity with this genus of parasite, the whole party, with the most valuable and willing assistance of Doctor Moffat, the principal medical officer, and his assistant medical officer, addressed themselves with ardor to the pursuit of this line of investigation, with the result that by the first week in April, the date of Doctor Castellani's departure from Uganda for England, out of 34 cases of the sickness examined 70 per cent were found to have this parasite in the cerebro-spinal fluid, whereas control cases of patients under treatment for other diseases in the native hospital, when examined in the same way, showed no trypanosomes in the cerebro-spinal fluid. The further progress of the investigation increased this proportion to 100 per cent of the cases examined, in all of which the parasite was now found not only in the cerebro-spinal fluid, but also in the circulating blood, pointing to the very strong probability (as telegraphed to the Royal Society by Colonel Bruce at the beginning of April) that this trypanosome was the cause of the disease. A series of carefully controlled and minutely observed experiments was carried out by Bruce, Nabarro, and Grieg, in the course of which it was discovered that monkeys inoculated with cerebro-spinal fluid from sleeping-sickness patients or with blood from natives not as yet showing symptoms of sleeping sickness, but containing a similar parasite, sickened and died with all the symptoms of sleeping sickness.

From the analogy of the closely related disease, in cattle, the nagana or tsetse-fly disease of South Africa, it was suspected that in sleeping sickness a like method of infection took place. Along the lake shore numbers of a tsetse fly (*Glossina palpalis*) were found, and it was demonstrated by experiment that not only were these flies, fed on sleeping-sickness cases, capable of conveying the disease to healthy monkeys, but that the freshly caught flies from an infected area, without any artificial feeding, were also capable of conveying the disease.

It was further discovered by a carefully organized investigation, in which the native regents of the protectorate rendered valuable assistance, that this fly, like its congener, the tsetse fly of South Africa, is confined to well-defined areas, and that these areas correspond absolutely with the distribution of sleeping sickness, whereas in regions where no *Glossina palpalis* is found, although other biting flies abound, there is no sleeping sickness.

Moreover, an examination of a large number of individuals in the sleeping sickness areas and the nonsleeping sickness areas, respectively, revealed the fact that while a large percentage of the inhabitants of the sleeping sickness areas have in their blood the trypanosoma already referred to, in not a single case taken from inhabitants of nonsleeping sickness areas was this parasite found.

These investigations, therefore, point to the conclusion that sleeping sickness is caused by the entrance into the blood, and thence into the cerebro-spinal fluid, of a species of trypanosoma (probably the trypanosoma Gambiense discovered by Ford and described by Dutton), which is transmitted from the sick to the healthy by a species of tsetse (*glossina palpalis*), and by it alone; that in short, sleeping sickness is a human tsetse fly disease.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report from Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, November 14, as follows:

Outgoing quarantine transactions at this port for the week ended November 14, 1903:

Number of vessels inspected and bills of health issued	8
Vessels disinfected	1
Cabin passengers inspected	8
Steerage passengers inspected	0
Crew inspected	62
Pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed	0
Pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed	112
Hides and skins disinfected	0
Pieces of freight disinfected	0
Passengers and crew declined certifications on account of	0

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Water supply of Calcutta—Plague and cholera.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports October 27 and November 5, as follows:

As will be seen from the last annual report (1902) of the health officer, forwarded under a separate cover, the drinking water of this city is filtered, and semiweekly examinations, both bacteriological and chemical, are regularly made. The efficiency of the filtration plant is proved by the almost complete absence of water-borne diseases among the European population. Cholera constantly present among the natives is due to the drinking of surface water from tanks, reservoirs, and wells. The water taken on board the ships at this port is probably above the average purity of other ports.

Health Officer Cook informs me that the plague curve for the present year, although not completely made out, practically follows that of the two previous years given in the report, and that is about midway between as I have indicated by a cross. At present cases are rarely seen alive. Owing to the opposition on the part of the natives post-mortem examinations are rarely performed. No attempts are now made to isolate or segregate the cases. This was tried, but it led to concealment, and the removal in some cases came near to causing riots and the plan was abandoned. In the face of such opposition it can readily be seen that little, if anything, could be accomplished in the way of preventing the spread of this disease. The general impression seems to be that the abandonment of the plan was a wise procedure.

Strange to say, the cholera curve follows the plague curve fairly closely, more cases occurring during the winter than during the summer months. Just why such should be the case is not explained by local physicians. There must be some cause, and it may be apparent later.

* * * * *

Official notice of my arrival and mission has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

The use of rat guards has not yet been ordered for all ships by the port health officer, and, in view of its value as a prevention against

infection of vessels, with the approval of the consul-general I am preparing directions for shipping agents regarding the use of funnels and tar on the ropes and requesting them to notify me when ships are free from cargo, so that I may superintend the work of destruction of rats in the hold.

* * * * *

November 5, 1903: There is considerable question among well-informed people of unbiased opinion as to the number of cases of plague at present in this city. Last summer the reported cases ran so low that the dismissal of plague inspectors was seriously contemplated. While just now there may be cases improperly diagnosed when not seen until after death, and in absence of a post-mortem examination, there are some, undoubtedly, among the number, of true bubonic plague. This last statement is agreed to by an inspector with whom I have visited some of the infected centers.

Between the main thoroughfares are vast areas, with houses and huts built very closely and in an apparently inextricable confusion, crowded to the last degree with inhabitants. The floors are on the ground; there are no sewers, and the crooked ways between the houses simply reek with filth and moisture. Alongside of some of these paths, between three to four story buildings, are places that through the bars resemble dungeons in which many people live. There are numerous wells with water some 6 feet from the surface used by the natives, which readily account for the continuance of cholera.

When an area becomes notoriously infected, by a slow process of law the buildings may be destroyed, as has been done in numerous instances, and is still being done. But there are so many areas that ought to be so dealt with that it will be years before the work is completed, and then others equally bad will probably have sprung into existence. * * *

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Plague in Mauritius.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports November 7, as follows: Week ended November 7, 1903, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Nov. 3	Vancouver.....	Boston	893	150	1,100	21
4	Nord America	New York	848	130	1,075	25
7	Monviso	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Perugia	do	512	70	742	10

PALERMO.

