

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended March 19, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of March 21:

Week ended March 19.

Buildings reinspected	246
Rooms	2, 183
Persons inspected	3, 034
Sick	38
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	14
Dead examined	8
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	33
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	580
Times streets swept	2
Sewers flushed	14
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	15
Plumbing nuisances abated	12
Undergoing abatement	18
Total number of plumbing inspections	130
Number blocks baited with Danyz rat virus	7

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby, at Lowelltown, reports March 7 and 14, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

During the week ended March 7 I inspected 60 persons, passing through Lowelltown. I vaccinated 24 persons and disinfected the clothing of 15. There are 2 cases of smallpox reported near St. Francis, Province of Quebec, Canada.

During the week ended March 14 I inspected 53 persons passing through Lowelltown. Vaccinated 23 persons, and disinfected the clothing of 12.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond reports, March 5, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

During the week ended March 5 I have had under supervision 11 cases of smallpox in the Madawaska region.

Three houses are quarantined, one in Cyr Place, Me., and two in Vanburen, Me.

Disinfection of vessel at Philadelphia on account of tuberculosis.

The following is received from Surgeon Irwin under date of March 14: The fore-castle of the tug *Valley Forge*, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was disinfected in accordance with instructions contained in Department Circular No. 15, February 11, 1902.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

The following telegrams have been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, at Laredo, Tex.:

MARCH 19, 1904.

Fumigated 31 houses, containing 68 rooms; inspected 120 premises, 367 persons, and treated 203 water containers.

MARCH 20, 1904.

Fumigating force returned to Tordillo to-day; inspected 197 premises, 779 persons, and treated 338 water containers. Sauvignet instructed as directed in Bureau telegram of yesterday.

MARCH 21, 1904.

Summary report for week ended March 19: Fumigated Minera, 89 houses, containing 254 rooms, and Palafox, 56 houses, containing 96 rooms, and at Laredo, 60 houses, containing 132 rooms. Fumigated to-day in Laredo 10 houses, containing 23 rooms. Inspected 196 premises, 674 persons, and treated 212 water containers. Temperature to-day 105° maximum and 68° minimum.

MARCH 22, 1904.

Fumigated Laredo, 32 houses containing 84 rooms. Inspected 312 premises, 1,106 persons, and treated 397 water containers. Am dividing the city into districts, selecting inspectors as fast as I can secure them. Am unable at this moment to say the number that will be required.

Correspondence relative to prevention of the recrudescence of yellow fever along the Texas-Mexican border.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, *March 5, 1904.*

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

Have just received telegram from Frick, at Laredo, stating city council, March 3, after statement of their inability by reason of exhausted treasury, had passed the following resolution:

(Quoted in full below.)

A RESOLUTION.

Whereas it is generally believed that yellow fever exists all seasons of the year in Vera Cruz, Republic of Mexico, which point is of no great distance from Laredo, and is in daily railway communication with this city;

And whereas the warm season is rapidly approaching, and the quarantine heretofore established and maintained against Vera Cruz has not been of such nature as to inspire confidence or arrest the spread of the disease;

And whereas the city of Laredo has in the past five years suffered so intensely from the blight of droughts and epidemics that her financial condition is strained to the limit of the constitution and her treasury exhausted, and is therefore unable to

employ the means to carry on the necessary precautions to prevent a recurrence of the yellow fever during the coming warm season: Therefore be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Laredo, Texas, That the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to at once furnish the means and reassume the inspection, disinfection, and all other means necessary for the prevention and suppression of all contagious and infectious diseases, and especially that of yellow fever; and said city does hereby pledge itself to render all moral support and legal aid to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States in carrying out the purpose of this resolution.

Frick recommends immediate resumption special inspection and oiling of water containers by the Service; estimated cost, with screening of fever cases, \$30 per day. *Stegomyia* larvæ have recently been found in various portions of Laredo. Desire to have statement from you whether your Department or the State of Texas can take charge of this matter and perform the work or whether the State has the power to require the city of Laredo to do it. Kindly answer.

WYMAN.

[Telegrams.]

AUSTIN, TEX., *March 7, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Will communicate with Laredo authorities and advise you earliest possible.

TABOR.

AUSTIN, TEX., *March 17, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

State of Texas will render your Department every assistance in continuing sanitary work and inspection service at Laredo and would like to see you place larger force there immediately. Full authority and any other assistance your men require will be given, but this department will retain control of quarantine in the State.

TABOR.

WASHINGTON, *March 18, 1904.*

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

With approval Secretary Treasury propose to act in accordance with your telegram of March 17 and on request of city council of Laredo.

WYMAN.

[Letter.]

WASHINGTON, *March 16, 1904.*

DR. GEORGE R. TABOR,

State Health Officer, Austin, Tex.

DEAR DOCTOR: Referring to my telegram to you to-day, stating that Assistant Surgeon Richardson, who has recently passed his examination for promotion to be passed assistant surgeon, has been assigned to duty at Laredo, I have to inform you that this is done as part of a plan for the coming summer and fall.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

[Telegrams.]

WASHINGTON, *March 16, 1904.*

RICHARDSON (through Wertenbaker, New Orleans, La.):

Relieved from duty at New Orleans. Proceed to Laredo, Tex., as representative of Service. Confer with Frick and Hamilton and report to Bureau all facts bearing upon prevention recrudescence yellow fever in Laredo and vicinity; also bearing upon prevention introduction from Mexico. Frick and Hamilton ordered to report to you. You will have general supervision their work, but advise you continue them on present lines.

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, *March 16, 1904.*FRICK, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Situation demands additional officer. Richardson ordered from New Orleans. Report to him. Bureau thoroughly satisfied with your work, but additional force required.

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, *March 16, 1904.*HAMILTON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Have ordered Richardson as Service representative. Report to him. He will continue you in your present work.

WYMAN.

[Letter.]

WASHINGTON, *March 21, 1904.*

Asst. Surg. T. F. RICHARDSON,

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Laredo, Tex.

SIR: Confirming telegram of to-day, which concluded with the statement "letter follows," addressed to Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, I transmit herewith a memorandum outlining the plan of operations which the Bureau considers necessary at the present time in Laredo, Tex.

It will be observed that to carry out the measures indicated some provision should be made by the city council for penalties for failure to comply with the requirements. It may be advisable also that an ordinance be passed authorizing the inspections and other requirements mentioned in the memorandum together with the penalty.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

MEMORANDUM—LAREDO, TEX.

MARCH 18, 1904.

1. The city council should pass an ordinance requiring both physicians and all householders to report to the city health officer every case of fever coming within their knowledge. By "fever" is meant fever of any character, whether it is deemed malarial, or from a cold, or rheumatism, or any other cause.

2. Every case of fever as described in paragraph 1 shall be immediately covered with a mosquito netting until its removal is authorized by the city health officer. The householder will be held responsible for seeing that this provision is enforced. If the patient or his friends, or the householder, is unable to supply said mosquito netting the same will be furnished on application by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

3. Every such case, as soon as reported, will be immediately visited by the city health officer, or his accredited medical agent, who shall report to the health officer; and the said mosquito netting shall be kept over the patient until permission is given by the city health officer or agent, in writing, for its removal.

4. If the health officer considers the case suspicious of yellow fever, unless the diagnosis of yellow fever is positively excluded, he shall place a guard at the house to see that the mosquito netting is kept over the patient.

5. A house to house inspection must be immediately organized. The city should be divided into twenty or thirty districts and a lay inspector appointed for each district, whose whole time shall be given to the inspection. Of first importance is the discovery of cases, but report of inspector should include sanitary conditions, particularly as regards water barrels and other places where mosquitoes might breed. Each inspector should go over his whole district daily, Sundays included.

6. Fumigation to destroy mosquitoes should be made for all such fever cases as in the opinion of the health officer require it. This shall not only include the houses containing such cases, but such adjoining premises and houses as the health officer may indicate.

