

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Amendments to quarantine regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 30, 1904.

To national, State, and local quarantine officers, collectors of customs, shipowners and agents, and others concerned:

Paragraph 68 (c), quarantine regulations of 1903, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 68 (c): If arriving at a port south of the southern boundary of Maryland in the season of close quarantine, April 1 to November 1, directly or via a northern port, from a tropical American port, unless said port is known to be free from yellow fever.

The effect of this amendment is to cause the close quarantine season to begin April 1 instead of May 1, with regard to vessels from ports known or suspected of being infected with yellow fever, and arriving at Southern ports, either direct or via Northern ports.

Paragraph 107 (a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 107 (a): If arriving in five days, or less, she may be admitted to pratique after being fumigated again, but without further detention than is necessary to complete the five days from port of departure.

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Secretary.

Quarantine officers at Florida ports notified of commencement of close quarantine season.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 26, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt last evening (the 25th instant) of the following telegram from you:

Dr. J. Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer, Key West, Fla.

Quarantine closed season begins April first. See Treasury quarantine regulations, article sixty-eight, letter "c," which this year will read "April first to November first."

WYMAN.

and to respectfully state that I have this day transmitted these instructions to Acting Asst. Surgs. R. C. White, Pensacola; E. L. Stewart, Carrabelle; R. T. Walker, Cedar Keys; J. B. Maloney, Key West;

James M. Jackson, jr., Miami; George Macauley, Mayport, and J. L. Horsey, Fernandina, and also to Sanitary Guards George R. Shultz, at Puntarassa, and C. H. Lind, at Apalachicola.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
Sanitary Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
Washington.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended April 2, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of April 4:

Week ended April 2.

Buildings reinspected.....	256
Rooms	2, 043
Persons inspected	3, 063
Sick	32
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	15
Dead examined	17
Necropsies	6
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	38
Number showing pest infection.....	0
Places limed and disinfected	251
Times streets swept.....	2
Sewers flushed	11
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	15
Plumbing nuisances abated.....	6
Nuisances undergoing abatement	8
Total number of plumbing inspections	94

Diphtheria on the U. S. S. Woodbury at Portland, Me.

The following is received from Surgeon McIntosh, under date of April 1:

Three cases of diphtheria have been received from the U. S. S. *Woodbury*.

The vessel was disinfected by an officer of this service previous to her departure from this port.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Report of inspection of Tordillo—Hygienic conditions—Examination of water supply.

LAREDO, TEX., March 24, 1904.

SIR: As instructed by telegram from Surgeon-General Wyman, dated March 22, I proceeded to Tordillo settlement on March 23, returning March 23.

Tordillo is a settlement about 20 miles northwest of Laredo, Tex., and about 8 miles from Cannell, Tex. (coal mines on the Rio Grande), there being wagon-road communication with both places.

The settlement I visited consists of five groups of houses, four of them being about one-third of a mile from each other and situated in a semicircle around the largest one of them. The fifth settlement is about 1 mile from the rest of the group of four.

There are, in all, 20 houses, with 127 persons—large and small. There is at present no one sick with any kind of fever. The woman previously reported sick is now in full convalescence. No diagnosis can be made from her present condition, and from her history no safe diagnosis can be arrived at.

There has not been any sickness at Tordillo since the last months of 1903, during which time the people who were sick claim to have had fever and chills either every day, or every third day, slight headache, no pains in body, and very little vomiting. From this I judge that they suffered from malaria.

All the families were inspected by me, and they were encouraged to speak of last year's illness, in their own words, no questions being asked.

The water supply is mainly from water holes existing in an arroyo, which runs between these settlements. These holes have minnows and frogs in them. There are only two wells, one at the east settlement (of four houses) and one at the west settlement (of two houses). All places keep water in barrels, the supply being renewed every two or three days, most persons having only one-half barrel of water in the house at a time.

There are at present no mosquitoes and ventilation is good, as there is always a strong southeast wind blowing.

All the houses, with the exception of two, are built of logs, with mud filling the interstices, and with thatched roof. The surrounding country is very dry at present.

If we may rely upon the individual statements of the families that were sick in 1903, I am of the opinion that they had malaria. Furthermore, from conversation with principal settlers, one of whom was sick in 1903, I inferred that he was sick in 1885, in Laredo, with what was called dengue, having had a severe attack. He states that most of the people who were sick then were yellow, and that he turned yellow and was afraid that he had the "mal amarillo." This year none had the yellow appearance, and none had the pains they experienced in 1885.

Summary.—At the present time no diagnosis can be made of the convalescent at Tordillo, who was sick about two and a half weeks, and there are no other sick.