Nov. 5	Nord America	New York	378	150	500	26
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Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that, during the week ended October 26, 1903, there were 117 cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 55 deaths.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports October 31, as follows: Week ended October 24, 1903. Eight vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 841 crew and 1,608 passengers, were inspected.

The following cases of contagious disease were reported in Yokohama during the above period: Enteric fever, 10 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; plague, 3 cases, 4 deaths; plague (doubtful), 1 case, no death; dysentery, 2 cases, no death.

The outbreak of cholera in Nagasaki, mentioned in my last report, has assumed a threatening aspect. Newspapers of yesterday's date state that about 80 cases have already occurred.

MEXICO.

Report presented to Engineer Col. E. K. Smoot by Dr. J. F. Romero, Physician of the "Obras del Puerto," Delegate of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico, Forensic Doctor, Corresponding Editor of "La Cronica Medica Mexicana," etc., Vice-President of the Board of Health and Beneficence, etc.

The following report is published as showing the good results obtained by scientific and energetic sanitary work in one of the principal seaports of Mexico:

The permanent board of health and beneficence of this port, which recognizes in you an active champion of public health, considers it opportune to inform you regarding the present condition thereof.

Conditions before work was undertaken.

In order to make more patent the undeniable progress in a branch of the highest importance for the well-being and advancement of this town, and very directly also for the State of Colima, whose principal artery has its origin in its only port, it is necessary to advert to the state of health which existed three years ago, before any work was undertaken in this field.

The habitations of its 800 inhabitants, a confused agglomeration, lacking outlets for their excrement and in the majority of cases even closed deposits for this purpose, lacking water, and its residents subject to a miserable alimentation, three years ago each house in Manzanillo was an active focus of insalubrity.

The refuse, which for many years had been accumulating about the habitations, and which filled, in putrefying mixture with the animal deposits, all the public places, almost without exception, had formed over Manzanillo a second surface, where the terrible heat of our climate and the constant humidity of the ambient air gave impetus to all the unhealthful fermentations, whose emanations maintained constantly present the most dangerous diseases.

Difficulties encountered.

The difficulties which, for the commercial life, made this port a place of unenviable fame, converted its residents into most wretched beings, of insufficient nourishment, indolent on account of physical debility and with an excess of pernicious elements.

Under these conditions the work of resurrection was a vast undertaking, and the tenacious and constant efforts of the superior board of health of Mexico and of the State itself appeared futile, when hardly begun, to overcome the inertia of that excessive sloth of the town resigned to be the victim of its own indolence.

There were lacking funds set apart for the work of sanitation; organizations to undertake a constant and productive labor; apostles who, with the proper elements, would engage in its redemption, raising it out of its filth and languor and instructing and convincing the people of the necessity of bettering their mode of life.

The projected works for the improvement of the port have been initiated, the monetary circulation is augmented, and a life of activity and labor replaces the pernicious sluggishness; but the health conditions are worse. The population has increased 50 per cent and the deaths 100 per cent. While in 1898 there were registered nine deaths as an average for a population of 750 inhabitants, in 1900 the death rate increased to an average of 14 per cent for a population augmented to hardly 1,000 inhabitants. But there were other data to be considered in judging of the increase in insalubrity. In 1898 one physician alone attended unceasingly to the sick, and in 1900 three physicians were kept hustling to fulfill their charge. The yellow fever showed a strange recrudescence, to such an extent that it was feared it would become epidemic.

With the increase of population the deposits of refuse and human excrement were augmented, without there being any improvement in the means of sanitation, so that the appearance of a great and devastating epidemic was almost a certainty.

Improvements begun.

But there now appeared on the scene new elements to combat. Dr. Albers, the physician of the "port works," in accord with the sanitary delegate, proposed to Col. E. K. Smoot the removal of the hospital for the sick employees, to a spot more ample and farther distant than that which served more as a danger spot than as a shelter to these unfortunates.

By order of Colonel Smoot medicines were distributed with a lavish hand and medical assistance dispensed without distinction to all who needed it. The stagnation of some pools was removed and they were made to communicate with the laguna, and in the vicinity of the town were constructed commodious cottages to house the employees.

At the beginning of 1901 the salubrity had become something real, although relatively of short duration, for in March and April the grippe and a malarial epidemic returned the condition of things to their original bad state.

The board delegate, since 1898, had made efforts before the board itself, and before the State government, as well as before the local authorities, to secure the execution of measures easy of enforcement and acceptable for the general cleansing of the town and of the dwellings: The construction of closets, to avoid the town depositing its excrement on the knolls and vacant lands that surround the pueblo; a sanitary commission to watch over and prevent the accumulation of refuse in the interior of houses and of pools creating infection; the removal to a distance of the dump, which, with the slaughterhouse, bordered the town; the cleaning of the hills where the refuse was deposited, full of waste and weeds, harboring mosquitoes, which transmit many diseases; and finally the disinfection of the pools, which to the south and north waft on the ambient air unhealthful emanations, and are perennially alive with mosquitoes. These measures, which only required for their realization good will and energy on the part of the local authorities, and a small expense supplied by the city council, were not accepted, and were even considered ridiculous.

Danger of plague from Mazatlan.

In this state of affairs, in December, 1902, there was held a reunion of the most prominent persons of the port to consider means of sending assistance to Mazatlan, invaded by the plague. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the delegate of the superior board of health proposed that that body, constituted for beneficence, should organize itself into a board of health, which, as a most beneficent work, should carry to fulfillment the sanitation of the port. He set forth the evils which Manzanillo had to fear, if the plague should surprise us in our present state of insanitation, and the necessity of the local commercial world, and in general the state, for maintaining open and free from suspicion the only port through which they received and exported their merchandise.

New board elected.

