

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Preliminary report on sanitary condition of Colon and Panama, and the Isthmus between these points.

By J. C. PERRY,

Surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

COLON.

General description.—The town of Colon, while not the most populous, is probably the most important seaport on the Isthmus of Panama. It is built on the island of Manzanilla, and is situated on the bay of Limon. The island on which the town is built lies close to the mainland and is connected with it by the dam of the Panama Railroad. The town was established on this island in 1850 and given the name of Colon. This was the official name, but it was also known as Aspinwall after the name of one of its founders. The island was leased by the Government to the Panama Railroad Company for a period of ninety-nine years, and the entire business portion of the city is built on lots sublet by the company to individual persons for a term not to exceed ten years.

The island on which Colon is situated is 1 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent and is of coral formation, and, being such, is higher at the margins and lower in the center. It is only a few feet above the sea level and may be divided into two portions: (1) That occupied by the buildings of the Panama Railroad Company and the canal company. This comprises a narrow strip along the shores of the bay and has been filled in, so that this section is dry. This comprises about one-sixth of the extent. (2) The remainder of the island, a portion of which is occupied by the town proper, excepting the buildings of the railroad and canal companies, is low and swampy, the houses, in fact, being built in a swamp that is covered with water during the rainy season. The streets are macadamized and in fair condition and are higher than the lots on which the houses are built. Water stands in a stagnant pool under two-thirds of the houses during the rainy season, and even now, during the dry season, numerous pools have been noted.

The unoccupied portion of the island, by far the larger, remains to-day a primitive swamp covered with dense tropical vegetation and stagnant water, furnishing admirable breeding places for millions of mosquitoes.

The swampy area is not confined to the island on which Colon is situated, but extends back of the town on the mainland for a distance of 15 miles, this swamp being from 3 to 5 miles wide.

The town was destroyed by fire during the revolution of 1885, and most of the existing buildings have been constructed since that time. The houses are of wood and, with the exception of the buildings owned

by the Panama Railroad and Canal Company, are provided with sanitary arrangements of the most primitive kind.

In fact in this connection the town can be divided into three sections:

(1) That occupied by the Panama Railroad Company. This part is clean, dry, and is equipped with a modern sewerage system. This section is clean, and is kept so by proper sanitary supervision. The grounds are continually inspected, and no stagnant pools of water to serve as breeding places for mosquitoes are allowed to exist. Their water tanks are either screened or oiled, so that few mosquitoes exist in their section, although during the land breeze this region is infested by mosquitoes blown from the adjacent insanitary section of the city and swamps.

(2) That owned and occupied by the buildings of the Panama Canal Company. There houses are also of wood, but substantial structures, built on made land fronting on the bay. This section is dry and a sewerage system has been installed; but the latter is not modern, and is defective from a sanitary standpoint. There is no sanitary policing of the grounds, and uncovered water barrels and small pools, broken bottles, etc., furnish numerous breeding places for mosquitoes.

(3) The third section of the city embraces the remaining portion not already specified, and contains the stores and residences of the greater portion of the inhabitants. Excepting the street facing the water, which is the principal business one, the houses in this section are built on low ground, in the majority of cases over the swamp, and contain practically no sanitary arrangements—common privies, or none at all, with simple deposition of fecal matter and other excrementitious material on the ground to be removed by the washing of the rains. These habitations are filthy in the extreme, and it is difficult to understand how people can live in such insanitary surroundings with any semblance of health. Probably the whites could not, but the negroes who occupy this section do not seem to suffer to an appreciable extent.

Population.—The estimated population of Colon is 6,000, of which 75 per cent consists of Jamaica and other negroes, a few Chinese, about 300 whites, and the remainder natives.

Climate.—Colon being situated in latitude 9° north has a tropical climate, and while the heat in the shade is not intense, it is constant, with little variation, during the year, and this, with the high degree of humidity, makes it very enervating.

Two seasons exist: (1) The dry, which embraces the months of January, February, March, and April; (2) the wet, which lasts during the remaining eight months.

During the dry season there is only about 8 inches of rainfall, and the town is swept by the northeast trade winds, which moderate the heat and make it more comfortable, especially on the beach. The mean temperature during the dry season is about 85° F. to 90° F., and the humidity of the air is 77 per cent. The nights are cooler during this period, and one must be careful to protect against chilling the body. However, the temperature in the sun is much higher, being approximately 140° F. The temperature during the rainy season is about 85° F. in the shade during the day, with little variation at night. The humidity varies from 86 per cent to near the point of saturation. The rainfall is abundant, and occurs almost every day, being about 125

inches, so that the annual rainfall of Colon is approximately 133 to 140 inches, about 50 inches more than the mean for the Isthmus between Colon and Panama, and twice that of the city of Panama. For more accurate and comprehensive data relative to temperature, humidity, and rainfall, see Professor Abbot's report in Review of Weather, March, 1903.

Water supply.—The water supply of Colon is derived from two sources: (1) Rain water, collected in cisterns (above ground) and barrels. This forms the principal supply of drinking water, but during the dry season is inadequate, and the negroes and natives buy the water that the railroad company supplies from its reservoir on Monkey Hill. This supply is not wholesome, in my opinion. I visited the reservoir on the hill 2 miles distant from Colon, and examination shows it to be a shallow pond of stagnant water containing much matter in suspension. A row of houses, eight in number, is situated on the brink of this reservoir, in some instances not more than 30 feet distant, the ground sloping from the house to the reservoir, so that the rains can not fail to wash all excrementitious material into the reservoir. All the houses are occupied by negro families and are in the usual filthy condition of such habitations. The negroes also wash their clothes and other laundry in this water. I know this to be a fact, because I saw them doing it.

The white population and better class of natives usually have a sufficient quantity of rain water for drinking purposes, and the railroad company supplies distilled water for the use of its employees. The negroes have to depend upon the Monkey Hill water that is piped into the city by a 4-inch main and sold for about 1 cent gold per gallon.

None of the rain barrels and tanks or cisterns are covered or in any way protected to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, except those on the property of the railroad company—such protective measures have already been described—therefore, even excepting the swamp, the additional breeding places for mosquitoes are legion.

Sewer system.—As already mentioned, two small sewers have been installed—one on the property of the Panama Railroad Company, which is modern and in good condition, the other on the Panama Canal Company property that is faulty and imperfect. These sewers dispose of only a small proportion of the excrement, and in the greater portion of the town the fecal matter is simply deposited on the ground to be washed away by the rains.

Disposal of kitchen and other refuse.—The disposal of the refuse specified above is extremely crude and imperfect. A few carts are hired by the municipal authorities for one or two hours during the morning and afternoon to cart away such refuse, but the system is elementary and imperfect, and much is left to the benevolent buzzard and stray dog.

Markets.—A general city market exists where fresh produce and meats are sold. Most of the venders are natives, a few negroes and Chinese. Sanitary principles are generally ignored and unclean conditions exist. There is no official inspection of meat or other articles offered for sale, and few, if any, precautions as to cleanliness are observed.

Ice factory.—An ice factory owned and operated by the railroad company furnishes a good quality of ice, distilled water being used for this purpose.

Hospitals.—There are two hospitals in Colon, one belonging to the Panama Railroad Company and the other to the Panama Canal Company. They are both situated on the water front and are removed from the town. That belonging to the railroad company is a two-story building in good repair, having a capacity of 35 beds. This is under the management of the company's surgeon, a competent medical officer, fully conversant with tropical diseases. The beds are provided with mosquito bars, and the patients suffering from malarial fevers are screened.

The other hospital, that belonging to the canal company, is in a bad state of preservation and badly in need of repairs. It is poorly furnished, and little attention is paid to screening patients suffering from malarial fever. It is under the control of the French Sisters of Charity. It has a capacity of 50 beds. There is no asylum in Colon.

Vital statistics.—As in most Spanish towns, the vital statistics are kept by the alcalde, and in Colon are woefully unreliable, inaccurate, and worthless as indicative of the disease from which the person died. In fact nearly all are classed as "fever;" no mention of the variety. Other diagnoses entered on the official list are "colic," "attack," and natural causes. No attention has as yet been paid to the recent law requiring the report of contagious diseases or "those diseases that can give cause to an epidemic."

During January, 1904, there were from all causes 24 deaths.

Prevailing diseases.—The most common and fatal disease in Colon is malarial fever, especially the pernicious forms. This disease exists throughout the year, but is more prevalent and severe during the rainy season. All types of malarial fever are more frequent in Colon than Panama, and the pernicious forms more prevalent. The records of the Panama railroad hospital show that one-fourth of all deaths among the patients of that institution have been due to malarial fevers.

Beriberi is a common disease in Colon, as elsewhere on the Isthmus; dysentery is common, and tuberculosis and rheumatism are always present. Yellow fever occurs in Colon, although the authorities try to persuade themselves that it is imported from Panama. Cases occur every summer, and as the stegomyiæ are everywhere present it only needs a lot of nonimmune material to show a marked increase in the number of the cases. Five cases, three of them fatal, occurred last year among the better class of the white population. However, yellow fever does not occur as frequently in Colon as in Panama, and at present no cases are known to exist in the town.

Mosquitoes.—Both *Stegomyia fasciata* and *Anopheles* are well distributed through the native section of the city; very few, indeed, are present along the ocean front on the property of the Panama Railroad Company. This latter is due to the sanitary policing of these grounds to prevent breeding places. However, mosquitoes are few now in comparison to the number during the rainy season, when they are said to exist in swarms and are much more numerous than in Panama. *Aedes* and several varieties of *Culex* are also present.

Harbor.—There is no harbor at Colon worthy of the name. It is one-half mile long and 3 miles wide at entrance; is open to the sea, unprotected and at times very rough. It sometimes becomes quite rough when there is a strong breeze from the north, and ships are obliged to

leave the docks and harbor and put to sea, at times having to remain out for two or three days.

It is not a safe anchorage for a floating disinfection plant, and there is no place on the shores suitable for the location of a quarantine station.

There are three docks at which vessels drawing 25 feet of water can lay and load or discharge cargo. In fact, all work of this nature is done at the wharves.

The only place near Colon that would be suitable for quarantine purposes is that of Portobello. This lies 18 miles to the northeast of Colon, and is a protected harbor. This bay is 2 miles long and 3 miles wide, being three-quarters of a mile wide at the entrance. The bottom is mud, forming an excellent anchorage in 10 to 17 fathoms of water well up in the bay. There is only a small village on the shore of the bay, and there is no regular communication with Portobello from Colon.

I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting this place on account of lack of communication, and the data given has been obtained from ship captains who are familiar with the place.

Commerce.—There is more commerce at Colon than any other port in the Republic of Panama, and with the advent of work on the canal is bound to materially increase. The following lines of steamers now communicate with Colon:

La Veloce, Italian, monthly sailing.

Spanish Mail (Compañía Sud America de Vapores), monthly sailing between Colon and Barcelona, via Porto Rico and sometimes Cuba. The ships of this line sail from Barcelona to ports in Colombia, then to Colon and Porto Rico on the homeward journey.

Leyland Line, weekly sailing from Colon to Liverpool via New Orleans.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, from England to Colon and Colombian ports via Kingston, Jamaica.

Hamburg-American, monthly sailing between Colon and Hamburg.

Compagnie General Transatlantique, Colon to Havre.

Austro-American, monthly sailing, via Porto Rico on homeward voyage.

Panama Railroad and Steamship Company, weekly sailing, Colon to New York direct.

There are also two steam schooners that make weekly sailings between Bocas del Toro and Colon.

Quarantine.—The quarantine as at present enforced by the local authorities is certainly of a rudimentary character, a so-called inspection after the vessel docks being the quarantine procedure in vogue at this port. The doctor, a native Panaman, comes on board and apparently asks a few questions, and the vessel is given pratique. I did not see him muster or inspect the crew or steerage passengers. There are no facilities of any nature for treating an infected vessel, and if one should arrive I do not know what the local authorities would do.

General considerations.—Can Colon be made a healthy port; and if so, how?

The climate of Colon is decidedly enervating, and the railroad company grants its white employees two months leave of absence a year. The negroes do not seem to suffer to an appreciable extent. Taking

into consideration the insanitary surroundings that prevail, one is impressed with the fact that if a person enjoys fair health under such conditions, with proper sanitary surroundings from improved sanitation he should experience little impairment of health in this climate, provided proper care is taken and an opportunity to recuperate in a northern climate is possible.

The question now naturally arises, Can Colon be made a healthy town? I think this can be answered in the affirmative—that is, a healthy tropical city. The task is a large one and is an engineering problem. Briefly mentioned, it means filling in the entire island on which the town is built, the installation of a good supply of water (I have been told this can be secured from Santa Keta, 11 miles distant) and sewerage system, the destruction of the greater number of the buildings now occupied by the negro population, and the construction of new houses on sanitary principles, and the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

The measures outlined above would remove the swamp immediately around the town, the cisterns and water barrels, and the breeding places of the mosquitoes most dangerous to a community.

PANAMA.

Relative to the sanitary history of the city of Panama, I refer to the report of Asst. Surg. C. C. Pierce, which is complete and gives an accurate description of the existing conditions in that city.

The improvement of Panama and making it a healthy tropical city is the installation of a good water supply and modern sewerage system, thereby removing breeding places for mosquitoes, etc.

A good supply of water can be obtained from the Juan Diaz River, 12 miles distant.

Another fact of importance is the hospital belonging to the canal company. This becomes the property of the United States by purchase, and forms an admirable base hospital, well located and of sufficient grounds to allow of the construction of any number of additional pavilions that may become necessary if the present capacity of 700 beds should not prove ample.

THE ISTHMUS.

Under the above heading is meant the strip along the railroad and the proposed canal between Colon and Panama.

This is about 47 miles long, and a number of villages are scattered along the line of the railroad. There are 18 stations on the road, and the estimated population of these villages is 15,000.

The inhabitants are almost exclusively negroes and Chinese. All the villages are extremely filthy, with no sanitary regulations or restrictions, no sewers or water supply except that furnished by rain water or small springs or streams. The fecal matter is simply deposited on the ground in the streets, or the most convenient spots, to be removed by the rains, buzzards, or hogs. Refuse of all kinds accumulates or is dumped into the streets to await removal by the elements of nature or the scavengers mentioned above.

Mosquitoes are plentiful, and breeding places exist in abundance, and malarial fevers exist in all types. Tuberculosis, rheumatism, and beriberi are common, and smallpox and yellow fever will prevail

whenever favorable clinical material exists and the infection is introduced.

The route of the proposed canal is swampy for 8 miles on the Colon end and for 5 miles on the Panama end, and several smaller areas of this character exist between these points.

However, a number of excellent sites exist for camps in the hills, and the canal company have located most of their camps in such localities.

There are 2,600 houses belonging to the canal company that are in a fair state of preservation and can be available for use after only minor repairs. It is estimated that they had accommodation for 15,000 people, and their camps at Bas Obispo, Culebra, and Empire are certainly well located. All their camps are so located as to be easily drained, and with the elimination of adjacent breeding places for mosquitoes, the installation of a proper water supply, and a system for the disposal of excreta and other refuse the health of the occupants should remain good.

The camp at Culebra will probably remain the most important, because at this point the men would be near 90 per cent of the work on the canal.

The camps already established can serve as nuclei for any additional accommodations that may become necessary on account of an increase in the number of laborers.

The climate where the camps are located is far superior to that of Colon or Panama, and with proper sanitary regulations by which they are maintained as sanitary units the health of the occupants should remain good.

Received February 27, 1904.

Officers of the Service stationed in foreign ports requested by Panama to act for that country in the same manner as for the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 24, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your consideration copy of a note from the minister of Panama at this capital, in which he suggests that United States medical officers at contaminated ports in foreign countries may be instructed to act in regard to vessels sailing for ports of Panama as they do in regard to vessels sailing for United States ports.

Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1904.

SIR: The Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service details in foreign ports, which are under the suspicion of contagious diseases, medical officers to assist the consuls of the United States, in order to prevent the transportation of diseases from said ports to ports of the United States by ships bound for them.

