

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

A study of the vital statistics as regards prevailing diseases and mortality, of Colon, Republic of Panama, for the year 1903.

By Surgeon J. C. PERRY.

Colon, and, in fact, that portion of the Isthmus of Panama embraced by the canal zone, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most unhealthy localities on the globe, and in view of the fact that a large number of men will be introduced in the near future for work on this gigantic enterprise, any information on this subject should possess some value.

After an inspection of the site on which the town of Colon is built, the character of the buildings, and taking into consideration the total absence of proper sanitary equipment in by far the greatest portion of the city, one wonders that the people enjoy as good health as they do; and the question naturally arises, Are the health conditions as black as they have been painted? In order to answer in part, at least, this question, and for my personal information, I have studied and compiled, from official records, certain data embraced in the following tables, and I believe that deductions of some value can be made relative to the diseases prevailing and the mortality from the same.

While the mortality statistics are incomplete, as regards the diseases from which death resulted, and the diagnosis in many cases is no doubt incorrect, still they serve the purpose in computing an approximate annual death rate, and form a certain index of the health conditions prevailing.

The statistics compiled from the records of the Panama Railroad Hospital and the French Hospital—now used for the treatment of charity patients—show the prevailing diseases, nationalities affected, and the mortality in such cases. The records of the Panama Railroad Hospital are well kept, and as the physician in charge is an educated and competent man of ten years' experience in the treatment of tropical diseases, having been resident in Colon for that period, the statistics of this hospital are reliable and can be accepted without question. The records of the French (Charity) Hospital, while not so complete and probably containing some errors, are in the essential points correct, giving fairly accurately the diseases prevailing among the class of inhabitants from which it receives its patients.

In consideration of this subject the following questions naturally arise: (1) To what extent does malarial fever prevail; (2) the types of this disease; (3) to what extent do the pernicious forms prevail, and what types; (4) do the native Panamans and negroes enjoy an

appreciable immunity to malarial fever; (5) to what extent does yellow fever occur; (6) the number of cases of dysentery; (7) other diseases and their frequency; (8) the approximate morbidity based on hospital statistics; (9) mortality; (10) effects of sickness on wage-earners and consequent financial loss; (11) to what extent can the prevailing diseases be diminished or prevented by proper sanitary equipment and regulations?

A study of the hospital statistics shows that malarial fever is a common disease in Colon as well as in other places on the Isthmus. The records of the Panama Railroad Hospital show that of all cases admitted into that institution 51.37 per cent were suffering with that disease. The records of the French (Charity) Hospital reveal the fact that 43.77 per cent of total admissions were affected with malarial fever. Now, taking into consideration that a smaller percentage of mild malarial fever is probably admitted to hospital than other diseases, I consider that 25 per cent additional would be a conservative estimate of the number of cases of this disease prevailing in this town and locality.

I have conversed with all the physicians connected with hospitals on this subject and they state that at least 75 per cent of all diseases occurring in Colon are malarial fever. I believe this statement to be approximately correct.

A further examination of the records of the Panama Railroad Hospital gives the following data relative to the nationality of the patients affected with malarial fever: Foreign white, 25; West Indians and Colombians, 57. Similar data from the French Hospital gives: Foreign white, 21; West Indians, 40; Colombians, 41. The vital statistics of Colon for the year 1903 give 97 deaths from fever, which are divided according to nationality as follows: Foreign white, 9; West Indians, 42; Colombians, 43; and Chinese, 3.

The type of malarial fever is difficult to determine from the records, as the diagnosis given is simply that of malarial fever. Still, if we take into consideration the average length of treatment of the 81 cases in the Panama Railroad Hospital was 9.4 days, the indication is that most of the fever was of the frank intermittent type. Two cases of malarial fever died, but one was suffering from a burn and the other was complicated with dysentery. One case was recorded as pernicious malarial fever. He recovered.

The duration of treatment of the cases of fever in the French hospital is longer (14.64 days), but in this connection the fact that patients only go there as a last resort, when destitute, and from the lowest social orders, should be taken into consideration, since such patients have already suffered from neglect, as well as the disease, and have less power of resistance, and the fever is not only more severe but the convalescence more protracted. Of the 101 cases of malarial fever treated in this institution 5 died, 1 of the fatal cases being of the pernicious form.

After considering the statistics, observation of the cases of malarial fever in the hospitals during the past month and from information derived from the physicians here, it appears that only 10 or 12 per cent of the malarial fevers occurring in Colon are of the æstivo-autumnal form. This percentage, however, is given tentatively, and the question can not be answered authoritatively until the fevers have been studied both clinically and by examination of the blood.

Regarding pernicious malarial fever, it is also difficult to make spe-

cific statements. Judging from the hospital statistics, this form of fever does not appear to be prevalent among the present population. Of the 81 cases treated in the Panama Railroad Hospital, only one was of the pernicious type. The physicians here claim that they do not see much pernicious malarial fever, and I do not believe it prevails to the extent generally assumed.

The type is nearly always the hemorrhagic, the comatose and algid forms being very rare.

According to most authorities on malarial fever, the negroes have a certain immunity against this disease, acquired either by repeated attacks during childhood, long residence in malarious districts, or racial peculiarities, and in this connection it may be pertinent to examine our statistics relative to this matter. An analysis of the 81 cases treated in the Panama Railroad Hospital shows that 25 white foreign and 57 West Indians were affected, and the 101 cases treated in the French hospital were as follows: Foreign white, 21; West Indians, 40; Colombians, 41. From the foregoing I must conclude that the negro resident in Colon does not enjoy much immunity against malarial fever.

An examination of the tables shows that malarial fever is most prevalent during the months of May, June, July, and August. During September, October, November, and December there are fewer cases, with a rather marked increase in January, followed by a diminished number of cases in February, March, and April. The prevalence of the disease in May, June, July, and August is clear, since it marks the commencement and continuance of the rainy season, but the cause operative in January is not so plain, probably due to the merging of the rainy season into the dry, with the resultant pools of stagnant water as breeding places for mosquitoes.

In further consideration of this subject the fact must be borne in mind that we are speaking of a resident population—one protected to a certain extent by previous attacks, the habit of taking quinine as a prophylactic, and by observing the rules that experience has taught them to be effective. Under such conditions we see how prevalent the disease is now. When fresh material is introduced, unless previous sanitary improvements have been made, what will be the result? It is easy to make a prediction: A much larger percentage of sufferers among the new arrivals, with increase in the virulence of the disease, unless the men are under careful supervision and have the benefits of improved sanitary conditions.

(5) To what extent does yellow fever occur? This question presents difficulties that can not be readily answered from available statistics, because the disease is not reported as such. I have been able to find only 3 cases of the disease recorded—1 in the Panama Railroad Hospital, an American, and 2 cases treated in the French Hospital, Americans, that died. I have been told of 6 other cases, all whites, that occurred in the practice of one physician; 4 of that 6 died; but in looking over the records of deaths kept by the alcalde, 2 of those deaths were not recorded; in 1 the cause of death was not given, and that of fever mentioned in the fourth case. Now, if 9 cases occurred with 6 deaths, it is reasonable to suppose some milder cases also occurred, and were either not recognized or not reported. As already mentioned, the record of mortality statistics simply give fever the cause of death, and in this connection attention may be invited to the fact that 28 cases of fever died in January, 1903.

Even admitting that little yellow fever occurs in Colon, I believe the infection is present and only an influx of a nonimmune population is needed for the disease to assume epidemic proportions.

(6) The statistics show that 16 deaths occurred from dysentery, and I am told by the doctors here that the disease is quite prevalent. A study of the history of the 5 fatal cases in the French hospital shows that the type was acute and severe, and leads to the assumption that the type was bacillary. There seems little doubt that both the amoebic and bacillary forms exist.

(7) Tuberculosis is common among the negroes and rheumatism is recorded as of frequent occurrence. Some cases of pneumonia occur and are generally fatal. Anæmia is common, but probably most of the cases are secondary to malarial infection; uncinariasis is no doubt present. Ulcers are common affections; some are syphilitic, but the majority of cases result from abrasions or the bites of insects, scratching and infection of the wound.

(8) Taking into consideration that 392 patients were treated in the two hospitals, which are available for only a small proportion of the total population, an estimate that five times that number were treated at their homes would make an annual mortality of 1,960, about one-third of the entire population. I do not think the estimate too high, since only employees of the Panama Railroad Hospital are treated in these hospitals and the families are treated at their homes, and the French hospital admits few except patients of charity. This leaves the bulk of the population to be treated in their houses.

(9) The death rate in Colon is high. The statistics compiled give an annual death rate of 47 per 1,000, but taking into consideration that two months, April and September, are probably incomplete, I think the mortality is not less than 50 per 1,000.

(10) Another question that may be pertinently considered in this connection is the loss that accrues to the town from the morbidity, since this would be an important factor in its bearing on the construction of the canal. Assuming that the foregoing premises are correct, and that about 2,000 cases of sickness occur annually, 75 per cent of which are due to malarial fever, this would give 1,500 cases of that disease alone. Estimating the length of time each case is under treatment or incapacitated at 10 days, there would be a loss of 15,000 days annually, which would mean a pecuniary loss of \$11,200, if the average wage of a laboring man were \$0.75 a day. This severe loss occurs in a working population of 6,000 in a native, semiprotected class. In a new population, under existing conditions, the financial loss would be much greater on account of the marked increase in sickness.