The assembly approved of the proposition and the meeting proposed a new board, which in a permanent character should take charge of these works. As a result of the election there were elected: President, Mr. Blas Ruis; vice-president, Dr. J. Francisco Romero; secretary, Mr. Basilio Rivera; and directors, Dr. A. J. Velasco and Mr. M. Chavarin; treasurer, Mr. Refugio Sanchez.

The new board commenced its labors, taking the name of "Permanent Board of Sanitation and Beneficence of the Port of Manzanillo," its first act being to name special commissions for the study of the causes of insalubrity and their remedy, to visit domiciles with the purpose of obliging the inhabitants to maintain their homes and dependencies clean, and to collect funds with which to carry on these works.

Causes of insalubrity and remedies for them.

The report rendered by Doctor Romero indicated as causes of insalubrity:

1. The proximity of the laguna of Cuyutlan and San Pedrito Swamp.
2. The existence of isolated pools in the vicinity of the lagoon and the sea.
3. The great quantity of refuse existing in the patios and corrals of the houses, on the vacant lands and hills where the population sits.
4. The lack of vessels of deposit for the human excretion in the majority of the residences, it being the pernicious custom to deposit such materials in the fields, where the rains carry them to the city soil, or, reduced to dust, the wind disseminates them through the air.
5. The lack of water of easy acquisition for sprinkling the streets and for common domestic uses.
6. The proximity of the dump to the town, and the unheard-of fact of this dump being situated close to the slaughterhouse, where the meat for daily consumption is killed.
7. The lack of a free medical dispensary.

And as a remedy to these evils, he proposed:

1. To treat with the General Government and the State government for the draining, at least, in that part immediate to the town, of the Cuyutlan Lagoon, and the extinction of the San Pedrito Swamp.
2. To disinfect and sterilize the pools by means of lime, and to destroy the larvae of the mosquito, most important factors as vehicles of malaria and yellow fever, by means of petroleum sprinkled periodically on the waters.
3. To maintain a corps of men to gather the garbage from the houses and all parts, and transport it to a convenient place where it shall be burned.
4. The construction of cabinets miscellaneously distributed in all the town for the public service, these to be frequently disinfected. At the same time to impose on the proprietors, by a decree of the State legislature, the obligation to construct closets in all the buildings intended for habitation, and on the tenants that of maintaining them clean.
5. To open wells in various places in the town to supply water to the inhabitants, for the purpose of compelling the sprinkling of streets and public sites.
6. To remove the dump, compelling the carrying of the garbage to a distance so that the inhabitants may not be endangered from the emanations from its fermenting, and to improve the slaughterhouse so that it may be a place of cleanliness and hygiene.
7. To dispense gratuitously the most necessary medicines for our requirements, with the purpose of suppressing the centers of infection and contagion, and with the same object to treat for the erection of a hospital and metallic netting for isolating those affected with malaria, black vomit, and yellow fever.

With an activity never before seen here, the board proceeded to put in practice this programme.

Plans for cleaning up.

Señor Ruiz and Doctors Romero and Velasco made the visits to the houses, proposing that the authorities should fine those remiss in complying with their obligations. The clearing away of the garbage accumulations was commenced, and the cleaning of the refuse from the knolls. It is proper here to mention that, without receiving any intimation whatever, Colonel Smoot ordered and put in force the sanitation of his works; seven public closets were constructed, and Colonel Smoot had several constructed—and the costly task was undertaken of disinfecting and sterilizing the pools, afterwards sprinkling the surface with crude petroleum.

The dump was removed to a distant site and the old garbage accumulations were burned. In the meantime the effort was made to acquire wire netting for the isolation of the sick; the idea of Doctor Romero of giving medicines and medical assistance free to all the sick poor was put in practice. Since then this doctor every day makes the circuit of the town in search of sick persons, to whom are given medicine, now for account of the council, now for that of the board or of the office of said doctor. On its part the "contractor company of the port works," which has three doctors at its service, imparts a like benefit, maintaining, besides, a hospital which has all the necessary elements, and in which are housed not only those injured in the works, but the sick, without distinction of age or sex, who solicit it. What has been the result obtained by these means?

Results.

For him who knew Manzanillo three years ago, dirty and evil-smelling, with its exuberant vegetation interrupting the footprint in every direction, and on which, as a symbolizing fruit of its sloth, hung dirty rags, the decaying remains of the gay raiments of the inhabitants; for those who knew the danger of ascending by its winding streets, where the slightest remissness of the sight was punished by the smell; for the travelers who lay down to sleep trembling for fear of never waking, or at least to pass a night of martyrdom, assaulted by millions of infectious mosquitos; for all who passed by Manzanillo, like Lot, without wishing to turn the head, Manzanillo is to-day, not only a town gay and ornamented, but a convalescent which vests itself for the first time in clean robes and breaks into its first smile.

The hills, stripped and covered now with a delicate green carpet, the streets and public places daily cleansed, the pools inodorous, its houses put in order, the inhabitants smiling and animated by a productive work and so easy to obtain that the women and children can, with the salary, meet all their obligations. Such is the present panorama.

The action of the lime in the pools has sterilized their depths, the petroleum has killed the larve of the mosquito, suppressing millions of generations. The public closet collects the excrement, terrible root of the greater part of the infectious diseases, and robs the atmosphere of a thousand dangerous germs which the wind in other epochs carried to sow in all directions.

With a less number of founts of contagion, a less number of sick persons. This has been proved by experience, since the malarial subjects in the population have been watched and cared for, preventing their keeping alive the germ of malaria which the mosquitos disseminated.

The yellow fever, of which there scarcely passed a month without showing at least one case, has now passed seven months without any sign of its existence. But all this would not serve as ground for hygienic literature if there were not statistics to prove with their indisputable data and figures the truth of these assertions.

Let us see. On the 4th of March of the present year, by rigorous observation, the three doctors who practice in the town gave 120 consultations and made 30 professional visits to houses. Total, 150 sick for the day. On a like day in the month of April they only attended 30 persons between consultations and visits to houses, and on May 6 the number was 8.