The source of water supply is not hygienic, and the people were advised to boil their drinking water.

Twenty families, consisting of 127 persons, and 23 barrels, were inspected. No wigglers were found.

Each settlement is at sufficient distance from the other to isolate any sick person and not contaminate other settlements.

Disinfection done two weeks ago, and also three days ago.

Respectfully,

E. H. SAUVIGNET,
Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon.
MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
Laredo, Tex.

Precautionary measures at Laredo.

LAREDO, TEX., *March 26, 1904.*

SIR: Referring to Bureau telegram of the 16th instant, ordering me to proceed to Laredo and report to Bureau all facts bearing upon pre-

vention and recrudescence of yellow fever, and upon prevention of the introduction from Mexico, I have the honor to report as follows:

As the Bureau is aware, from telegrams from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, there have been 2 cases pronounced yellow fever in Laredo and vicinity. The first, or Laredo case, was seen by the attending physician, Doctor Lowry, on Friday, March 11, in the third day of disease, and was immediately screened by him. The second case was not seen until March 18, although the patient was taken sick on March 14, at Minera. This case was never screened, having been en route between Minera, Palafox, and Laredo until seen by Doctor Frick.

Disinfection, as reported by Doctor Frick, was thoroughly done in the localities occupied by these patients.

These are the only cases so far discovered, and the house to house inspections have not revealed any others.

There will probably be other recrudescences from time to time, but I believe that with an energetic antimosquito campaign, such as is being inaugurated, in conjunction with a daily house-to-house inspection, there will be no spread from these.

In regard to the prevention of introduction from Mexico, I believe the present system of inspection is as efficient as any line of guards would be, unless an absolute nonintercourse quarantine were declared; and even then the guarding of the frontier in this locality would be extremely difficult, because of the number of fords and skiffs in the river.

The stationing of an officer of the Service in Monterey, Mexico, to keep the Bureau informed of conditions there, is, in my opinion, necessary.

In regard to present conditions in Monterey, I would say that Doctor Martínez, the city health officer of Monterey, called upon me yesterday. He stated that there was now no fever there; that much post-epidemic disinfection had been done in that city; that during the coming season a five days' detention would be imposed on all nonimmunes coming from Tampico to Monterey; and that all freight and cars would be twice disinfected en route from Tampico to Monterey—this latter over the Monterey and Mexican Gulf (Mexican Central) Railroad.

Passengers coming from Tampico via San Luis Potosi, however, were not provided for in these plans.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Suggested amendment to city ordinance relative to precautions against yellow fever.

LAREDO, TEX., March 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Bureau letter of the 21st instant, transmitting outline plan of operations considered necessary at the present time in Laredo, and which will be put in operation as rapidly as possible.

Part of the matter contained in the memorandum in question is covered by city ordinance, passed October 30, 1903—copy of which is inclosed (inclosure No. 1); and in addition, I have requested that the council pass an ordinance covering the matters in the inclosed memorandum (inclosure No. 2).

It has been found that the 21 inspectors at first put on were not sufficient to quite cover the entire city daily, so that the force will be to-day increased to 25, which, it is believed, will be ample for the city proper.

Very little opposition to inspections is being manifested, and I have been assured by the city authorities and the business men's league of their hearty cooperation and desire to assist in any manner.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

AN ORDINANCE for the prevention and suppression of yellow fever and other contagious and infectious diseases, having the mosquito as one of if not the only means of transmitting such disease from person to person.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Laredo:

SECTION 1. That all wells, cisterns, tanks, reservoirs, barrels, tubs, vats, pools, lakes, ponds, puddles, and other receptacles holding and containing water, within the incorporated limits of the city of Laredo, other than those in which the water therein contained is coated and kept coated with oil, is hereby declared a public nuisance.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, company, or corporation having any of the water receptacles mentioned in section one of this ordinance on his, her, their, or its place, premises, or upon any lot or block of land under his, her, their, or its control within the incorporated limits of said city, which contains water, who shall fail or refuse to cover the surface of such water with oil and keep the same so covered with oil, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, and each day's refusal, neglect, or failure shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the sanitary inspector of said city, together with such assistant inspectors as he may appoint, to enter the house or premises of any inhabitant of said city and inspect and disinfect the same, and for this purpose may use all such force as may be necessary to effect such entry, inspection, and disinfection.