In view of the importance of the sanitary precautions for the great work that is going to be accomplished by the United States on the territory of the Republic of Panama, I beg to suggest to your excellency that orders be given to the medical officers detailed at the contaminated ports to exercise their authority and to dictate

the sanitary measures for all ships leaving said ports for the Republic of Panama exactly in the same manner as they are instructed to do for ships bound for the United States.

The adoption of this suggestion by the Government of the United States would be highly appreciated by the Government of the Republic of Panama.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. BUNAU-VARILLA.

His Excellency JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State, Washington.

FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing, for my consideration, copy of a note from the minister of Panama at this capital, in which he suggests that the United States medical officers at contaminated ports in foreign countries may be instructed to act in regard to vessels sailing for ports of Panama as they do in regard to vessels sailing for United States ports, I have the honor to state that the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service will issue instructions to officers of the Service serving in such foreign ports to comply with this request.

To facilitate the carrying out of these instructions it is requested that a circular letter of instructions be issued to all consuls in foreign ports to insure their cooperation in this work.

Respectfully,

R. B. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following circular letter of instructions was sent to all officers serving in foreign ports and ports in the possession and dependencies of the United States:

CIRCULAR LETTER.

MARCH 2, 1904.

To commissioned medical officers, acting assistant surgeons of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and others concerned:

You are hereby informed that the minister of Panama at Washington has requested, through the Department of State, that United States medical officers at contaminated ports in foreign countries may be instructed to act in regard to vessels sailing for ports of Panama as they do in regard to vessels sailing to the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Secretary of State that instructions will be sent to officers of the Service serving in foreign ports to comply with this request.

You are therefore directed to carry out the instructions as above indicated.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Postponement of the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics.

The International Sanitary Bureau has decided unanimously to postpone for one year the meeting of the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, which was to have been held in Santiago de Chile on March 15, 1904.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown and Latin quarter, San Francisco, for the week ended February 27, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of February 29:

Week ended February 27, 1904.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Buildings reinspected..... | 179 |
| Rooms | 1,403 |
| Persons inspected | 1,556 |
| Sick inspected..... | 25 |
| Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary..... | 10 |
| Dead examined | 8 |
| Necropsies..... | 4 |
| Rats examined bacteriologically..... | 36 |
| Number showing pest infection..... | 0 |
| Places limed and disinfected | 955 |
| Times streets swept..... | 3 |
| Sewers flushed | 14 |
| Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances | 23 |
| Plumbing nuisances abated..... | 12 |
| Undergoing abatement | 34 |
| Total number of plumbing inspections | 406 |

Plague cases Nos. 115, 116, and 117 bacteriologically confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 27, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Case 115, Irene Rossi, is bacteriologically confirmed.

BLUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 24, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Case 116, Giuseppe Rossi, reported February 12, is bacteriologically confirmed. Diagnosis bacteriologically confirmed in case 117.

BLUE.

History of plague cases Nos. 116 and 117.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 24, 1904.*

SIR: Referring to my telegram "Case 116, Giuseppe Rossi, reported February 12, is bacteriologically confirmed," dated February 24, I have the honor to report further as follows: Giuseppe Rossi, an Italian peddler, aged 54 years, died February 12, 1904. Rossi insisted on his right to attend the necropsy performed on the body of his daughter, Irene Rossi, February 9. Events proved afterwards that he was sick at the time, but being buoyed up by grief or excitement, did not take to his bed until the following day. Subsequently Dr. George Gross, of No. 326 Kearny street, was called in, and, on learning the character of the illness in the family, decided to report the matter to the health authorities. Notification of his illness, however, came too late for any of our inspectors to see him while alive. Necropsic findings, February 12, pointed strongly to pneumonic plague.

The house at No. 6 Verraness street was immediately closed and fumigated with sulphur. Fearing that this would not be sufficient, some of the bedding was burned and bichloride of mercury solution

and chloride of lime were distributed plentifully in cellars and on the premises. The surveillance kept over the other members of the family resulted in the finding, on the beginning of the second day of the disease, the case of Mrs. Rossi, and on the first day the suspected case of Joseph Rossi.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *February 25, 1904.*

SIR: Referring to that part of my telegram of February 24, reading "Diagnosis bacteriologically confirmed in case 117," I have the honor to report further as follows: Fung Bu, a Chinese gambler, aged 42 years, died at 714½ Jackson street, February 14, 1904. So far as we know this case was not reported to the Six Companies during life, nor had it been treated by white physicians. The body was sent to the morgue in the usual way, and the first hint of the real cause of death was obtained by the necropsy surgeon from a smear made from an enlarged mesenteric gland. A complete necropsy was performed, during the course of which the usual pathological findings in such cases were demonstrated.

The provisional diagnosis of tonsilar plague made at the necropsy has been bacteriologically confirmed.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Observations on the long life of the larvæ of Stegomyia fasciata at Louisville, Ky.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, under date of February 12, 1903:

I have the honor to report the following as of some practical interest in connection with the quarantine of vessels from ports infected with yellow fever:

On September 13, 1903, Assistant Surgeon Berry collected some water from a bucket which had been carelessly left by an attendant in the stable, and transferred the same to containers in the laboratory at this station.

The water contained some mosquito larvæ, and some of the produce of these were used by Assistant Surgeon Berry while studying the mosquitoes of the neighborhood.

A portion of the water was placed in a small specimen jar and a piece of 3-ply gauze fastened over the top of the jar by means of a heavy rubber band secured under shoulder at top of jar.

This portion was not used, and the jar remained, for the time forgotten, on the shelf with other containers.

About the middle of December, just prior to Doctor Berry's departure, we were much surprised at noticing a live pupa in the jar, and so I held it for observation.

The pupa continued to live and on December 21 developed into a mosquito, thus giving a period of development of not less than ninety-nine days, and this proved to be a *Stegomyia fasciata* (female), at least

I so identified it, and Assistant Surgeon Berry has written me that a mosquito raised from some of the same water taken at the same time has been identified by the Bureau of Entomology as of that species.

Such a long-life history is, I believe, without a parallel in the literature of the subject.

Professor Chittenden suggested a scanty food supply as the only apparent explanation. It has occurred to me, however, that it is possible that while handling or filling the jar some eggs may have been left clinging to the side of the jar, as mentioned by Reed and Carrol, and that such eggs were subsequently washed back into the water when the laboratory attendant canted the jar while moving it for some purpose.

At any rate, the production of a female stegomyia from eggs laid not less than ninety-nine days is apparently something worthy of report.

It seems proper to state that the collection and rearing of a mosquito, subsequently proved to be the first stegomyia reported from Louisville, was the individual work of Assistant Surgeon Berry.

Quantity of pyrethrum powder required to destroy mosquitoes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 17, 1904.*

DEAR DOCTOR: Replying to yours of February 12, calling attention to the fact that it has been decided with reference to pyrethrum powder that 1 pound to every 1,000 cubic feet of space is necessary, I will state that since the adoption on May 25, 1903, of the regulations of this board specifying 4 ounces to 1,000 cubic feet, it has been found in practice that a larger quantity is required to stupefy mosquitoes. However, we have practically abandoned the use of pyrethrum powder in our quarantine work, preferring not to take even the slight chance of having mosquitoes survive by escaping destruction after being stupefied. We use sulphur everywhere.

With thanks for your thoughtful notice of this matter, I am, yours, very truly,

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

SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington.*

NOTE.—See Public Health Reports, February 5, 1904.

Smallpox in Wilmington, N. C.

The following is received from Surgeon Godfrey, under date of February 23, 1904:

Seven cases of smallpox have occurred in this city during the past week.

An inquiry made of the city board of health develops the fact that the disease first made its appearance here on January 21, 1904, in the person of a clerk in the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, this case being followed in a few days by that of the servant who attended his quarters.

All contacts have been vaccinated and isolated under guard, and the authorities believe these strict measures will prevent an epidemic.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

The following telegram has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, at Laredo, Tex.:

FEBRUARY 29, 1904.

Summary report for week ended February 27: Fumigated, Aguilarez, 8 houses, containing 19 rooms; 27 ranch houses, containing 49 rooms, from 4 to 15 miles out along Texas-Mexican Railroad. Only four days necessary for the full development of first *Stegomyia* from larva collected February 24. Among them so far the males are in majority, 3 to 1. Maximum daily temperature ranging above 90°.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, February 13 and 20, as follows:

| | Week ended Feb. 13. | Week ended Feb. 20. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Persons inspected..... | 219 | 228 |
| Persons held..... | 0 | 0 |
| Pullman cars fumigated..... | 7 | 7 |

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, February 23, as follows: Week ended February 20, 1904: Passenger trains inspected, 15; persons from Mexico inspected, 1,176; immigrants inspected, 8; persons vaccinated upon entry, 8; through Pullmans disinfected, 8.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of January, 1904, from 37 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 651,050, show a total of 868 deaths, including 46 from zymotic diseases and 165 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 70,996. Total number of deaths, 116, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 3, and 14 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 20, 1904, from 73 observers, indicate that influenza, bronchitis, measles, enteric fever, cancer, smallpox, erysipelas, and inflammation of brain were more prevalent, and whooping cough and remittent fever were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 2, whooping cough at 12, pneumonia at 43, diphtheria at 46, enteric fever at 52, measles at 65, scarlet fever at 78, smallpox at 83, and phthisis pulmonalis at 201 places.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of January, 1904. Census population, 202,718. Total number of deaths, 216, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 15, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 420,000. Total number of deaths, 544, including diphtheria 17, enteric fever 12, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 59 from tuberculosis.

Toledo.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 143, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Five weeks ended February 20, 1904. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths, 47. One death from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever reported.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 68, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1904. Total number of deaths, 81, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., February 22, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 20, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

| Date of arrival. | Vessel. | Where from. | Number of immigrants. |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Feb. 14 | Boston | Yarmouth, Nova Scotia | 57 |
| 15 | Consuelo | Hull, England | 2 |
| 15 | Cymric | Liverpool, England | 138 |
| 18 | Boston | Yarmouth, Nova Scotia | 34 |
| 19 | Harlow | Halifax, Nova Scotia | 9 |
| | Total | | 240 |

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, February 23, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 20, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

| Date of arrival. | Vessel. | Where from. | Number of immigrants. |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1904. | | | |
| Feb. 14 | Main | Bremen | 602 |
| 14 | Buenos Ayres | Naples | 214 |
| 14 | Trinidad | Hamilton, Bermuda | 5 |
| 14 | Potsdam | Rotterdam | 1 |
| 15 | La Bretagne | Havre | 360 |
| 15 | St. Paul | Southampton | 145 |
| 15 | Rotterdam | Rotterdam | 1 |
| 15 | Potsdam | do | 1 |
| 15 | Ivernia | Liverpool | 355 |
| 15 | Corean | Glasgow | 75 |
| 15 | Morro Castle | Habana | 3 |
| 15 | Tjomo | Campeche | 1 |
| 15 | Bark Annie | London | 1 |
| 17 | Kroonland | Antwerp | 526 |
| 17 | Statendam | Rotterdam | 508 |
| 18 | Furnessia | Glasgow | 106 |
| 19 | Lahn | Genoa | 383 |
| 19 | Sicilia | Naples | 309 |
| 19 | Piemonte | Suriname | 3 |
| 19 | Corinthian | Glasgow | 3 |
| 19 | Rotterdam | Rotterdam | 1 |
| 20 | Campania | Liverpool | 297 |
| 20 | Cedric | do | 244 |
| 20 | Island | Copenhagen | 52 |
| 20 | Byron | Rio de Janeiro | 58 |
| | Total | | 4,254 |

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, February 23, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 20, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

| Date of arrival. | Vessel. | Where from. | Number of aliens. |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1904. | | | |
| Feb. 15 | Buenos Ayrean | Glasgow | 2 |
| 20 | Eagle Point | London | 6 |
| 20 | Noordland | Liverpool and Queenstown | 158 |
| | Total | | 166 |

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

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

| Place. | Month. | Number of immigrants passed. | Number of immigrants rejected. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Biscayne Bay, Fla..... | 1904. January .. | 29 | 0 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii..... | do .. | 426 | 0 |
| Hiloilo, P. I..... | 1903. December .. | 1 | 0 |
| Jolo, P. I..... | do .. | 24 | 0 |
| Laredo, Tex | 1904. January .. | 161 | 2 |
| Manila, P. I..... | 1903. December .. | 452 | 46 |
| Port Townsend, Wash..... | 1904. January .. | 17 | 1 |

Reports from national quarantine

| Number. | Name of station. | Week ended— | Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Port of departure. |
|----------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| UNITED STATES: | | | | | |
| 1 | Alexandria, Va | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Beaufort, N. C. | Feb. 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Biscayne Bay, Fla. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Bocagrande, Fla.— | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Punta Gorda | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Puntarasa | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Brunswick, Ga. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Cape Charles, Va | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Cape Fear, N. C. | Feb. 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Cedar Keys, Fla. | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Cedar Keys, Fla. | Feb. 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Columbia River, Oreg. | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Columbia River, Oreg. | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Cumberland Sound, Fla. | Feb. 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Delaware Break water quarantine, Lewes, Del. | Feb. 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Dutch Harbor, Alaska | Feb. 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Eastport, Me | Feb. 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Eureka, Cal | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Eureka, Cal | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Grays Harbor, Wash | Feb. 13 | Schr. Halcyon..... | Feb. 7 | Altata |
| 17 | Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss. | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss. | do | Nor. bk. Olive | Feb. 15 | East London..... |
| 17 | Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss. | do | Nor. ship Charles Dickens. | Feb. 20 | Rio de Janeiro, via Barbados. |
| 18 | Key West, Fla. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | Los Angeles, Cal | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | Newbern, N. C. | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | Nome, Alaska | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | Pascagoula, Miss. | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | Pascagoula, Miss. | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | Port Angeles, Wash | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | Portland, Me | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | Port Townsend, Wash. | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Reedy Island, Del..... | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Reedy Island, Del..... | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Reedy Island, Del..... | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | St. Georges Sound, Fla.— | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | East Pass | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | West Pass | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | St. Johns River, Fla | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | San Diego, Cal | do | U. S. t. s. Adams..... | Feb. 19 | Anchorage in San Diego Harbor. |
| 31 | San Francisco, Cal | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | San Francisco, Cal | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

and inspection stations.

| Number. | Destination. | Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo. | Date of departure. | Remarks. | Vessels inspected and passed. |
|---------|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | No transactions..... | |
| 2 | | | | do..... | |
| 3 | | | | No report..... | |
| 4 | | | | do..... | |
| 5 | | | | do..... | |
| 6 | | | | | 3 |
| 7 | | | | | 3 |
| 8 | | | | | 6 |
| 9 | | | | No transactions..... | |
| 10 | | | | No report..... | |
| | | | | No transactions..... | |
| | | | | 1 death en route on Fr. bk. Armen from Antwerp. Disease not communicable. | 1 |
| 11 | | | | No report..... | |
| 12 | | | | | 1 |
| 13 | | | | No report..... | |
| 14 | | | | | 14 |
| 15 | | | | | 1 |
| 16 | Grays Harbor..... | Held..... | Feb. 12 | No transactions. Partial fumigation and cleaning. Vessel infested with rats. | |
| 17 | Pascagoula..... | Disinfected and held..... | Feb. 16 | Remanded from Horn Island, Pascagoula. | 1 |
| | Gulfport..... | do..... | | | 2 |
| 18 | | | | | 5 |
| 19 | | | | Recommendations made relative certain insanitary conditions. | 1 |
| 20 | | | | do..... | 3 |
| 21 | | | | No transactions..... | |
| 22 | | | | No report..... | |
| | | | | Nor. bk. Olive from East London remanded to Gulf quarantine. | |
| 23 | | | | No report..... | |
| 24 | | | | | 2 |
| 25 | | | | 1 case enteric fever on Br. ss. Tydeus from Liverpool. Glandular examination Br. ss. Tydeus, and on Am. schr. Blakeley from Salaverry, Peru. | 4 |
| 26 | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | 1 vessel spoken and passed. Steamer Neptune disabled, passed without boarding. | 13 |
| | | | | | 14 |
| 27 | | | | | 3 |
| 28 | | | | No report..... | |
| 29 | | | | | 2 |
| 30 | San Diego..... | Held for disinfection by request of commanding officer. | | 11 cases diphtheria from first case contracted on shore; 190 of crew bathed and dunnage and effects disinfected; all quarantined in barracks; sick and suspects isolated. | 2 |
| 31 | | | | 1 vessel boarded and passed; 2 cases measles, 2 malaria on Am. ss. San José from Panama; 1 case smallpox on U. S. a. t. Logan from Manila. | 7 |
| | | | | Glandular examination Am. ss. China from Hongkong. | 16 |