The terrible number of 150 sick had been reduced to 8.

The statistics give out another proof still more conclusive.

The deaths registered in the first six months of 1903 are 53, against 63 recorded in an equal period for 1900.

There could not be a more conclusive comparison in favor of the year in which the modest sanitary labors have been carried on.

Respecting the six months of 1903, there must be taken into consideration the following: During this six months there was reached the maximum of floating population, Manzanillo receiving a group of 200 Federal soldiers, 598 Chinese, and 54 sailors aboard of a vessel which was in quarantine, and 850 Chinese in an encampment, distant 2 kilometers from the town. If to these is added the group of business men who came to open up new transactions for this new increase in the population, it is not too much to calculate the total of inhabitants whose contingent of illnesses and deaths added to the list, as well as the real influence which they have had on the public health, at 2,800—more than three times the ordinary population.

The conditions could not be worse under which this excess population found itself—agglomerations, privations, strange climate and bad climate, and a hot season, without enumerating others. Still the mortality increased but a mere unit compared with that of June, 1902.

I, however, must insist in calling attention to two powerful factors in our incipient salubrity. The first is the elevation, the moral elevation of the aspirations of the

Manzanillo workman, and consequent upon this the acquisition of better salary and the leading of a better life. The other, the medical education which this same workman is acquiring, and by which he attends a little more to his health, seeking from the doctor and in the drug store for what he formerly purchased of the charlatan and in the saloon.

In 1898 the laborer received a salary not exceeding 50 cents and lived on corn and a little fish or meat, and not always even this.^a

Barefooted and poorly clad, enduring a tropical heat, he lived without aspirations, killing with his indolence whatever about him breathed of life. To-day the laborer reluctantly accepts 87 cents salary and deals actively in the articles of prime necessity. With the fixed population augmented 50 per cent, approximately, there are slaughtered daily two hives, three or more hogs, and daily are brought into the town quadruple the quantity of vegetables, fruits, and cereals. The clothes merchant has doubled his stores and two drug stores are well supported.

To this increase of commodities and improvement in nourishment there has responded a notable improvement in health. Disease germs have encountered organisms better nourished and animated by a spirit of healthful activity. The urgent demand for hands on account of the great works being carried on robs the saloon of its habitués and removes the occasion for street brawls.

The solicitous attention of the physician in attending the sick and in preventing the healthy from falling ill by means of prudent advice, and the easy and gratuitous acquisition of medicines, have tended to erase from the mind of the people the idea which formerly possessed them, when they saw in doctors nothing but cold speculators in their misery and weakness. To the shame of many prominent inhabitants of this port, I make note here of the fact that in 1898 it was proclaimed publicly and openly against the medical assassin, and was sustained with malicious conviction that the physician killed all those on whom he could not speculate, such as the poor and disinherited. From this arose an invincible horror of the physician and his medicines, and consequently here, there, and everywhere reigned yellow fever in epidemic, and malaria as incurable, anæmia controlled the constitution, and the cemetery was filling its hungry jaws.

Summing up.

It is undeniable that the insalubrity is disappearing. 1. By the ease of securing employment and the rise of daily wages. 2. By immigration which has brought a more civilized contingent, whose customs have been introduced, dominating erroneous prejudices and pernicious practices. 3. By the humanitarian medical service, gratuitous, and which the inhabitants have been forced to accept, as well as the philanthropic distribution of medicines. 4. By the unreserved assistance which has been lent to the medical delegate of the superior board of health by the government of Señor Lic. Don Enrique O. de la Madrid, by the superior board of health itself, and by Engineer Col. E. K. Smoot, as well as the philanthropic merchant Señor Blas Ruiz.

The proof of this improvement in the public health is the notably smaller number of sick persons which exist in the town, the diminution in mortality, despite the triple and sudden increase in population, and the undeniable and unprecedented fact that seven months have passed without a single case of yellow fever having presented itself.

But of the programme proposed, only the preliminaries have been carried to conclusion; there remains, if not the most difficult, at least the most costly—the acquirement of metallic netting to localize the founts of contagion, isolating the malarial subjects and those ill of yellow fever, etc., and the draining of our lagoon and swamps. The second, the latter, must be the grand work of the Federal Government, the first depends on our efforts to carry to success; and for this we count on the assistance of all well-meaning men, Mexicans and foreigners, to aid us in realizing such an urgent and transcendental improvement.

MANZANILLO, *July 20, 1903.*

^aOne single beef of 200 utilizable pounds sufficed for the consumption of two days—that is to say, represented 1,500 rations.

Report from Tampico—Mortality from yellow fever.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports November 17, as follows:

Week ended November 14, 1903:

Bills of health issued	8
Vessels inspected and passed	6
Vessels disinfected and passed	2
Personnel of crew	250
Passengers	19
Baggage	11

During the week there were 24 deaths from all causes, of which 3 were from pernicious fever, 3 from tuberculosis, and 18 from non-contagious causes.

One new case of yellow fever was officially reported and 2 remaining from the previous week, making a total of 3 cases for the week ended November 14, 1903.

The conditions apparently remain the same as last week and it is reasonable to anticipate that there will be cases of yellow fever until a north wind presents itself with a sufficient decrease in temperature to kill the remaining stegomyiæ. The cases now occurring have either been imported from the surrounding country or have occurred in the nonimmunes who fled from the epidemic and are now returning. I am informed that a number of native laborers are to be brought from the interior to supply those that either died or left the village of Dona Cecilia. If this is done before the stegomyiæ have disappeared it will probably be followed by an increase of yellow fever.

On the 12th instant a fireman was removed to the hospital from the *S. S. Pensacola* with a temperature of 40°. He has proved a severe case of malarial fever, and is still under treatment.

Since the outbreak of the epidemic, May 3, 1903, until October 31, there were 545 cases with 322 deaths, which shows a general mortality of 59 per cent. Of this number of cases I find that about 200 were without regular medical assistance or were found by health authorities in a dying condition. Of all cases recorded that had medical assistance, both in the hospital and in private houses, the mortality was 35 per cent.