The question now arises, To what extent can the prevailing diseases be diminished or prevented by proper sanitary equipment and regulations? Having shown that 75 per cent of the diseases are malarial; that yellow fever exists and will increase upon introduction of new material; that dysentery, tuberculosis, and rheumatism are common, I think a conservative estimate would be that 80 per cent or even more of these diseases could be prevented.

TABLE I.—Classification of diseases treated in the Panama Railroad Hospital, Colon, Republic of Panama, for the fourteen months from January, 1903, to March, 1904.

Disease.	Jan., 1903.	Feb., 1903.	Mar., 1903.	Apr., 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1903.	Aug., 1903.	Sept., 1903.	Oct., 1903.	Nov., 1903.	Dec., 1903.	Jan., 1904.	Feb., 1904.	Total.	No. of deaths.
Malarial fever	8	3	7	5	10	10	10	5	4	3	7	1	8	1	82	a 2
Yellow fever							1								1	
Smallpox			1												1	
Tubercle of lungs	1			1											2	2
Pneumonia	2														2	2
Rheumatism		1	1	2				1	2	1		1	3	1	13	
Congestion of brain												1			1	
Neuralgia								1							1	
Heart disease														1	1	
Coryza					1	1									1	
Bronchitis		3	2	1	1	1			1		1			1	11	
Indigestion	1														1	
Congestion of liver		1													1	
Congestion of spleen							1			1	1				3	
Hypertrophy lymphatic glands		1													1	
Chronic nephritis				1						1					2	1
Cystitis						1									1	
Orchitis				1					1		2		1		5	
Abscess					1							1			4	
Ulcers		1	3					1						1	6	
Eczema	2			1											3	
Injuries	2	2			2		1			2	1		3	2	15	b 1
Prolapsus rectum, operation for				1											1	1
Total	16	12	14	13	15	12	13	8	8	8	12	4	17	7	159	9

a One fatal case, complicated with dysentery. Other case was also suffering with burns.

b Fatal compound fracture bone of skull.

TABLE II.—Cases of malarial fever treated in Panama Railroad Hospital, Colon, Republic of Panama, January, 1903, to March, 1904—Length of time under treatment as possible index to type of the disease.

Month.	Number of cases.	Total number of days under treatment.	Average number of days.	Longest time in hospital.	Shortest time in hospital.	Remarks.
1903.						
January	7	32	4.57	13	1	1 case burn, complicated with malarial fever, not included.
February	3	8	2.66	4	2	
March	3	40	5.71	15	2	1 case 15 days, pernicious, white American.
April	5	64	12.80	31	2	1 case 20 days, 1 case 31 days; probably æstivo-autumnal.
May	10	102	10.20	44	3	1 case 44 days, 1 case 15 days, 1 case 12 days.
June	10	74	7.40	13	3	1 case 13 days, 2 cases 12 days.
July	10	108	10.80	25	3	2 cases more than 20 days, probably æstivo-autumnal.
August	5	63	12.60	21	3	1 case 21 days, 1 case 17 days, probably æstivo-autumnal.
September	4	38	9.50	26	3	1 case 26 days, æstivo-autumnal.
October	3	17	5.66	8	4	
November	7	68	9.71	20	4	1 case 25 days, 2 cases 14 days.
December	1	9	9.00	9	9	
1904.						
January	8	95	11.87	25	3	1 case 25 days, 1 case 19 days, 1 case 14 days.
February	1	12	12.00	12	12	
Total	81	730	9.01	.....	.....

TABLE III.—Patients treated in Panama Railroad Hospital, Colon, Republic of Panama, according to nationality, January, 1903, to March, 1904.

Month.	Foreign white.	West Indians.	Native South and Central Americans.	Total.
1903.				
January.....	1	14	1	16
February.....	2	11	1	14
March.....	1	12	1	14
April.....	6	10	2	18
May.....	3	7	2	12
June.....	4	6	3	13
July.....	1	5	2	8
August.....	3	5	3	11
September.....	3	5	3	11
October.....	2	10	3	15
November.....	2	3	1	6
December.....				
1904.				
January.....	3	13	1	17
February.....		7		7
Total.....	28	118	13	159

The 28 foreign whites were affected as follows: 25 malarial fever, 1 yellow fever, 1 tuberculosis, 1 injury.

TABLE IV.—Classification of diseases treated in the Charity Hospital (old French hospital), Colon, Republic of Panama, March, 1903, to March, 1904.

Disease.	March, 1903.	April, 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1903.	Aug., 1903.	Sept., 1903.	Oct., 1903.	Nov., 1903.	Dec., 1903.	Jan., 1904.	Feb., 1904.	Total.	No. of deaths.
Malarial fever.....	5	9	8	12	15	14	7	5	4	11	8	4	102	a5
Yellow fever.....	2	1	2			1					1	1	7	2
Dysentery.....	2	1									2	1	4	5
Beriberi.....	1										1		2	
Leprosy.....	1										1		2	
Tubercle lungs.....		3	1									1	5	
Pneumonia.....						1		1				1	3	
Syphilis.....	1								1				2	b1
Rheumatism.....	2	1	3	1	2	1			1	1	1		13	
Anaemia.....	2	1	3		1			2	1	2			15	c2
Apoplexy.....				1			1				1		3	
Alcoholism.....	1	1		1									3	2
Locomotor ataxia.....		1		1									1	
Endocarditis.....								1					1	
Disease of heart.....									1		1	1	2	1
Bronchitis.....			1	1							1		3	
Gangrene of lung.....						1							1	1
Oedema of lungs.....												1	1	1
Stomatitis.....					1								1	
Diarrhea.....			2										2	
Atrophy of liver.....							1						1	1
Hepatic colic.....								1					1	1
Dropsy.....	1	4					1				1		6	d2
Gangrene.....						1	1						2	2
Ulcers.....	1	2	5	2	2	1	1		4	4	2	3	26	
Psoriasis.....									1				1	
Abscess.....		1		1									2	
Cancer.....		1											1	1
Tumor of brain.....						1							1	1
Fibroma.....					1								1	
Haematocele.....					1								1	1
Hydatids.....				1									1	1
Injuries.....		1	1		1				1	2			6	
Senility.....			1										1	1
Disease not given.....		1	2		1	1			2		2		9	4
Total.....	18	28	29	20	25	24	10	8	18	19	22	12	233	37

a One death from pernicious type.

b Fatal case diagnosed as syphilitic myelitis.

c The 2 fatal cases diagnosed as profound anaemia.

d Some of cases probably chronic nephritis.

TABLE V.—Cases of malarial fever treated in Charity Hospital, Colon, Republic of Panama, March, 1903, to March, 1904; length of time under treatment as possible index to type of the disease.

Month.	Number of cases.	Total number of days under treatment.	Average number of days.	Longest time in hospital.	Shortest time in hospital.	Remarks.
1903.						
March	5	61	12.20	15	8	3 cases, under treatment 15 days.
April	9	157	19.66	55	2	1 case 55 days, 1 case 33 days, 1 case 23 days, 1 case 21 days, probably æstival-autumnal type.
May	7	61	8.71	23	3	1 case malarial cachæxia, under treatment 131 days, resulting in death, not included in average; 1 case 23 days, 1 case 17 days, æstival-autumnal.
June	12	166	13.83	38	1	The case under treatment 1 day died—pernicious type: 1 case 38 days, 1 case 33 days, 1 case 35 days, 1 case 29 days, æstival-autumnal.
July	15	251	16.73	41	2	1 case 41 days, 1 case 34 days, 1 case 32 days, 1 case 28 days, 1 case, 25 days, 1 case 24 days, æstival-autumnal.
August	14	210	15	95	2	1 case 95 days, probably not malarial fever; 1 case 21 days, 1 case 15 days, 1 case 14 days, 1 case 12 days, æstival-autumnal.
September	6	56	9.33	15	5	1 case of malarial fever and malarial cachæxia, under treatment 99 days, not included.
October	5	93	18.60	33	3	1 case 33 days, 1 case 28 days, 1 case 20 days, probably æstival-autumnal.
November	4	54	13.50	22	6	1 case 22 days, 1 case 21 days, probably æstival-autumnal.
December	11	158	14.36	30	2	1 case 30 days, 1 case 25 days, 1 case 20 days, 1 case 21 days, probably æstival-autumnal.
1904.						
January	9	169	18.66	55	1	1 case 55 days suffering from profound anaemia; 1 case 47 days, 1 case 32 days, and 2 still under treatment.
February	4	43	10.75	25	6	1 case 25 days, æstival-autumnal; 1 case still under treatment.
Total	101	1,479	14.64	.....	.....

TABLE VI.—Patients treated in Charity Hospital, Colon, Republic of Panama, according to nationality, March, 1903, to March, 1904.

Month.	Foreign white.	West Indians.	Native Central and South Americans.	Chinese and East Indians.	Total.
March	3	9	6	.....	18
April	1	17	10	.....	28
May	3	15	11	.....	29
June	6	8	6	.....	20
July	5	14	6	.....	25
August	2	13	9	.....	24
September	1	3	6	.....	10
October	2	2	4	.....	8
November	1	7	10	.....	18
December	6	9	4	.....	19
January	6	8	6	2	22
February	3	5	4	.....	12
Total	39	110	82	2	233

TABLE VII.—Mortality statistics of Colon, Republic of Panama, for the year 1903, by months, and showing causes of death.

[Compiled from official records in alcalde's office.]