7. Blank forms should be furnished the inspectors who make the house-to-house inspection, and these forms should also contain a blank space for reporting on the cisterns and water barrels, etc., whether the same are covered to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

8. An ordinance should be passed inflicting a fine upon householders on whose premises the larvæ of mosquitoes are found, at the same time the ordinance should require all water containers to be so screened or treated with petroleum as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Notice should be given that any householder unable to provide the necessary covering or petroleum will have the same furnished upon application to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

9. On the report of the inspector showing that any of the above requirements have been neglected, the health officer will immediately remedy the defects and report the cases to the proper legal authority for prosecution. The health officer shall have power to suspend the penalty in his discretion if the defect complained of is immediately remedied.

10. When in the opinion of the health officer a case suspected of being yellow fever can not be efficiently screened and treated at the patient's home, the health officer shall have power to transfer the patient to a properly screened fever sanitarium.

[Telegram.]

MARCH 22, 1904.

Dr. L. W. COCK, *San Marcos, Tex.:*

Proceed immediately to Laredo and report to Frick, until arrival of Richardson; then report to him.

WYMAN.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 12, as follows:

	Week ended March 12.
Persons inspected	219
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, March 14, as follows:
Week ended March 12, 1904.

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 217; Raymond and Whitecomb excursion inspected, 102; Mexican immigrants inspected, 74;

Syrian immigrants inspected, 6; Mexican laborers imported in bond inspected, 107; inspection certificate of death of corpse imported in hermetically sealed box, 1; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 419 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 11.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 77, including enteric fever 2, and 8 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of February, 1904, from 167 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 946,830, show a total of 1,384 deaths, including diphtheria 19, enteric fever 8, measles 9, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 13, and 116 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville*.—Two weeks ended March 12, 1904. Estimated population, 19,000. Total number of deaths, 19, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ROCKFORD.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 31,051. Total number of deaths, 46, including scarlet fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 12, 1904, from 77 observers indicate that gonorrhoea, phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, scarlet fever, smallpox, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, and puerperal fever were more prevalent, and intermittent fever and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported at 2, whooping cough at 12, diphtheria at 39, enteric fever at 44, pneumonia at 71, measles at 77, smallpox at 78, scarlet fever at 85, and phthisis pulmonalis at 214 places.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 37, including 1 from tuberculosis.

MANCHESTER.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 104, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Month of February, 1904. Total number of deaths, 96, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Arbourn*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 38,500. Total number of deaths, 36, including 6 from tuberculosis.

Buffalo.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 380,000. Total number of deaths, 457, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 5, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 45 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Cleveland*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 420,000. Total number of deaths, 682, including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 45, measles 1, and 67 from tuberculosis.

Toledo.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 157,200. Total number of deaths, 134, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, measles 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 125,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 1, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Scranton*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 171, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 30,000; colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 66—white, 44; colored, 22, including measles 2, whooping cough 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 82,947; white 52,061, colored 30,886. Total number of deaths, 189; white 116, colored 73; including enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 120, including diphtheria 1, and 32 from tuberculosis, of which 20 were of nonresidents.

Month of February, 1904. Total number of deaths, 156, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 2, and 40 from tuberculosis, of which 30 were of nonresidents.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 111, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 9 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 100,000; white 62,250, colored 37,750. Total number of deaths, 172; white 75, colored 97; including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 24 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 10	Breslau	Bremen	1,033

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1904.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended March 19, 1904; also name of vessel and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants, aliens.
1904. Mar. 17	Cassel	Bremen	1,056

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., March 14, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 6	Sachem	Liverpool, England	2
6	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	92
8	Canopic	Italian ports	1,348
8	Castrian	Liverpool, England	5
10	Brewster	Jamaica, West Indies	2
10	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	74
10	Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	30
11	Ivernia	Liverpool, England	920
12	Cymric	do	158
	Total		2,631

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., March 21, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 19, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 13	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	119
16	Admiral Dewey.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	4
17	Georgian.....	London, England.....	1
17	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	87
17	Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	38
18	Sardinian.....	Glasgow, Scotland, via Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	26
18	Devonian.....	Liverpool, England.....	2
	Total.....		277

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, March 19, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 19, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 13	Carthaginian.....	Glasgow.....	3
14	Haverford.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	252
	Total.....		255

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Cebu, P. I.....	January.....	3	
Mayaguez, P. R.....	February.....	15	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....do.....	607	12
Ponce, P. R.....	.....do.....	15	
Port Townsend, Wash.....	.....do.....	8	
San Francisco, Cal.....	.....do.....	918	*23
San Juan, P. R.....	.....do.....	67	
Seattle, Wash.....	.....do.....	216	3

* Twelve detained for diagnosis and treatment.

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. 19			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda	Mar. 12			
6	Puntarasa	do			
7	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
8	Cape Charles, Va.	Mar. 19			
9	Cape Fear, N. C.	Mar. 12	Nor. bk. Broderfelket	Mar. 10	Port Elizabeth
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Mar. 19			
11	Columbia River, Oreg.	Mar. 12			
12	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Mar. 19			
13	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 12			
14	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Feb. 27			
15	Eastport, Me.	Mar. 19			
16	Eureka, Cal.	Mar. 5			
17	Grays Harbor, Wash.	Mar. 12			
18	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do			
19	Key West, Fla.	do			
20	Los Angeles, Cal.	Mar. 5			
21	Newbern, N. C.	Mar. 12			
22	Nome, Alaska.	Mar. 19			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Mar. 5			
24	Port Angeles, Wash.	Mar. 12			
25	Portland, Me.	Mar. 12			
26	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
27	Reedy Island, Del.	do	Br. ss. Montauk Point	Mar. 9	London
28	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
29	East Pass.	do			
30	West Pass.	do			
31	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
32	San Diego, Cal.	do	U. S. t. s. Adams ^a	Feb. 19	San Diego
33	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
34	San Pedro, Cal.	Mar. 5			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Mar. 12			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Mar. 5			
37	Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 12	It. bk. Carlo P ^a	Feb. 25	Rio de Janeiro
38	Sitka, Alaska.	Mar. 19	It. bk. Thomas ^a	Feb. 26	Genoa
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Mar. 12	Rus. bk. Waltikka ^a	Feb. 29	Lourenço Marquez
40	Southbend, Wash.	do	It. bk. Umao	Mar. 11	Para
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	Nor. bk. Broderfelket	Mar. 3	Algoa Bay
42	Washington, N. C.	do			
HAWAII:					
43	Hilo	Feb. 27			
44	Honolulu	Mar. 5			
45	Kahului	do			
46	Kihei	Feb. 27			
47	Koloa	Feb. 20			
48	Lahaina	Feb. 27			
49	Mahukona	do			
50		Feb. 20			
51		Feb. 27			