Report from Vera Cruz.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports November 16, as follows:

Week ended November 14, 1903: The sanitary condition of the city is somewhat better than it has been at any time since the spring.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports as follows through chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico—week ended November 14, 1903:

During the week 3 vessels were inspected and 2 bills of health were issued. One of the vessels inspected was passed and 2 were held under guard.

Those in quarantine were the American steamship *Zulia*, arrived from Maracaibo, Curaçao, and La Guayra. Three passengers for

Ponce, P. R.—one is native of Porto Rico—from Caracas, immune. Disinfection of baggage consisting of 3 pieces. The other two passengers from Curaçao were allowed to disembark. The German steamship *Ascania* arrived from Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Carupano. No passengers; no cargo for Ponce, P. R.

Took cargo in quarantine under guard.

Nothing of interest has occurred in the sanitary condition of this city and district.

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction (city, playa, and surrounding country) during the month of October, 1903.

Disease of—		Disease of—	
Digestive system.....	26	Old age.....	3
Nervous system.....	4	Congenital malformations.....	4
Circulatory system.....	4	Puerperal fever.....	1
Respiratory system.....	11	Without official data.....	9
Malarial fever.....	11		
Tuberculosis.....	15	Total.....	115
Anæmia.....	11		
Nephritis.....	3	October, 1902.	
Hydroemias.....	2	Deaths.....	92
Metritis.....	2	Births.....	91
Rhachitis.....	1	October, 1903.	
Syphilis.....	1	Deaths.....	115
Accidents.....	2	Births.....	86
Tetanus.....	5		

Number of alien passengers arriving at the port of Ponce during the week ended November 14, 1903.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Nov. 11	American ss. Zulia.....	Maracaibo, Curaçao, La Guayra.....	2

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended November 6, 1903. Population, 1,232. No deaths reported.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended November 7, 1903. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths reported.

Green Turtle Cay Abaco.—Two weeks ended November 5, 1903. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended November 17, 1903. Estimated population, 12,590. No deaths reported.

SPAIN—*Cádiz*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths 141, including enteric fever 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

CANARY ISLANDS—*Grand Canary*.—Two weeks ended November 7, 1903. Estimated population, 49,500. Total number of deaths, 34. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended October 30, 1903. Population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of October, 1903. Population, 30,042. Total number of deaths, 39. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 14, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

Bradford.—Fortnight ended November 7, 1903. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths 180, including enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 31, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 11, whooping cough 8, enteric fever 17, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 60. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,992 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 3 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 14, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 47.9, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 157 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 3, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 14, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 12, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 18.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 571, including diphtheria 4, measles 10, smallpox 2, and 4 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1903. Estimated population, 193,315. Total number of deaths 213, including diphtheria 5, and 2 from smallpox.

SPAIN—*Corunna*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths 92, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*Singapore*.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths 907, including cholera 9, and 133 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 27, 1903, to December 4, 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	
Hankow	Sept. 5-Sept. 19	4	2	
Hongkong	June 6-Aug. 29	8	3	
Shanghai	Aug. 1-Oct. 10 .....	.....	90	
Tientsin	Sept. 5-Sept. 19	3	1	Two cases from a vessel; one case on Br. ss. Olivebank. Imported via ss. Shenkin.
India:				
Bombay	May 20-Aug. 22 .....	.....	19	
Calcutta	May 22-Oct. 17 .....	.....	284	
Chefoo	Sept. 5-Sept. 12	1	1	
Karachi	June 1-June 7	1	1	
Madras	June 6-Oct. 9 .....	.....	21	
Japan:				
Kobe	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	2	1	
Nagasaki	Aug. 11-Oct. 26	51	28	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 2-Oct. 10	701	613	
Provinces .....	.....do.....	23,929	17,758	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 16-Oct. 30 .....	.....	219	
Turkey:				
Arghani-Maaden	Oct. 6	2	.....
Diarbekir	Oct. 8 .....	.....	.....	5 deaths daily.
Gergen	Oct. 6	4	.....
Severek	Oct. 8 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Syria	Aug. 8-Nov. 2	5,760	1,542	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	June 16-June 30 .....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro	May 17-Oct. 25 .....	.....	31	One new case.
Colombia:				
Panama	June 8-Sept. 28	43	15	
Costa Rica:				
Limon	June 11-Oct. 29	49	29	One case on ss. Westgate.
Matina	Aug. 20	2	.....
San José .....	.....do.....	2	.....	Imported.
Zent .....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Cuba:				
Habana	July 7-Nov. 14	7	2	One from Ward Line ss. Vigilancia, from Progreso; 1 from Sp. ss. Alfonso XIII; 1 on Am. ss. Monterey, from Progreso; 2 on Ger. ss. Prinz Adalbert, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, and two cases and 1 death from ss. Paloma, from Guanta Venezuela.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	May 2-July 25 .....	.....	8	
Jamaica:				
Port Royal	Oct. 11-Oct. 17	4	.....
Mexico:				
Altamira	July 18 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Cardenas	July 10	1	1	
Citas	Aug. 23-Oct. 24	148	56	
Ciudad Victoria	Oct. 4-Nov. 7 .....	.....	46	
Coatzacoalcos	July 19-Nov. 7	5	3	Three cases imported.
Doña Cecilia	July 11-Nov. 4	2	.....
El Higo	Aug. 15 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Linares	To Nov. 7	1,875	349	
Merida	Jan. 1-Nov. 7	198	77	
Mexico	Aug. 10-Oct. 4 .....	.....	3	
Monclova	Nov. 17-Nov. 18 .....	.....	2	
Monterey	Nov. 7	500	.....
Motul	Sept. 6-Sept. 26	1	.....
Motzorongó	July 20 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Nuevo Laredo	Sept. 15-Nov. 22	66	26	