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fever ^a	28	6	5	2	8	9	12	6	6	8	4	3	97
Yellow fever.....					3								63
Dysentery.....	1					10							11
Smallpox.....			1										1
Berberi.....		1											3
Tubercle of lungs.....	2	1	1	2			2	4		2	1	2	17
Pneumonia.....	7	2	1			2	1		3			1	17
Rheumatism.....		2						1			2		5
Apoplexy.....					2							1	3
Epilepsy.....	1												1
Dementia.....												1	1
Convulsions.....						1							1
Disease of heart.....									1				1
Pleurisy.....		1											1
Disease of throat.....									1				1
Colic (2).....	1												1
Diarrhea.....	2					1							5
Disease of liver.....	1											1	2
Disease of kidney.....	1												1
Dropsy.....	1		2		1	1	2	1	1			1	10
Senility.....	1											1	2
Burns.....										1			1
Sudden death.....						1							1
Violent death.....						1							1
Accidental.....	1				1								2
Abscess.....												1	1
Tumor.....		1											1
Childbirth.....	1											1	2
Stillborn.....			1										1
Cause not given.....	5	15	4	2	6	9	5	7	8	1	1	15	85
Total.....	53	29	15	†6	21	35	22	19	18	20	16	28	282

^a The diagnosis given is simply that of fever, the variety or type not being specified. Probably the term includes cases of yellow fever, as the latter disease is not reported as such. This would seem to especially apply to month of January, as the mortality is abnormally high and was not due to pernicious malarial fever, as will be deduced from other statistics.

^b I know positively that these 3 deaths occurred from yellow fever, and they have been added, although they do not appear in official records as such. One was not mentioned, I was under diagnosis of fever, and the other was simply mentioned, without cause of death being given.

^c Some probably not pneumonia, but tuberculosis, the latter being very common.

^d A large proportion of cases probably chronic nephritis.

^e Twenty-seven cases were infants less than 1 year old. The other 58 were nearly all adults, and since I know from reliable authority that two cases of yellow fever were included in this number, other cases of the same disease might have been placed in this category.

† Incomplete.

Estimated population, 6,000. Annual death rate per 1,000, 47. Statistics for April evidently incomplete. A conservative estimate gives the annual death rate per 1,000 at 50.

TABLE VIII.—Deaths by nationalities, Colon, Republic of Panama, for the year 1903.

[Compiled from official records.]

Month.	Foreign white.	West Indian.	Native Central and South Americans.	Chinese and East Indians.	Not given.	Total.
January.....	2	24	25		2	53
February.....	3	8	7	1	10	29
March.....		5	6	3	1	15
April.....		3	3			6
May.....	4	8	6		3	21
June.....	2	15	13	2	3	35
July.....	2	8	11	1		22
August.....		8	9	2		19
September.....	2	5	9	1	1	18
October.....	1	7	8	3	1	20
November.....		6	10			16
December.....	1	9	7	1	10	28
Total.....	17	106	114	14	31	282

TABLE IX.—*Death by ages, Colon, Republic of Panama, for the year 1903.*

[Compiled from official records.]

Month.	1 year and under.	Over 1 year and under 5 years.	5 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and under 30 years.	30 years and under 40 years.	40 years and under 50 years.	50 years and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Age not given.	Total.
January	5	1	.....	1	9	9	10	7	4	7	58
February	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
March	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	17	15
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
May .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
June .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
September .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
October .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
November .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
December .....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Total	46	11	8	8	29	37	35	25	29	54	282

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended March 12, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of March 14:

Week ended March 12.

Buildings reinspected	162
Rooms	1,361
Persons inspected	1,785
Sick	37
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	20
Dead examined	7
Necropsies	4
Rats examined bacteriologically	95
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	731
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	11
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	18
Plumbing nuisances abated	5
Undergoing abatement	18
Total number of plumbing inspections	190
Number blocks baited with Danyz rat virus	9

Plague case No. 121 bacteriologically confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 12, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Concord case, reported March 1, has been bacteriologically confirmed.

BLUE.

*History of plague case No. 121, at Concord, Cal.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 10, 1904.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

Washington, D. C.

(Through medical officer in command.)

SIR: I have the honor to state that in accordance with your directions I visited Concord, Cal., on February 29 for the purpose of conferring with Doctor Neff relative to a case of suspected bubonic plague. The patient (an Irish-American woman) died about fifteen minutes after my arrival. She was taken ill on February 24 in the morning, her first symptoms being a marked vertigo with slight nausea. In the afternoon of the same day she noticed a painful swelling in the left axilla. On the morning of the 25th she had a well-marked rigor, with subsequent temperature registering 105° F., and it was at this time that Doctor Neff was called to see the case. The temperature subsequently ran an irregular course. There were headache, nausea, and vomiting, great depression, and on the 28th the patient (a woman 39 years old) was delivered of a viable foetus, of about the sixth or seventh month. At the time of my visit I found her moribund, pulse almost imperceptible, respirations irregular, breath of a character suggestive of pulmonary œdema, scleræ very much injected, face cyanotic, with other symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution. There was no history of pneumonia. About 11 o'clock p. m. I returned with the undertaker, who had been employed to embalm the body, and obtained permission to examine the body sufficiently to make a diagnosis, promising, however, not to mutilate in the sense of performing a necropsy. I had no difficulty in removing a considerable mass of enlarged lymph nodes from the left axilla, which, grossly, were very characteristic, and could hardly be mistaken for any condition other than that suspected by the attending physician. Smears from these nodes made in Doctor Neff's office gave typical pest-like bacilli, and cultures made from these nodes give an organism which, in so far as I have pursued the investigation, behaves in a manner identical with that of *B. pestis*, and I have no doubt confirmation will be completed within a few days. I informed the undertaker of the provisional diagnosis, and he very readily acquiesced in my suggestion that he should take extraordinary precautions in his handling of the body, including the wearing of rubber gloves and the burning of such fabrics as might be soiled by contact. I also cautioned the members of the family, giving such instructions as I thought were necessary for their protection, as also did Doctor Neff. I returned immediately to San Francisco, informing Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue of the conditions, in order that proper steps might be taken for the disposal of the case.

Respectfully,

B. J. LLOYD, *Assistant Surgeon.**Disinfection of vessels at San Francisco on account of tuberculosis.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson reports, March 5, as follows:

Quarters previously occupied by patients suffering from tuberculosis on the following vessels were disinfected during the month of February, 1904, in accordance with Department Circular No. 15, dated February 11, 1902: Steamers *St. Helena*, disinfected February 3,

1904; *San Pedro*, February 10, 1904; *Surprise*, February 14, 1904; *Alameda*, February 17, 1904 (by ship's surgeon).

Report from Nogales, Ariz.—Smallpox reported present in Sonora, Mexico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports, March 9, as follows:

A physician of Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, has informed me that there are 8 cases of smallpox in that town, which is 60 miles from here, on the Sonora railroad.

It has also been reported that there are numerous cases of smallpox in La Cananea, Sonora, Mexico. La Cananea is distant about 75 miles from here by wagon road.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

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

Summary report for week ended March 12: Fumigated at Lomprieta, Tordillo, Minera, and points between, 79 houses, containing 135 rooms. Ranch owners around Cactus request fumigation, therefore request authority to ship by rail heavy materials to this point.

Suspect yellow-fever case at Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., *March 14, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Nonimmune person is certainly somewhat suspicious and is seriously ill, isolated. I think the case is a secondary one. If I can will see if urine contains albumin. Shall have consultation and will advise you of results.

FRICK.

Suspect yellow-fever case confirmed.

LAREDO, TEX., *March 15, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Have had a consultation with attending and army camp physicians. Urine contains albumin and casts. Diagnosis confirmed. Have been unable to absolutely trace infection.

FRICK.

NOTE.—It is not yet determined whether this case was imported or not. All precautions taken. Case was immediately isolated and screened.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 5, as follows:

	Two weeks ended March 5.
Persons inspected	565
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	14

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, March 5, as follows: Week ended March 5, 1904.

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 180; passengers inspected, special car, 21; Mexican immigrants inspected, 44; inspection of Mexicans brought in bond, 62; inspection of Syrian immigrants, 5; inspection certificate of death, corpse transferred, 1; disinfectiou soiled linen imported for laundry, 342 pieces; detention of husband and wife and 4 children from Aguas Calientes for vaccination, and disinfection of their baggage; vaccination of Pullman passengers, 2; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 7.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, March 8, as follows: Week ended March 5, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 730; immigrants inspected, 3; persons vaccinated upon entry, 10; Pullman coaches disinfected, 7; special private sleeping car disinfected, 1.

Mortality at Laredo during the month of February, 1904.

Deaths occurring during the month of February, 1904, from the following-named causes:

Puerperal septicæmia	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	7
Bronchitis	2	Grippe	2
Heart disease	2	Paresis	1
Pneumonia	4	Hemorrhage	1
Acute laryngitis	1	Inflammation of lungs	1
Puerperal fever	1	Broncho-pneumonia	1
Inertia	1	Convulsions	1
Cerebral concussion	1	Putrid tonsilitis	1
Natural debility	1	Stillbirth	2
Uræmic poisoning	1	Exposure	1
		Total	33

Mortality rate, 28.29.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Berkeley*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Fresno.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including whooping cough 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Los Angeles.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 289, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 6, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 66 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 43,441. Total number of deaths, 58, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, and 11 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 317,000; white, 233,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 649; white, 419; colored, 230, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 7, measles 7, and 105 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 46,601. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 5, 1904, from 67 observers, indicate that pneumonia, cancer, cholera morbus, inflammation of brain, and puerperal fever were more prevalent, and phthisis pulmonalis, syphilis, pleuritis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, and dysentery were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 5, whooping cough at 12, diphtheria at 38, typhoid fever at 52, pneumonia at 67, measles at 74, smallpox at 85, scarlet fever at 95, and phthisis pulmonalis at 212 places.