Reports from national quarantine

| Number. | Name of station. | Week ended— | Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Port of departure. |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|--|------------------|--------------------|
| UNITED STATES—Continued. | | | | | |
| 32 | San Pedro, Cal..... | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | Santa Barbara, Cal..... | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 34 | Santa Rosa, Fla..... | Feb. 18 | Rus. bk. Thomas Perry ^a | Feb. 1 | East London..... |
| | | Feb. 25 | Rus. bk. Thomas Perry ^a | do | do..... |
| | | | Ger. bk. Bellas..... | Feb. 21 | Rio de Janeiro... |
| | | | It. bk. Maria C..... | Feb. 22 | Genoa..... |
| | | | It. bk. Carlo P..... | Feb. 23 | Rio de Janeiro... |
| | | | Rus. schr. Omar..... | do | Sanchez..... |
| 35 | Savannah, Ga..... | Feb. 20 | Swed. bk. Aracana..... | Feb. 2 | Durban..... |
| | | | Rus. bk. Eliet..... | Feb. 19 | Cape Town..... |
| 36 | Sitka, Alaska..... | Feb. 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga. | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 38 | Southbend, Wash..... | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Feb. 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 | Tampa Bay, Fla..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 40 | Washington, N. C..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Feb. 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HAWAII: | | | | | |
| 41 | Hilo..... | Feb. 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 42 | Honolulu..... | do | U. S. A. T. Logan..... | Feb. 4 | Manila..... |
| | | Feb. 13 | U. S. A. T. Sheridan..... | Feb. 9 | San Francisco.... |
| 43 | Kahului..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 44 | Kihei..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45 | Koloa..... | Feb. 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 46 | Lahaina..... | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | Mahukona..... | Feb. 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: | | | | | |
| 48 | Cebu..... | Jan. 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | Iloilo..... | Jan. 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | Jolo..... | Jan. 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | Manila..... | Jan. 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PORTO RICO: | | | | | |
| 52 | Ponce..... | Feb. 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 53 | San Juan..... | do | Ss. Philadelphia..... | Feb. 10 | Puerto Cabello... |
| Subports— | | | | | |
| 54 | Aguadilla..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | Arecibo..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 56 | Arroyo..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 57 | Fajardo..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 58 | Humacao..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 59 | Mayaguez..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... |

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

| Number. | Destination. | Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo. | Date of departure. | Remarks. | Vessels inspected and passed. |
|---------|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 32 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 33 | | | | do. | |
| 34 | Pensacola | Discharging ballast | | 3 vessels boarded and passed. | 5 |
| | do | Ballast discharged; disinfected. | Feb. 20 | 1 vessel boarded and passed. | 6 |
| | do | Discharging ballast | | Preliminary fumigation | |
| | do | do | | | |
| | do | Held to discharge ballast and fumigate. | | | |
| | do | Discharging ballast | | | |
| 35 | Savannah | Fumigated to kill rats; ballast discharged. | Feb. 15 | | 2 |
| | Tybee for orders. | Fumigated to kill rats. | | Discharging ballast | |
| 36 | | | | | 3 |
| 37 | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | 1 |
| 38 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 39 | | | | do. | |
| 40 | | | | No transactions. | 4 |
| | | | | do. | |
| 41 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 42 | Honolulu. | Partial disinfection | Feb. 4 | Removed 1 case smallpox and a contact. | 4 |
| | do | Passed on medical officer's certificate. | Feb. 9 | | 6 |
| 43 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 44 | | | | No report | |
| 45 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 46 | | | | do. | |
| 47 | | | | do. | |
| 48 | | | | 26 bancas inspected and passed. Case of malaria on Br. ss. Ibadan from Manila. | 21 |
| 49 | | | | Am. schr. Dolores from Ginigaran detained for mechanical cleaning. | 50 |
| 50 | | | | No report | |
| 51 | | | | 7 vessels fumigated to kill vermin; crew or members of crew on 38 vessels vaccinated. | 65 |
| 52 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 53 | New York | Held | Feb. 10 | | 4 |
| 54 | | | | | 1 |
| 55 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 56 | | | | do. | |
| 57 | | | | | 2 |
| 58 | | | | No transactions. | |
| 59 | | | | do. | |

Reports from State and

| Number. | Name of station. | Week ended— | Name of vessel. | Date of arrival. | Port of departure. |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Baltimore, Md | Feb. 26 | | | |
| 2 | Bangor, Me | do | | | |
| 3 | Boston, Mass | do | | | |
| 4 | Charleston, S. C | Feb. 20 | | | |
| 5 | Elizabeth River, Fla | Feb. 26 | | | |
| 6 | Galveston, Tex | Feb. 13 | | | |
| 7 | Gardiner, Oreg | Feb. 20 | | | |
| 8 | Marcushook, Pa | Feb. 26 | | | |
| 9 | Mobile Bay, Ala | Feb. 20 | Nor. bk. H. W. Palmer | Feb. 18 | Para |
| 10 | New Bedford, Mass | Feb. 27 | | | |
| 11 | New Orleans, La | Feb. 13 | | | |
| 12 | Newport News, Va | Feb. 27 | | | |
| 13 | Newport, R. I | do | | | |
| 14 | New York, N. Y | Feb. 26 | | | |
| 15 | Pass Cavallo, Tex | do | | | |
| 16 | Port Royal, S. C | do | | | |
| 17 | Providence, R. I | Feb. 20 | | | |
| 18 | Quintana, Tex | Feb. 26 | | | |
| 19 | Sabine Pass, Tex | do | | | |
| 20 | St. Helena Entrance, S. C | do | | | |

municipal quarantine stations.

| Number. | Destination. | Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo. | Date of departure. | Remarks. | Vessels inspected and passed. |
|---------|--------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | No report | |
| 2 | | | | do. | |
| 3 | | | | do. | |
| 4 | | | | | 2 |
| 5 | | | | No report | |
| 6 | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | | | | No report | |
| 8 | | | | do. | |
| 9 | Mobile | Disinfected | | | 11 |
| 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, December 26, 1903, to March 4, 1904.

For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.

| Places. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--|-----------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Arkansas: | | | | |
| Fort Smith..... | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 6 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 6 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | | | |
| California: | | | | |
| Berkeley..... | Jan. 1-21 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Fresno | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Los Angeles..... | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Oakland | Jan. 1-31 ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| San Francisco..... | Dec. 7-Feb. 14 | 31 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 34 | 1 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 136 | 1 | |
| Colorado: | | | | |
| Boulder County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 17 | ..... |  |
| Conejos County..... | Jan. 1-31..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Denver County (Denver)..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 14 | ..... |  |
| El Paso County (Colorado Springs included). | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 7 | ..... |  |
| Huerfano County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Kit Carson County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 18 | ..... |  |
| Lake County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Larimer County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 34 | ..... |  |
| Las Animas County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Mesa County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Otero County..... | Jan. 1-31..... | 9 | ..... |  |
| Pitkin County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Rio Grande County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 11 | ..... |  |
| Routt County..... | Jan. 1-31..... | 10 | ..... |  |
| Washington County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 3 | ..... |  |
| Weld County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 53 | ..... |  |
| Yuma County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 187 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 295 | ..... |  |
| Delaware: | | | | |
| Wilmington..... | Feb. 21-27..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Total for State ..... |  | ..... | 1 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | | | |
| District of Columbia: | | | | |
| Washington..... | Jan. 10-Feb. 20 | 13 | ..... |  |
| Total for District | | 13 | ..... |  |
| Total for District, same period, 1903. | | 6 | ..... |  |
| Florida: | | | | |
| Escambia County (Pensacola). | Nov. 1-Jan. 16 | 11 | ..... |  |
| Dade County (Fort Lauderdale) | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Duval County (Jacksonville) .. | Nov. 1-Feb. 20 | 12 | ..... |  |
| Leon County (Tallahassee).... | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Polk County (Bartow)..... | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Walton County | Jan. 2-16 | 88 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 115 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 230 | ..... |  |
| Georgia: | | | | |
| Darien | Jan. 14..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| Liberty County..... | Feb. 12..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Total for State | | 2 | 7 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 81 | 8 | |
| Illinois: | | | | |
| Belleville | Dec. 13-Jan. 30 | 11 | 2 | |
| Cairo..... | Jan. 1-Feb. 5 | 13 | ..... |  |
| Chicago..... | Dec. 20-Feb. 27 | 17 | ..... |  |

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Illinois—Continued: | | | | |
| Danville | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 18 | ..... |  |
| Evanston | Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903 | 3 | ..... |  |
| Fairport | Jan. 10-16 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 63 | 2 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 104 | 5 | |
| Indiana: | | | | |
| Evansville | Dec. 13-Jan. 30 | 22 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 22 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 2,077 | 95 | |
| Iowa: | | | | |
| Des Moines | Jan. 23-29 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Dubuque | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 2 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 43 | ..... |  |
| Kentucky: | | | | |
| Louisville | Oct. 1-Dec. 31 | 53 | 14 | |
| Total for State | | 53 | 14 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 467 | 4 | |
| Louisiana: | | | | |
| New Orleans | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 27 | 5 | Ten imported. |
| Total for State | | 27 | 5 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 8 | ..... |  |
| Maine: | | | | |
| Athens | Dec. 31 | ..... | ..... | Present. |
| Biddeford | Dec. 13-19 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Brewer | Dec. 19 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Brighton | Dec. 31 | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| Calais | Feb. 7-18 | 10 | ..... |  |
| Madawaska region | Dec. 1-31 | 39 | ..... |  |
| Madison | Jan. 28 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Milford | Jan. 7 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Oldtown | To Dec. 24 | 9 | ..... |  |
| Orono | Dec. 19-Jan. 22 | 3 | ..... |  |
| Smithfield | Jan. 21 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Stacyville | Jan. 21 | 11 | ..... |  |
| Van Buren | Jan. 1-31 | 7 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 85 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 270 | 1 | |
| Maryland: | | | | |
| Baltimore | Jan. 17-Feb. 27 | 5 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 5 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 26 | ..... |  |
| Massachusetts: | | | | |
| Brockton | Dec. 20-26 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Fall River | Dec. 20-26 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Haverhill | Dec. 20-26 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Lawrence | Jan. 10-16 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 4 | ..... |  |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 143 | 28 | |
| Michigan: | | | | |
| Detroit | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 14 | 1 | |
| Flint | Dec. 13-Feb. 6 | 5 | ..... |  |
| Grand Rapids | Jan. 2-30 | 5 | ..... |  |
| Port Huron | Dec. 16-23 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Total for State | | 28 | 1 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 355 | 8 | |

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--|-----------------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Minnesota: | | | | |
| Aitkin County | Feb. 9-15 | 1 | | |
| Beltrami County | Jan. 5-Feb. 15 | 28 | | |
| Cass County | Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 13 | | |
| Chippewa County | Feb. 9-15 | 10 | | |
| Chisago County | Jan. 12-Feb. 15 | 11 | | |
| Clay County | Dec. 22-Feb. 1 | 11 | | |
| Cottonwood County | Feb. 2-15 | 2 | | |
| Crow Wing County | Jan. 5-Feb. 8 | 5 | | |
| Dakota County | Feb. 2-8 | 2 | | |
| Douglas County | Jan. 26-Feb. 8 | 3 | | |
| Goodhue County | Jan. 5-11 | 1 | | |
| Hennepin County | Dec. 22-Feb. 15 | 13 | | |
| Hubbard County | Jan. 19-Feb. 15 | 6 | | |
| Isanti County | Dec. 22-Feb. 15 | 31 | | |
| Itasca County | Dec. 15-Feb. 15 | 6 | | |
| Jackson County | Jan. 5-11 | 1 | | |
| Kandiyohi County | Dec. 15-Feb. 15 | 56 | | |
| Morrison County | Dec. 15-Feb. 15 | 14 | | |
| Mower County | Feb. 2-8 | 1 | | |
| Norman County | Feb. 2-8 | 1 | | |
| Ottertail County | Dec. 15-Feb. 15 | 45 | | |
| Pine County | Feb. 2-15 | 3 | | |
| Polk County | Jan. 5-11 | 1 | | |
| Ramsey County | Dec. 29-Feb. 15 | 9 | | |
| Redwood County | Jan. 19-25 | 2 | | |
| Renville County | Jan. 19-Feb. 1 | 5 | | |
| Rice County | Jan. 19-Feb. 15 | 2 | | |
| Roseau County | Jan. 12-18 | 10 | | |
| St. Louis County | Jan. 12-Feb. 8 | 3 | | |
| Sibley County | Feb. 9-15 | 1 | | |
| Stearns County | Dec. 15-Feb. 15 | 175 | 1 | |
| Steele County | Jan. 5-18 | 2 | | |
| Swift County | Jan. 26-Feb. 15 | 11 | | |
| Todd County | Dec. 15-Feb. 15 | 103 | | |
| Wabasha County | Jan. 26-Feb. 1 | 12 | | |
| Wadena County | Jan. 12-18 | 2 | | |
| Washington County | Dec. 22-Feb. 1 | 17 | 1 | |
| Wilkin County | Jan. 5-Feb. 15 | 9 | | |
| Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County. | | 11 | | |
| Total for State | | 640 | 2 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 1,868 | 4 | |
| Missouri: | | | | |
| St. Louis | Dec. 20-Feb. 20 | 66 | | |
| Total for State | | 66 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 162 | 3 | |
| Montana: | | | | |
| Helena | Jan. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Total for State | | 1 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 7 | | |
| Nebraska: | | | | |
| Omaha | Dec. 20-26 | 1 | | |
| Total for State | | 1 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 56 | | |
| New Hampshire: | | | | |
| Manchester | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 34 | | |
| Nashua | Jan. 3-23 | 3 | | |
| Total for State | | 37 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 77 | | |
| New Jersey: | | | | |
| Camden | Dec. 27-Jan. 30 | 8 | 2 | |
| Newark | Feb. 1-6 | 1 | | |
| Plainfield | Jan. 17-23 | 1 | | |
| Trenton | Dec. 27-Feb. 27 | 31 | 4 | Imported. |
| Total for State | | 41 | 6 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903. | | 70 | 4 | |