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Orizaba.....	May 17-July 6	12	.....	Eleven cases imported from Vera Cruz.
Progreso.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 7	19	5	
Quintana Roo.....	Sept. 26	1	1	
Reata.....	Nov. 26	1	.....
Salina Cruz.....	Aug. 9-Oct. 24	23	10	
San Luis Potosi.....	July 31	.....	.....	Present.
Tampico.....	June 13-Nov. 14	.....	303	One on American schooner Alverda S. Elzey.
Tamuin.....	Aug. 15	.....	.....	Present.
Tehuantepec.....	Aug. 9-Nov. 7	.....	16	
Teran.....	Aug. 27	.....	.....	Do.
Tierra Blanca.....	July 20	.....	.....	Do.
Valladolid.....	Aug. 9-Sept. 26	2	.....
Vera Cruz.....	June 13-Nov. 21	929	308	One from Br. ss. Trader, probably infected on shore. One on Br. ss. Kassala, 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.....	Sept. 15	.....	1	
Maracaibo.....	July 5-Oct. 24	2	2	
Puerto Cabello.....	Sept. 20-Sept. 26	.....	1	
Tocuyo.....	July 31-Aug. 27	.....	.....	Do.

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope (Port Elizabeth, East London, King Williams Town, and Queenstown included).	May 2-Oct. 10	81	4	
Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg included).	Apr. 18-July 25	22	8	
Australia:				
Queensland, Brisbane.....	May 9-Sept. 12	21	11	
Bundaberg.....	May 16-June 13	3	1	
Townsville.....	Sept. 4	1	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-Oct. 25	.....	152	Fifty-four new cases.
Sergipe.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	Prevailing.
Chile:				
Concepcion, vicinity of.....	July 11	.....	.....	Present.
Iquique.....	May 15-Aug. 17	170	101	
Pisagua.....	July 11	.....	.....	Do.
Valparaiso.....	To Aug. 24	9	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 10-Aug. 1	.....	1,740	Estimated.
Canton.....	May 12	.....	.....	Increasing.
Fuchau.....	July 15	.....	.....	Becoming epidemic.
Heung Shan.....	May 12	.....	.....	Do.
Honam.....	do	.....	.....	Increasing.
Hongkong.....	May 2-Oct. 17	.....	583	
Inkow.....	Sept. 7	.....	.....	Present.
Newchwang.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 3	465	414	
Sgun Tak.....	May 12	.....	.....	Increasing.
Yeung Kong.....	do	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 19-Oct. 31	119	75	
Beni Mazar.....	June 6-June 19	3	.....
Damiette.....	June 13-Oct. 1	26	17	
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 Gallab.....	do	1	1	
District Magagha.....	May 23-June 6	3	2	
District Minieh.....	do	1	.....
District Samalut.....	May 23-Oct. 31	.....	3	Two new cases.
District Tuhk.....	May 30-June 27	25	4	
France:				
Marseille.....	To Sept. 15	10	5	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Formosa	Jan. 1-Sept. 30	915	750	
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-Oct. 17	6,552	5,348	
Central Division	do	32,405	20,201	
Southern Division	do	43,030	31,057	
Sind	do	739	558	
Political charges	do	26,878	19,418	
Madras Presidency	do .....	.....	9,092	
Bengal—				
Calcutta	do .....	.....	326	
Presidency	do	143	138	
Burdwan	do	73	70	
Bhagalpur	do	20	17	
Patna	do	1,031	854	
Chota Nagpur	Sept. 20-Oct. 17	194	151	
United Provinces—				
Allahabad	May 2-Oct. 17	416	351	
Benares	do	653	387	
Fyzabad	do	211	187	
Gorakhpur	do .....	.....	241	
Meerut	do .....	.....	488	
Lucknow	do	418	338	
Agra	do .....	.....	90	
Rohilkhand	June 6-Oct. 17	2	2	
Punjab—				
Jullunder	May 2-Oct. 17	19,260	11,842	
Lahore	do	22,511	13,697	
Rawalpindi	do	17,850	11,391	
Multan	do	1,315	675	
Delhi	do	8,037	5,978	
Burma—				
Rangoon	do	1	.....
Central Provinces—				
Nerbudda	do	1,205	1,048	
Nagpur	do	1,047	945	
Jubbulpore	do	311	196	
Chhattisgarh	Sept. 26-Oct. 17	804	759	
Assam	May 16-Oct. 17	36	9	
Coorg	June 6-Oct. 17	62	25	
Mysore State	May 2-Oct. 17	7,728	5,294	
Hyderabad	do	6,549	5,581	
Berar	do .....	.....	1,633	
Rajputana	do	360	194	
Central India	do	10,798	8,451	
Kashmir	do	525	384	
N. W. F. Province	May 16-Oct. 17	2	2	
Italy, Licata	Sept. 14-Sept. 20	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	May 21-Aug. 18	3	2	Two cases and 1 death on Russian war vessel <i>Otvazny</i> , from Shanghai.
Shidzuoka Ken.	July 11	1	1	
Yokohama	May 10-Oct. 24	32	25	One case on Japanese ss. <i>Kaga Maru</i> , from Seattle. Ports of call, Hiogo and Hongkong.
Mauritius	May 21-Nov. 5	623	451	
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:				
Cebu	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	11	8	
Manila	Apr. 11-Oct. 10	125	115	
Turkey:				
Smyrna	Sept. 29 .....	.....	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	June 14-Aug. 1	.....	20	