Grand Haven.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including 3 from scarlet fever.

MONTANA—*Butte*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

Helena.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of January, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,735,000, show a total of 12,288 deaths, including diphtheria 318, enteric fever 124, measles 95, scarlet fever 161, whooping cough 22, smallpox 3, and 1,187 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of January, 1904, from 27 towns having an aggregate population of 159,000—white, 92,050; colored, 66,950—show a total of 233 deaths—white, 93; colored, 140—including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 28 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 18. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 89, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 25, including 1 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling*.—Three months ended December 31, 1903. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 133, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 5 (3 imported), and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Year ended December 31, 1903. Total number of deaths, 671, including diphtheria 13, enteric fever 49, measles 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 9, and 73 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, March 14, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the two weeks ended March 12, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
Mar. 4	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown	289
7	Westernland	do	172
9	Belgenland	Antwerp	151
	Total .....	.....	612

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

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Boston, Mass	February ..	2,205	19
Richford, Vt.	do	2	1
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	do	25	11

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	Mar. 12	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
7	Brunswick, Ga.	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Charles, Va.	Mar. 12	.....	.....	.....
9	Cape Fear, N. C.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Mar. 12	.....	.....	.....
11	Columbia River, Oreg.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Mar. 12	Danish bk. Atlantic.....	Mar. 9	Barbados.....
			Sp. bk. F. G.	Mar. 10	Valencia.....
			Sp. bk. Irene	do	Las Palmas.....
13	Delaware Break water quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 7	.....	.....	.....
14	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Feb. 20	.....	.....	.....
15	Eastport, Me	Mar. 10	.....	.....	.....
16	Eureka, Cal	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
17	Grays Harbor, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Mar. 5	Nor. bk. Axel	Feb. 29	Pernambuco
19	Key West, Fla.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
	Los Angeles, Cal	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	Mar. 12	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 20	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.	Feb. 27	Br. ship Mersey.....	Feb. 24	Demerara
		Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
	East Pass	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
28	West Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla	do	Rus. bk. Pehr Brahe ^a	Feb. 27	East London
30	San Diego, Cal	do	U. S. t. s. Adams ^a	Feb. 19	San Diego
31	San Francisco, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
32	San Pedro, Cal	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Barbara, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Rosa, Fla	Mar. 3	Ger. bk. Bellas ^a	Feb. 21	Rio de Janeiro
			It. bk. Maria C ^a	Feb. 22	Genoa
			It. bk. Carlo P ^a	Feb. 23	Rio de Janeiro
			Aust. ss. Gerty	Feb. 26	New Orleans
			It. bk. Thomas	do	Genoa
			Rus. bk. Waltikka	Feb. 29	Laurenço Marquez, Bristol.....
			Dan. bktn. Niels Juel	Mar. 3	.....
35	Savannah, Ga	Mar. 5	Nor. bk. Broerderfelket.....	do	Algoa Bay.....
36	Sitka, Alaska	Feb. 20	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
38	Southbend, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Mar. 5	.....	.....	.....
40	Washington, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
HAWAII:					
41	Hilo	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 20	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					2
2				No report	
3				do	
4				do	
5				do	
6					2
7					4
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10				Br. ss. Indravelli, from Hongkong. Examination.	1
11	Fernandina	Held to discharge ballast	Mar. 11		1
	do	do			
	do	do			
12					3
13				No report	
14					13
15				No report	
16				No transactions	
17	Gulfport	Disinfected	Mar. 1		8
18				No transactions	
19				Recommendations made relative to certain insanitary conditions.	1
20				No transactions	
				do	
21				No report	
22					3
23				No transactions	
				do	
				do	
24					4
25					5
26	Philadelphia	Fumigated to kill rats	Feb. 27		13
					18
27				No transactions	1
28				Previous history of smallpox on board.	1
29	Jacksonville	Held for fumigation to kill rats.	Feb. 29		5
30	San Diego	Disinfected		3 of convalescent crew bathed, and bedding and clothing disinfected for diphtheria.	1
31				1 vessel boarded and passed.	13
32				No transactions	
33				do	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; vessel fumigated.	Mar. 1		5
	do	Discharging ballast			
	do	Held for discharge of ballast and fumigation.			
	do	Boarded and passed	Feb. 26		
	do	Held for discharge of ballast.			
	do	Held for discharge of ballast and fumigation.		Preliminary fumigation; 2 deaths en route.	
	do	Held for discharge of ballast.			
35	Tybee for orders	Held for fumigation and discharge of ballast.			3
36					2
					5
37				No transactions	
38				No report	
39					10
40				No transactions	
41				No transactions	
					2

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
42	HAWAII—Continued. Honolulu	Feb. 20	U. S. S. Supply	Feb. 15	Guam
			H. I. M. S. Puglia	Feb. 16	San Francisco
43	Kahului	Feb. 27			
		Feb. 20			
44	Kihei	Feb. 27			
		Feb. 13			
45	Koloa	Feb. 20			
46	Lahaina	Feb. 13			
47	Mahukona	Feb. 20			
	Feb. 13				
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Jan. 30			
49	Iloilo	Feb. 6			
50	Jolo	Jan. 23			
51	Manila	Feb. 6			
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce	Feb. 27			
53	San Juan	do	Sp. ss. Montevideo	Feb. 21	Habana
			U. S. S. Topeka	Feb. 23	Kingston
			Ss. Caracas	Feb. 24	Puerto Cabello
	Subports—				
54	Aguadilla	do			
55	Arecibo	do			
56	Arroyo	do			
57	Fajardo	do			
58	Humacao	do			
59	Mayaguez	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Mar. 12			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Mar. 5			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Mar. 12			
6	Galveston, Tex	Mar. 5			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marenshook, Pa	Mar. 12			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Mar. 5			
10	New Bedford, Mass	Mar. 12			
11	New Orleans, La	Feb. 13	Br. ss. Leucra	Feb. 10	Brazilian ports
			Fr. ss. Columbia	Feb. 12	do
12	Newport News, Va	Mar. 12			
13	Newport, R. I	do			
14	New York, N. Y	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C	do			
17	Providence, R. I	Mar. 5			
		Mar. 12			
18	Quintana, Tex	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
42	San Francisco	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Feb. 15		12
	Honolulu	do	Feb. 16		7
43				No transactions	2
44				No transactions	
45				do	
46				do	
47				do	
48				No report	
49				do	
50				do	
51				do	
52					2
53	Barcelona	Held	Feb. 21		3
	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Feb. 23		
	New York	Held	Feb. 24		
54					1
55				No transactions	
56				do	
57					1
58					1
59				No transactions	