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--|-----------------|--------|---------|----------|
| New York: | | | | |
| Buffalo..... | Dec. 20-Jan. 29 | 21 | 1 | |
| Elmira..... | Feb. 7-13 | 1 | | |
| New York..... | Dec. 20-Feb. 20 | 15 | 3 | |
| Niagara Falls..... | Feb. 14-20 | 5 | | |
| Saratoga Springs..... | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 43 | 3 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 33 | 3 | |
| North Carolina: | | | | |
| Wilmington..... | Feb. 17-23 | 7 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 7 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 731 | 23 | |
| North Dakota: | | | | |
| Barnes County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 9 | | |
| Cass County..... | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 10 | | |
| Cavalier County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 12 | | |
| Eddy County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Grand Forks County..... | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 12 | | |
| Griggs County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Ransom County..... | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | 56 | | |
| Rolette County..... | Nov. 1-30 | 1 | | |
| Stutsman County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Turner County..... | Nov. 1-30 | 8 | | |
| Traill County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Walsh County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 1 | | |
| Ward County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 7 | | |
| Wells County..... | Nov. 1-30 | 18 | | |
| Williams County..... | Dec. 1-31 | 20 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 158 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | | | |
| Ohio: | | | | |
| Allen County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Ashtabula County..... | Aug. 8-Jan. 4 | 3 | | |
| Athens County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | 1 | |
| Auglaize County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 11 | 1 | |
| Belmont County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 24 | 8 | |
| Butler County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 21 | | |
| Carroll County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 6 | | |
| Champaign County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 14 | | |
| Columbiana County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 34 | | |
| Coshocton County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 13 | | |
| Crawford County..... | Aug. 8-Feb. 6 | 41 | | |
| Cuyahoga County..... | Aug. 8-Feb. 19 | 20 | 1 | |
| Darke County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Delaware County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 13 | | |
| Erie County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 14 | | |
| Fairfield County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Franklin County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 96 | 4 | |
| Gallia County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 56 | 5 | |
| Guernsey County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 104 | 1 | |
| Hamilton County..... | Aug. 8-Feb. 26 | 115 | 4 | |
| Hancock County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 12 | | |
| Harrison County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 14 | 2 | |
| Jackson County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 14 | | |
| Jefferson County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 32 | | |
| Knox County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Lake County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Lawrence County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 148 | 7 | |
| Licking County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 9 | | |
| Lorain County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 2 | | |
| Lucas County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 2 | | |
| Mahoning County..... | Aug. 8-Jan. 19 | 118 | 2 | |
| Marion County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 161 | 1 | |
| Miami County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 9 | 2 | |
| Montgomery County..... | Aug. 8-Feb. 27 | 67 | 1 | |
| Morrow County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 3 | | |
| Muskingum County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 16 | | |
| Ottawa County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. '6 | 14 | | |
| Paulding County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 2 | | |
| Perry County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 52 | | |
| Portage County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Putnam County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 23 | | |
| Richland County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 9 | | |
| Scioto County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 8 | | |
| Seneca County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | | |
| Stark County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 105 | | |

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--|-----------------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Ohio—Continued. | | | | |
| Summit County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 27 | ..... |  |
| Trumbull County..... | Aug. 8-Feb. 13 | 7 | ..... |  |
| Tuscarawas County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 5 | 1 | |
| Union County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 26 | ..... |  |
| Vinton County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 10 | ..... |  |
| Washington County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 66 | 1 | |
| Wayne County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Wood County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 31 | ..... |  |
| Wyandot County..... | Aug. 8-Dec. 26 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Total for State..... | | 1,587 | 42 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 382 | 40 | |
| Pennsylvania: | | | | |
| Allegheny County..... | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 131 | 30 | Three cases imported at Pittsburg. |
| Beaver County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 5 | 1 | |
| Berks County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 40 | ..... |  |
| Blair County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 19 | 2 | |
| Bradford County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 10 | ..... |  |
| Bucks County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Butler County..... | Feb. 1-13 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Cambria County..... | Dec. 1-Feb. 20 | 37 | 4 | |
| Clearfield County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 20 | ..... |  |
| Columbia County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 8 | ..... |  |
| Center County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Chester County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Cumberland County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Dauphin County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Delaware County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 8 | ..... |  |
| Erie County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 109 | 1 | |
| Fayette County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 28 | 1 | |
| Greene County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 40 | ..... |  |
| Indiana County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 10 | ..... |  |
| Jefferson County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 8 | 3 | |
| Lackawanna County..... | Dec. 1-Feb. 21 | 8 | ..... |  |
| Lancaster County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Lebanon County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 11 | 1 | |
| Lehigh County..... | Dec. 1-Feb. 13 | 114 | ..... |  |
| Luzerne County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Lycoming County..... | Jan. 3-Feb. 20 | 11 | 1 | |
| Monroe County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 5 | ..... |  |
| Montgomery County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 8 | 1 | |
| Northampton County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 235 | ..... |  |
| Northumberland County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 3 | ..... |  |
| Perry County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Philadelphia County..... | Dec. 20-Feb. 27 | 574 | 144 | |
| Schuylkill County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 16 | ..... |  |
| Somerset County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 9 | ..... |  |
| Susquehanna County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Warren County..... | Jan. 1-Jan. 31 | 10 | 3 | |
| Washington County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 18 | ..... |  |
| Wayne County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 92 | ..... |  |
| Westmoreland County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 43 | ..... |  |
| Total for State..... | | 1,653 | 192 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 1,187 | 89 | |
| SUMMARY. | | | | |
| Total, November, 1903..... | | 631 | 74 | |
| Total, December, 1903..... | | 1,208 | 123 | |
| Total, January, 1904..... | | 617 | 100 | |
| Total for three months..... | | 2,456 | 297 | |
| South Carolina: | | | | |
| Charleston..... | Dec. 20-Feb. 13 | 18 | 1 | Three imported. |
| Total for State..... | | 18 | 1 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 188 | 5 | |
| Tennessee: | | | | |
| Memphis..... | Dec. 13-Feb. 27 | 191 | 3 | |
| Nashville..... | Dec. 27-Feb. 27 | 45 | ..... |  |
| Total for State..... | | 236 | 3 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 28 | ..... |  |

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Texas: | | | | |
| San Antonio | Dec. 1-31..... | 6 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 6 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 3 | | |
| Utah: | | | | |
| Ogden | Jan. 1-31..... | 1 | | |
| Salt Lake City | Dec. 27-Feb. 13 | 14 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 15 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 170 | 2 | |
| Virginia: | | | | |
| Danville | Feb. 7-13..... | 2 | | |
| Pocahontas | Jan. 1-31..... | 8 | 3 | |
| Total for State..... | | 10 | 3 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 9 | 1 | |
| Washington: | | | | |
| Adams County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 2 | | |
| Chehalis County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 3 | | |
| Columbia County..... | Jan. 1-31..... | 1 | | |
| King County (Seattle included) | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 17 | | |
| Kittitas County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 1 | | |
| Klickitat County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 18 | | |
| Lincoln County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 2 | | |
| Pacific County..... | Jan. 1-31..... | 1 | | |
| Pierce County (Tacoma)..... | Feb. 2-8..... | 1 | | |
| Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded)..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 9 | 3 | |
| Walla Walla County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 9 | | |
| Whatcom County..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 1 | | |
| Whitman County..... | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | 3 | | |
| Yakima County..... | Jan. 1-31..... | 8 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 76 | 3 | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 4 | | |
| Wisconsin: | | | | |
| Milwaukee | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 97 | | |
| Total for State..... | | 97 | | |
| Total for State, same period, 1903..... | | 1,248 | 6 | |
| Grand total..... | | 5,338 | 286 | |
| Grand total, same period, 1903..... | | 10,525 | 331 | |

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to March 4, 1904.

| Place. | Number since March, 1900. | Number since January 1, 1904. | Re-ported. | Died. | Bacterio- logically con- firmed. | Remarks. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---|------------|
| California: | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 111 | 1 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 25 | Recovered. |
| | 112 | 2 | Jan. 12 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 27 | |
| | 113 | 3 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 22 | |
| | 114 | 4 | Feb. 7 | ..... | Feb. 17 | |
| | 115 | 5 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 27 | |
| | 116 | 6 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 24 | |
| | 117 | 7 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 14 |do..... | |
| | 118 | ^a 8 | Feb. 17 | Feb. 19 | ..... |  |
| | 119 | ^a 9 | Feb. 18 | ..... | ..... |  |
| | 120 | ^a 10 | Mar. 1 | ..... | ..... |  |

^a Provisional diagnosis.

Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths.

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

| Cities. | Week ended— | Population, United States census of 1900. | Total deaths from all causes. | Deaths from— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | | Tuberculosis. | Yellow fever. | Smallpox. | Varicoid. | Cholera. | Typhus fever. | Enteric fever. | Scarlet fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Whooping cough. | | |
| Mount Vernon, N. Y. | Feb. 27 | 21,228 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nashua, N. H. | Feb. 20 | 23,898 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nashville, Tenn. | do | 80,865 | 45 | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Do | Feb. 27 | 80,865 | 45 | 8 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| New Bedford, Mass. | do | 62,442 | 26 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newburyport, Mass. | Feb. 20 | 14,478 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Orleans, La. | do | 287,104 | 163 | 19 | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Newport, Ky. | do | 28,301 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Newport, R. I. | do | 22,034 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Newton, Mass. | Feb. 27 | 33,587 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York, N. Y. | Feb. 20 | 3,437,202 | 192 | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | 25 | 44 | 25 | 4 | |
| Niagara Falls, N. Y. | do | 19,457 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Norristown, Pa. | do | 22,265 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| North Adams, Mass. | Feb. 27 | 24,200 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Northampton, Mass. | Feb. 20 | 18,643 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha, Nebr. | do | 102,555 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oneonta, N. Y. | do | 7,147 | 605 | 66 | | 13 | | | | | 12 | 13 | 11 | 6 | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Feb. 27 | 1,293,697 | 698 | 80 | | 12 | | | | | 23 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 2 | |
| Do | Feb. 20 | 321,616 | 159 | 11 | | 1 | | | | | 12 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | do | 15,369 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plainfield, N. J. | do | 50,145 | 14 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland, Me. | Feb. 21 | 175,597 | 74 | 25 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Providence, R. I. | Feb. 27 | 23,899 | 10 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Quincy, Mass. | Feb. 20 | 23,899 | 57 | 6 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. | Jan. 7 | 23,899 | 73 | 4 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Do | Jan. 14 | 23,899 | 57 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| Do | Jan. 21 | 23,899 | 67 | 10 | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Do | Jan. 31 | 23,899 | 62 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Do | Feb. 7 | 23,899 | 64 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Do | Feb. 14 | 23,899 | 61 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| Do | Feb. 21 | 23,899 | 22 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | Feb. 13 | 53,581 | 20 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Do | Feb. 20 | 53,581 | 186 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| San Francisco, Cal. | Feb. 14 | 342,782 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Barbara, Cal. | Feb. 13 | 6,587 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Feb. 20 | 6,587 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shreveport, La. | do | 16,013 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Bend, Ind. | do | 35,999 | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Steelton, Pa. | Feb. 27 | 12,069 | 12 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tacoma, Wash. | Feb. 22 | 37,714 | 14 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunton, Mass. | Feb. 20 | 31,036 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Titusville, Pa. | Feb. 27 | 8,244 | 30 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toledo, Ohio. | Feb. 20 | 131,822 | 73,307 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Trenton, N. J. | do | 73,307 | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Do | Feb. 27 | 73,307 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waltham, Mass. | do | 23,481 | 134 | 15 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Warren, Ohio. | Feb. 20 | 8,529 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington, D. C. | do | 278,718 | 134 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weymouth, Mass. | Feb. 27 | 11,324 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williamsport, Pa. | Feb. 13 | 28,757 | 37 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Wilmington, Del. | Feb. 27 | 76,508 | 19,714 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winona, Minn. | Feb. 20 | 19,714 | 38 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Worcester, Mass. | Feb. 19 | 118,421 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rats.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 18, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 16, 1904, is published for general information.

H. B. SHAWE,
Acting Under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended January 16, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely, a colored male (found dead) on the 11th instant and a native male on the 12th instant, who died on the 14th instant. At the plague hospital no case remains under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital two cases remain under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Knysna.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Dead rodents, probably plague infected, continued to be found in the district.

Other places.—In King Williams Town, Queenstown, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—Three hundred and four rats were examined during the week. None were found affected with plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 26, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 23, 1904, is published for general information.

H. B. SHAWE,
Acting Under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended January 23, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case remains under treatment. Plague infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Knysna.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. One rodent, probably plague-infected, was found in the district.

Other places.—In King Williams Town, Queenstown, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet, no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—Three hundred and sixty-nine rats were examined during the week. None were found affected with plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, February 1, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 30, 1904, is published for general information.

H. B. SHAWE,
Acting under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during the week ended January 30, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague has been discovered during the week. Dead rodents, probably plague-infected, continued to be found in the town.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case remains under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Queenstown.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. A plague-infected rodent was discovered in the town.

Other places.—At Knysna, King Williams Town, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet, no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—Two hundred and twenty-one rats were examined during the week. None were found affected with plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Commercial Agent La Guardia reports, February 6, as follows:

February 5; *Carpathia*; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 618; steerage passengers passed and embarked, 593; pieces of baggage disinfected and passed, 627; number of passengers recommended for rejection, 4.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, January 18 and 25, as follows:

During the week ended January 16, 1904, 64 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; ascites, 1; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 8; malarial fevers, 2; meningitis, 1; organic disease of heart, 1; peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 5; stillborn, 2; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 2; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 15.

Week ended January 23, 1904, 69 bodies. Causes of death: Appendicitis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; asphyxia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 5; hepatitis, 1; malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 5; puerperal eclampsia, 1; pneumonia, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; stillborn, 7; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 20.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 26, 30, and 31, as follows:

During the week ended January 24, 1904, bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels bound for the United States:

On January 18 the British steamship *Chaucer*, bound for New York; no passengers; cargo, coffee. On January 19 the French steamship *Colombia*, bound for New Orleans; no passengers; cargo, coffee. On the same date the British steamship *Dunbar*, bound for New York, with no passengers, and a cargo composed exclusively of coffee. All of these vessels had been disinfected at the Ilha Grande quarantine station below here on their journey from here to Santos, from which port they all returned here direct.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro during the week ended January 24, 1904.

During the week there were 371 deaths from all causes. There were 3 cases of yellow fever reported, making a total in the hospital at the end of the week of 4, 1 case having been carried over from last week. There was also 1 death from this disease. There were 8 cases of plague reported, and 6 deaths from the same disease, and at the close of the week there were 24 cases of plague in the hospital Paulo Candido. The death from yellow fever occurred in the district of Santa Anna, and of the plague deaths 1 occurred in the district of Eugenio Novo and the other deaths in the hospital.

There were 24 cases of variola reported and 27 deaths from that cause. At the end of the week there were 59 cases of variola in isolation at hospital Sao Sebastiao. Of the total deaths, 302 were among natives and 68 among nonresidents, and 1 death the nationality of the person dying being unknown. Measles caused 1 death; scarlet fever, none; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 8; enteric fever, 4; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 3; leprosy, none; malarial fevers, 11, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 68. Of the total number 220 were males and 151 females. Sixty-three were 1 year old and less, 53 were between 1 and 10 years, 29 were between 10 and 20, 61 between 20 and 30, 47 between 30 and 40, 48 between 40 and 50 years, 23 between 50 and 60 years of age, 46 in persons over 60 years of age, and 1 person whose age was unknown.

The temperature reached its maximum for the week on January 22, 33.3° C., and its minimum on the same day 23° C. The average for the week was 27.09° C.

During the same period there were 274 births and 84 marriages. The deaths exceeded the births by 97.

There has been no rainfall at all here during the past week, but the weather is not exceedingly warm.

Mortality in Uberaba.

The following report of mortality in Uberaba, a city of some 26,715 inhabitants, situated in the southwestern portion of the State of Minas Geraes, during the year ended December 31, 1903, has just been received. This city is not the capital of the State, but is one of the most important cities therein.

There were in all 372 deaths during the year. Of these 200 were of adults and the remainder of children.

Of the total number of deaths, 235 were white, 76 colored—mulattoes—and 61 negroes.

Two hundred and thirty-seven of the deaths occurred in the city limits proper and 135 in the suburban districts. In regard to the ages of the persons who died, 18 were born dead, or died shortly after; children less than 7 years of age, 153; from 7 to 49 years, 124; from 50 to 79 years, 57; and from 80 to 99 years, 16; and those of more than 100 years of age, 4.

Of the total number, 356 were Brazilians, 8 were Italians, 4 were Africans, 3 were Spaniards, and 1 was of German origin.

Of 172 children who died, 90 were males and 82 were females.

The deaths reported according to the months of the year were as follows: January, 29; February, 31; March, 36; April, 24; May, 27; June, 26; July, 21; August, 43; September, 39; October, 41; November, 30, and December, 25.

The causes of deaths during the period referred to are not given in the report.

Mortality statistics of Bahia.