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

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	May 1-Aug. 31	.....	32	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	May 31-Nov. 7	91	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp .....	.....do	31	12	
Brussels	June 6-Oct. 24	.....	42	
Ghent	May 16-July 4	.....	7	
Liege	May 23-Sept. 5	3	3	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	June 3-Oct. 15	.....	96	
Rio de Janeiro	May 17-Oct. 25	.....	331	Forty new cases.
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Aug. 29-Sept. 26	613	4	Feb. 10-Sept. 26, 1,475 cases, 6 deaths.
Canada:				
British Columbia, Vancouver.	Aug. 1-Aug. 31	1	.....
Cape Breton, Sydney	Oct. 8	11	.....
Manitoba, Winnipeg	July 12-Nov. 14	2	.....
New Brunswick, Lansdowne.	Aug. 28	6	.....	Imported.
Ontario	May 1-Aug. 31	107	3	
Quebec	Sept. 28-Oct. 3	1	.....
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas	May 16-June 13	46	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta	May 1-Sept. 30	.....	83	
China:				
Hongkong	May 2-Oct. 3	16	5	
Shanghai	May 9-Aug. 15	.....	6	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Aug. 10-Nov. 8	.....	12	
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-Oct. 31	.....	3	
Formosa:				
Apr. 1-Aug. 31	8	.....	
France:				
Marseille	May 1-Oct. 31	.....	99	
Paris	Aug. 2-Nov. 7	15	7	
Rouen	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	.....	5	
Germany:				
Bremen	Aug. 1	1	1	On ss. Bremen.
Kehl	May 1-May 31	13	.....
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	June 6-Oct. 17	51	2	
Bradford	June 6-Oct. 24	172	9	
Bristol	June 6-Oct. 3	3	.....
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	.....
Glasgow	Sept. 19-Nov. 13	41	2	
Leeds	June 6-Oct. 24	145	5	
Leith	Oct. 4-Oct. 10	1	.....
Liverpool	June 6-Oct. 24	204	25	
London	June 14-Nov. 7	175	.....
Manchester	June 6-Nov. 7	71	6	
Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	.....do	108	7	
Nottingham	May 23-Nov. 14	30	.....
Sheffield	May 31-Oct. 24	15	.....
Southampton	June 14-June 20	1	.....
South Shields	Aug. 9-Oct. 24	4	.....
Sunderland	June 6-Aug. 15	1	1	From ss. St. Paul from New York
West Hartlepool	June 14-Aug. 22	5	.....
Greece:				
Athens	Oct. 4-Oct. 10	1	.....
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu	Sept. 1-Sept. 30	3	2	
India:				
Bombay	May 19-Oct. 6	.....	193	
Calcutta	May 3-Sept. 12	.....	13	
Karachi	May 25-June 7	4	.....
Madras	May 23-June 19	.....	2	
Italy:				
Catania	Aug. 21-Nov. 12	.....	6	
Milan	June 1-June 30	1	.....
Palermo	Oct. 18-Nov. 14	2	.....
Rome	May 24-May 30	.....	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe	May 23-June 30	5	1	
Nagasaki	June 11-June 20	1		
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Sept. 19	2		
Java:				
Batavia	Sept. 28-Oct. 17	26	6	
Malta	Oct. 4-Oct. 31	9	2	
Mexico:				
Coatzacoalcos	June 20-June 27	1		
Merida	Oct. 11.....	1		
Mexico	June 7-Nov. 15	160	100	
Tampico	July 12-Oct. 31		4	
Vera Cruz	July 11-Sept. 5	5	2	One case from vessel from Tampico.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	July 25-Nov. 14	23	3	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Aug. 1-Sept. 30	13	5	
Manila	Apr. 11-Sept. 26	76	19	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Sept. 9-Oct. 31	4		
Russia:				
Moscow	May 23-Nov. 7	55	33	
Odesa	July 26-Nov. 7	26	1	
Riga	Apr. 1-June 30		65	
St. Petersburg	May 31-Nov. 7	439	31	
Warsaw	May 16-Oct. 24		41	
Spain:				
Cadiz	May 1-May 31	1		On board ss. Grangeworth.
Barcelona	July 22-Nov. 7		25	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	July 12-Aug. 22		2	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	Aug. 16-Aug. 22	1		
Zurich	June 6-June 13	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 14-Nov. 1		121	
Smyrna	May 25-Nov. 8		576	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	June 1-Sept. 5	14		
Venezuela:				
Barquisimeto	June 1-July 31			Present.
Bolivar	Oct. 5.....			Do.
Caracas	Aug. 28.....			Smallpox prevalent.
El Coro	Aug. 10.....			Present.
San Felipe	Oct. 14.....			Do.
La Pascua	Aug. 1.....			Do.
Maturin	Aug. 17.....			Do.
Puerto Cabello	Aug. 28.....			Smallpox prevalent.
Quibor	June 1-July 31			Present.
Tocuyo	Aug. 7.....			Smallpox prevalent.
Yaritagua	Sept. 22.....			Do.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Acapulco	Nov. 7	6,000	5													
Do	Nov. 14	6,000	3													
Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 31	140,961	42	1												
Alexandretta	do	9,000	7													
Amherstburg	Nov. 21	2,250	2													
Amsterdam	Nov. 14	543,841	121	9								1	3		1	
Antwerp	Nov. 7	291,315	71	6						1			3			
Athens	do	200,000	7									2				
Barmen	do	146,940	30	1								1	1			
Barranquilla	Nov. 8	45,000	21	1												
Beirut	Oct. 31	80,000	10													
Belfast	Nov. 7	358,693	124							6						7
Belize	Nov. 19	9,000	6													
Berlin	Oct. 31	1,948,711	567	70						2	4	10	6			
Birmingham	Nov. 14	533,039	214							3	3	4	1			
Bombay	Oct. 27	776,006	514	58	64					2			2			
Bremen	Oct. 31	182,000	70	8							1		2			
Do	Nov. 7	182,000	48	9							1		1			
Brunswick	do	130,000														
Brussels	do	575,896	149	12						2						1
Calcutta	Oct. 24	847,796	408	24	13	13										
Catania	Nov. 12	168,523	76					1	2	6						
Christiania	Nov. 7	226,000	48									1				
Coatzacoalcos	Oct. 17	3,000	7	1												
Do	Nov. 7	3,000	6				2									
Do	Nov. 14	3,000	5													
Coburg	Nov. 7	22,659	3	1												
Cognac	Oct. 31	19,483	5	1												
Do	Nov. 7	19,483	5	1												
Cologne	do	401,865	131	31						1						3
Colombo	Oct. 17	155,869	110	29						2						
Colon	Nov. 15	8,000	6													
Constantinople	Nov. 8	800,000	158							3						
Copenhagen	Nov. 7	500,000	119								3					
Corunna	do	50,000	19	4						1			1			
Crefeld	do	110,389	22									1				
Curaçao	do	31,351	3													
Dublin	do	378,994	166	36						1						
Dundee	do	162,805	40													
Edinburgh	do	327,441	93					1			2	2				2
Flushing	do	19,336	5													
Frankfort-on-the-Main	do	308,000	59													3
Funchal	Nov. 8	44,049	30	3									1			
Geneva	Oct. 31	109,199	32													
Glasgow	Nov. 13	786,897	255				1			1	2	4	18			2
Guayaquil	Nov. 7	60,000	46	6												
Halifax	Nov. 21	40,787	14									1				
Hamburg	Nov. 7	737,328	212								7	4	3			1
Hamilton, Canada	Nov. 21	55,000														
Habana	Nov. 14	236,000	121	16			1			1	15	1				
Havre	Oct. 31	130,196	45	10						1						
Do	Nov. 7	130,196	44	10												
Iquique	Oct. 17	30,000	21													
Do	Oct. 24	30,000	19													
Do	Oct. 31	30,000	22													
Karachi	Oct. 25	108,644	57		14											
Kingston, Canada	Nov. 20	19,374	8													
Kingston, Jamaica	Nov. 7	52,475														
Kobé	Oct. 17	274,449	189													
Do	Oct. 24	274,449	157							1						
Lausanne	Oct. 31	49,624	12													
Leeds	Nov. 14	443,559	203							2	3	1				
Leipzig	Nov. 7	485,139	132	14						1	3	3				
Leith	do	79,552	22													1
Liege	Oct. 31	165,214	51	4												
Do	Nov. 7	165,214	47	2						3						
Liverpool	Nov. 14	716,810	297							7	5	4				7
Livingston	Nov. 16	3,000	0					2								
London	Nov. 7	6,806,296	1,884							28	17	23	18			16
Lyons	Oct. 31	500,000	156	34						3	2					
Do	Nov. 7	500,000	135	23						2						