SEC. 4. The city, county, and State health physicians and the several physicians of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States and their aids and assistants, while engaged in the treatment and suppression of any contagious or infectious disease in said city, are hereby vested with the same powers and authority delegated to the sanitary inspectors of said city and his assistants by the third section of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall refuse permission to any of the officers, physicians, or their assistants mentioned in the third and fourth sections of this ordinance to inspect his, her, their, or its house or premises, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum, not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

SEC. 6. This ordinance is cumulative to that of all other ordinances heretofore passed and now in force on the subject upon which it treats.

SEC. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Attest:

AMADOR SANCHES, *Mayor.*

A. R. GARCIA, *Secretary.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Memorandum of ordinance suggested to be passed by city council extending and amending ordinance of October 30, 1903.

1. Requiring all physicians and householders to report to the city health officer, without delay, every case of fever, of any character and from whatever cause, coming within their knowledge, and prescribing penalties for noncompliance.

2. Requiring all cases as described in paragraph 1 to be covered immediately with

a mosquito netting until its removal is authorized by city health officer, or his representative, and prescribing penalties for noncompliance.

3. Making it a finable offense for any householder to have on his premises the larvæ of mosquitoes, and requiring either oiling or screening of water containers, to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.

4. Authorizing the health officer to remove cases suspected of being yellow fever to a fever sanatorium, when, in his opinion, such cases can not be efficiently treated and screened at the patient's house.

(See P. H. R., March 25, 1904, p. 516.)

Reports of inspection and instructions to officers.

LAREDO, *March 31, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Inspected to-day 2,279 premises and treated 1,191 water containers. Hamilton investigated 4 sick.

FRICK.

LAREDO, *April 1, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Returned with Sauvignet from Austin. Inspected to-day 2,360 premises and treated 1,102 water containers.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, *April 2, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Inspected to-day 1,762 premises and treated 730 water containers. Entire city not covered on account of heavy rains. Four sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, *April 3, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Inspected 2,153 premises and treated 1,166 water containers. Two sick investigated. Sending Cock inspect on Texas-Mexican Railroad as far as Alice. Request travel be authorized.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 4, 1904.*

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Inspection trip Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock along line Texas-Mexican Railroad authorized. State health officer wires some dengue at Benavides.

WYMAN.

LAREDO, *April 4, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

During week ended April 2 fumigated 21 ranch houses containing 40 rooms and 10 houses containing 47 rooms, in Laredo. Inspected to-day 2,374 premises and treated 1,357 water containers; 6 sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 5, 1904.*

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Referring to my telegram of yesterday, stating Tabor reports dengue at Benavides, Bureau feels concerned and should have immediate report from there. Suggest your going, if practicable, and be prepared to distribute mosquito nettings. Cases of dengue should be treated as suspicious and covered with mosquito netting.

WYMAN.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 5, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Cock left for Benavides direct early this morning with instructions. Wire me at once of conditions. Will express him netting first train, and upon receipt his report go myself if necessary.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 6, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Cock reports he has discovered nothing yet Benavides.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 5, 1904.*

Dr. JOHN H. PURNELL, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

As per my telegram, March 18, you are nominated. Proceed at once to San Antonio; wire departure, arrival, and conditions, and await instructions.

WYMAN.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 5, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Inspected to-day 2,417 premises and treated 1,800 water containers; 2 sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *April 6, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Leave to-night for San Antonio.

PURNELL.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 6, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Inspected to-day 2,345 premises and treated 1,437 water containers; 9 sick inspected.

RICHARDSON.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 26, as follows:

	Week ended March 26.
Persons inspected	196
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, March 26, as follows: Week ended March 26, 1904: Mexican Central passengers inspected, 247; inspection of four private Pullmans, passengers and crew, 33; Mexican immigrants inspected, 53; inspection of Mexican laborers imported in bond, 19; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 389 pieces; disinfection of baggage, blankets, etc., second-class passengers, from Aguas Calientes, 37 pieces; fumigation of four private Pullman cars touching points where smallpox is said to be epidemic; vaccination of immigrants' children, 7.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.—Vaccination—Mortality of Nuevo Laredo, January and February, 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, March 28, as follows: Week ended March 26, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 490; immigrants inspected, 59; immigrants vaccinated, 1; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; private sleeping car disinfected, 1.

Third-class coach on local train running between Saltillo, Mexico, and Laredo, Tex., contained on March 26 one Mexican immigrant child with suspicious eruption, nonimmune to smallpox and not vaccinated; remaining persons of family had good vaccine scars. All persons in this coach were reinspected, and those not having recent successful vaccination scars were vaccinated or revaccinated. Coach, with passengers and baggage therein, was returned to Mexico and Mexican authorities were notified. Person with eruption originated from Villaldama, Mexico.

Mortality report of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for months of January and February, 1904, obtained by personal inspection of mortality register.