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				1 vessel spoken and passed	3
7					4
8	Wilmington	Disinfected for rats.....	Mar. 12		
9				No report.....	
10				No transactions.....	
11				No report.....	
12					1
13				No report.....	
14					15
15				No transactions.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	2
18					7
19				Recommendations made relative to certain insanitary conditions, and rats.	1
20				No transactions.....	
21				do.....	
22				No report.....	
23				No transactions.....	
24				No report.....	
25					6
26	Philadelphia	Held for daylight examination.	Mar. 13	Glandular examination Am. ss. Olympia from Hongkong. One case, probably smallpox. All living compartments disinfected. Case of smallpox isolated on shore. All held.	22
27					2
28				No transactions.....	
29					2
30	San Diego	Disinfected.....	Mar. 9	12 cases diphtheria; 12 members of crew recovered, were bathed; baggage and bedding disinfected.	2
31				Glandular examination Am. ss. Siberia from Hongkong.	12
32				No transactions.....	
33				do.....	
34	Pensacola	Discharging ballast		do.....	4
do	do	do		do.....	
do	do	Ballast discharged; disinfected.	Mar. 14	2 vessels boarded and passed.	
35	Tybee for orders.	Discharging ballast Held for fumigation and discharge of ballast.	Mar. 7		3
36				No report	
37				1 steamship spoken and passed.	1
38				No report.....	
39					3
40				No transactions.....	
41					2
42					4
43				No transactions.....	
44				No report.....	
45				No transactions.....	
46				do.....	
47				do.....	
				do.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Jan. 30			
49	Iloilo	Feb. 6	Am. ss. Panaya	Jan. 29	Romblon
50	Jolo	Jan. 23			
51	Manila	Jan. 30 Feb. 6	Am. ss. Cantabria	Feb. 1	Legaspi
			U. S. a. t. Liscum	Feb. 2	Hongkong
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce	Mar. 5	Aust. ss. Auguste	Feb. 28	Colon
			Am. ss. Zulia	Mar. 1	La Guaira
53	San Juan	do			
	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. 19			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Mar. 12			
5	Elizabeth River, Fla	Mar. 19			
6	Galveston, Tex	Mar. 5 Mar. 12			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Mar. 19			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Mar. 12			
10	New Bedford, Mass	Mar. 19			
11	New Orleans, La	Mar. 12	Br. ss. Bellanoch	Mar. 10	Brazilian ports
			Aust. ss. Stefania	Mar. 12	do
12	Newport News, Va	Mar. 19			
13	Newport, R. I	do			
14	New York, N. Y	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C	do			
17	Providence, R. I	do			
18	Quintana, Tex	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
48	.....	.....	.....	110 bancas inspected and passed.	34
49	Iloilo	Held to complete 5 days ^a ..	Feb. 4	Case of cholera developed 5 days after entering. Personnel bathed; vessel and effects disinfected.	55
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
51	Manila	Disinfected and redisinfect- ed. Persons held in quarantine. Vessel released under new crew.	Feb. 1	1 case smallpox. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. Patient removed to station hospital; 51 crew, 15 cabin and 24 steerage passengers bathed and body clothing disinfect- ed. Mail disinfected. All on board vaccinated and held.	4 54
.....	do	Disinfected.....	Feb. 2	Crew and steerage passen- gers and effects disin- fected. All inspected. 4 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 32 vessels vaccinated.	.....
52	Curaçao	Held in quarantine	Feb. 28	Took cargo in quarantine under guard.	4
.....	New York	do	Mar. 1	No cargo, no passengers for Ponce. Took cargo in quarantine under guard.	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	Varicella in a steerage passenger on Sp. ss. Montserrat, from Genoa.	6
54	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	do.....	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

^aOmitted in table for week ended March 18, 1904.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	No report .....	.....
2	do .....	.....
3	do .....	.....
4	1
5	No report .....	.....
6	4
7	No report .....	.....
8	do .....	.....
9	18
10	No report .....	.....
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	Mar. 10	.....	.....
.....	do	do	Mar. 12	.....	.....
12	No report .....	.....
13	do .....	.....
14	do .....	.....
15	do .....	.....
16	do .....	.....
17	No transactions	.....
18	do .....	.....
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 25, 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-Mar. 13	49	4	
Total for State		54	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		213	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.		449	.....
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 19	.....	2	
Total for State .....		.....	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 12	28	.....
Total for District		28	.....
Total for District, same period, 1903.		10	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. 12	22	.....
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		125	.....
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-Mar. 12	20	2	
Cairo	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13		
Chicago	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	27		
Danville	Dec. 13-Mar. 19	22		
Evanston	Jan.1-Dec.31, 1903	3		
Fairport	Jan. 10-16	1		
Galesburg	Mar. 6-12	1		
Springfield	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3		
Total for State		90	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		132	5	
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22		
Total for State		22		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,145	104	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-29	1		
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		59		
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		
Bradley	Mar. 18	2		
Brewer	Dec. 19	1		
Brighton	Dec. 31			Do.
Calais	Feb. 7-18	10		
Mada-waska region	Dec. 1-Mar. 12	56		
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		104		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		304	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-Mar. 19	8		
Cumberland	Feb. 1-29	1		
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		33		
Massachusetts:				
Brockton	Dec. 20-26	1		
Fall River	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	2		
Haverhill	Dec. 20-26	1		
Lawrence	Jan. 10-16	1		
Lowell	Mar. 13-19	1		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		154	28	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 19	18	1	
Flint.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5		
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-30	5		
Port Huron.....	Dec. 16-23	4		
Total for State.....		32	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		409	13	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Feb. 9-29	6		
Becker County.....	Mar. 1-14	12		
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7	47	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. 14	19		
Cottonwood County.....	Feb. 2-15	2		
Crow Wing County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8	5		
Dakota County.....	Feb. 2-8	2		
Douglas County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 14	12		
Fillmore County.....	Mar. 1-7	2		
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-11	1		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 7	29		
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-Mar. 14	79		
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-22	3		
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-22	2		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 14	27		
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8	1		
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-29	3		
Ottertall County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 14	61		
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-29	4		
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 29	3		
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 14	19		
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-Mar. 14	196	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18	2		
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 29	17		
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 14	124	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 7	24		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-18	2		
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 22	18	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 14	16		
Wright County.....	Mar. 1-7	1		
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.		11		
Cases not previously reported in Kandiyohi County.		13		
Old cases not reported pre- viously in Stearns County.		11		
Total for State.....		888	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,280	5	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 12	86	1	
Total for State.....		86	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		188	4	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	16		
Helena.....	Jan. 1-31	1		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		14		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 20-26	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		63		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	49	1	
Nashua	Jan. 3-23	3		
Total for State		52	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		103		
New Jersey:				
Camden	Dec. 27-Mar. 19	18	4	
Newark	Feb. 1-6	1		
Plainfield	Jan. 17-23	1		
Trenton	Dec. 27-Mar. 19	35	4	Imported.
Total for State		55	8	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		90	4	
New York:				
Buffalo	Dec. 20-Mar. 12	27		
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1		
New York	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	21	4	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Mar. 5	7		
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1		
Total for State		57	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		42	3	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-31	122		
Anson County	Jan. 1-31	1		Present.
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		481	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,616	23	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-31	9	.....
Cass County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	10	.....
Cavalier County	Dec. 1-31	12	.....
Eddy County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Grand Forks County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12	.....
Griggs County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	56	.....
Rolette County	Nov. 1-30	1	.....
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
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-Feb. 6	22	.....
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. 18	25	2	
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-Mar. 11	122	5	
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-Mar. 12	4	.....
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. 19	96	8	
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		1,634	51	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		416	45	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	140	30	Six cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40	.....
Blair County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 12	20	3	One case imported.
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. 12	44	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	.....
Eric 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-Mar. 19	117	.....
Luzerne County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Lycoming County.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 19	15	3	
Monroe County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	.....
Montgomery County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	1	
Northampton County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	235	.....
Northumberland County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Perry County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Philadelphia County.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	685	163	
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.....		1,789	214	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		1,394	109	
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-Mar. 12	25	2	Three imported.
Greenville.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 12	11	.....
Total for State.....		36	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		207	7	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 19	282	6	
Nashville.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 19	85	.....
Total for State.....		367	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		61	1	
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	43	.....
Total for State.....		43	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		3	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-31	1		
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	14		
Total for State		15		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		231	2	
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		
Clarke County	Feb. 1-29	1		
Columbia County	Jan. 1-31	1		
King County (Seattle included)	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	26		
Kittitas County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Klickitat County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18		
Lewis County	Feb. 1-29	1		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Pacific County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2		
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	Feb. 1-29	6		
Skagit County	Feb. 1-29	1		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	17	3	
Thurston County	Feb. 1-29	2		
Walla Walla County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Whitcom County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	18		
Whitman County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Yakima County	Jan. 1-31	8		
Total for State		121	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		8		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	108		
Total for State		108		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,267	6	
Grand total		6,684	335	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		12,799	379	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to March 25, 1904.

Place.	Number since March, 1900.	Number since January 1, 1904.	Reported.	Died.	Bacteriologically confirmed.	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.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE VACATION AND DEMOLITION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Request from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for certain information to be obtained through consular officers.

NOVEMBER 19, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have to request that, if practicable, a letter of inquiry be addressed to the United States consular officers in the following-named cities, directing them to obtain and forward, for the use of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the laws or regulations requiring the vacation of insanitary dwellings and the laws or regulations requiring the demolition of such buildings; also to obtain and forward information concerning what provision, if any, is made in the various cities for reimbursing either the tenant for vacation or the owner for the demolition of the houses.