^a Estimated.

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.		
Madras.....	Oct. 23	509,346	346												4	
Magdeburg.....	Oct. 24	238,111	79	8								2			2	1
Malnz.....	Nov. 14	87,200	34	1												2
Manchester.....	Nov. 7	554,331	214	26												
Mannheim.....	Oct. 31	148,296	34													
Do.....	Nov. 18	148,296	49													
Messina.....	Nov. 7	107,000	31	1												
Mexico.....	Nov. 8	368,777	306	13						10	3	3			1	
Do.....	Nov. 15	368,777	290	21						4	1			2		2
Monte Cristi.....	Oct. 31	3,000	0													
Do.....	Nov. 14	3,000	1													
Moscow.....	Oct. 21	1,173,427	467	20						4	25	6		2	1	
Nottingham.....	Nov. 7	239,753	78							1						
Nuremberg.....	Oct. 31	268,190	105	17						1	4					2
Odessa.....	Oct. 25	475,000	206	23					1	5	21	7		2	6	
Palermo.....	Nov. 7	330,000	97	13												
Panama.....	Nov. 16	20,000														
Paris.....	Nov. 7	2,660,559	803	206							3	1	9	3	1	
Plymouth.....	Nov. 14	106,000	29	2												
Prague.....	Nov. 7	232,057	108	31							3	3	2	1		
Puerto Cortez.....	Nov. 19	2,135	1													
Quebec.....	Nov. 14	70,000														
Do.....	Nov. 23	70,000														
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 25	900,000	316	61	20			34		1						
Rotterdam.....	Nov. 7	354,808	107							1			1			
Do.....	Nov. 14	354,808	106							1			2			
Sagua la Grande.....	Nov. 21	21,342	8	1												
Do.....	Nov. 21	21,342	9													
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Nov. 7	2,189	1													
Do.....	Nov. 14	2,189	1													
St. John, N. B.....	Nov. 21	40,711	10	1									1			
St. Petersburg.....	Oct. 31	1,450,000	575	107							15	10	15	16		8
Do.....	Nov. 7	1,450,000	587	90					1		15	14	11	13		9
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Nov. 21	2,840														
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	Nov. 7	36,500	8	3												
Santander.....	Nov. 9	53,574	34													
Sheffield.....	Oct. 31	430,000	159	15							1	3	2	4		3
Do.....	Nov. 7	430,000	138	22							2	3		4		3
Singapore.....	Oct. 3	97,111	222	34		1										
Do.....	Oct. 17	97,111	196	30												
Smyrna.....	Oct. 25	60,000	114	12				46			1					
Do.....	Nov. 1	60,000	107	17				22			2					
Solingen.....	Nov. 7	15,142	16													
Southampton.....	Nov. 14	110,120	34	4							1		1			
Stettin.....	Nov. 7	218,000	73													
Stockholm.....	Oct. 31	305,115	88	14							1		1	2		
Stuttgart.....	Nov. 12	194,049	33													1
Sunderland.....	Nov. 7	149,526	55	5							1					
Tampico.....	Nov. 14	20,000	24													
Trapani.....	Nov. 7	61,477	17													
Do.....	Nov. 14	61,477	14													
Trieste.....	Nov. 7	186,348	62													
Tuxpan.....	Nov. 10	13,000	7													
Do.....	Nov. 17	13,000	6													
Venice.....	Nov. 7	166,522	39	3												1
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 14	32,000	47	6												
Do.....	Nov. 21	32,000	38	6												
Vienna.....	Nov. 7	1,779,869	524	88								1	7	1		4
Warsaw.....	Oct. 24	756,000	343	36							5	21	9	19		9
Winnipeg.....	Nov. 14	60,000									1					
Yokohama.....	Oct. 10	189,455			1	1					3		1			
Zurich.....	Nov. 7	160,000	43								2					

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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