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				do	
7				do	
8				do	
9					15
10					1
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	Feb. 10		
	do	do	Feb. 12		
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
				do	
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 18, 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-Feb. 29	2		
Escondido.....	Feb. 23	1		
Fresno.....	Dec. 1-31	1		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Oakland.....	Jan. 1-31		1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 28	45		
Total for State		50	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		200	2	
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	17		
Conejos County.....	Jan. 1-31	1		
Denver County (Denver).....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18		
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		191		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		320		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Feb. 21-27		1	
Total for State			1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 5	26		
Total for District		26		
Total for District, same period, 1903.		8	1	
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11		
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-Mar. 5	20		
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		123		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		233		
Georgia:				
Darien.....	Jan. 14	2		
Liberty County.....	Feb. 12		7	
Total for State		2	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		81	8	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Belleville	Dec. 13-Feb. 27	18	2	
Cairo	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13		
Chicago	Dec. 20-Mar. 12	22		
Danville	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	21		
Evanston	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3		
Fairport	Jan. 10-16	1		
Springfield	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3		
Total for State		81	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		112	5	
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22		
Total for State		22		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,142	104	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-29	1		
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		50		
Kentucky:				
Louisville	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	53	14	
Total for State		53	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		471	4	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 13-Mar. 5	34	5	Seventeen imported.
Total for State		34	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		13		
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-Mar. 5	50		
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		96		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		276	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-Mar. 12	7		
Total for State		7		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		31		
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.		151	28	
Michigan:				
Detroit	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	17	1	
Flint	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan—Continued.				
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-30.....	5		
Port Huron.....	Dec. 16-23.....	4		
Total for State.....		31	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		393	9	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Feb. 9-29.....	6		
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 29	45	1	
Cass County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	13		
Chippewa County.....	Feb. 9-29.....	12		
Chisago County.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 29	12		
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. 29	6		
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 22	22		
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 29	10		
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 29	34		
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 29	7		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 29	73		
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-22.....	3		
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-22.....	2		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 29	22		
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-29.....	3		
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 29	54		
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-29.....	4		
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 29	3		
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 29	17		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-25.....	2		
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1	5		
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 22	5		
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. 29	189	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2		
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 29	17		
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 29	116	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 22	23		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	2		
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 22	18	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 15	9		
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.....		11		
Cases not previously reported in Kandiyohi County.....		13		
Total for State.....		797	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,170	5	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 27	75	1	
Total for State.....		75	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		184	3	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	16		
Helena.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		14		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		61		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 13-Mar. 5	44	1	
Nashua	Jan. 3-23	3	.....
Total for State		47	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		77	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Dec. 27-Mar. 12	12	3	
Newark	Feb. 1-6	1	.....
Plainfield	Jan. 17-23	1	.....	Imported.
Trenton	Dec. 27-Mar. 12	34	4	
Total for State		48	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		84	4	
New York:				
Buffalo	Dec. 20-Mar. 5	23	.....
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1	.....
New York	Dec. 20-Mar. 12	21	3	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Mar. 5	7	.....
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State		53	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		38	3	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-31	122	.....	Present.
Anson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Bladen County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Buncombe County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Cabarrus County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Chowan County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Cleveland County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Cumberland County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Davidson County	Jan. 1-31	72	.....
Davie County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Durham County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Edgecombe County	Jan. 1-31	8	2	
Forsyth County	Jan. 1-31	17	.....
Gaston County	Jan. 1-31	17	.....
Guilford County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Harnett County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Henderson County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Iredell County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Jackson County	Jan. 1-31	25	.....
Johnston County	Jan. 1-31	5	.....
Macon County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Madison County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Mecklenburg County	Jan. 1-31	5	.....
New Hanover County (Wil- mington included)	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11	.....
Orange County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Perquimans County	Jan. 1-31	32	.....
Pitt County	Jan. 1-31	13	.....
Richmond County	Jan. 1-31	7	.....
Robeson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Rockingham County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Scotland County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Stanly County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Union County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Vance County	Jan. 1-31	12	.....
Wake County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Wayne County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Wilkes County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Wilson County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Yancey County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Total for State		451	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,616	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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	56	.....
Rolette County	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Towner 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. 27	44	.....
Cuyahoga County.....	Aug. 8-Mar. 4	22	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-Feb. 27	3	.....
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-Mar. 12	88	7	
Morrow County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	3	.....
Muskingum County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	16	.....
Ottawa County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	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	.....
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		1,614	48	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		405	45	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 5	137	30	Five cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40	.....
Blair County	Dec. 1-Mar. 5	20	2	One case imported.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Bradford County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Bucks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Butler County	Feb. 1-13	2	.....
Cambria County	Dec. 1-Mar. 5	43	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-Mar. 7	9	.....
Lancaster County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Lebanon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	11	1	
Lehigh County	Dec. 1-Feb. 27	115	.....
Luzerne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Lycoming County	Jan. 3-Feb. 27	14	3	
Monroe County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Montgomery County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	1	
Northampton County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	285	.....
Northumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Perry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Philadelphia County	Dec. 20-Mar. 12	655	156	
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		1,752	206	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,318	106	
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. 27	24	2	Three imported.
Greenville	Feb. 21-27	2	.....
Total for State		26	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		202	6	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	269	6	
Nashville	Dec. 27-Mar. 12	64	.....
Total for State		333	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		60	.....
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.		212	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia:				
Danville	Feb. 7-13.....	2	.....
Pocahontas	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	15	3	
Total for State		17	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 included)	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.		7	.....
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-Mar. 5	105	.....
Total for State		105	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,262	6	
Grand total		6,349	317	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		12,301	368	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to March 18, 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.
Do	112	2	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	
Do	113	3	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 22	
Do	114	4	Feb. 7	.....	Feb. 17
Do	115	5	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 27	
Do	116	6	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 24	
Do	117	7	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	.....do
Do	118	8	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	
Do	119	a 9	Feb. 18	.....	.....
Do	120	a 10	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Concord	121	11	.....do	Feb. 29	Mar. 12

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.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to March 18, 1904.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Laredo	Dec. 26-Mar. 14	5	.....

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Allentown, Pa	Mar. 5	35,416	18	3												
Altoona, Pa	Mar. 12	38,973	19	2												
Ann Arbor, Mich	do	14,509														
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	12,949	4													
Baltimore, Md	do	508,957	282	34						1						
Binghamton, N. Y	do	38,647	27	3						3	2	3				2
Boston, Mass	do	560,892	247	35						2	3	6	5			2
Brockton, Mass	Mar. 5	40,063	7							1						
Butler, Pa	do	10,853	5													
Cambridge, Mass	do	91,886	30	3						1		1				
Camden, N. J	Mar. 12	75,935	30			1						1				
Chelsea, Mass	Mar. 5	34,072	8													
Chicago, Ill	Mar. 12	1,698,575	549	86						9	4	6	1			
Chicopee, Mass	do	19,167	11	1												
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 11	381,766	146	5						5		3	1			
Clinton, Mass	Mar. 12	13,667	0													
Covington, Ky	Mar. 5	42,938	21	2						1			1			
Dayton, Ohio	Mar. 12	85,333	33	4		4										
Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 5	62,139														
Dubuque, Iowa	do	36,287	13	1												
Dunkirk, N. Y	do	11,616	5	1								1				
Elmira, N. Y	do	35,672	12	3												
Erie, Pa	do	52,733	20	1						1		1				
Evansville, Ind	do	59,007	18	4												
Everett, Mass	do	24,336	9	2						1						
Fall River, Mass	Mar. 12	104,863	28	3												
Fitchburg, Mass	Mar. 5	31,531	9	1								1				
Flint, Mich	do	13,103	3									1				
Fort Smith, Ark	do	11,587	4													
Galesburg, Ill	Mar. 6	18,607	12													
Grand Rapids, Mich	Mar. 5	87,565	50	4						4						
Do	Mar. 12	87,565	44	5						2						
Hyde Park, Mass	Mar. 9	13,244	3	2												
Kokomo, Ind	Mar. 5	10,609	4													
Do	Mar. 12	10,609	3													
Lawrence, Mass	Mar. 5	62,559	27	2									1			
Lexington, Ky	do	26,369	5	2												
Los Angeles, Cal	Feb. 27	102,479	70	13						2	11					
Lowell, Mass	Mar. 12	94,969	26	2						1						
McKeesport, Pa	Mar. 5	34,227	13	1						1		1				
Malden, Mass	do	33,664	16													
Marlboro, Mass	do	13,609	5									1				
Medford, Mass	Mar. 12	18,244	3													
Melrose, Mass	Mar. 5	12,962	3							1						
Do	Mar. 12	12,962	4	1												
Memphis, Tenn	do	102,320	53	4												
Mount Vernon, N. Y	Mar. 5	21,228	6	1												
Do	Mar. 12	21,228	6	1									2			
Nashua, N. H.	Mar. 5	23,898	7													
Newark, N. J	Feb. 27	246,070	19								3	4				
Do	Mar. 5	246,070	118	18							2	2			1	
Do	Mar. 12	246,070	143	17						1	1	5				
New Bedford, Mass	do	62,442	30	2												
Newburyport, Mass	Mar. 5	14,478	5													
Newport, Ky	Feb. 28	28,301	16	2						2						
Do	Mar. 5	28,301	12	1						1						
Newport, R. I	do	22,034	10	1												
Newton, Mass	Mar. 12	33,587	10													
Norristown, Pa	Mar. 5	22,265	20	3												
Do	Mar. 12	22,265	9	3												
North Adams, Mass	do	24,200	8	2												
Northampton, Mass	Mar. 5	18,643	2													
Omaha, Nebr	do	102,555	20													
Oneonta, N. Y	do	7,147	3	1												
Do	Mar. 12	7,147	2													
Palmer, Mass	Mar. 5	7,801	5													
Do	Mar. 12	7,801	7													
Philadelphia, Pa	do	1,293,697	709	87		6				25	4	8	16			2
Plainfield, N. J	Mar. 6	15,369	3													
Portland, Me	Mar. 5	50,145	20									1	2			
Providence, R. I	do	175,597	69	14						2	2	2				
Do	Mar. 12	175,597	75	8						1	1	2				
Quincy, Mass	Mar. 5	23,899	5									2				
Reading, Pa	Mar. 7	78,961	30	4								1	1			
Rochester, N. Y	do	162,608	61	4							1					

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, February 8 and 15, as follows:

During the week ended February 6, 1904, 54 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis, 2; beriberi, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 4; elephantiasis, 1; erysipelas, 1; organic diseases of heart, 2; pneumonia, 1; puerperal fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; senile debility, 5; shock, 1; stillborn, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; enteric fever, 1; other causes, 13.

Week ended February 13, 1904, 66 bodies.

Causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis, 4; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 1; bronchitis, 3; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by violence, 2; diarrhea and enteritis, 8; malarial fevers, 4; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; senile debility, 3; shock, 1; stillborn, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 21.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 10 and 12, as follows:

During the week ended February 7 the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health: On February 2 the steamship *Byron*, British, for New York, with coffee, and 23 first-cabin passengers and 37 steerage, of which number 9 were from this city and the remainder from the River Plata, having been brought up to Rio in another steamer and transferred to the *Byron* without being permitted to go ashore. This vessel landed 1 sailor here, who was taken to the hospital to recover from a double fracture of the leg. On February 4, the steamship *Egyptian Prince*, British, for New York.

This vessel was loaded with coffee, and landed 2 first-class passengers at this port, and took on 1 sailor here. On February 6, the American bark *Julia Rollins*, for Baltimore, with coffee. This vessel took on 6 sailors at this port, having lost that number of her crew while here from desertion and dismissal.