The cities from which this information is desired are as follows:

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, England; Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland; Belfast and Dublin, Ireland; Paris, Marseille, and Lyons, France; Berlin, Hamburg, Leipsig, and Munich, Germany; Vienna and Budapest, Austria-Hungary; Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Holland; Madrid and Barcelona, Spain; Lisbon, Portugal; Naples, Rome, and Milan, Italy; Copenhagen, Denmark; Stockholm, Sweden; Christiania, Norway; St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and Odessa, Russia; Constantinople, Turkey; Bukharest, Roumania; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, India; Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

Reply of Secretary of State—Circular to be sent to certain consuls directing them to forward the information desired.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 30, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant requesting for the use of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service the laws and regulations of various foreign cities relating to the vacation and demolition of insanitary dwellings.

In reply I have to say that a circular instruction has been prepared directing the consuls in the cities mentioned to report the desired information.

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

JOHN HAY.

Circular.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 30, 1903.

To Certain Consular Officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: At the request of the Treasury Department in a letter of November 19, 1903, you will please obtain and forward for the use of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service the laws or regulations of the cities in which you are respectively located requiring the vacation of insanitary dwellings and the laws or regulations requiring the demolition of such buildings.

You will also report what provision, if any, is made for reimbursing either the tenant for vacating or the owner for the demolition of the houses.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Replies of consuls.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report from Belfast.

The following is received from Consul Touvelle, under date of January 26, 1904:

In compliance with the instructions of circular, dated November 30, 1903, in reference to insanitary dwellings, I have to report that, after making investigation I find that there are no local by-laws or regulations governing the vacation or demolition of insanitary dwellings in this city. All proceedings in such cases are taken under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890-1896.

Compensation in respect of any house or premises vacated or demolished is only payable when said house or premises is included in a scheme for the improvement of an unhealthy area under part 1 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Report from Leeds.

The following is received from Consul Dexter:

The general Public Health Act, 1875, section 97, provides that where a nuisance proved to exist is such as to render the house or building unfit for human habitation, the court may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose until, in its judgment, the house is fit for that purpose.

In regard to cellar dwellings, section 71 of the same act prohibits the use of any cellar occupied separately as a dwelling, built or rebuilt after the passing of the act, and section 72 provides that any cellar dwelling so separately used shall not continue to be used unless the ceiling is 3 feet above the ground, 7 feet above the floor, and there are an open area 2 feet 6 inches wide along the frontage, a drain of 1 foot below the level of the floor, the use of a proper convenience, a fireplace with chimney and flue, and an external window of 9 superficial feet. By section 73 any person letting, occupying, or who knowingly suffers to be occupied for rent or hire such cellar after written notice from the authority is liable to a penalty.

In the Leeds by-laws on new streets, etc., made under Public Health Acts and local acts, and recently (in May, 1902) revised, it is provided

(the clause being slightly altered from the corresponding clause in the old by-laws) that on the report of the medical officer of health or surveyor that a house is unfit for habitation the authority may serve a notice upon the owner requiring him to show cause why it should not be closed, and in default or insufficiency of such showing may direct the building to be closed. (See inclosure.)

The advantage of the action of closure by by-law rather than by Public Health Act is that the authority is given power to act at once instead of going before the magistrates. There is, of course, an appeal to quarter sessions in either case.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, section 30, requires the medical officer of health to represent to the local authority any dwelling house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Section 31 enables four or more householders living in or near to any street to complain to the medical officer of health, and it requires him to inspect and report to the sanitary authority.

Subsection 2 provides that if within three months after receiving an opinion or representation from the medical officer of health the local authority (an urban authority outside London) declines to take proceedings, the householders who complained may petition the local government board to make an inquiry.

Section 32 makes it "the duty of every local authority to cause inspection to be made from time to time of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling house therein is unfit for human habitation, and if, on representation of the medical officer of health, any dwelling house appears to them to be in such state, to forthwith take proceedings against the owner * * * for closing the dwelling house under the enactments set out in the third schedule of the act" (which for the purposes of Leeds are the ninety-first, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, and ninety-seventh sections of the Public Health Act, 1875).

The same section (subsection 2) enacts that such proceedings may be taken for the express purpose of causing the dwelling house to be closed, whether the dwelling house be occupied or not, and the court may enforce a penalty and make a closing order under forms given in the fourth schedule. The third subsection prescribes the serving of the notice upon the occupying tenant, requiring him within a certain time (not less than seven days) to cease from inhabiting the house, under a penalty, and enables the authority to make such tenant a reasonable allowance, at the expense of the owner, for his expenses in removing, subject to the ruling of court.

DEMOLITION.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, section 33, where the authority is satisfied that due diligence has not been exercised in making the house fit for habitation, and that the continued existence of the house is a danger to the neighborhood, they may fix a time for considering the matter and give notice to the owner, who may attend, and if not satisfied that the house is or will be made fit for habitation, the authority may order its demolition.

By section 34, where the order for demolition has not been complied with, the authority may remove the building, and where this has been done no other house or building which is injurious to health shall be erected upon the site. There is the usual appeal to quarter sessions.

COMPENSATION.

The owner of the insanitary property is not compensated at all. The tenant, however, as already remarked, under section 32 (3), may receive compensation for expenses of removal from the owner if the court and the authority think fit.

GENERAL.

The use of the local by-law is generally resorted to for the reason given. Its action is more expeditious and it facilitates a conference between the owner and the local authority. It has frequently happened in Leeds that at such conferences the authority has been willing to purchase from the owner buildings which are partly uninhabitable and partly obstructive and, by a sort of compromise partly at the expense of the corporation and partly at loss to the owner, effect an improvement. In this way much light and air has been let into dark courts, the arrangement of sanitary conveniences has been greatly improved, and the general condition of the occupants ameliorated.

The powers in the Housing Act relating to obstructive buildings (sec. 38) are often in this way combined with the powers of closure, and a bargain struck where the actual powers of the law would be slow in operation. The housing of the Working-Classes Act is unfortunately so badly worded that a great deal of legal obstruction can take place. Usually by some compromise such delay is avoided and the best improvements effected.

In the consolidation bill now being promoted by the city we seek powers to extend the action of the local clauses to demolition in the same way as a closing order of the magistrate can be extended in the general act of 1890, and for the same reasons.

Report from Manchester.

The following is received from Consul Bradley, under date of February 5:

The number of houses dealt with under clause 41 of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvements Act of 1867, since 1885, is from 8,000 to 9,000.

The procedure under this act is as follows: After the certificate of the inspector has been presented to the committee they visit the property, and a notification is sent to the owner, stating that the committee will meet at a certain time, place, and date, to take into consideration the making of an order (as per form inclosed).

If an order be made and afterwards confirmed by the council, the notice to close is served as required by the clause.

It is usual to allow to owners the sum of £15 per house for all houses of two rooms demolished to provide yard space, light and ventilation for remaining houses, where the work is carried out to the satisfaction of the sanitary committee.

Where large insanitary areas are cleared for the purpose of erecting houses on the sites, proceedings are taken under the housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

The following is received from Consul Listoe, under date of January, 28:

Provisions for reimbursing the tenant for vacating or the owner for

the demolition of a house are contained in the law on "Volkshuisvesting" (inclosure No. 3 in separate cover), pages 71 to 80. In short, the provisions are as follows: When it has been decided by the city government that a building is unfit to live in and unfit for any other purpose and therefore has to be demolished, the owner is reimbursed to the amount of the appraised value of the lot on which the building stands and the appraised value of the building material from which the house is constructed. A tenant who has to vacate a dwelling to be demolished is reimbursed to the amount of four times the rent for the period for which he has rented, not to exceed the rent for one year. A tenant who rented the dwelling he has vacated by the week is reimbursed by the city authorities to the amount of four times the weekly rent.

AUSTRALIA.

Report from Melbourne—Plague in Brisbane—Western Australia free from plague.