JANUARY, 1904.		FEBRUARY, 1904.	
Intestinal fever.....	1	Peritonitis	1
Tuberculosis	2	Tuberculosis	1
Tetanus nascentium	1	Pneumonia	6
Perniciosa (?)	1	Abortion	1
Convulsions	1	Congenital debility	1
Cerebral congestion	1	Convulsions	1
Pneumonia	1	Cancer of uterus	1
Laryngitis	1	Asthma	1
Congenital debility	1	Scarlet fever	1
Old age	1	Paralysis of bladder	1

I was informed by reliable persons that stegomyiæ now exist at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; I did not see any specimen. Fumigation is still being done, but no systematic oiling of water containers.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of February, 1904, from 37 counties and localities having an aggregate population of 1,050,850, show a total of 1,496 deaths, including 91 from zymotic diseases and 247 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303; white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 22; white 8, colored 14, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 127,286. Total number of deaths, 167, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 26, 1904, from 62 observers, indicate that scarlet fever, syphilis, whooping cough, dysentery, meningitis, cholera infantum, puerperal fever, and diphtheria were more prevalent, and pneumonia, erysipelas, remittent fever, intermittent fever, cholera morbus, and inflammation of brain were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 9, diphtheria at 28, enteric fever at 33, scarlet fever at 60, measles at 63, smallpox at 75, pneumonia at 90, and phthisis pulmonalis at 221 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 645,000—white, 605,000; colored, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 1,013—white, 907; colored, 106—including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 7, measles 1, scarlet fever 15, whooping cough 5, smallpox 1, and 136 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 3 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of March, 1904. Census population, 38,973; total number of deaths, 70, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 60; white, 26; colored, 34, including enteric fever 2 and 3 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 325,000. Total number of deaths, 389, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., March 28, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 26, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 20	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	131
21	Banes	Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	1
22	Republic	Italian ports.....	1,733
23	Admiral Farragut.....	Jamaica, West Indies.....	4
22	Michigan.....	Liverpool, England	1
24	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	109
24	Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	39
25	Saxonia	Liverpool, England.....	1,616
	Total		3,634

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Malone, N. Y.....	March.....	12	0
Mobile, Ala.....	.....do.....	53	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	.....do.....	118	17
Portland, Me.....	.....do.....	168 ^a	0
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	.....do.....	49	35

^aIncluding 55 in transit.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do	Nor. bk. Guernika	Mar. 25	Rio de Janeiro ...
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Break water quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Mar. 12	.....	.....	.....
14	Eastport, Me.	Mar. 31	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska.	Mar. 19	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	Mar. 19	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	Mar. 19	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do	U. S. Cruiser Dixie.	Mar. 26	Colon.
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass.	Mar. 14 Mar. 21 Mar. 30	...............	...............	...............
28	West Pass.	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
30	San Diego, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
32	San Pedro, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Mar. 24	It. bk. Carlo P. ^a	Feb. 23	Rio de Janeiro ...
			It. bk. Thomas ^a	Feb. 26	Genoa
			It. bk. Uniao ^a	Mar. 11	Para
35	Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 26	Swed. bk. Pandur	Mar. 26	Durban
			Br. schr. Bessie Parker	do	Habana
36	Sitka, Alaska.	Mar. 12	Am. schr. Quinebaug	do	New York
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Mar. 19 Mar. 26	..........	..........	..........
38	Southbend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
40	Washington, N. C.	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....

^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	Brunswick	Held to discharge ballast and disinfect.		Preliminary disinfection..	2
7				No transactions.....	
8				do.....	
9				No report.....	
10				Examination of Asiatic crew and passengers.	1
11				No report.....	
12					2
13				No report.....	
14					12
15				No transactions.....	
16				do.....	
17				do.....	
18					8
19				No transactions.....	
20				do.....	
21				No report.....	
22				2 vessels spoken and passed.	6
23				No transactions.....	
24					2
25				Glandular examination Br. S. S. Ping Suey from Liverpool and Am. bktn. Makaweli from Shanghai.	5
26				Glandular examination Am. S. S. Shawmut from Manila; Am. bktn. St. James from Honolulu; Am. S. S. Pleiades from Chefoo, and Am. S. S. Tacoma from Hongkong.	5
26	Philadelphia, League Island.	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Mar. 26		18
27					2
28					1
29				No transactions.....	1
30				do.....	
31					5
32				3 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. ss. Coptic, from Hongkong. Malaria on Ger. ss. Amasis, from Hamburg.	13
33				No transactions.....	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Fumigated.	Mar. 10	do.....	10
	do	Ballast discharged. Hold cleaned.	Mar. 18		
	do	Ballast discharged. Fumigated.	Mar. 19		
35	Tybee for orders..	Held for fumigation and discharge of ballast.	Mar. 26		1
	Savannah	Fumigated			
36	Brunswick	Held		Vessel in distress.	3
					8
37				No transactions.....	
38				No report.....	
39					5
40				No transactions.....	