The population of Bahia was, according to the census of 1890, 250,000, more or less; since that date it is believed to have increased to about 350,000. The total number of deaths during the quarter ended on September 30, 1903, was 1,179, not including stillbirths, of which there were 83 during this period; July, total deaths, 388, of which number one-half were males; August, 426, of which number 238 were males and the remainder females; September, 365, of which number 190 were males and 175 females. By nationalities the deaths were distributed as follows: July, 368 Brazilians, 3 Portuguese, 1 Spaniard, 1 Italian, and 15 Africans; in August, 396 Brazilians, 5 Portuguese, 2 Spaniards, 1 Italian, 1 Dane, 1 Argentine, 1 Paraguayan, and 19 Africans; in September, 342 Brazilians, 9 Portuguese, 1 Spaniard, 1 Frenchman, and 12 Africans.

In regard to ages: One year or less, July, 88; August, 64, and September, 75. More than 1 year and less than 11 years, July, 24; August, 35, and September, 30. From this age to 20 years, July, 22; August, 27, and September, 20. From 20 to 40 years, July, 108; August, 141, and September, 87. From 40 to 60 years, July, 66; August, 80; September, 85. Above 60 years of age, July, 76 (with 4 whose age is unknown); August, 71 (with 8 whose age was unknown), and September, 66 (with 2 whose age was unknown).

In regard to color, 70 had no color declared in the reports, 260 were whites, 310 were negroes, and 539 were mulattoes.

As regards deaths from infectious diseases:

| Month. | Influenza. | Beriberi. | Infectious. | Tuberculosis. | Dysentery. | Typhoid fever. | Typho-malarial fever. | Malarial fevers. | Syphilis. | Cancer. |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|
| July..... | 1 | 20 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 4 | 3 |
| August..... | 4 | 19 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 4 | 10 |
| September..... | 11 | 15 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 4 |
| Total..... | 16 | 54 | 3 | 133 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 62 | 13 | 17 |

There are no deaths reported from any of the so-called diseases of children, as scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, or diphtheria or croup.

On the other hand, the mortality from malarial fevers seems rather high, and beriberi seems to be, both in Bahia and in the city of Rio de Janeiro, an endemic disease.

Vaccination.

During the three months 118 persons were vaccinated at the Vaccination Institute in Bahia, and in the city of Feira de Santa Anna, a town of some 61,758 inhabitants in the same State, 120 persons were vaccinated between April 1 and July 31, because two cases of variola had occurred during that period in that portion of the city called Limoeiro, both of which cases were treated in their houses without removal to hospital.

During the three months 1,788 immigrants came to Bahia, of which number 288 were females and the remainder males. Of this number by far the greater portion were Brazilians from other States, and there were but 10 Americans, or rather immigrants, from the United States.

During July, 1 case of variola was reported; he was transferred to the isolation hospital and recovered. One case was discovered in the city during August, and this man, also, after being taken to the hospital, recovered. During September there was another case of mild smallpox occurring in the city. This case also made a good recovery. One suspected case of yellow fever also occurred and recovered. This case was later diagnosed as not a case of yellow fever.

During the quarter, 81 houses were disinfected, chiefly on account of cases of tuberculosis having occurred therein.

During the month of September, also, on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague in Rio de Janeiro and Sergipe, a careful inspection of passengers coming from these places, through Bahia, to other places in the surrounding country, was maintained by the sanitary officials.

Method and means of warfare against mosquitoes at Rio de Janeiro.

By the courtesy of the director-general of public health, Doctor St. Cruz, I was shown to-day through the station where all the supplies and appliances used by the health authorities here in their warfare against mosquitoes in connection with their spread of yellow fever and malaria are kept.

Their material consists of disinfectants, sulphur, pyrethrum, apparatus for generation of formaldehyde gas, stores of alcohol, kerosene, and crude petroleum. They are very methodical as regards even the smallest details. For instance, instead of sealing up a room to be disinfected by formaldehyde with strips of newspaper, etc., such as I have elsewhere seen used to cover cracks in window frames, doors, ventilators, etc., they have for such purposes rolls of paper of different widths, from 1 inch, approximately, to 2 feet. The most important of their armament in the mosquito warfare is, of course, galvanized iron-wire screening tacked on frames of many different sizes and the galvanized-wire screening in rolls. Many of these frames of a certain definite size are kept on hand; the size is about 6 by 3 feet, and their special purpose I will refer to later on.

At this date the department employs in its disinfection work about 700 men, but as soon as the new regulations, which are to be promulgated under a new sanitary law just passed by the National Congress, go into effect, which will be about February 15 next, the number of men will necessarily have to be more than doubled. Copies of these new regulations will be sent me, and I shall forward the same at once to the Bureau.

These employees are divided into gangs of eight or ten men, with one man in authority. These gangs have each a special wagon, and there is no more common sight in the streets of Rio than such a wagon filled with these men uniformed.

The usual procedure in the case of a report of yellow fever by a practitioner here is as follows:

An inspector is sent to the locality; where he meets the attending physician, and if there be the least ground for suspicion that the case is one of yellow fever it is so treated. The case is removed to a hospital, if desired by the patient or his relatives, otherwise it is not removed. All hospitals, as far as I can learn, will take yellow-fever cases in, and in all that I have so far visited there are mosquito-proof wards or rooms for the treatment of such cases.

If the patient is to remain in his own house, or wherever he may have happened to be living when taken ill, another room, or, if possible, by preference, two or three rooms are chosen for his accommodation.

These rooms are then made mosquito proof in regard to the windows. The wagon bringing the squad of men told off for this case also brings a sufficient supply of window screens, separate wire screening (not attached to framing), and a tool box. The tool box contains a saw, several chisels, strong shears for cutting the netting, a supply of nails and tacks, and in short such articles as experience has shown to be needed. The windows and all openings except doors having been absolutely closed against mosquitoes by the netting, all doors are closed except one, or possibly two, and none but this one door, or perhaps two doors, are used during the existence of the case.

This door, or these doors, are then rendered mosquito proof by a very ingenious device. I spoke above of a plentiful supply of framing about 6 by 2 feet covered by galvanized iron wire netting. These frames are now bolted together. In the door protection (the local name for it is *tambor*), erected while I looked on, there were seven frames used, two frames on each side, one on top, and two end frames, these end frames differing from the others in being made in two sections so as to open outwards as doors. The resulting structure is an alleyway about 6 feet long and of the same height and 3 feet wide, with a double door at each end, all doors opening outward to one within the cage. The sides, top, and ends are all galvanized iron wire netting.

By a very ingenious device of weights and pulleys, as soon as the doors are opened for entering the alleyway the weights attached to the doors prevent the opening of the doors at the farther end, and the same result follows opening the doors to leave it.

Its object is of course to prevent any possible ingress or egress of mosquitoes from the sick room when entering or leaving such place.

Although this may seem from its description to be a rather complicated affair, the *tambor* was completed inside of five minutes' time from the time that the order was given to construct one for my benefit.

After such door and window screening have been fitted and completed the room or rooms are given a preliminary disinfection with sulphur, or more usually with pyrethrum, for the purpose of destroying any mosquitoes that may be within the apartments.

The patient is then carried to his perfectly screened sick room and the case proceeds to its termination.

Although I described the door *tambor* above as minutely as I could, I neglected to state that as the *tambor* of a certain fixed size—about 3 feet wide by 6 feet high—would not, of course, tightly close any doorway, the remaining spaces between the top and sides of the *tambor* and the door framing are closed in by means of the galvanized-iron wire netting carried in rolls, which is attached to the sides and top of the *tambor* and to the sides and top of the door framing.

To add still more to the protection of those living near the case of yellow fever, not only are the windows of the house where the infected patient is screened (as are also the doors, by means of ordinary door screens for mosquitoes), but also the houses adjoining for a distance depending on the judgment of the inspector—the greater or less proximity of adjacent dwellings making, of course, a very great difference—are fitted with wire screening for windows and doors.

This screening having been attended to, a thorough search of all places where foci of mosquito larvæ would be likely to be found, or would be likely to be hereafter formed, is made for a considerable distance from the house where the yellow-fever patient is.

All such places as collections of stagnant water, surface pools, etc., are either destroyed or else kerosened. Any containers, of any description, holding old water are emptied out and cleansed, or destroyed if necessary.

A search for such places is kept up until some time after the case of yellow fever has recovered or has died.

Finally, on the termination of the case, a thorough redisinfection of the premises is made, such disinfection, in the case of closely built-up blocks of dwellings, extending on either side of the house where the sickness occurred a distance which is approved by the health authorities.

At the office of the director-general of public health a record of all localities (the number of the house, etc., number of persons in the house, and all such details) where cases of yellow fever occur is, of course, kept, but official knowledge of the occurrence of such cases of course depends on their being reported by their attending physicians.

I am informed by the office of the director-general that it is believed that in the great majority of such cases a report is made by the attending physician, but there are probably some exceptions to the rule. However, as cases of yellow fever are in this city no longer rushed from their homes to the isolation hospitals, there is probably not as much concealment as formerly.

According to the law—the new law referred to above—which, with the regulations framed by the health department by its authority, will go into effect some time next month, any physician who fails to report cases of yellow fever, plague, or smallpox occurring in his practice will be liable to a fine of from \$125 to \$500, or to imprisonment for a period of from a few weeks to three months.

And I was assured that this new law would be strictly enforced without any discrimination.

The success which has followed the methods, and they are certainly very rational methods, which have been employed by the director of public health, Doctor St. Cruz (who, by the way, has been in office not quite a year yet), has imbued the better class of the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro with a confidence in and a willingness to aid, both personally and officially, the department of which he is the head.

This is a state of affairs which, I am credibly informed, has not been existent here for a number of years.

As a proof of the work that has been done in the last six months by the mosquito brigade, there has not been one case of yellow fever occurring here which can be stated to be a secondary case, i. e., distinctly traceable to any other previous case. This is, I believe, a fact. If it be so, it certainly speaks volumes to the credit of the health department.

A very important ruling under the new sanitary law is one which directs that hereafter all cases of malarial fevers shall be treated with the same precautions in regard to the spread of malarial fever by the agency of mosquitoes as are now used to prevent the spread of yellow fever.

This will undoubtedly prove most efficacious in regard to preventing the dissemination of malarial affections and incidentally will be a most interesting study for anyone interested in the prevention of disease.

The results, as they may occur, I shall take pleasure in acquainting your office with.

Recrudescence of plague at Para.

From the daily press reports there seems to be a slight recrudescence of the bubonic plague in Belem, Para. This city is better known outside of Brazil by its other name, Para, the capital of the State of the same name.

I have written the consul there for full particulars and will forward same to you when I receive them.

According to the reports, on January 28 there were 2 new cases, with 5 cases in the isolation hospital; on the following day there was 1 new case and another case was reported January 30.

Report for week ended January 30, 1904.

During the week ended January 30 I inspected and issued to one vessel bill of health, namely, the British steamship *Calderon*, bound for New York with a cargo of coffee only, and carrying no passengers of any class. This vessel had, previously to her arrival here from Santos, been disinfected at the Ilha Grande quarantine station.

During the week ended on the last day of January there were in all 293 deaths in this city. Of this number 1 was due to yellow fever, with 5 new cases, leaving at the end of the week 2 cases in the Hospital Sao Sebastiao. Five deaths were due to plague, with 8 new cases, the deaths occurring in four localities in the city, and in 1 case in the isolation hospital.

Nineteen deaths were caused by variola, and of this disease 29 new cases were reported during the week. At the end of the week there were 27 cases of plague in the Hospital Paulo Candido under treatment, and in the Hospital São Sebastião there were 52 cases of variola being treated.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough; there was 1 death from diphtheria, with 8 deaths from grippe, 3 from enteric fever, none from dysentery, 5 from beriberi, none from leprosy, 17 from malarial fevers, and 45 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The highest range of the thermometer was 34.4° C. and the lowest 21.5° C., with an average for the week of 26.28° C. Total rainfall for the week was 27.58 mm.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports as follows: Week ended February 20, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 165; number passed, 155; number detained, 10.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, January 20, as follows: During the week ended January 16, 1904, 8 vessels, with 876 crew and 226 passengers (77 cabin and 149 steerage), were inspected and granted bills of health; 326 crew and 16 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage was disinfected—322 pieces. Two vessels, one via Amoy and an army transport for Manila, were sent via Mari-veles for disinfection. The U. S. S. *Rainbow* was granted bill of health without inspection upon request of the medical officer. Two cases each of enteric fever and smallpox were the only communicable diseases reported for the week.

Immigrants for Honolulu and San Francisco recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *China* for Honolulu recommended, January 18, 1904, for rejection, 4; for San Francisco, 13.

Report from Shanghai—Increased mortality from smallpox and tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, January 19, as follows:

During the week ended January 16, 1904, two supplemental bills of health were issued. There were inspected 48 crew, 3 cabin, and 5 steerage passengers. Two immigration inspections were made with no rejections.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox 1 case and 20 deaths, enteric fever 2 cases, tuberculosis 28 deaths. Total mortality, 2 foreigners and 133 natives. The marked increase in the mortality from tuberculosis is probably the result of the severe cold and damp weather which has been experienced here for the last ten days or so. The mortality from smallpox is the highest yet this year. The number, however, is not unusual for Shanghai at this season.

There were no reports of quarantinable disease from any of the outports.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, February 17, as follows: During the week ended February 13, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels going to ports in the United States, both in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

Mortuary report for the city for the first ten days of February: Malaria, 1; tuberculosis, 4; tetanus, 2; pneumonia, 2; bronchitis, 3; meningitis, 1; other causes, 11. Total, 24.

Report from Habana—Death from yellow fever among crew of wrecked bark Eugen.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, February 20, as follows: Week ended February 13, 1904:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Vessels inspected and issued bills of health | 23 |
| Crews of vessels, outgoing, inspected | 961 |
| Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected | 637 |
| Pieces of freight passed..... | 1,009 |

Since making the report of the cases of yellow fever on the wrecked Norwegian bark *Eugen*, another member of the crew has died of the disease, making a total of 6 deaths. The vessel originally had a crew of 13 men. I have also to report that Doctor Cespedes, the Cuban quarantine officer at Manzanillo, who was ordered to the key where the vessel was stranded to assist Doctor Giralt, returned to Manzanillo quite sick, and the case has been diagnosed pulmonary emphysema, although some albumin has been found in his urine. He is a Cuban by birth, and from what I can understand attended the university at Habana for some years.

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended February 13, 1904.

| Disease. | Number of deaths. |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Tuberculosis | 17 |
| Bronchitis..... | 5 |
| Pneumonia..... | 4 |
| Meningitis..... | 13 |
| Gangrene..... | 5 |
| Enteritis..... | 4 |
| Measles..... | 2 |
| Scarlet fever..... | 2 |
| Cancer..... | 4 |
| Leprosy..... | 1 |
| Tetanus..... | 1 |

Total deaths from all causes, 104.

Report from Matanzas—Diphtheria and scarlet fever—Leprosy.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 22, as follows:

During the week ended February 20, 1904, bills of health were issued to nine vessels leaving this port for the United States.

Two cases of leprosy coming from inland towns beyond this district, but within this province, have been reported during the past week. One of them was in a prisoner brought to this city and was detected

in jail by the attendant physician; the other one came to consult one of the local practitioners. Both cases were promptly reported to the local health officer, and orders were immediately issued to lodge them, with all due precautions, in the isolation ward of the civil hospital of this city, where they are at present awaiting new orders to be transferred to the San Lazaro Hospital in Habana, established solely for that purpose.

There have also been reported one case of diphtheria in this city and a new case of scarlet fever at Canasi, the latter originating in the same town. I am informed that the cases of scarlet fever imported from Habana, mentioned in my previous reports, had been wandering about town for some time, probably spreading the contagion, before they were detected and isolated by the local health authorities.

No other cases of that disease have been reported in this city.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the ten days ended February 20, 1904:

| | Number of deaths. | Bertillon number. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tuberculosis..... | 9 | 27 |
| Enteritis, tubercular..... | 1 | 29 |
| Athrepsia..... | 1 | 105a |
| Senility..... | 3 | 154 |
| Hydrocephalus..... | 1 | 150 |
| Arterio-sclerosis..... | 1 | 81 |
| Nephritis, acute..... | 1 | 119 |
| Albuminuria..... | 1 | 120 |
| Tetanus, infantile..... | 1 | 72 |
| Cardiac affection (unclassified)..... | 1 | 79 |
| Debility, congenital..... | 2 | 151 |
| Meningitis..... | 2 | 61 |
| Wounds by cutting instruments..... | 1 | 166 |
| Osteo-sarcoma..... | 1 | 45 |
| Total..... | 26 | ..... |

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 19.79.