Consul-General Bray forwards the following received from Alfred D. Larkin, department of external affairs, Melbourne:

Melbourne, February 16, 1904: In continuation of my telegram of the 12th of February I have the honor to inform you that another case of plague was discovered in Brisbane on the 13th instant.

February 17, 1904: I have the honor to inform you that the State of Western Australia has been declared free from plague, the last case having occurred on the 4th November, 1903.

February 19, 1904: In continuation of my letter of the 16th February, I have the honor to inform you that a fourth case of plague was reported at Brisbane on the 17th instant.

Report from Sydney.

Leprosy in New South Wales for the year 1901.

The following is taken from the report by Dr. Ashburton Thompson, chief medical officer of the Government and president of the board of health:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, *Sydney, December 31, 1903.*

On January 1, 1901, 11 persons remained under detention at the lazaret.

During the year 10 persons were reported to the board under the leprosy act, 1890, as being suspected lepers, and of these 9 were ultimately admitted to the lazaret under warrants which were issued by the board after careful inquiry into each case.

Five patients died during the year; 2 were natives of New South Wales of European descent; 1 a native of Fiji of European descent; 1 a native of Tanna (New Hebrides), and 1 a female Chinese.

Thus the number remaining in the lazaret on December 31, 1901, was 15 persons; 9 were whites, 5 of whom were natives of New South Wales of European descent, 1 was a native of Germany, 2 were natives of England, and 1 was a native of the United States of America. Of the colored lepers, 1 was a Javanese, 4 were natives of China, and 1 a native of Aoba Island, New Hebrides.

The total number of persons admitted since 1883, when patients first began to be received (though the notification of leprosy was first made compulsory, and the detention of lepers provided for by law only toward the end of 1890), is 78. Distributed under nationalities, the account stands as follows: Natives of New South Wales, 21, of whom 15 have died and 1 was released; of Queensland, 1, deceased; of England, 4, of whom 2 have died; of Ireland, 2, deceased; of New Zealand, 1, deceased; of Fiji, 1, deceased; of Germany, 2, of whom 1 has died; of Belgium, 1, deceased; of the United States of America, 1; and all of these were whites, of European descent. There were also 37 natives of China, of whom 12 have died and 21 have been returned to their own country; of India, 2 deceased; of the West Indies, 1, discharged in 1885; of Java, 1; of Tanna (New Hebrides), 1, deceased; of New Caledonia, 1, deceased; of South Sea Islands, 1; and all of these were colored people.

Every opportunity has been given to members of the medical profession to visit the lazaret for the purpose of seeing such patients as were formerly under their care and for study of the disease. The needs of the patients have been carefully supplied by experienced attendants and nurses under the direct supervision of the medical superintendent.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Smallpox.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, February 22 and 29, as follows: During the week ended February 20, 1904, 67 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Aortic dilatation 1, alcoholism 1, asphyxia 1, bronchitis 1, cerebral congestion 1, death by violence 1, diarrhœa and enteritis 6, fibroma 2, gangrene 1, intestinal parasites 2, malarial fevers 3, meningitis 1, nephritis 1, organic diseases of heart 4, pulmonary tuberculosis 6, rheumatism 1, smallpox 1, senile debility 2, stillborn 7, tetanus 2, syphilis 1, tetanus neonatorum 2, other causes 19.

Week ended February 27, 1904, 75 bodies.

Causes of death: Alcoholism 1, apoplexy 1, arterio-sclerosis 1, asthma 1, bronchitis 1, cerebral congestion 2, cirrhosis of liver 1, diarrhœa and enteritis 6, dysentery 1, epilepsy 1, gangrene 2, intestinal parasites 1, malarial fever 1, meningitis 1, nephritis 1, organic diseases of heart 7, peritonitis 1, puerperal eclampsia 1, pneumonia 4, pulmonary tuberculosis 6, rachitis 1, rheumatism 1, senile debility 2, stillborn 3, syphilis 2, tetanus 1, tetanus neonatorum 3, enteric fever 1, umbilical hemorrhage 4, whooping cough 1, other causes 15.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 15, as follows: During the week ended February 13 I inspected and issued bills of health to the following vessels leaving this port:

The steamship *Stefania*, Austro-Hungarian, for New Orleans, La., with cargo of coffee only, no passengers, and no change of personnel at this port, sailing for New Orleans via Victoria, Brazil, on February 9. As this ship left here for another Brazilian port, she was disinfecting before leaving by the health authorities of the port.

The steamship *Fashoda*, British, for New York, N. Y., via Victoria, Brazil, with a cargo of coffee only, no passengers, and no change of personnel at this port. This vessel was also disinfected here before sailing. She was inspected on February 10.

The bark *Guarnika*, Uruguayan, for Brunswick, Ga., with no cargo, in stone ballast, no passengers, and with only one new member of the crew taken on here. She was inspected on February 12.

On February 13 the steamship *Bellanoch*, British, chartered by Lamport and Holt Line, for New Orleans, La., with a cargo exclusively of coffee, with no passengers, and having had no change in the personnel while here. She had lately been disinfected at Ilha Grande Quarantine Station, on her way from here to Santos, Brazil, from which port she returned here.

Mortality statistics, week ended February 14, 1904—Plague.

There were in all 300 deaths during the week referred to. Of this number two were caused by yellow fever, one death occurring in the district of Sao Jose, and the other in the Sao Sebastiao Hospital, with eight new cases reported during the week. At the end of the week there were still four cases of yellow fever under treatment at Sao Sebastiao Hospital, and on Sunday there was one case admitted to the Strangers' Hospital here.

This case I visited myself to-day, at the request of his attending physician. The sick man is a German, who is employed in one of the large breweries, and he is the second foreign resident receiving treatment for yellow fever at this hospital this year. The first case recovered, but this case will probably not recover. This hospital is by far the cleanest and most modern in appearance that I have seen here.

During the week there were 7 cases of plague reported and there were 4 deaths from that disease, 3 of which occurred at the hospital at Jurajuba and one in the district of Epirito Santo, in the city. There were 45 reported cases of variola, with 27 deaths, leaving at the end of the week 71 cases of variola under treatment at Sao Sebastiao Hospital. I neglected to state above that at the close of the week there were under treatment at Jurajuba (the plague hospital at Jurajuba) 20 cases of plague.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, enteric fever, dysentery, or diphtheria. There were 3 from measles, 1 from whooping cough, 5 from grippe, 6 from beriberi, none from leprosy, 15 from malarial fevers, and 50 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The weather has been fairly comfortable, the highest range of the thermometer being 34.3° C. and the lowest 22° C., with a mean for the whole week of 25.44° C.

The following notice is of interest. It comes from Manaos, State of Amazonas, Brazil, and the Acre referred to is the name of a territory lying near the Bolivian boundary, being part of the territory as to the boundary and ownership of which there has been considerable dispute between the two governments for some time past.

Brazilian troops are kept at stations near the frontier, and the sick among the soldiers are transferred, as far as I can learn, to Manaos.

The report in question is as follows: "The sanitary state of Acre continues to be very bad. The hospitals are filled with sick, having only one physician to care for them. Three hundred and eight sick

privates and 29 officers have been sent to Manaos, while 74 privates and 3 officers have died here."

This report is dated February 15, but, unfortunately, the nature of the illness is not stated.

Plague at Para.

Under date of the 15th instant, a press dispatch from Belem (Para), Brazil, states that on the preceding day two new cases of bubonic plague had been verified.

Sanitary conditions at Diamantina, State of Minas Geraes.

Diamantina is an old mining town with an estimated population of from 5,000 to 8,000 or 10,000. There has never been any yellow fever here, nor, as far as can be learned, any epidemic of cholera, plague, or anything of the kind. There is a good deal of syphilis and some years a good deal of typhoid fever. The cases of smallpox are few and isolated. The causes of death are as varied as elsewhere. The climate ought to be healthful, but it is supposed that most of the people have more or less of the poison of paludism in their blood. Paludism, or paludal fever, does not exist here in Diamantina itself, but in different lower lying parts of the country around here.