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	Mar. 5			
42	Honolulu	Mar. 12	U. S. a. t. Thomas	Mar. 8	Manila
		do	U. S. a. t. Sherman	do	San Francisco
			U. S. a. t. Solace	Mar. 9	Manila
43	Kahului	Mar. 19	U. S. a. t. Buford	Mar. 19	San Francisco
44	Kihei	Mar. 12			
		Mar. 19			
		Feb. 27			
		Mar. 5			
		Mar. 12			
		Mar. 19			
45	Koloa	Mar. 12			
46	Lahaina	do			
47	Mahukona	Mar. 19			
		Mar. 5			
		Mar. 12			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Feb. 13			
49	Iloilo	Feb. 20			
50	Jolo	Feb. 13			
51	Manila	Feb. 20			
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce	Mar. 19	Am. ss. Maracaibo	Mar. 16	Maracaibo
53	San Juan	do	Nor. ss. Ulv	Mar. 13	Habana
			U. S. S. Yankee	Mar. 14	Guantanamo
			U. S. S. Brooklyn	do	Funchal
54	Subports— Aguadilla	do	Ger. ss. Cheruskia	do	Vera Cruz and Tampico.
55	Arecibo	do	do	Mar. 14	do
56	Arroyo	do			
57	Fajardo	do			
58	Humacao	do			
59	Mayaguez	do	Ger. ss. Cheruskia	Mar. 16	Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Apr. 2			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 26			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	Apr. 2			
6	Galveston, Tex	Mar. 26			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Apr. 2			
9	Mobile, Ala	Mar. 26	Br. ship J. D. Everett	Mar. 25	Santos via Barba- dos.
10	New Bedford, Mass	Apr. 2			
11	New Orleans, La	Mar. 26			
12	Newport News, Va	Apr. 2			
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			

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
41				No transactions.....	
42	Honolulu.....	Passed on medical officers' certificate.	Mar. 8	do.....	8
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	Mar. 9		
43	Manila.....	do.....	Mar. 19		4
				No transactions.....	
44				do.....	
				do.....	
				do.....	
45				do.....	
46				No transactions.....	1
47				do.....	
				do.....	
48				No report.....	
49				do.....	
50				do.....	
51				do.....	
52	New York.....	Held in quarantine.....	Mar. 16	4 passengers for Ponce from Curaçao, immunes, were allowed to disembark.	5
53	Gibara.....	Held.....	Mar. 14		4
	Orders.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	do.....	3 cases enteric fever, 1 convalescent.	
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
54	Aguadilla.....	Held in quarantine.....	Mar. 13		1
55	Arecibo.....	Took cargo in quarantine under guard.	Mar. 14		
56				No transactions.....	
57				do.....	
58				do.....	
59	Hamburg.....	Held in quarantine.....	Mar. 16		2

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					
6					4
7				No report.....	
8				do.....	
9	Mobile.....	Remanded to Gulf quarantine, Ship Island.		1 suspect case bubonic plague.	20
10				No report.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13				do.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16				do.....	
17				No transactions.....	
18				No report.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 8, 1904.