These vessels were all in good sanitary condition, and in the case of the bark I can certify that there were no traces of mosquito larvæ or pupæ in her wooden water tanks when she sailed. The other vessels being steamers, of course, carry their water in iron tanks below decks.

During the week there were 315 deaths. There were 4 cases of yellow fever reported, with 3 deaths. All the yellow fever deaths occurred in hospital, and at the end of the week there was 1 case remaining in the hospital. There were 7 cases of plague reported, with 4 deaths, a considerable reduction. One of these deaths occurred in the Gavea district and the remainder in the hospital, where, at the end of the week, there were 23 cases undergoing treatment. There were 37 cases of variola reported, with 27 deaths. Of this number of deaths 11 occurred in the hospital and the remainder in 8 of the city districts. At the hospital at the week's end there were still 59 cases under treatment.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, measles, or diphtheria; there were 1 death from whooping cough, 1 from leprosy, 8 deaths from grippe, 1 from enteric fever, 1 from dysentery, 4 from beriberi, 11 from malarial fevers, and 54 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were several refreshing showers during the week. The highest range of the thermometer, official, was 32.3° C., and the lowest, 20.5° C., with an average for the week of 25.45° C.

Dysentery reported in Pernambuco.

The press of this city reports a serious outbreak of dysentery in Pernambuco, Brazil.

Recrudescence of plague reported in Lima, Peru.

A recrudescence of bubonic plague in Lima, Peru, is reported, and that there were verified on February 10, 20 cases, of which 11 were fatal.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of February, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 108; number passed, 101; number certified for rejection, 7.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos, weekly and monthly.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, March 2, as follows: During the week ended February 27 bills of health were issued to six vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition and no sickness aboard.

Report for month of February, 1904.

Bills of health issued and ships inspected, 17; crews inspected, 491; passengers inspected, 33.

All of these vessels were in good sanitary condition and no quarantinable disease was present on any of them.

Mortuary report for Cienfuegos for February, 1904.

Tuberculosis, 10; malaria, 2; cancer (stomach), 1; nephritis, 1; disease of liver, 1; tetanus, 5; disease of heart, 2; meningitis, 1; pulmonary diseases (excluding tuberculosis), 8; other causes, 11; total, 42.

The sanitary condition of the city remains fairly good. A heavy rain fell here to-day that will help materially in cleaning the streets and gutters.

Report from Habana—Norwegian bark Louisa, from Lourenço Marquez, remanded to Mariel quarantine.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, March 3, as follows: Week ended February 27, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	20
Crews of vessels inspected.....	1, 003
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1, 001
Pieces of freight passed.....	250

I have been informed by Dr. Hugo Roberts, chief quarantine officer of Cuba, that the Norwegian bark *Louisa*, which sailed from Lourenço Marquez, South Africa, on December 11, 1903, and which arrived at Habana on February 29, with a bill of health for Mariel, Cuba, signed by the American consul, was met outside the harbor of Habana by the quarantine officer, who after inspection remanded her to the Cuban quarantine station at Mariel for disinfection and detention. Two members of the crew died en route two days out of Lourenço Marquez, but it was impossible to ascertain the cause of death in either case. No rats have been found on board and no further sickness has developed. The cargo is marble.

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended February 27, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	16
Bronchitis.....	3
Pneumonia.....	3
Meningitis.....	8
Enteritis.....	3
Cancer.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Enteric fever.....	1
Grippe.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 91.

Report from Matanzas—Leprosy case.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 8, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, 1904, six bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports.

The American steamship *Niagara*, which arrived in this port February 29 from Tampico, via Habana, was held in quarantine while in this port. She was cleared for New York direct on March 2, five days after leaving Tampico, without there being any sickness on board on inspection.

One case of whooping cough in a child 2 years old has been the only contagious disease reported in this city during the past week.

The case of leprosy mentioned in my previous reports is still awaiting trial in the civil hospital of this city. From what I have been able to learn, it is likely that some time will elapse before the patient is transferred to Habana. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as the ward where the patient is confined does not meet properly the requirements of isolation and, consequently, there is danger of the disease being propagated.

The attention of the sanitary authorities has been called to this subject without any decision being taken, so far, to avert the impending peril. Unlike every seaport town of any importance in this island where a lazaretto or isolation station has been established the city of Matanzas has made no provision in this important matter, and there are no ready means by which to meet any emergency that may arise.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the first ten days of the present month will be forwarded with my next report.

Reports from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 2 and 8, as follows: During the week ended February 27, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

During the last week we have had almost daily rains in the afternoon. Most of these were light showers.

Mortuary report for the week ended February 27, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	4	27
Meningitis	1	61
Organic heart disease	1	79
Pneumonia, fibrinous	1	93
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years).....	1	105
Cirrhosis	1	112
Placenta previa.....	1	136
Arrested development	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified	1	179
Total.....	13	.....

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

During the week ended March 5, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality report for the week ended March 5, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Malarial fever.....	1	4
Pernicious fever.....	1	4
Hæmoglobinuric fever.....	1	4
Tubercle of larynx.....	1	26
Tubercle of lungs.....	1	27
Syphilis, hereditary.....	1	36
Cerebral softening.....	1	65
Tetanus, infantile.....	1	72
Endocarditis.....	1	79
Organic heart disease.....	1	88
Pneumonia.....	1	108
Intestinal occlusion.....	1	112
Cirrhosis.....	1	120
Bright's disease.....	1	151
Congenital icterus.....	1	152
Cyanosis of the new born.....	1	179
Ill defined or unspecified.....	1	.....
Total.....	17	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 19.42 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

FRANCE.

Epidemic of typhoid fever at Brest.

Consul Ridgeley, at Nantes, reports, February 18, as follows:

Much attention has been called to an epidemic of typhoid fever which has prevailed for some time past in the garrison of infantry at Brest. Brest is a city of 80,000 inhabitants, situated on the extreme western headland of France, and is the most important naval port of the Republic. It is also an important military garrison.

Typhoid fever declared itself nearly three months ago in the ranks of the soldiers, and since that time 120 cases have been treated at the marine hospital. There have been 15 deaths at this hospital, and there are still 71 cases under treatment. In the city itself there have been during the same period only about 30 deaths, which is not considered very extraordinary. The total number of cases in the city, however, has not been officially reported.

The causes of the epidemic do not appear entirely clear, though a sanitary commission which came from Paris to study them concluded that the water used at the barracks had been contaminated by the lavoirs in which the troops washed their clothes. This opinion, however, is not concurred in by the inhabitants and the local authorities, who contend, on the other hand, that the water supplied to the garrison from springs in the neighborhood is of a pure and excellent quality. It is held by many of the latter that the real cause of the epidemic was the foul condition of the old and dirty barracks and the crowding together of the soldiers in limited quarters. The weather has been very wet for six months, and the damp clothes of the troops hanging about the crowded quarters where they slept exuded, it is claimed, the germs of miasma which resulted in the epidemic of typhoid. In support of this last contention, as against the report of the Paris commission, the fact is cited that in another adjacent barracks which is much less crowded and better ventilated not a single case of typhoid has appeared.

However, in view of the report of the commission, the use of water from the springs in question was suppressed, the contaminated barracks were abandoned and disinfected, and all the troops that had occupied them, except those ill at the hospital, were sent to a distant camp.

Nothing of an epidemic character has awakened so much interest throughout France for several years. The epidemic is considered here as having been quite malignant, at least among the troops, if not in the city of Brest.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, February 29, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from January 30 to February 13, 1 case of plague was registered in Egypt, viz, in Alexandria, on February 8.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the week ended January 23, no fresh cases of plague were reported, but plague-infected rats continue to be found in Port Elizabeth, East London, and Knysna.

Mauritius.—During the period from December 4 to 31, 1903, there were registered on the island 274 cases of plague (with 165 deaths). During the first week of January there occurred 55 cases of plague (with 27 deaths).

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended January 16, 16 persons died of cholera and 12 persons died of plague.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Precautions against the spread of plague—Circular.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague, at Calcutta, reports, February 18, as follows:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a circular to be printed in the Hindee and Urdu dialects for distribution in the plague-infected quarters of this city.

The efforts of the local health authorities to control the disease by the removal of dwellings in congested centers, which has been going on for the past two or three years and is still in progress, and by disinfection and other measures may be showing some effect. At any rate, the death rate at present is only about one-fourth what it was at the corresponding season last year.

CIRCULAR.

PLAGUE DEPARTMENT—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

1. Do not sleep on the bare ground at night, but on a charpoy, box, or shelf.
2. Do not touch a dead rat with the hands or eat grain in which dead rats have been found.
3. Throw outside the dwelling all waste which rats will eat or upon which flies will settle.
4. Avoid the breath and do not touch the face of a person dying or dead from plague.

5. Clean away all discharges from the nose, throat, or bowels of a plague patient which soil his clothes or bedding or those of other people.
6. Do not shut up sleeping rooms at night, but allow plenty of fresh air to come in.
7. Wash all clothings and dry them in the sun with beddings, etc., regularly.
8. Flush all drains and privies at least twice daily.

FREDERICK PEARSE, M. D.,
Special Health Officer.

FEBRUARY 15, 1904.

Report from Bombay—Blood examination in febrile cases—Data to be collected regarding the personnel and dwellings in plague-infected districts of Bombay.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, February 20, as follows:

I have the honor to send herewith an abstract of a paper recently read before the Bombay Medical and Physical Society by Mr. A. Powell, surgeon in charge of the police hospital here. It relates to the blood examination of over 3,400 febrile cases, seen in the last two and one-half years. Mr. Powell is regarded as the authority in this district on all matters pertaining to the pathology of blood.