There is no sewer system, a very poor water system, and sanitary conditions are unknown.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, March 14, as follows: Week ended March 5, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 156; number passed, 155; number detained, 1.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Immigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, January 28, as follows: Number of immigrants, per steamship *Doric*, recommended, January 28, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 5.

Report from Shanghai—Smallpox at Shanghai and Tientsin—Disease reported among cattle shipped to Manila.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 10, as follows: During the week ended February 6, 1904, 3 vessels were inspected, 195 crew, 37 cabin and 20 steerage passengers; 20 pieces of personal baggage of steerage passengers were disinfected, and the holds between decks and upper decks of 1 vessel were washed down with 1:800 solution bichloride. Ten immigration examinations were made with 1 rejection for syphilis. Manifests were viséed for 8,567 pieces of freight and 6 pieces of freight were rejected.

The report of the municipal health officer for the week shows small-

pox, 1 case, 16 deaths; enteric fever, 2 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 5 deaths; tuberculosis, 35 deaths. The total mortality stated was 3 foreigners and 132 natives.

Tientsin was the only outport reporting quarantinable disease present, at which place 1 case of varioloid is said to have occurred.

The United States consul at Nankin reports that there has appeared at that place a disease affecting cattle, which in its clinical manifestations seems to resemble dysentery. A similar disease has also broken out, I understand, among cattle shipped from Chinking to Manila.

Immigrant recommended for rejection.

One immigrant per steamship *Doric*, for San Francisco, recommended for rejection.

CUBA.

Report from Habana.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, March 10, as follows: Week ended March 5, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	29
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 140
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 082
Pieces of freight passed.....	679

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended March 5, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	20
Meningitis.....	12
Pneumonia.....	3
Malarial fever	1
Enteritis.....	3
Pernicious malarial fever	3
Cancer.....	5
Bronchitis.....	2
Croup	2
Infectious fever	1
Tetanus	1

Total deaths from all causes, 104.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 15, as follows:

During the week ended March 12, 1904, two bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports.

One case of enteric fever has been reported in this city during the week. One death from an infectious fever, probably enteric, has also been reported, as will be seen by the accompanying statistics. The rate of mortality is notably increased over the previous week, especially from tuberculous affections, in spite of the prophylactic measures that are being taken. * * *

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas from March 1 to 10, 1904.

	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	2	105
Atheroma.....	1	87
Insufficiency, aortic.....	1	79
Debility, congenital.....	2	151
Tuberculosis.....	10	27
Meningitis.....	3	61
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	81
Tetanus, infantile.....	1	72
Fever, infectious.....	1	57
Intoxication, urinary.....	1	124
Cirrhosis, hepatic.....	1	112
Enteritis (over 2 years old).....	1	106
Cachexia, cancerous.....	1	45
Decrepitude.....	1	154
Paludism.....	1	4
Hemorrhage, internal.....	1	85
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Alcoholism.....	1	56
Total.....	31	.....

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 23.78.

Reports from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 10 and 15, as follows:

Report for the month of February, 1904.

Bills of health issued.....	18
Crews.....	778
Passengers.....	461
Deaths from yellow fever.....	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases.....	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not included).....	63
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in the city.....	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in the city.....	^a 10
Certificates issued for shipping remains of dead bodies to the United States....	^b 1

The general condition of the city was about the same as during January. There is an increase in the number of cases of varicella. The authorities declare there is no smallpox.

In spite of frequent rains the water supply is getting scarce. As a result of this the alcalde issued a proclamation advising the public that the northern and southern sections of the city would receive water only on alternate days.

The number of deaths during February was 63, which is an increase of 15 over January; but January had an exceptionally low mortality. Sixty-three deaths to the month is much below the average of the last three years. Sixteen were from tuberculosis.

^aDiphtheria, 2; varicella, 8. ^bA sailor from the U. S. S. *Montgomery*.

Mortuary report for the week ended March 12, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	3	4
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Myelitis, chronic	1	63
Pneumonia	1	93
Enterocolitis (under 2 years)	2	105
Cirrhosis of liver	1	112
Unspecified or ill-defined	2	179
Total	14	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 16 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 5, as follows:

Plague.

British India.—During the week ended February 6 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,351 cases of plague (and 7,043 deaths), of which 450 cases (418 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 43 cases (30 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi, 3 cases (3 deaths) in Broach, and 1 death in Bhavnagar.

In other districts of the country the number of deaths from plague has considerably increased since the end of October, 1903. According to the statistics regularly published by the Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantenaire d'Egypte, there occurred during the period from October 29 of last year to January 20 this year, outside of the Bombay Presidency, during the four-week periods 29,880, 37,765, 44,959 deaths from plague, among these being 1,615, 3,379, and 5,917 in the Bengal Presidency, exclusive of Calcutta.

Brazil.—In Rio de Janeiro during the period from December 21, 1903, to January 24, 1904, there were registered 48 cases of plague (with 24 deaths).

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to bulletin No. 4 of February 15, there were registered in Basra, between February 6 and 12, 6 cases of cholera (and 3 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended February 13 was only a little higher than the figure for the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.6 per thousand of the inhabitants, this being a little lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 16.3. Of the German large cities, almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places, among others, having a considerably higher death rate than that of this city, namely, Frankfort on the Main, Cologne, Hanover, Bremen, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Breslau, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following towns showed more favorable figures

than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Brunswick, Dresden, Charlottenburg (with 10.2), Schöneberg (10), Rixdorf (12). There was again a slight decrease in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life, so that the increase was exclusively confined to the higher age classes. The mortality rate among infants amounted to 4 per year and mille, this rate being considerably lower than that of Munich, but somewhat higher than the Hamburg figure. Both acute intestinal diseases and acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, the former causing 33, the latter 81, deaths. There was a heavy increase with phthisis pulmonalis, which claimed 94 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 28 deaths from cancer, 17 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 8 deaths from influenza. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.

Commission sent by Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases to study yellow fever in South America.

The following is reported by Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfurt, under date of February 9:

Studying yellow fever in South America.

Two physicians of the Hamburg Institute for Tropical Diseases, Messrs. Otto and Neumann, have gone to South America for the purpose of studying yellow fever. They are supplied with considerable means, furnished by shippers and merchants of Hamburg. In addition to scientific studies, they are to collect information with reference to the new preventive measures now used in South America against yellow fever, and to devise means to prevent the heavy damages which the German merchant marine has suffered in the several years of yellow-fever epidemics. Further investigations of the subject are of great interest to Hamburg, as being in especially close connection with the countries infected with yellow fever.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Mauritius—Leprosy to be discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, February 29, as follows: During the week ended February 27, 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. 22	Manuel Calvo	New York	757	35	1,017	13
24	Lombardia	do	498	20	507	17
24	Neustria	do	904	60	1,325	22
24	Aurania	do	1,048	30	511	9
24	Canopic	Boston	1,116	80	1,832	10
26	Konigin Luise.....	New York	1,272	70	1,825	26

PALERMO.

Feb. 25	Lombardia.....	New York	205	50	300	17
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Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended February 18, 1904, there was one case of bubonic plague, fatal.

Leprosy to be discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology.

It is reported that the subject of leprosy will be fully discussed at the International Congress of Dermatology, to be held at Berlin, September 12 to 17, 1904.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Smallpox in Yokohama and on German steamship Batavia from Vladivostok—Plague in Formosa.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 19, as follows:

During the week ended February 13, 1904, seven steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 630 crew and 767 passengers, were inspected, 444 steerage passengers were bathed, and 593 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended February 6, 1904, includes the following: Smallpox, 1 case, 0 death; enteric fever, 14 cases, 1 death; scarlet fever, 1 case, 0 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death. For week ended February 13, 1904: Enteric fever, 6 cases, 2 deaths.

It will be noted that 1 case of smallpox, not previously reported, occurred in this city during the week ended February 6.

Press reports state that three cases of smallpox were discovered among the Japanese passengers of the German steamer *Batavia*, which arrived at Matsu Island from Vladivostok on February 15. The patients were at once isolated, and the rest, after being disinfected, were allowed to land at Moji. Some time ago Vladivostok was reported to be infected with smallpox. Owing, however, to the existing state of war, commercial relations between that port and Japan have ceased.