Reports from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 16 and 23, as follows:

During the week ended February 13, 1904, bills of health were issued to four vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended February 13, 1904.

| Causes of death. | Number. | Bertillon number. |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Pernicious fever..... | 1 | 4 |
| Tubercle of lungs..... | 4 | 27 |
| Vertebral phthisis..... | 1 | 30 |
| Syphilis, congenital..... | 1 | 36 |
| Endocarditis..... | 1 | 78 |
| Organic heart disease..... | 1 | 79 |
| Pleurisy..... | 1 | 94 |
| Asthma..... | 1 | 97 |
| Athrepsia, infantile..... | 2 | 105a |
| Cholecystitis..... | 1 | 114 |
| Cyanosis of the new-born..... | 1 | 152 |
| Ill-defined or unspecified..... | 1 | 179 |
| Total..... | 16 | ..... |

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Prospect of sanitary work being discontinued—Scarcity of water.

During the week ended February 20, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The insular government persists in its refusal to help the municipalities (except Habana) in the sanitary work. Santiago is making a great effort to keep up this work, but it has no more funds available, and it would not be surprising if next month this municipality had to give up and dismiss its employees.

The water is already getting scarce. Day before yesterday pumping water into the reservoir was begun, as it no longer flows in.

Mortality report for week ended February 20, 1904.

| Causes of death. | Number. | Bertillon number. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Hæmoglobinuric fever..... | 1 | 4 |
| Erysipelas..... | 1 | 18 |
| Tubercle of lungs..... | 1 | 27 |
| Cancer of uterus..... | 1 | 42 |
| Cancer of spleen..... | 1 | 45 |
| Organic heart disease..... | 1 | 79 |
| Arterio sclerosis..... | 1 | 81 |
| Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years)..... | 1 | 105 |
| Enteritis, chronic..... | 1 | 105a |
| Intestinal occlusion..... | 1 | 108 |
| Persistence of foramen ovale..... | 1 | 150 |
| Congenital debility..... | 1 | 151 |
| Ill defined..... | 1 | 179 |
| Total..... | 13 | ..... |

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.85 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

EGYPT.

Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

[Translated in this bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, January 14 and 28, 1904.]

From a dispatch received by the Egyptian sanitary authorities from the delegate of the quarantine council, it appears that the number of pilgrims that have arrived at Djeddah during the present season is 22,000, and that the health of the city is good.

Measures prescribed by the Ottoman Government with regard to pilgrim vessels passing through the Suez Canal, in voluntary quarantine, from north to south.

Pilots and sanitary guards who board said vessels shall be previously disinfected at Port Said. Statement shall be made on bill of health.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

Consul-General Mason reports, February 10 and 12, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 23 was lower than it has been for four months, amounting, calculated on the year,

to 13.6 per thousand of the population (as compared with 16.9 in the foregoing week), and was thereby also considerably lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.9 per thousand. Of the German large cities only the following could show more favorable figures than Berlin: Elberfeld, Barmen, Altona, Carlsruhe, Schöneberg (with 12.6), and Charlottenburg (with 11.3). The mortality figures of the following cities were considerably higher than the Berlin rate, namely: Hamburg, Leipsic, Dresden, Stuttgart, Munich, Hanover, Danzig, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Magdeburg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths among children was not so noticeable as among the higher-age classes. The infant death rate, however, fell from 4.3 per year and mille to 3.6, being thereby lower than the rate for Munich and Leipsic, but higher than the Hamburg figure. Acute intestinal diseases claimed 28 victims (a decrease as compared with the preceding week). On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which amounted this week to 75. Influenza claimed 10 victims, and 74 persons died of phthisis pulmonalis. Furthermore, there were registered 27 deaths from cancer, 6 deaths from diphtheria (compared with 16 in the preceding week), 8 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from measles, and 2 persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 30 was only a little higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.8 per thousand of the population, as compared with 15.5 for the corresponding week of last year. Among the large German towns and cities only Leipsic, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 13.5), and Charlottenburg (with 12.5) showed more favorable figures than Berlin. The following cities, on the other hand, had a considerably higher death rate than that of Berlin, namely: Munich, Nuremberg, Brunswick, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. There was again a decrease in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, so that the increased mortality occurred exclusively among the higher-age classes. The death rate among infants, amounting to 3.2 per year and mille, was considerably lower than that of Munich but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of acute intestinal disease, which caused 33 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 68 victims—a decrease as compared with the figures of the last preceding week—among the latter being 11 deaths from influenza. Furthermore, there were registered 76 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 44 deaths from cancer, 12 deaths from measles (twice as many as in the foregoing week), 2 deaths from scarlet fever, and 6 deaths from diphtheria. Finally, 12 persons died by violence.

Malignant ankylostomiasis (worm disease).

[Issued by the imperial health department of Germany.]

This disease is not indigenous, but was brought into Germany by foreign workmen. None but workmen in mines are attacked by it in Germany, and with a few exceptions, only miners who work during the daytime.

The germs of the worm, its eggs and larvæ (chrysalis) possess vitality only at high degrees of temperature, great humidity, and under

exclusion of sunshine. They find therefore in mines the most favorable conditions of life.

In case of a chrysalis, which on account of its smallness is not visible to the naked eye, getting into the stomach, and afterwards into the intestines of a man, the real worm develops itself from it. This soon settles itself in the mucous membrane of the gut, sucking continually, similarly to the action of a leech, the blood of the human being. But this is not the only injury caused by the worm; its bite is also poisonous.

Thus the man attacked by the worm gets gradually weaker, the face becomes pale and assumes an ashy hue, the lips and ears also become white. His eyes grow dim, the inside of the eyelids gets pale or even white. The body is easily fatigued, the sensation of fatigue increasing from day to day, sometimes accompanied by swelling of the feet. Then it is time to remove the worm, if the death of the miner is to be averted.

If the disease is recognized in proper time it may be cured with almost absolute certainty, as the worms can be removed by reliable remedies.

The admission of the worm into the human body takes place only through the mouth.

The worms which are found in the intestines only, and nowhere else in the human body, deposit numerous eggs. These can develop into larvæ only when they pass out with the human excreta. The most favorable places for them are in the warm, humid mines as they exist in Germany.

The excreta of one action of the bowels of a person affected with the worm disease may contain thousands, even millions, of eggs.

If the patient relieves his bowels, sitting on the pan in the water-closet during the action of his bowels, the noxious eggs and the larvæ which would develop from them in a few days are made harmless; but if the person allows his excreta to fall upon the open ground, in some corner, or near a water puddle, everybody who by chance comes into contact with the excreta—for example, with the soles of his feet—runs the risk of catching the disease, having admitted the germs.

Everywhere where the soles of the feet, soiled by the excreta, make a step the germs are spread, and, finally, get on the hands or into the mouth of other workmen.

If all miners would abstain from relieving their bowels upon the open ground the disease would disappear of its own accord, as no more larvæ (chrysalis) would be spread.

1. The miner should accustom himself to relieve his bowels before going into the mine.

2. In case of necessity he should in the mine make use only of the pan on the closet.

3. While in the mine the miner should avoid touching his mouth with his hands.

4. The drinking vessel (coffee bottle) should be protected as far as practicable from dirt.

5. When eating food brought into the mine the food should be grasped with the paper in which it is wrapped and not with the hands.

6. The hands should not be washed in the puddle water.

7. The lamp should not be carried with the teeth.

8. After leaving the mine the hands should be thoroughly washed with soap, and the other parts of the body cleaned.

Sanitary precautions with reference to milk.

The following is received from Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, under date of January 26, 1904:

The measures of Professor von Behring for obtaining healthful milk are to the effect of vaccinating calves up to the age of 3 months with specially prepared bacilli of human tuberculosis and thereby ridding the cows of tuberculosis.

With reference to his idea of adding formaline to milk he has reported to the Kultusministry.

He is convinced that milk just from the cow possesses elements which are capable of killing bacteria and thereby also the germs of other diseases. This property of milk, however, disappears through heating the same as well as through cold and by standing for a longer time.

By the addition of formaline in the proportion of 1:10,000, or about 16 grains to 10 quarts, von Behring believes the bactericidal properties of milk may be preserved.

He is of the opinion that the origin of human tuberculosis is mainly tuberculous infection of very young persons or infants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Number of rats caught at London docks.

The following is received from Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, under date of February 15:

[Clipping from the London Daily Mail, February 15, 1904.]

Over 200,000 rats—202,782, to be precise—have been caught at the London docks within the last five weeks. They have fallen victims to the official rat catchers who visit every ship that comes into port and do their best to rid it of live stock of the rodent variety.

“We are very glad to see them,” said an officer of a South American grain ship on Saturday. “We came here fairly swarming with the vermin, but since the rat catchers’ visit I have scarcely seen one. I believe the animals come prospecting round before a vessel leaves port and pick their ship like passengers. For instance, they would sooner sign articles on a grain ship than on one carrying pig iron.”

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Disinfection of vessel for tuberculosis.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, February 12, as follows: In accordance with Department circular letter No. 15, 1902, prevention of tuberculosis among merchant seamen, I have the honor to report that I have to-day disinfected the mate’s quarters of the bark *Alden Besse*.

Quarantine transactions during the month of January, 1904.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Incoming quarantine.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Steam vessels inspected and passed | 22 |
| Crew on steam vessels | 3,041 |
| Passengers on steam vessels | 4,102 |
| Sailing vessels inspected and passed | 19 |
| Crew on sailing vessels | 289 |
| Passengers on sailing vessels | 8 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Sick in detention from last month | 0 |
| Detention from last month | 0 |
| Sick in detention for this month | 0 |
| Detention for this month | 0 |
| Pieces of baggage disinfected | 0 |
| Packages of freight disinfected | 44 |
| Vaccinations | 0 |
| Steam vessels disinfected | 0 |
| Sailing vessels disinfected | 0 |

PORT OF HILO, HAWAII.

| | |
|--|----|
| Steam vessels inspected and passed | 0 |
| Crew on steam vessels | 0 |
| Passengers on steam vessels | 0 |
| Sailing vessels inspected and passed | 4 |
| Crew on sailing vessels | 71 |
| Passengers on sailing vessels | 15 |

PORT OF MAHUKONA, HAWAII.

| | |
|--|---|
| Steam vessels inspected and passed | 0 |
| Crew on steam vessels | 0 |
| Passengers on steam vessels | 0 |
| Sailing vessels inspected and passed | 1 |
| Crew on sailing vessels | 8 |
| Passengers on sailing vessels | 0 |

PORT OF KAHULUI, MAUI.

| | |
|--|----|
| Steam vessels inspected and passed | 0 |
| Crew on steam vessels | 0 |
| Passengers on steam vessels | 0 |
| Sailing vessels inspected and passed | 3 |
| Crew on sailing vessels | 30 |
| Passengers on sailing vessels | 0 |

Kihei, Koloa, and Lahaina, no transactions.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Ass't. Surg. E. K. Sprague reports, January 28, as follows:

During the week ended January 23, 1904, one vessel, the steamship *Bechuana*, left this port for New York with a total crew of 54, of which 33 were Lascars. The clothing and effects of the latter were disinfected.

Report of the Pasteur Institute of India—Preparation of an antirabic serum.

The Pasteur Institute of India was founded in 1893 and was incorporated in 1901. It is located in Kasauli, Punjab, in the northwestern part of India in what is perhaps the most salubrious climate of the country.

The number treated is gradually increasing, and with the work which is being developed along other lines than against rabies the beneficial influences of the institute are being very widely distributed. In 1901 there were treated 321 cases; 1902, 543 cases; 1903, 584 cases.

The percentage of failures for 1901 is not at hand, but during the years 1902 and 1903 it was 1.28 and 1.02 per cent, respectively, a very creditable showing when it is known that during the first year 178

persons were bitten by animals proved rabid, 94 by animals certified rabid, 271 by animals suspected rabid, and during the past year 104 persons were bitten by animals proved rabid, 70 by animals certified rabid, 410 by animals suspected rabid.

During 1903 among those treated the bites were inflicted by the following animals: Dogs, 510 cases; jackals, 59; cats, 3; mule, 1; fox, 1.

In addition to the regular use of the attenuated virus contained in the rabbit cord prepared in the usual method, experiments are in progress with an *antirabic serum*. This serum is prepared by inoculating young healthy ponies with a weak virus (cords dried for 14 days), and then gradually increasing its strength until the "fixed virus" is reached. This is continued in increasing doses for several months until at the end of about eight months they take at one dose the virus contained in the fresh brains of two rabbits of the series used in the preparation of cord vaccine. Two weeks after this inoculation the serum from the pony is considered ready for use. The destructive power of this serum was found to be 1 in 4 when mixed with living rabies virus "in vitro" and the mixture inoculated subdurally in the rabbit. A mixture of 1 part of serum to 8 parts of rabid brain caused the death of a rabbit in twelve days.

In view of its destructive properties to living virus it is thought that it may prove a valuable first dressing to wounds inflicted by rabid animals. Its value in this direction is being investigated. Given hypodermically it seems to have no effect in preventing rabies where the virus has been inoculated subdurally.

Active immunity is very slowly acquired by patients undergoing the regular course of treatment, and it is hoped that by the administration of this serum a passive immunity may be promptly acquired or given, which will last sufficiently long to protect severely bitten or late cases during the acquisition of a positive protection. In other words, the antirabic serum may furnish the immunizing substances until the patient is able to prepare his own.

Anthrax vaccine is also being prepared. During the past year 560 doses were sent to various applicants in infected districts. Reports upon its efficiency were rarely returned, but from the method of preparation there is every reason to believe that its effects were good.

Antivenene is also prepared at the institute. Horses are immunized to cobra venom, to viper venom, and to mixed venoms. By comparative tests it was found that 1 cm.³ of Kasauli antivenom neutralized 1.1 mg. of cobra venom, while samples from Lille, France, neutralized only 0.73 mg. of the same venom. There are various reasons for this apparent difference in protective power, such as the possible deterioration from age in the case of the Lille serum and the fact that it is prepared from mixed venoms while it was evidently tested against a serum prepared from a single venom.

In a short time it is expected that the institute will be able to furnish antivenene in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the entire Empire.

Antityphoid vaccine after the method of Haffkine is furnished, and last year 1,925 doses were sent out.

Diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins are in process of preparation.

It is interesting further to note that attempts are being made to improve the quality of calf lymph, for which there is or should be a great demand in India.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Mauritius.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 1 and 15, as follows: During the week ended January 30, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

| Date. | Name of ship. | Destination. | Steerage passengers inspected and passed. | Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. | Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection. |
|---------|----------------------|---------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Jan. 24 | Palatia..... | New York..... | 242 | 35 | 363 | 5 |
| 27 | Republic..... | Boston..... | 529 | 90 | 530 | 13 |
| 27 | Citta di Napoli..... | New York..... | 337 | 100 | 525 | 11 |

PALERMO.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------------|-----|----|-----|----|
| Jan. 24 | Manila..... | New Orleans..... | 450 | 40 | 650 | 62 |
|---------|-------------|------------------|-----|----|-----|----|

Week ended February 6, 1904.

NAPLES.

| Date. | Name of ship. | Destination. | Steerage passengers inspected and passed. | Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. | Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection. |
|--------|------------------|---------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Feb. 3 | Sicilia..... | New York..... | 268 | 33 | 440 | 7 |
| 5 | Lahn..... | do..... | 338 | 35 | 540 | 7 |
| 6 | Prinz Oscar..... | do..... | 173 | 17 | 310 | 14 |

Bubonic Plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that, during the week ended January 28, 1904, there were 28 fresh cases of bubonic plague in the Island, with 18 deaths.

Week ended February 13, 1904.