As I have already reported to you, the government of Bombay has asked the director of the plague research laboratory to extend to me facilities for the study of infectious diseases, and, as further reported, Doctor Haffkine has suggested that my work be done outside the laboratory, following up the investigations made last year by Maj. M. B. Bannerman regarding the efficacy of disinfection, etc., of plague-infected chawls. I made application to Dr. J. A. Turner for permission to make these observations in company with the divisional health officer of some infected district, and I inclose a copy of his letter granting me the privilege asked. I have seen Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji the health officer of a large district in the northern part of Bombay, and have arranged for the observations. This special district, Parel, was chosen because it included the badly infected chawls or tenements which were specially studied last year by Major Bannerman, and because it seemed wisest to multiply observations within one district rather than to make fewer notes in wider areas.

In company with Doctor Haffkine I have outlined a list of data to be collected in making these visits of observation, and I inclose herewith a copy of this list.

At the further suggestion of Doctor Haffkine, I have received a second inoculation with plague prophylactic prior to commencing the investigation. My first inoculation, done on December 31, 1903, was of 1.5 cm³, a half dose. Yesterday I received 3 cm³, the full dose.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The blood examination in 3,413 febrile cases in Bombay. By A. Powell, Police Surgeon.

Parasites were found in the blood of 2,652 of the 3,413 cases, distributed as follows:	
Malarial parasites	2,542
Spirillum of relapsing fever	94
Plague bacilli (117 cases examined)	15
Filaria nocturna with fever	1
Total	2,652

Of the remaining 761 cases, whose blood showed no parasites, other clinical methods led to a definite diagnosis in 551, leaving 210 cases where the cause of the fever was uncertain. Most of them were probably malarial. The 2,542 malarial cases showed parasites as follows:

Quartan:	
Simple	29
Double	2
Quartan and tertian	6
Quartan and aestivo-autumnal	4
Total	41
Tertian:	
Simple	1, 144
Double	175
Total	1, 319
Aestivo-autumnal:	
Simple	1, 125
Aestivo-autumnal and tertian	57
Total	1, 182

The number of double tertian infections is probably understated, for the age of the tertian parasites was not always studied when the absence of the aestivo-autumnal type was determined. It is also likely that tertian parasites were present in more of the aestivo-autumnal infections than is recorded.

It is the rule at the Police Hospital never to give quinine until malarial parasites are actually seen. The degree of success in finding parasites is due to an agreement with the view of Christophers and Stephens, that the large mononuclear leucocytes are considerably increased in number in malaria. If, after ten minutes' search in a stained specimen, no parasites had been seen, but the large mononuclears were found increased, the search was continued. In cases where no parasites were found at all the leucocyte count often gave information which led to the detection of pneumonia, internal abscess, filariasis, etc.

The seasonal prevalence of malarial parasites.—There is no seasonal prevalence of the various types in Bombay, such as is reported from Italy, America, etc. The cause of this is perhaps to be found in the fact that Bombay is a low-lying, badly drained city with a moist, equable temperature and an abundant artificial water supply, for the surplus of which there are no efficient drains. The result is the presence of tanks, ponds, fountains, and puddles which allow of the continuous breeding of mosquitoes at all seasons.

The following table shows the seasonal distribution of the malarial parasites as seen during two years only:

Month.	Quartan.	Tertian.	Aestivo-autumnal.	Total.
January	1	74	77	152
February	1	50	61	112
March	2	69	50	121
April	3	59	60	122
May	9	72	60	141
June	6	64	72	142
July	2	132	87	221
August	2	140	82	224
September	2	113	88	203
October	2	137	130	269
November	0	146	139	285
December	2	108	113	223

Taking the totals in half-yearly periods, it is seen that there were 790 cases from January to June, and 1,425 from July to December; i. e., the benign and the malignant (i. e., aestivo-autumnal) cases increase at the same seasons, and the term "aestivo-autumnal" is therefore inappropriate in Bombay. The marked absence of fatal cases—1,186 consecutive ones being treated without a death—indicates also the inappropriateness of the term "malignant."

Comparing the half-yearly totals with those in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, the facts are as follows:

Locality.	Half-year.	Quartan.	Tertian.	Æstivo-autumnal.	Total.
Police hospital, Bombay.....	{Jan.-June	22	388	380	790
	{July-Dec	10	776	639	1,425
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.....	{Jan.-June	1	112	8	125
	{July-Dec	4	1,226	191	1,421

Two cases with typhoid fever, giving a positive serum reaction, showed at the same time malarial parasites.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, February 10, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the request personally made to me by you to-day, I have directed Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, divisional health officer, No. 3, to give you facilities in continuing the investigations into the results of disinfections of plague-infected chawls. You will work in cooperation with the health department, and furnish me with the detailed results of your investigation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Dr. E. H. HUME, B. A., M. D.

Data to be collected regarding the personnel and dwellings in plague-infected districts of Bombay:

- A. The personnel:
 - I. General data—
Chawl; room number; name; age; sex; date of attack; of death; whether removed to hospital.
 - II. Previous history—
Whether inoculated.
Where exposed?
Length of incubation?
Onset.
Relation to previous cases in same room.
 - III. Contacts—
How many.
Related to case.
Subsequent abode. (Left, stayed in same room, another room, slept on veranda.)
Whether inoculated after occurrence of case.
Subsequent attack?
- B. The dwellings:
 - I. Room—
Ventilation and drainage.
Number of occupants.
Number of cases previously: This year; other years.
At what interval before present case?
Ever more than one case at a time?
When disinfected: Before present case? After it?
Presence of rats.
 - II. Disinfection—
Number of present observation.
When previously done? How often?
Effect on reoccurrences; soon, long, never, after case.
Effect of disinfecting alternate rooms in a badly infected chawl.
 - III. Chawl—
Plan—description.
Number of occupants.
Relationship of infected rooms:
 - a. In time.
 - b. In distance.
 - c. In personal communication.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 22, as follows: During the week ended February 20, 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.
Feb. 15	Napolitan Prince.....	New York.....	410	30	506	12
18	Vincenzo Florio.....	do.....	687	45	715	12
20	Italia.....	do.....	1,245	70	1,530	29

PALERMO.

Feb. 17	Napolitan Prince.....	New York.....	209	50	350	31
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MEXICO.

Smallpox in State of Durango.

Consul LeRoy reports, February 24, as follows:

I am reliably informed that smallpox has broken out at Torreon, in this district, and is raging as a real epidemic.

On March 3 Consul Le Roy reported further, as follows:

Upon more particular inquiry I am informed that the number of deaths from smallpox in Torreon has been 33, in which number is included 1 American. It seems difficult to obtain any reliable estimate of the number of cases. The chief surgeon of the Mexican International Railroad informs me that they are mostly confined to children, and that there were, when he left there on March 2, but 3 cases among the American residents, and that vigorous quarantine and vaccination regulations are being enforced. He is unable to give any reliable estimate of the number of cases. The consular agent at Torreon reports 250. Other persons report in the neighborhood of 1,000; but the surgeon referred to states that is a gross exaggeration. He states that the railroad does not find it necessary to impose a quarantine upon its employees.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Circular to agents of steamship lines—Mortality during January and February, 1904.

Surgeon Perry reports, February 27 and 29, as follows:

Inspection of vessels sailing from this port to ports in the United States or United States dependencies was commenced on February 24.

A circular letter relative to this matter was addressed to the different agents of steamship lines whose vessels sail for United States ports.

A copy of the letter is inclosed for your information.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Colon, Republic of Panama, February 24, 1904.

SIR: I have to inform you that from this date all vessels sailing from Colon, Republic of Panama, for ports or places in the United States or United States colonies will be inspected by a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service before sailing and granting a bill of health. This supervision of vessels sailing to United States ports is provided by United States quarantine law, enacted February 15, 1893.

This inspection of crew and passengers on the ships specified will be made at such hours as the company request, during the hours of daylight, and will be carried out expeditiously in order not to unnecessarily delay the sailing of the vessel. This will afford a protection to the vessel as well as to the ports of the United States by preventing the departure of those sick with quarantinable diseases.

The data for bill of health must be furnished this office as heretofore, and this document will be delivered on board by the doctor after his inspection has been completed.

Respectfully, yours,

OSCAR MALMROS, *United States Consul.*

Inspection of vessels during the week ended February 27, 1904.

American steamship *Yucatan*, for New York, 58 crew and 61 passengers, on February 23; British steamship *William Cliff*, for New Orleans, via Kingston and Mexican ports, 46 crew and 29 passengers, February 25; U. S. cruiser *Dixie*, under sealed orders, 250 crew and 400 marines, February 25; British schooner *Evadne*, for Biloxi, Miss., crew of 8 and no passengers, February 25, 1904.

Mortality during the months of January and February, 1904.

Forty-two deaths from all causes occurred in Colón, Republic of Panama, during the month of February, 1904. Estimating the population of the town as 6,000, the month's mortality would give an annual death rate of 84 per thousand. The number of deaths during this period was above the average, which is 26 to 28 per month, and as there was also an abnormally high death rate in the month of January immediately preceding, and since the diagnosis given in nearly all cases is that of pernicious and malarial fever I consider that this high mortality should be regarded with suspicion, and possibly some cases of yellow fever exist without being reported.