Plague continues to be reported from Formosa.

Immigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended February 9 for rejection: For Honolulu, 13; for San Francisco, 2.

One immigrant per steamship *Indravelli* for Portland, Oreg., recommended February 13 for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, recommended February 10 for rejection, 6.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Ilyades*, for Tacoma, recommended February 9 for rejection, 4.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, March 9, as follows:

Inspection of vessels for the week ended March 5, 1904.

U. S. collier *Crosar*, February 29, for Norfolk, Va., with 39 crew and 32 passengers; American steamship *City of Washington*, March 1,

for New York, with 64 crew and 40 passengers; Italian steamship *Centro America*, February 29, for Ponce, P. R., with 86 crew and 18 passengers; German steamship *Baker*, March 2, for New Orleans, with 41 crew and 15 passengers; British steamship *Senator*, March 4, for New Orleans, with 40 crew and 4 passengers; Norwegian steamship *Capriivi*, for United States port, on March 5, with 24 crew and no passengers.

All ships are inspected before a bill of health is granted.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessels—No quarantinable diseases.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, March 7, as follows:

During the week ended March 6, one vessel with the crew and passengers was inspected and cleared for San Francisco on March 2: Crew, 70; passengers, cabin 20, steerage 22; total on board, 112; all well.

There were 31 deaths from all causes, none from quarantinable diseases. This being the dry season water is very scarce and the streets are extremely dusty.

Mortality for February, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, March 7, through Surgeon Perry, as follows:

Abscess.....	1	Gastro enteritis.....	1
Albuminuria.....	2	General debility.....	1
Accidental fall.....	1	Heart disease.....	2
Asphyxia.....	1	Killed by train.....	1
Beriberi.....	4	Liver disease.....	4
Burns.....	1	Nephritis.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Old age.....	3
Congestion.....	1	Phthisis.....	7
Cholera infantum.....	1	Pneumonia.....	6
Colic.....	3	Pernicious fever.....	2
Dropsy.....	1	Parturition.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	Stillborn.....	3
Diphtheria.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Dropped dead.....	1	Spleen complications.....	1
Dementia.....	1	Tetanus.....	2
Epilepsia.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	14
Enterocolitis.....	1	Whooping cough.....	1
Fracture.....	1	Worms.....	2
Fevers.....	16		

Total deaths from all causes, 95. Estimated population, 18,000. Rate of 63.32 per 1,000 per annum.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague at San Pedro—No danger of spread.

Consul Gottschalk reports, February 20, as follows:

At the present writing I believe that the presence of bubonic plague in Peru is strictly limited to a few sporadic cases at an obscure inland village, where sanitary precautions are being taken by competent physicians, especially commissioned from Lima. San Pedro is a mere hamlet connected by about 10 miles of railway with the port of Pacasmayo and by an infrequently used cart road with Trujillo. Its

complete segregation can be accomplished simply by stopping railroad traffic and placing a sanitary cordon across the Trujillo road. This was done successfully in 1903 and will certainly be repeated if the need arise.

There is absolutely no fear or excitement anywhere along the coast that I can ascertain, and the news received some days ago that Ecuador and Panama were quarantining Peruvian arrivals occasioned general surprise.

Needless to say, on the first rumors of bubonic disease at San Pedro, I instructed the agencies to keep in close touch with me. We are working unitedly, and no opportunity will be neglected, and no effort spared to keep you properly advised if at any time the disease should gain ground in the interior or manifest itself at any of the seaports.

See Public Health Reports, February 26, 1904, page 342, and March 4, 1904, page 398.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Smallpox on vessel from Antimonan—Cholera in the provinces.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 12, as follows:

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended February 6, 1904, is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	2	2
Smallpox	0	0
Plague	3	2

No vessels departed for the United States during the week.

Smallpox on vessel from Antimonan.

The smallpox reported last week at Antimonan, Tayabas, and vicinity was the cause of one vessel infected with that disease arriving at this port during the week. The passengers and crew were placed in quarantine; the vessel was disinfected and released with a new crew on board.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended February 6, 1904.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iloilo	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo	1	1
Cadiz	Island of Negros	52	34
Total		53	35

Report from Cebu—Plague and smallpox.

Assistant Surgeon Fox reports, February 5, as follows:

For the month of January, 1904, the following quarantinable diseases were reported to the local health authorities: Plague, 2 cases, 2 deaths; smallpox, 5 cases, 1 death.

The origin of the plague cases was not determined. The disease was in persons who had not been out of Cebu. They did not seem to be associated with the previous cases nor with each other.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Quarantine transactions—Vital statistics—Immigration.

Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Clark reports, March 8, as follows:

Quarantine transactions at San Juan and the six subports of the island of Porto Rico, for the month of February, 1904.

San Juan.—Month of February, 1904. Vessels inspected, 21; bills of health issued, 27; vessels held in quarantine, 3; vessels disinfected, 0; passengers detained in quarantine for observation, 2; persons vaccinated, 0. The bedding and dunnage of the crew of the U. S. training ship *Monongahela* were disinfected.

The steamers *Philadelphia* and *Caracas* arrived at this port during the month upon their regular schedules from Venezuelan ports bound for New York. The former entered on February 10 and the latter on February 24. Neither of these vessels brought passengers requiring detention nor baggage for disinfection. They were placed in quarantine under guard during the few hours they remained in port.

The Spanish steamship *Montevideo* arrived on February 21, from Habana via Limon, Colon, Barranquilla, Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira. This vessel carried 2 nonimmune passengers for Porto Rico, and these were taken to the quarantine station for detention and observation. The steamer was held in quarantine while at this port.

On February 23 a letter was received from Captain Dunlap, U. S. Navy, commandant of the navy-yard at this port, stating that diphtheria existed among the crew of the U. S. training ship *Monongahela* lying anchored in the harbor, and requesting that the bedding and dunnage of the crew be disinfected. This was done with steam and formaldehyde on the barge *Defender*, the ship proper being disinfected under the supervision of naval officers.

The following is a summary of the transactions at the several subports:

Vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 6; Arecibo, 4; Humacao, 1; Aguadilla, 5; Fajardo, 5, and Arroyo, 0.

The mortality reports from the subports are as follows:

Mayaguez, 96; Arecibo, 64; Humacao, 50; Aguadilla, 46; Arroyo, 8. From Fajardo no report has been received.

Nothing of special interest has occurred at the subports during the month.

Vital statistics of the city of San Juan, Porto Rico, for the month of February, 1904.

Malarial fever, pernicious	2	Valvular disease, heart (1 aortic, 2 mitral)	3
Tetanus, infantile	3	Bronchitis	2
Tubercle of lungs	15	Pneumonia	1
Tubercle of liver	1	Gastro-enteritis	5
Tuberculosis, general	2	Enterocolitis	3
Syphilis	1	Bright's disease	1
Cancer of mouth	1	Still born	8
Cancer of liver	1		
Cancer	1		
Rickets	4	Total	69
Anæmia	2		
Leucocythæmia	1	February, 1904:	
Old age	4	Deaths	69
Meningitis	3	Births	77
Inflammation of brain	2	February, 1903:	
Hemorrhage of brain	1	Deaths	63
Epilepsy	1	Births	76
Endocarditis	1		

*Immigration at San Juan.**Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended March 5, 1904.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Feb. 28	Spanish ss. Montserrat	Genoa, Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, La Palma.	9
29	Spanish ss. Catalina	Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Teneriffe, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Palma, Torre Vieja.	13
Mar. 5	French ss. Ferdinand de Lesseps	Havre and St. Thomas	12
	Total		34

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended March 12, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 7	British ss. Eden	Barbados, Castries, Fort de France, Roseau, Point à Pitre, Montserrat, St. John, Antigua; St. Christopher, and St. Thomas.	10
9	American ss. Philadelphia	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guayra.	1
	Total		11

*Immigration at the subports.**Report of alien passengers arriving during the week ended March 5, 1904, at the six subports of Porto Rico.*

MAYAGUEZ.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 2	Spanish ss. Catalina	Barcelona, Mallorca, Valencia, Torre Vieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, and Teneriffe.	2
5	French ss. Salvador	Fort de France, Pointe à Pitre, Basse Terre, and Saint Thomas.	3
	Total		5

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

Week ended March 12, 1904, no transactions.