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

Place.	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.		232	2	
Colorado:				
Bent County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	4	.....
Boulder County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	22	.....
Chaffee County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	3	.....
Conejos County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	37	.....
Denver County (Denver).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	36	1	
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included).	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	37	.....
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Kit Carson County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	19	.....
Lake County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	3	.....
Larimer County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	66	.....
Las Animas County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Mesa County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Otero County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	38	.....
Pitkin County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Pueblo County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....
Rio Grande County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11	.....
Routt County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	14	.....
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Weld County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	73	.....
Yuma County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State		376	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		471		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 19		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	30	.....
Total for District		30	.....
Total for District, same period, 1903.		12	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. 26	25	.....
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		128	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		238	.....
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-Apr. 2	42		
Danville	Dec. 13-Apr. 2	28		
Evanston	Jan.1-Dec.31, 1903	3		
Fairport	Jan. 10-16	1		
Galesburg	Mar. 6-26	7		
Springfield	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3		
Total for State		117	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		166	5	
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22		
Total for State		22		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,200	112	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-29	1		
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		68		
Kentucky:				
Burlington	Mar. 1-28	16		
Covington	Mar. 13-26	4		
Louisville	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	53	14	
Springfield	Mar. 22-28	6		
Total for State		79	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		474	4	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 13-Mar. 26	39	5	Twenty-two imported.
Total for State		39	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		20		
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		
Madawaska region	Dec. 1-Mar. 26	65		
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		113		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		304	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-Apr. 2	15		
Cumberland	Feb. 1-29	1		
Total for State		16		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		36		
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-Apr. 2	2	1	
Total for State		7	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		164	29	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 26	20	1	
Flint.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 26	8	.....
Port Huron.....	Dec. 16-23.....	4	.....
Bay County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1	
Lapeer County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1	
Total for State.....	.....	37	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	481	14	
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-Mar. 21	13	.....
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	.....
Dodge County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	3	.....
Douglas County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 14	12	.....
Fillmore County.....	Mar. 1-7.....	2	.....
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	.....
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 21	47	1	
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 29	10	.....
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 29	34	.....
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 21	8	.....
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 14	78	.....
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 21	4	.....
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 21	3	.....
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 14	27	.....
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-29.....	3	.....
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 21	77	.....
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-29.....	4	.....
Pipestone County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	3	.....
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 29	3	.....
Pope County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	4	.....
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 21	20	.....
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	.....
Scott County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	1	.....
Sibley County.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1	.....
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 21	197	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2	.....
Stevens County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	2	.....
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 21	20	.....
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 21	126	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 21	25	.....
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	2	.....
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 21	19	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.....	.....	950	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	2,675	5	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	96	1	
Total for State.....	.....	96	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	209	5	
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.....		65		
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.....		126		
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 26	20	5	
Jersey City.....	Mar. 21-27.....	1		Imported.
Newark.....	Feb. 1-6.....	1		
Plainfield.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		Do.
Trenton.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 26	36	4	
Total for State.....		59	9	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		97	5	
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	28		
Elmira.....	Feb. 7-13.....	1		
New York.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	22	4	
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 13	11		
Saratoga Springs.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		63	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		49	3	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	122		Present.
Anson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....			
Bladen County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Buncombe County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Cabarrus County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Chowan County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Cleveland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		
Cumberland County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Davidson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	72		
Davie County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Durham County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10		
Edgecombe County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	2	
Forsyth County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17		
Gaston County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	17		
Guilford County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Harnett County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Henderson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Iredell County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	25		
Johnston County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Macon County.....	Jan. 1-31.....			Do. Do.
Madison County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Mecklenburg County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		Do.
New Hanover County (Wilmington 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.....			
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-Feb. 29	13	.....
Cass County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	12	.....
Cavalier County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	16	.....
Eddy County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Emmons County	Feb. 1-29	2	.....
Grand Forks County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12	.....
Griggs County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
McHenry County	Feb. 1-29	6	.....
McLean County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	3	.....
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	64	.....
Richland County	Feb. 1-29	2	.....
Rolette County	Nov. 1-30	1	.....
Stark County	Feb. 1-29	3	.....
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Towner County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	9	.....
Traill County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	13	.....
Ward County	Dec. 1-31	7	.....
Wells County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	20	.....
Williams County	Dec. 1-31	20	.....
Total for State		207	.....
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-Apr. 1	36	4	
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. 18	123	6	
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-Mar. 27	4	.....
Lucas County	Aug. 8-Mar. 12	4	.....
Mahoning County	Aug. 8-Jan. 26	126	3	
Marion County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	161	1	
Miami County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9	2	
Montgomery County	Aug. 8-Apr. 2	101	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-Mar. 26	8	.....
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		1,662	55	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		511	48	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 26	149	31	Seven cases imported at Pittsburgh.
Beaver County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	One case imported.
Berks County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 4	41	.....
Blair County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 12	20	3	
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. 26	46	4	
Clearfield County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20	.....
Columbia County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Center County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Chester County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Cumberland County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Dauphin County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Delaware County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	.....
Erie County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	109	1	
Fayette County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	1	
Greene County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40	.....
Indiana County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Jefferson County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	3	
Lackawanna County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	12	.....
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-Apr. 2	752	178	
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.....	.....	1,871	230
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	1,555	123
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	29	3	Three imported.
Georgetown.....	Mar. 27.....	1	.....
Greenville.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 26	17	.....
Total for State.....	.....	47	3
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	208	7
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 26	312	7	
Nashville.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 2	92	.....
Total for State.....	.....	404	7
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	98	1
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	43	
Total for State.....	.....	43	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	9	.....
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	14	.....
Total for State.....	.....	15	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	283	2
Virginia:				
Danville.....	Feb. 7-13.....	2	
Pocahontas.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	21	5	
Total for State.....	.....	23	5
Total for State, same period, 1903.....	.....	9	1

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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	.....
Whatcom 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. 26	117	.....
Total for State.....		117	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,279	6	
Grand total.....		7,257	365	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		13,868	408	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 8, 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	
Concord.....	a 119	11	Mar. 1	Feb. 29	Mar. 12	

a Cases 119 and 120 not having been bacteriologically confirmed, case 121 has been numbered 119.