An effort is now being made to acquire more accurate data relative to the deaths that have occurred during the past two months in order to ascertain if those recently arrived are suffering more severely than the native population. This will form a separate report.

The deaths by weeks during the month were as follows: Week ended February 7, 15 deaths; week ended February 14, 10 deaths; week ended February 21, 8 deaths; week ended February 28, 9 deaths; total, 42.

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

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, February 29, as follows:

During the week ended February 28 only one vessel, the steamship *Colon*, cleared for an American port, San Francisco, having on board 74 crew and 14 passengers, all well.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week. There were 19 deaths from all causes, 7 from fevers and 6 from tuberculosis, the remaining 6 deaths being from the following causes: Beriberi, 1; colic, 1; asphyxia, 1; killed by train, 1; old age, 1, and spleen complication, 1.

Mosquito-proof ward for isolation of yellow-fever patients.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, February 27, through Surgeon Perry, as follows:

I have the honor to report that the authorities that control the San Tomas Hospital in this city have made one of the wards mosquito-proof, and intend to isolate in this ward all cases of yellow fever that may be sent to the hospital in the future.

The ward so prepared is 40 feet long by 20 broad; it has two double doors and no windows. Around the top of the wall is an open space 2 feet broad, which gives the only ventilation. The doors have mosquito-screen vestibules.

Since the completion of the ward no cases have been treated in the hospital, nor have any cases been reported in the city.

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended February 12, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 48. No contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1904. Estimated population 200,000. Total number of deaths 363, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 28, and 42 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 57,000. Total number of deaths 102, including diphtheria 3 and 6 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 250,408. Total number of deaths 309, including 14 from infectious diseases.

Strasburg.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 159,006. Total number of deaths 250, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, measles 4, whooping cough 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended February 28, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 20, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

London.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 42, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 17, whooping cough 55, enteric fever 2, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,135 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 20, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8.4, and the highest in Galway, viz, 38.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 223 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 9, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 20, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 22.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 18.1, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 25.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 733, including diphtheria 6, measles 19, smallpox 5, and 26 from whooping cough.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended January 30, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from smallpox reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended February 20, 1904. Estimated population, 193,315. Total number of deaths, 154, including 1 from smallpox.

ST. HELENA.—Six weeks ended February 6, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths 7, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended February 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 390, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, measles 3, smallpox 11, and 31 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the week ended February 13, 1904, from 18 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 504 deaths, including diphtheria 6, measles 20, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 10, and 79 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to March 18, 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-Feb. 13 .....	.....	268	
Madras	Nov. 14-Feb. 12 .....	.....	11	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Nov. 21-30 .....	.....	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Oct. 31-Jan. 30	48	44	
Provinces	do	1,593	1,283	
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—				
Latakiah	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-Feb. 7	24	10	
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-Mar. 5	18	7	
Tehuantepec	Dec. 6-Jan. 30 .....	.....	4	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 13-Mar. 5	15	5	
Panama:				
Panama	Jan. 4-Jan. 16	4	1	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira	Jan. 2-9 .....	.....	1	
Maracaibo	Oct. 25-Feb. 14	3	3	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Para	Jan. 1-31	9	.....
Pernambuco	Nov. 16-Jan. 15 .....	.....	18	
Pindamonhangaba	Jan. 15 .....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-Feb. 7	203	121	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth).	Nov. 15-Jan. 16 .....	.....	7	
Natal (Pietermaritzburg) ..	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 3	3	1	
Minieh district.....	.....do.....	3	1	
Formosa.....	To Dec. 15, 1903..	869	702	
	Jan. 1-19.....	13	9	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Mar. 4.....	.....	1	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 30	116,202	69,825	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	8,634	6,659	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	16,430	14,211	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	34,576	31,544	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	27,732	20,180	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	.....do.....	25,684	21,585	
Coorg.....	.....do.....	15	6	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	9,384	7,172	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	11,290	9,251	
Central India.....	.....do.....	11,605	10,564	
Rajputana.....	.....do.....	1,687	1,289	
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	404	351	
N. W. F. Provinces.....	Nov. 21-Jan. 30	45	45	
Baluchistan.....	Nov. 29-Jan. 30	1	.....
Grand total.....		263,689	192,672	
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. 16-23.....	.....	2	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 30	12	7	
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	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	.....	129	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Nov. 29-Feb. 20	105	1	
Trieste.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 2	7	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 20	18	4	
Brussels.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 13	.....	2	
Liege.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	163	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 7	625	362	
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-Jan. 31	116	.....
Quebec.....	Feb. 7-Mar. 5	10	.....
Chile:				
Antofogasta.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	.....	13	Epidemic.
Santiago.....	Feb. 1.....	.....	.....
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	4	.....
Shanghai.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 30	.....	61	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1-Feb. 7		6	
France:				
Lyon	Feb. 7-13		1	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Jan. 31		58	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2		
Paris	Nov. 29-Feb. 27	293	26	
Rheims	Feb. 8-14	1		
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Jan. 9	4	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1		
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Feb. 27	87	5	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Mar. 4	569	30	
Hull	Jan. 17-Feb. 27	4		
Leeds	Dec. 27-Feb. 27	3		
Leith	Jan. 10-Feb. 27	9	1	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	3	1	
London	Nov. 29-Feb. 27	49	1	
Manchester	Nov. 29-Feb. 20	19	3	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Feb. 27	26	1	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Feb. 27	118	3	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	2		
Southampton	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	6	1	
South Shields	Jan. 3-Feb. 15	6	1	
Sunderland	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 4	1		From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Feb. 16		47	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-Feb. 6		3	
Karachi	Dec. 21-Feb. 20	19	3	
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-Jan. 20	87	18	
Malta	Dec. 6-Feb. 20	19	4	
Mexico:				
La Cananea	Mar. 9			Present.
Magdalena	Mar. 9	8		
Mexico	Dec. 28-Feb. 28	26	18	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1		
Tampico	Jan. 11-21		12	
Torreón	Feb. 24			Epidemic.
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19	1		From ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Feb. 27	29	4	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2		
Panama, Panama:	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 15-Jan. 2	3	3	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-Mar. 8	9		
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-Feb. 20	61	18	
Odesa	Nov. 29-Feb. 20	13	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Feb. 20	278	30	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Jan. 16		13	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-Feb. 10		31	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000		Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Feb. 29	41	6	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Jan. 18-Feb. 21		33	
Smyrna	Nov. 23-Feb. 7		46	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Dec. 31	12	1	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Magdeburg	Feb. 6	234,903	86	11							2	1	2	5
Mainz	Feb. 21	89,000	23	1							1	1		1
Mainz	Feb. 27	89,000	30	2										2
Manchester	Feb. 20	559,335	218	21									5	2
Mannheim	Feb. 13	150,181	45	1				1		2	1	3	1	
Maracaibo	Jan. 17	106,811	9	1										
Do	Jan. 24	106,811	15	3										
Do	Jan. 31	106,811	14	2										
Do	Feb. 7	106,811	10	2										
Do	Feb. 14	106,811	13	2										
Do	Feb. 21	106,811	9	1										
Mazatlan	Feb. 20	20,000	15	1										
Messina	do	107,000	28	2										
Mexico	Feb. 28	368,777	317	18				4	5		1	1	2	5
Moscow	Feb. 13	1,173,427	520	14				2		3	11	5	1	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Feb. 20	219,021	73	1								1		1
Nottingham	do	239,753	114	1						2	1	4		2
Nuremberg	Feb. 13	275,000	116	1							1	1	4	3
Odessa	Feb. 20	492,000	184	35					1	1	6	2	4	
Panama	Feb. 28	18,000	19	6										
Paris	Feb. 20	2,660,557	970	213					3	2	2	8	18	2
Prague	do	626,951	167	34						1			2	2
Puerto Cortez	Mar. 3	2,125	0											
Quebec	Mar. 5	70,000												
Rheims	Feb. 21	108,385	52	11								1		
Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 7	800,000	315	54		4		3	27		1			1
Rotterdam	Feb. 27	357,477	94	1						3		2		
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	12	1										
St. John, N. B.	Mar. 5	40,711	12	3										
St. Petersburg	Feb. 13	1,450,000	703	152				1		11	7	17	22	5
St. Stephen, N. B.	Mar. 5	2,840	0											
San Feliu de Guixols	Feb. 21	11,333	5	1										
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Feb. 20	36,500	13	6										
Santander	Feb. 22	53,574	28	1				1						
Sheffield	Feb. 13	430,000	152	21							2			
Do	Feb. 20	430,000	148	12						1	2		1	5
Smyrna	Feb. 7	60,000	79	23				1		2				
Do	Feb. 14	60,000	67	15					1					
Solingen	Feb. 20	15,142	13	1										
South Shields	do	107,153	28	1								1		
Stettin	do	228,095	2	1										
Stockholm	Feb. 13	305,115	90	18							1			1
Stuttgart	Feb. 25	194,049	84	1								1		1
Tarragona	Feb. 20	19,300	11	3										
Trieste	do	187,251	116	1									2	
Tuxpan	Mar. 1	7,000	13	1										
Utila	Feb. 20	932	0											
Vera Cruz	Feb. 27	32,000	25	4										
Do	Mar. 5	32,000	35	9										
Vienna	Feb. 20	1,779,869	632	101								5	19	5
Zurich	do	157,731	35	1								1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.