Report from Ponce—Vital statistics, month of February, 1904—Summary of transactions of service—Immigration.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, March 11, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

Vital statistics of the city of Ponce during the month of February, 1904.

Diseases of—		Convulsions.....	7
Digestive system	30	Syphilis	1
Nervous system	3	Grippe	9
Circulatory system	6	Herpes	1
Respiratory system	21	Rhachitis	1
Malarial fever	5	Without official data	12
Tuberculosis	12		
Hydræmia	1	Total	133
Anæmia, inanition	6	February, 1904:	
Nephritis	4	Deaths	133
Old age	2	Births	182
Metritis	6	February, 1903:	
Accidents	1	Deaths	99
Congenital malformation.....	5	Births	140

Summary of transactions of service during the month of February, 1904.

Vessels inspected.....	15
Bills of health issued.....	20
Passengers inspected (in transit)	362
Passengers inspected (incoming)	35
Crew inspected.....	668
Vessels in quarantine.....	6
Immigrants inspected.....	15
Rejections	0
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0

Report of alien passengers arriving at Ponce during the week ended March 5, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904. Mar. 5	French ss. Salvador	Fort de France, Pointe à Pitre, Basse Terre, St. Thomas.	1

Week ended March 12, 1904. No transactions.

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

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 227, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and 41 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 49,460. Total number of deaths, 60,

including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 7, whooping cough 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 98, including 5 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 253, including diphtheria 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia*—*Vancouver*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Quebec—*Sherbrooke*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including 1 from diphtheria.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 949, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 6, measles 5, whooping cough 2, smallpox 25, and 101 from tuberculosis.

Roubaix.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 174, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, measles 3, and 3 from scarlet fever.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 134, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 27, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 27, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 198, including diphtheria 5, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and sixty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 32, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 18, whooping cough 41, enteric fever 5, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 28. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.05 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,029 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 13 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 27, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 8.2, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 58.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 206 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 11, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 27, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 21.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 720, including diphtheria 5, measles 27, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 6, and 21 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu.*—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 71, including enteric fever 3, and 14 from tuberculosis.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 514,869. Total number of deaths, 970, including diphtheria 16, enteric fever 15, measles 7, and 111 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended February 10, 1904. Estimated population, 148,883. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

PORTO RICO.—Month of January, 1904. Census population, 953,243. Total number of deaths, 1,901, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 155 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Ten days ended February 29, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 340, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 5, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 7, and 22 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Two weeks ended February 26, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 11. No contagious diseases.

Year ended December 31, 1903. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 355, including 30 from tuberculosis.

Three months ended December 31, 1903. Total number of deaths, 209, including diphtheria 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to March 25, 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-Feb. 6.....	50	46	
Provinces.....	.....do.....	1,615	1,318	
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.....	4	1	
Musseleb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-12.....	6	3	
Beirut—				
Latakieh.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	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. 14.....	32	12	
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. 12.....	15	6	
Panama:				
Panama.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 16.....	4	1	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Jan. 2-9.....		1	
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 25-Feb. 14.....	3	3	

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Feb. 12-17.....	4		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 15.....	11		
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 15.....		18	
Pindamonhangaba.....	Jan. 15.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 14.....	211	125	Several cases.
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth), Natal (Pietermaritzburg).....	Nov. 15-Jan. 16.....		7	
	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.	809	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	10,554	
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. 18	523	308	
Peru:				
San Pedro.....	Feb. 20.....	.....	.....	Present.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	2	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 6	15	9	
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. 27	114	1	
Trieste.....	Nov. 22-Jan. 2	7	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 27	25	8	
Brussels.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 27	.....	3	
Liege.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	.....
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 13-20.....	.....	1	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	163	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 14	670	389	
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. 12	13	.....
Chile:				
Antofogasta.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	.....	13	
Santiago.....	Feb. 1.....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	4	.....
Shanghai.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 6	.....	77	Two new cases.
Tientsin.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1	.....

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. 7-27		2	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Feb. 29		83	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2		
Paris	Nov. 29-Feb. 27	293	26	
Rheims	Feb. 8-14	1		
Germany:				
Strasbourg	Jan. 1-Dec. 31		2	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Jan. 9	4	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1		
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Feb. 27	87	30	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Mar. 4	569	5	
Hull	Jan. 17-Feb. 27	4		
Leeds	Dec. 27-Feb. 27	3		
Leith	Jan. 10-Feb. 27	3	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-Mar. 5	132	4	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Feb. 20	8		
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-Feb. 27	2		
Japan:				
Matsu Island	Feb. 15	3		From Gr. ss. Batavia from Vladivostock.
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2		
Do	Feb. 1-13	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-Mar. 6	35	23	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1		
Tampico	Jan. 11-21		12	
Torreón	Feb. 24			Epidemic.
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19-Mar. 12	2	1	One case ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Mar. 5	30	4	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2		
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-31	5	1	
Manila	Nov. 15-Jan. 2	3	3	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-Mar. 8	9		
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-Feb. 24	74	19	
Odessa	Nov. 29-Feb. 20	13	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Feb. 27	289	34	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Feb. 6		24	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-Feb. 29		49	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000		Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Mar. 7	44	6	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Jan. 18-Feb. 28		38	
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.
Manchester	Feb. 27	558,385	223									2	6	7
Mannheim	Feb. 20	150,425	43											
Do	Feb. 27	150,425	39										1	
Mazatlan	do	20,000	19											
Mexico	Mar. 6	368,777	263					5	8			2	3	1
Moscow	Feb. 20	1,173,427	503	19				1		1	3	5	6	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Feb. 27	219,021	82					1					1	5
Nottingham	do	239,753	94							2		2	3	3
Nuremberg	Feb. 20	275,000	106							2		1	1	2
Odessa	Feb. 14	492,000	168	28						2		5	1	
Palermo	Feb. 20	330,000	127	7									1	
Do	Feb. 27	330,000	159	4										
Panama	Mar. 6	18,000	31	5										
Paris	Feb. 27	2,660,559	957	219				1		6		5	15	2
Prague	do	226,951	140	41						1		4	2	
Puerto Cortez	Mar. 10	2,125	1											
Quebec	Mar. 12	70,000												
Rotterdam	Mar. 5	362,799	112							1		2		
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	12											
St. John, N. B.	Mar. 12	40,711	8											
St. Petersburg	Feb. 20	1,450,000	665	120				1	1	15		18	20	13
Do	Feb. 27	1,450,000	695	138				4		18		10	18	9
St. Stephen, N. B.	Mar. 12	2,840	1											
San Felix de Guixols	Feb. 28	11,333	9	1										
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Feb. 27	36,500	19	2										
Santander	Feb. 29	53,574	29					1						
Singapore	Jan. 30	97,117	154	22										
Smyrna	Feb. 21	60,000	72	11						1		1		
Solingen	Feb. 27	15,142	13	1										
Southampton	do	112,500	29	3										1
South Shields	do	105,733	35	4										7
Stettin	Feb. 27	228,095	70									2	2	
Stockholm	Feb. 20	305,115	94	26									2	
Stuttgart	Mar. 3	194,049	86	2								1		
Tangier	Feb. 27	40,000												
Tarragona	do	19,300	6	1										
Trapani	Feb. 20	61,477	19											
Do	Feb. 28	61,477	18											
Trieste	Feb. 27	187,251	139											
Utiilla	do	932								1		3		
Venice	Feb. 20	166,288	62	4									1	
Vera Cruz	Mar. 12	32,000	45	8				1	1					
Vienna	Feb. 27	1,779,869	628	110						2		8	16	1
Winnipeg	Mar. 5	70,000								1		1		
Yokohama	Feb. 6	313,695								1		1		
Do	Feb. 13	313,695								2				
Zurich	Feb. 27	157,731	53									1	1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.