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

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 8, 1904.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Laredo.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 18	6	.....	One case imported from Minera.

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allentown, Pa.	Apr. 2	35,416	12	3								1		
Altoona, Pa.	do	38,973	12							1	1			
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	12,949	9							3	3			
Baltimore, Md.	Mar. 26	508,957	236	36						3	5			1
Do	Apr. 2	508,957	202	30						2	5	3		
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	22	1									1	
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	226	29							1	3	1	1
Brockton, Mass.	Mar. 26	40,063	17										1	
Cambridge, Mass.	Apr. 2	91,886	17	2						1		1	1	
Camden, N. J.	Mar. 26	75,935	32			1					1			
Do	Apr. 2	75,935	29	1								1		
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 26	55,807	30	3		1								
Chelsea, Mass.	Apr. 2	34,072	15									1		
Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 26	1,698,575	626	76					8	1	9	1	1	
Do	Apr. 2	1,698,575	576	80					4	5	4			
Chicopee, Mass.	Mar. 19	19,167	7	2										
Do	Apr. 2	19,167	12	2										
Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 1	325,902	178	28					4	1			1	
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 25	381,766	159	13					13	9		4	1	
Do	Apr. 1	381,766	128	15		2							1	
Clinton, Mass.	Apr. 2	13,667	5											
Covington, Ky.	Mar. 26	42,938	23	2					1				1	
Dayton, Ohio	do	85,333	25	3		1								
Do	Apr. 2	85,333	29	3										
Denver, Colo.	Feb. 6	133,859	77	20								1		
Do	Feb. 13	133,859	64	16					2					
Do	Feb. 20	133,859	90	18		1					3		1	
Do	Feb. 27	133,859	62	11					1		1		2	
Detroit, Mich.	Mar. 26	285,704	88								1	2		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	6	1							1			
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	12	1										
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	25	1										
Evansville, Ind.	do	59,007	15	2					1					
Everett, Mass.	do	124,336	9	1						1				
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 2	104,863	48	6								1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	Mar. 19	31,531	5	1										
Do	Mar. 26	31,531	10	1										
Flint, Mich.	do	13,103	3	1										
Fort Smith, Ark.	Mar. 19	11,587	7											
Do	Mar. 26	11,587	10	1								1		
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	9											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	30	4					1		1			1
Do	Apr. 2	87,565	32											

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

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended February 20, 1904.

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

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 case remains under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Other places.—In Queenstown, King William's Town, Knysna, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet, no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week. As no plague infection has been discovered in Graaff-Reinet, either in man or animals, since the week ending April 13, 1903, no further reports of this place will be published.

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

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

Report for week ended February 27, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Dead rodents, probably plague infected, continue to be found in the town.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 patient was discharged. No cases remain under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continue to be found in the town.

Other places.—At Queenstown, King William's Town, Knysna, and Lady Grey Bridge, no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week. No further weekly reports will be issued in regard to Lady Grey Bridge.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—One hundred and ninety-one rats were examined during the week. None were found affected by plague.

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

Report for week ended March 5, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—Eight cases of plague were discovered during the week—namely, on the 28th ultimo, 1 colored female, who died on the

same date; on the 1st instant, 1 colored male, discovered after death; on the 2d instant, 2 colored males and 1 colored female; the latter died on the same date; on the 3d instant, 1 colored male; on the 4th instant, 1 colored female, who died on the same date; on the 5th instant, 1 colored female. All of these cases contracted the disease in certain tenements in Rudolph street. At the plague hospital 4 cases remain under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town and dock area.

Other places.—At Queenstown, King William's Town, and Knysna no case of plague in man or animal was discovered during the week.

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

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

AUSTRALIA.

Outbreak of bubonic plague in Queensland—Plague-infected rats.

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

Plague bulletin No. 1, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, February 13, 1904.

Regret to report fifth outbreak plague in this city. Two cases have occurred in Brisbane during the present week: A boy 12 years of age, employed in a boot shop situated in George street, where he also resided; and a man, 45 years of age, a saddler, employed in a saddler's shop situated in Petries Bight. The boy was removed to the plague hospital on the 10th instant, and the man on the following afternoon. The premises where these persons were employed have been thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. The man's home has also received the attention of the cleansing and disinfecting gang.