NAPLES.

| Date. | Name of ship. | Destination. | Steerage passengers inspected and passed. | Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. | Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection. |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Feb. 7 | Sicilian Prince..... | New York..... | 377 | 60 | 463 | 15 |
| 9 | Calabria..... | do..... | 492 | 40 | 715 | 12 |
| 10 | Citta di Torino..... | do..... | 920 | 100 | 1,135 | 22 |
| 10 | Carpathia..... | do..... | 1,075 | 35 | 470 | 10 |
| 10 | Romanic..... | Boston..... | 454 | 70 | 828 | 8 |
| 11 | Roma..... | New York..... | 1,051 | 150 | 1,440 | 18 |
| 12 | Prinzess Irene..... | do..... | 331 | 30 | 513 | 9 |

PALERMO.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Feb. 8 | Sicilian Prince..... | New York..... | 470 | 100 | 650 | 69 |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|

Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended February 4, 1904, there were 17 fresh cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 14 deaths.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Sanitary conditions good—Plague in Formosa.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 29 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended January 23, 1904, bills of health were issued to three vessels having a total personnel of 228 crew and 137 passengers.

Though no official reports covering the above period have been received, this city, as well as the other principal ports of the Empire, is believed to continue in good sanitary condition. Plague still exists in Formosa, though the principal port of that island, Kelung, is said to be noninfected at present.

During the week ended January 30, 1904, two vessels having an aggregate personnel of 236 crew and 601 passengers were inspected. During the week ended January 23, cases of communicable disease were reported in Yokohama as follows: Enteric fever, 2 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. During the week ended January 30, 3 cases of enteric fever with no deaths and 2 cases of diphtheria with 1 death were reported. From a quarantine standpoint the sanitary condition of Japan remains good.

Immigrants for Honolulu recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants for Honolulu per steamship *China*, January 30, for rejection, 7.

PANAMA.

Report from city of Panama—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, February 15, as follows:

During the week ended February 14 three vessels cleared, as follows: The steamship *Peru*, for San Francisco; officers and crew, 78; passengers, 17; total, 95; all well.

The auxiliary schooner *Rose Marine*, for San Francisco; officers and crew, 14; passengers, 7. This is a private yacht and was in the bay three days only.

The bark *Pass of Leny*; officers and crew, 20. This vessel discharged her cargo into lighters in the bay.

During the week there were from all causes in the city 21 deaths.

The following are the causes given in the official records: Stillborn, 2; abscess, 1; phthisis, 3; dementia, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; dropped dead, 1; tuberculosis, 2; bronchitis, 2; liver disease, 1; accidental fall, 1; tetanus, 1; fevers, 3; pneumonia, 1; colic, 1.

There have been no deaths from quarantinable disease since January 14, unless some of the cases diagnosed fevers are from yellow fever.

Report from Colon—Precautions against importation of plague from San Pedro, Peru.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry reports, February 16, as follows: Plague has appeared at San Pedro, Peru. This town is situated near Pacasmayo, a port at which vessels sailing for Panama call for cargo and passengers. The time consumed by voyage from Pacasmayo to Panama is six days.

The disease was reported on February 12, and to that date there had been 20 cases, with 11 deaths.

Relative to the danger to the Isthmus as a result of the commerce between Pacasmayo and Panama, two vessels a week is the number making such calls. An inquiry into the nature of the cargo taken on at Pacasmayo shows that it consists almost exclusively of rice and sugar, and is, in my opinion, safe. Furthermore, on account of the poor harbor, the bay is generally rough and the cargo is taken from lighters at a distance from the wharves. I was unable to ascertain the number of passengers embarked at that port, but believe they are few.

The inspector-general of public health for the Republic of Panama endeavored to have some uniform quarantine regulations promulgated by the board of health, and requested that the necessary quarantine measures be placed under his direction, but he failed in this and the board adopted the principle of passing upon each vessel after an examination of the ship's papers at a session of the board of health convened for the purpose, the ship in the meantime being held in quarantine pending decision of the board. The inspector-general intends to make another attempt to have specific quarantine regulations promulgated, the proper enforcement of which to be under his direction. If the latter is accomplished, Asst. Surg. C. C. Pierce will act as an adviser in order that the proper measures may be enforced.

There are practically no quarantine facilities for treating an infected vessel that may arrive at the port of Panama, such as exist having already been described in Assistant Surgeon Pierce's report on Panama.^a I inspected the plant while there and found that the quarantine vessel would be ample for detaining a limited number of passengers, that a compartment could be utilized for disinfecting the clothing by means of formaldehyde gas, the local authorities already possessing an autoclave, and that if it became necessary to disinfect for the purpose of killing rats it could be accomplished by the pot method of burning sulphur. I gave the proper suggestions to the inspector-general, and if it became necessary to perform disinfection I think it will be done according to the methods suggested by Assistant Surgeon Pierce.

I was told by the agents of the vessels sailing from South American ports to Panama that on account of the uncertainty of the quarantine that would be imposed by the Panama authorities the port of Pacasmayo would be omitted from the ports of call of the vessels until the plague had been eradicated from that vicinity. If so the problem is solved and no danger to Panama exists on account of plague in San Pedro. * * *

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, January 22, as follows:

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended January 16, 1904, is as follows:

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Cholera..... | 0 | 0 |
| Smallpox..... | 0 | 0 |
| Plague..... | 5 | 4 |

^aSee Public Health Reports, February 19, 1904.

Decline of cholera in the islands.

It is very satisfactory to note that for the fourteen days ended January 16, 1904, there has not been a case of cholera reported in the city of Manila. While there is still some cholera in the provinces, a decline in the number of cases is to be expected. The history of cholera in the islands seems to show that they are not endemic centers for the disease.

Increase in number of plague cases

The plague situation is not as encouraging as it might be. The advent of the season for the reappearance of the disease has also brought with it an increase in the number of cases. The septicæmic, bubonic, and pneumonic forms seem to occur in about equal proportions at present. Three cases of plague occurred in one house, the source of infection being probably the same in each case. A number of dead rats were picked up about the premises.

The body of a Chinaman, dead of plague, was picked up yesterday. He had been inoculated with Shiga's prophylactic on December 13, 1903. This death has somewhat discouraged the health authorities, because it is the first authenticated death from plague that has occurred in Manila in a person inoculated with the Shiga prophylactic.

A telegram has also just been received from Asst. Surg. Carroll Fox, at Cebu, which stated that a death from plague occurred there yesterday. This is the first case reported in Cebu since October, 1903.

The following vessels cleared for the United States during the week: January 13, 1904, schooner *Prosper*, for Port Townsend, Wash., vessel was fumigated with sulphur, crew inspected on board prior to sailing; January 15, the U. S. army transport *Logan*, for San Francisco, Cal. This vessel was sent to Mariveles for treatment; 180 crew, 6 stowaways, and 1,098 steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam.

I have the honor to inclose also a copy of a circular letter which was issued by this office January 8, 1904. The subject of the same is set forth in the circular.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended January 16, 1904.

| Place. | Province. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| Badian | Island of Cebu | 26 | 26 |
| Manganilla | do | 6 | 6 |
| Tudela | do | 6 | 6 |
| Aloguinsan | do | 1 | 1 |
| Ronda | do | 19 | 19 |
| Pulupanadan | Island of Negros | 5 | 1 |
| Cadiz | do | 111 | 64 |
| Bacolod | do | 40 | 35 |
| Manapla | do | 5 | 5 |
| Total ..... | ..... | 219 | 163 |

CIRCULAR.

Requirements of United States quarantine laws.

MANILA, P. I., January 8, 1904.

*To shipowners, shippers, agents, masters, and others concerned,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In order that the requirements of the United States quarantine laws and regulations in force in this port with regard to vessels and their passengers, crew, and cargo may be better understood the following statement has been prepared. Nothing in these rules, however, whether by omission or otherwise, is to be construed as exempting a vessel from complying with the United States quarantine laws and regulations.

Incoming vessels.

1. All vessels entering from ports outside of Manila Bay shall fly a yellow flag at the foremast head until boarded and granted pratique by the quarantine officer.

2. Until vessels have been granted pratique no person or vessel shall be allowed to come close enough to hold communication. Masters of incoming vessels will be held to strict accountability for the enforcement of this rule.

3. All cases of sickness of a contagious nature or deaths due to any cause while vessels are lying in port should be reported immediately to the quarantine office, or the quarantine officer on duty on the bay may be notified by hoisting the letter "D" of the international code of signals.

4. Vessels entering the ports of the Philippines are required to be mechanically clean and kept in good sanitary condition. Special attention should be given to the forecastles, galleys, toilets, baths, and living apartments.

5. In the event of any incoming vessel having sickness of any kind on board, it is recommended that she call at Mariveles for inspection. If the disease is not of a quarantinable nature the vessel will be released at once and allowed to proceed to Manila and there granted pratique in the ordinary way. This suggestion is made with the view of avoiding the delay caused by returning to Mariveles in the event of such disease being of a quarantinable nature.

6. All vessels arriving from infected ports, carrying steerage passengers who have not been disinfected at the port of departure, will be required to call at Mariveles for disinfection.

7. The cargo manifests of all vessels sailing from foreign ports to the Philippines should be submitted to the medical officer on duty at the United States consulate at the port of departure for signature.

8. Rabbits, dogs, guinea pigs, cats, and small animals in general from infected ports can not be landed, and all such animals, regardless of the port of origin, require a permit from this office prior to being landed.

9. Ship's stores and all other articles not on the manifest are not to be landed unless a permit has been first obtained from this office.

Outgoing vessels.

Includes only vessels bound for the United States or its dependencies.

1. Masters of vessels departing from this port must obtain a bill of health in duplicate, signed by the medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The applicant for the bill of health must be able to supply the following data: Name of vessel, nationality, rig, name of master, tonnage gross, tonnage net, iron or wood, number of compartments for cargo, compartments for crew, compartments for steerage passengers, name of medical officer, number of ship's officers, number of crew including petty officers, number of cabin passengers, number of steerage passengers, number of crew or passengers landed at this port, number of crew or passengers embarked at this port, total number of persons on board, port of departure, where last from, destination, source of water and food supplies, number cases of sickness and character of same during last voyage, number cases of sickness and character of same while vessel was in port. Before such bill of health can be issued the following rules must be complied with:

2. Before loading is begun vessels will be subject to inspection, and upon its completion the master will be informed as to what sanitary measures are deemed necessary and the probable time required to carry them into effect.

3. As early as possible the cargo manifests should be presented at this office for examination. If it is not practicable to present manifests, boat notes or bills of lading should be presented instead. In every case, before cargo, stores, or other articles are taken aboard, the consent of this office should be first obtained; otherwise suspected cargo might have to be unloaded and the vessel disinfected.

4. All persons, including crew and passengers, and their effects, taken on at this port are subject to inspection before embarkation. The effects of cabin passengers should be assembled at least twelve hours prior to embarkation; those of crew or steerage passengers at least twenty-four hours previously. This timely inspection is necessary in order that there may be no delay caused to the vessel in the event of disinfection being deemed necessary.

5. All baggage and other goods not on the ship's manifest must be labeled before being placed on board. All unlabeled baggage found on board at the final inspection will have to be removed from the vessel.

6. After the final inspection, which is made by the quarantine officer on board, no further communication with shore or other vessels in the harbor can be allowed.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Immigration.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, February 15, as follows:

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended February 13, 1904.

| Date of arrival. | Vessel. | Where from. | Number of immigrants. |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Feb. 8 | Esk..... | Barbados, Castries, Fort de France, Roseau, Pointe a Pitre, Monserrat, St. John, St. Christopher, and St. Thomas. | 6 |
| 10 | Philadelphia..... | Porto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guaira.... | 1 |
| | Total..... | | 7 |

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended January 8, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 20. No contagious diseases.

Two weeks ended January 29, 1904. Total number of deaths, 45. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Fiume*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 38,996. Total number of deaths, 96, including 28 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including 7 from enteric fever.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 351, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 3, plague 1, smallpox 39, and 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including diphtheria 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 456, including enteric fever 7, scarlet fever 45, whooping cough 1, and 86 from tuberculosis.

DENMARK—Month of December, 1903. Population, 2,465,000. Total number of deaths, 14,873, including diphtheria 355, enteric fever 83, measles 412, scarlet fever 672, and 606 from whooping cough.

Copenhagen.—Population, 410,000. Total number of deaths, 2,503, including diphtheria 63, enteric fever 9, measles 68, scarlet fever 177, and 152 from whooping cough.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 1,125, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 10, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, smallpox 29, and 103 from tuberculosis.

Nantes.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 282, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 9, whooping cough 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.

Roubaix.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 203, including enteric fever 1, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 140, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 250,008. Total number of deaths, 252, including 13 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 6, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered during the week, including measles 31, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 13, whooping cough 45, enteric fever 4, and diarrhea 20. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,082 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, and 8 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 6, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Londonderry, viz, 11.3, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 63.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 233 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 9, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the

week ended February 6, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 16.0, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 23.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 611, including diphtheria 3, measles 7, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 3, and 15 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Yokohama*.—Two weeks ended January 16, 1904. Estimated population, 313,695. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from diphtheria reported.

MALTA.—Three weeks ended January 30, 1904. Estimated population, 193,315. Total number of deaths, 284, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, and 1 from whooping cough.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 539,180. Total number of deaths, 380, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, measles 2, typhus fever 3, whooping cough 1, smallpox 10, and 27 from tuberculosis.

Cádiz.—Month of January, 1904. Census population, 69,300. Total number of deaths, 244, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 3 from measles.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 282,689. Total number of deaths, 447, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 19, smallpox 1, and 50 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended January 30, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 808,000 show a total of 582 deaths, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 2, measles 14, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 7, and 75 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to March 4, 1904.

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

[For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.]

CHOLERA.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Afghanistan: | | | | |
| Herat | Dec. 12 ..... | ..... | ..... | Present. |
| China: | | | | |
| Shanghai | Dec. 18 | 1 ..... | ..... | On Br. ss. Olivebank. |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay | Dec. 9-15 ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Calcutta | Nov. 15-Jan. 23 ..... | ..... | 208 | |
| Madras | Nov. 14-Jan. 22 ..... | ..... | 10 | |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Nagasaki | Nov. 21-30 ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Manila | Oct. 31-Jan. 9 | 47 | 43 | |
| Provinces | Oct. 31-Jan. 16 | 1,473 | 1,193 | |
| Straits Settlements: | | | | |
| Singapore | Nov. 8-Dec. 19 ..... | ..... | 12 | |
| Turkey: | | | | |
| Bagdad— | | | | |
| Hitt | Dec. 13-15 | 8 | 4 | |
| Kerbela | Dec. 12-Jan. 12 ..... | ..... | 463 | |
| Mossul | Dec. 21-Jan. 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Musseieb | Dec. 17-Jan. 4 | 48 | 35 | |
| Beirut— | | | | |
| Latakieh | Dec. 21-Jan. 4 | 11 | 7 | |
| Diarbekir— | | | | |
| Diarbekir | Dec. 12-Jan. 9 | 64 | 44 | |
| Syria | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 ..... | ..... | ..... | Present. |

YELLOW FEVER.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|---|
| Africa: | | | | |
| Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam | Dec. 12 ..... | ..... | ..... | Present. |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro | Nov. 23-Jan. 31 | 20 | 7 | |
| Colombia: | | | | |
| Cartagena | Nov. 23-30 ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Cuba: | | | | |
| Vicinity of Niquero | Feb. 6-13 ..... | ..... | 6 | From the Nor. bk. Eugen from Cardiff and La Guaira, wrecked on south coast of Cuba. |
| Ecuador: | | | | |
| Guayaquil | Dec. 6-12 ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Jamaica: | | | | |
| Kingston | Dec. 27-Jan. 9 | 2 | 2 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Ciudad Victoria | Dec. 6-19 | 4 | 2 | |
| Merida | Dec. 6-Feb. 6 | 14 | 5 | |
| Tehuantepec | Dec. 6-Jan. 30 ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Vera Cruz | Dec. 13-Feb. 20 | 12 | 4 | |
| Panama: | | | | |
| Panama | Jan. 4-Jan. 16 | 4 | 1 | |
| Venezuela: | | | | |
| La Guaira | Jan. 2-9 ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Maracaibo | Oct. 25-Dec. 27 | 2 | 2 | |

PLAGUE.

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Para | Jan. 1-31 | 9 ..... | ..... |  |
| Pernambuco | Nov. 16-Jan. 15 ..... | ..... | 18 | |
| Rio de Janeiro | Nov. 16-Jan. 31 | 196 | 117 | |
| British South Africa: | | | | |
| Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth) | Nov. 15-Jan. 14 ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 new cases. |
| Natal (Pietermaritzburg) | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong | Nov. 8-Dec. 12 | 6 | 6 | |
| Tientsin | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 ..... | ..... | 1 | |

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Egypt: | | | | |
| Alexandria..... | Nov. 21-Jan. 28 | 2 | 1 | |
| Minieh district..... |do..... | 3 | 1 | |
| Formosa..... | To Dec. 15, 1903.. | 869 | 702 | |
| | Jan. 1-19..... | 13 | 9 | |
| Hawaii: | | | | |
| Honolulu..... | Jan. 10..... | 1 | 1 | |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency and Sind..... | Nov. 15-Jan. 16 | 87,930 | 56,139 | |
| Madras Presidency..... |do..... | 6,142 | 4,746 | |
| Bengal..... |do..... | 11,663 | 10,126 | |
| United Provinces..... |do..... | 24,908 | 22,671 | |
| Punjab..... |do..... | 20,004 | 14,640 | |
| Central Provinces (including Berar)..... |do..... | 19,457 | 16,492 | |
| Coorg..... |do..... | 15 | 6 | |
| Mysore State..... |do..... | 7,706 | 5,962 | |
| Hyderabad State..... |do..... | 9,355 | 7,553 | |
| Central India..... |do..... | 9,384 | 8,550 | |
| Rajputana..... |do..... | 1,463 | 1,094 | |
| Kashmir..... |do..... | 290 | 245 | |
| N. W. F. Provinces..... | Nov. 21-Jan. 16 | 45 | 45 | |
| Baluchistan..... | Nov. 29-Jan. 16 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Grand total..... | | 198,363 | 148,269 | |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Yokohama..... | Nov. 22-Dec. 5 | 2 | 2 | |
| Mauritius | Nov. 13-Feb. 13 | 522 | 307 | |
| Peru: | | | | |
| San Pedro..... | Feb. 20..... | ..... | ..... | Present. |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Cebu..... | Jan. 21..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Manila..... | Nov. 15-Jan. 16 | 7 | 4 | |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Cronstadt..... | Jan. 14-20..... | ..... | 1 | At plague laboratory. |
| Turkey: | | | | |
| Smyrna..... | Dec. 1-6..... | ..... | 1 | |

SMALLPOX.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Africa: | | | | |
| Cape Town..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| Green and Sea Point..... | Nov. 29-Dec. 5 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Woodstock..... | Dec. 20-26..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Wynberg..... |do..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| Argentina: | | | | |
| Buenos Ayres..... | Oct. 1-Nov. 30 | ..... | 84 | |
| Austria-Hungary: | | | | |
| Prague..... | Nov. 29-Feb. 6 | 96 | 1 | |
| Trieste..... | Nov. 22-Jan. 2 | 7 | ..... |  |
| Belgium: | | | | |
| Antwerp..... | Jan. 11-Feb. 6 | 7 | 1 | |
| Brussels..... | Jan. 31-Feb. 6 | ..... | 1 | |
| Liege..... | Jan. 10-16..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Brazil: | | | | |
| Pernambuco..... | Nov. 1-Jan. 15 | ..... | 135 | |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | Nov. 16-Jan. 31 | 588 | 335 | |
| British Guiana: | | | | |
| Demerara..... | Nov. 1-Dec. 26 | 73 | ..... |  |
| Canada, British Columbia: | | | | |
| (Tower Hill and Vancouver.) | Dec. 1-Feb. 18 | 14 | ..... |  |
| New Brunswick, McAdam, Newcastle. | Jan. 9-21..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| Ontario..... | Dec. 1-31..... | 13 | ..... |  |
| Quebec..... | Feb. 7-13..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| Chile: | | | | |
| Antofogasta..... | Nov. 1-Dec. 31 | ..... | 13 | |
| Santiago..... | Feb. 1..... | ..... | ..... | Epidemic. |
| China: | | | | |
| Hongkong..... | Dec. 27-Jan. 16 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Shanghai..... | Nov. 15-Jan. 16 | ..... | 34 | One new case. |
| Colombia: | | | | |
| Barranquilla..... | Dec. 1-Feb. 7 | ..... | 6 | |

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

| Place. | Date. | Cases. | Deaths. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|--|
| France: | | | | |
| Marseille | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 | ..... | 58 | |
| Paris | Nov. 29-Feb. 6 | 192 | 20 | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Birmingham | Dec. 6-Jan. 9 | 4 | 1 | |
| Bradford | Nov. 22-Dec. 5 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Edinburgh | Dec. 13-Feb. 6 | 40 | ..... |  |
| Glasgow | Dec. 5-Feb. 12 | 482 | 25 | |
| Hull | Jan. 17-Feb. 6 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Leeds | Dec. 27-Jan. 30 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Leith | Jan. 10-23 | 1 | 1 | |
| Liverpool | Dec. 13-Jan. 23 | 3 | 1 | |
| London | Nov. 29-Feb. 13 | 32 | 1 | |
| Manchester | Nov. 29-Feb. 6 | 17 | 2 | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | Dec. 5-Feb. 6 | 21 | 1 | |
| Nottingham | Nov. 29-Feb. 6 | 68 | 2 | |
| Sheffield | Dec. 27-Jan. 16 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Southampton | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | 6 | 1 | |
| South Shields | Jan. 3-Feb. 6 | 4 | ..... |  |
| Sunderland | Jan. 3-Feb. 6 | 17 | 2 | |
| Hawaii: | | | | |
| Honolulu | Feb. 4 | 1 | ..... | From U.S. Army transport Logan. |
| India: | | | | |
| Bombay | Nov. 25-Jan. 26 | ..... | 24 | |
| Calcutta | Dec. 27-Jan. 2 | ..... | 1 | |
| Karachi | Dec. 21-Jan. 24 | 9 | 2 | |
| Italy: | | | | |
| Catania | Dec. 4-Jan. 7 | ..... | 5 | |
| Messina | Dec. 12-18 | ..... | 1 | |
| Palermo | Jan. 10-16 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Japan: | | | | |
| Yokohama | Jan.1-Dec.31,1903 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Java: | | | | |
| Batavia | Nov. 15-Dec. 26 | 56 | 14 | |
| Malta: | | | | |
| Malta | Dec. 6-Feb. 6 | 17 | 3 | |
| Mexico: | | | | |
| Mexico | Dec. 28-Feb. 20 | 21 | 14 | |
| Porfirio Diaz | Jan. 9 | 1 | ..... |  |
| Tampico | Jan. 11-21 | ..... | 12 | |
| Vera Cruz | Dec. 19 | 1 | ..... | From ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre. |
| Netherlands: | | | | |
| Amsterdam | Dec. 20-Feb. 16 | 25 | 3 | |
| Rotterdam | Dec. 6-Jan. 23 | 2 | ..... |  |
| Panama, Panama: | | | | |
| Panama | Jan. 11-17 | ..... | 3 | |
| Philippine Islands: | | | | |
| Manila | Nov. 15-Jan. 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Porto Rico: | | | | |
| San Juan | Dec. 1-31 | 3 | ..... |  |
| Russia: | | | | |
| Moscow | Nov. 22-Jan. 30 | 50 | 14 | |
| Odessa | Nov. 29-Jan. 6 | 11 | 1 | |
| St. Petersburg | Nov. 29-Feb. 6 | 269 | 28 | |
| Warsaw | Nov. 8-Jan. 16 | ..... | 13 | |
| Spain: | | | | |
| Barcelona | Jan. 10-Feb. 10 | ..... | 31 | |
| Madrid | To Dec. 15 | 35,000 | ..... | Estimated. |
| Santander | Dec. 9-Feb. 8 | 30 | 4 | |
| Turkey: | | | | |
| Constantinople | Jan. 18-Feb. 7 | ..... | 20 | |
| Smyrna | Nov. 23-Jan. 31 | ..... | 45 | |
| Uruguay: | | | | |
| Montevideo | Sept. 6-Dec. 31 | 12 | 1 | |

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. |
| Aix la Chapelle | Jan. 16 | 144,250 | 46 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Alexandretta | Jan. 30 | 9,000 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amherstburg | Feb. 20 | 2,250 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam | Feb. 6 | 546,533 | 169 | 23 | | | | | | | | | 11 | 3 |
| Antwerp | Jan. 30 | 291,315 | 71 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Athens | do | 200,000 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Feb. 6 | 200,000 | 12 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahia | Jan. 16 | 230,000 | 64 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Do | Jan. 23 | 230,000 | 69 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Jan. 30 | 230,000 | 61 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barmen | Jan. 23 | 230,000 | 38 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Do | Jan. 30 | 230,000 | 47 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Barranquilla | Feb. 7 | 45,000 | 11 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Beirut | Jan. 30 | 80,000 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast | Feb. 6 | 358,693 | 150 | | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | 11 |
| Belize | Feb. 18 | 9,000 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bergen | Feb. 8 | 73,000 | 27 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 8 | |
| Berlin | Jan. 16 | 1,960,712 | 665 | 86 | | | | | | | 4 | 16 | 8 | |
| Do | Jan. 23 | 1,960,712 | 535 | 74 | | | | | 1 | | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| Birmingham | Feb. 6 | 533,039 | 162 | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Bombay | Jan. 26 | 776,006 | 763 | 41 | 231 | | | | 1 | | | | 7 | |
| Bristol | Feb. 6 | 343,204 | 95 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Brunswick | do | 131,422 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brussels | Jan. 30 | 573,896 | 176 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Budapest | do | 732,322 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Calcutta | Jan. 16 | 847,896 | 458 | 36 | 12 | 16 | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Do | Jan. 23 | 847,896 | 451 | 35 | 11 | 22 | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Cartagena | Dec. 31 | 17,000 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Jan. 7 | 17,000 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catania | Feb. 14 | 153,523 | 76 | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Christiania | Jan. 30 | 226,000 | 48 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Do | Feb. 6 | 226,000 | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coatzacoalcos | Feb. 13 | 3,000 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coburg | Jan. 23 | 22,813 | 9 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Jan. 30 | 22,813 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Colombo | Jan. 16 | 155,869 | 90 | 24 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Do | Jan. 23 | 155,869 | 115 | 26 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Colon | Feb. 14 | 8,000 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copenhagen | Jan. 30 | 500,000 | 130 | 18 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Crefeld | do | 110,373 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curacao | Feb. 6 | 31,351 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dublin | Jan. 30 | 378,994 | 196 | 35 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 11 |
| Do | Feb. 6 | 378,994 | 233 | 34 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 9 |
| Edinburgh | do | 331,977 | 102 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | | 1 |
| Fiume | Jan. 31 | 38,996 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Flushing | Feb. 6 | 19,103 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Frankfort-on-the-Main | Jan. 30 | 312,000 | 100 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Geneva | Jan. 7 | 111,000 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Girgenti | Jan. 30 | 25,069 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glasgow | Feb. 12 | 798,357 | 267 | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Halifax | Feb. 20 | 40,787 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamburg | Feb. 6 | 751,842 | 146 | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | | 3 |
| Hamilton, Bermuda | Feb. 16 | 17,535 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havre | Jan. 30 | 130,196 | 72 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Feb. 9 | 130,196 | 73 | 16 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Hull | Feb. 6 | 253,865 | 71 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Karachi | Jan. 24 | 108,644 | 95 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston, Canada | Feb. 19 | 19,374 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| La Rochelle | Feb. 7 | 31,553 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Las Palmas | Jan. 23 | 49,500 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do | Jan. 30 | 49,500 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lausanne | Jan. 7 | 50,800 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leeds | Feb. 6 | 450,142 | 168 | 12 | | | | | | | 4 | | 6 | 10 |
| Leipzig | Jan. 30 | 496,870 | 139 | 20 | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | |
| Leith | Feb. 6 | 80,500 | 27 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Licata | Jan. 31 | 25,000 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liege | Jan. 23 | 165,850 | 58 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| Do | Jan. 30 | 165,850 | 59 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Liverpool | Feb. 6 | 723,430 | 326 | 0 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Livingston, Guatemala | Feb. 15 | 3,500 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lyons | Jan. 30 | 500,000 | 205 | 40 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Madras | Jan. 22 | 509,346 | 427 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Magdeburg | Jan. 23 | 234,725 | 96 | 11 | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | 4 |

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. | | | | | | |
| Mainz..... | Feb. 6 | 89,000 | 32 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manchester..... | do | 558,385 | 208 | 21 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Mannheim..... | Jan. 30 | 150,181 | 57 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mazatlan..... | Feb. 6 | 20,000 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do..... | Jan. 30 | 107,000 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Messina..... | Jan. 30 | 1,173,427 | 513 | 20 | | | | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 8 | | | | | | 2 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne..... | Feb. 6 | 219,021 | 85 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Nottingham..... | do | 239,753 | 94 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Nuremberg..... | Jan. 16 | 275,000 | 124 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do..... | Jan. 23 | 275,000 | 100 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Odessa..... | Jan. 30 | 492,000 | 159 | 19 | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| Palermo..... | do | 330,000 | 136 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama..... | Feb. 14 | 18,000 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paris..... | Feb. 6 | 2,660,559 | 985 | | | | | 2 | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | | | | | 6 |
| Plymouth..... | do | 112,000 | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prague..... | Jan. 30 | 226,951 | 141 | 36 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Puerto Cortez..... | Feb. 18 | 2,035 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec..... | Feb. 13 | 70,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheims..... | Feb. 7 | 108,385 | 49 | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | Jan. 24 | 800,000 | 371 | 68 | 6 | | 1 | 27 | | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Rotterdam..... | Feb. 6 | 357,477 | 124 | | | | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Sagua la Grande..... | Feb. 13 | 21,342 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Georges, Bermuda..... | Feb. 6 | 2,189 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John, N. B..... | Feb. 20 | 40,711 | 16 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| St. Stephen, N. B..... | do | 2,840 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg..... | Jan. 30 | 1,450,000 | 639 | 138 | | | | 3 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Santa Cruz de Teneriffe..... | do | 36,500 | 9 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| San Felix de Guixols..... | Feb. 7 | 11,333 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santander..... | Feb. 8 | 23,576 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield..... | Jan. 30 | 430,000 | 156 | 16 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Do..... | Feb. 6 | 430,000 | 144 | 20 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | 4 |
| Singapore..... | Jan. 9 | 97,111 | 185 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smyrna..... | Jan. 24 | 60,000 | 79 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Do..... | Jan. 31 | 60,000 | 95 | 17 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Solingen..... | Jan. 23 | 15,142 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southampton..... | Feb. 6 | 112,500 | 34 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| South Shields..... | do | 105,733 | 26 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Stettin..... | Jan. 30 | 218,000 | 75 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Stockholm..... | Jan. 23 | 305,115 | 74 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stuttgart..... | Jan. 28 | 194,049 | 76 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sunderland..... | Feb. 6 | 151,093 | 55 | 5 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Tangier..... | do | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tarragona..... | do | 19,300 | 17 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trapani..... | Jan. 31 | 61,477 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trieste..... | Jan. 23 | 187,251 | 102 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Tuxpan..... | Feb. 10 | 7,000 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utiilla..... | Feb. 6 | 932 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venice..... | Jan. 30 | 166,288 | 89 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vera Cruz..... | Feb. 13 | 32,000 | 30 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vienna..... | Jan. 30 | 1,779,869 | 624 | 96 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 4 | 4 | | | | | | 3 |
| Winnipeg..... | Feb. 13 | 46,156 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Yokohama..... | Dec. 31 | 313,695 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Zurich..... | Jan. 23 | 157,731 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.