Plague-infected rats were found on the premises where the man was employed and in the immediate vicinity of the boot shop where the boy was employed, prior to the discovery of the plague cases.

RATS.

Number examined at the Bacteriological Institute during week.....	481
Number infected	0

NOTE.—The last case of plague in man in this State, prior to those now reported, died at Brisbane on September 12, 1903.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

Plague bulletin, No. 2, for week ending 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, February 20, 1904.

The following are the particulars regarding 3 cases of plague which occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period:

Declared February 13: A man, aged 22 years, residing at Primrose street, Bowen Hills, and employed in a produce store, Roma street, removed to plague hospital same day.

Declared February 17: A woman, aged 21 years, residing at Skew street, and employed in a bag factory, Roma street, removed to the plague hospital the same day.

Declared February 18: A female child, aged 7 years, residing at Saul street, removed to plague hospital same day.

Plague-infected rats were found on the premises where the above-mentioned persons were employed, and also in the immediate vicinity of the child's home, prior to the discovery of the plague cases.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Admitted to hospital during the week	3
Died	0
Discharged	0
Remaining under treatment.....	5

Contacts have been kept under supervision, and no case has arisen amongst them.

RATS.

Report for week ending February 19.

Examined at the Bacteriological Institute.....	389
Destroyed, but not examined.....	32
Infected	1

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia.—Vital statistics for December, 1903.

The following is received from Consul Furniss:

Maximum temperature, 29°; minimum, 25°; average, 27° 20'; average relative humidity, 75° 30'; rainfall, 30 mm.; rainy days, 4; prevailing winds, N. to NE.

Lepers in hospital at close of last month.....	16	CAUSE OF DEATH—continued.	
Male	10	Cirrhosis of liver	4
Female	6	Death by violence	7
Died during month	0	Dementia	3
Entered	0	Diarrhea and dysentery.....	31
Left	0	Epilepsy	2
Remaining.....	16	Erysipelas	3
Vaccinated by city	13	Fever, malarial	17
Deaths	318	Fever, puerperal	2
Male	172	Fever, enteric	1
Female	146	Gangrene	1
NATIONALITY:		Hepatitis	10
African	16	Intestinal obstructions	12
Brazilian	296	Meningitis	7
Portuguese.....	6	Myelitis	1
CAUSE OF DEATH.		Nephritis	6
Alcoholism.....	2	Organic diseases of heart	17
Aneurism	4	Pleurisy	1
Arterio-sclerosis	7	Pneumonia	6
Asthma	1	Rachitis	2
Beriberi	4	Rheumatism	2
Bright's disease	7	Senile debility	20
Bronchitis	21	Septicæmia	1
Cancer.....	6	Syphilis	7
Cerebral hemorrhage and conges- tion	10	Tetanus	5
		Tetanus neonatorum.....	8
		Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	4
		Tuberculosis (other)	2
		Umbilical hemorrhage.....	2
		Uremia	2
		Other causes	33

Report from Para—Plague in 1903 and 1904—Effectual measures for combating the disease.

Consul Ayme reports, March 2, as follows:

The first case of plague occurred early in November of last year. There have been no cases since February 22. During these four months there have been 29 cases in all, thus distributed: November, 2; December, 2; January, 11, and February, 14. Of these 29 cases 19 were true bubonic plague and 10 were of the pneumonic form.

Of the 29 persons attacked, 21 received the Yersin serum treatment, and 8 were not treated at all. All of these 8 died. Five of the 8 suffered from the bubonic and 3 from the pneumonic form of the disease.

Of the 21 cases treated, 7 were of the pneumonic and 14 of the bubonic form. Seven cases resulted fatally, 4 from the pneumonic and 3 from the bubonic form. There were 14 recoveries, 11 from the bubonic and 3 from the pneumonic form.

The percentage of recoveries in all cases was therefore 66 per cent; in pure bubonic plague, 80 per cent.

From the very outset the most vigorous and effectual methods were, and are still, employed to combat the disease. The municipal authorities of Para are certainly deserving of the highest praise. Their task was the more easy as the city of Para is remarkably clean. It is a very well drained city; its streets are well paved; its sewerage system is good; the almost daily rains and the daily strong equatorial east winds keep it remarkably sweet and clean. Indeed, this is one of the first things to attract one's attention on arrival. It is also a well policed city.

The board of health took most energetic measures. Cases were promptly isolated and treated, and not merely the house but the whole neighborhood was rigidly disinfected. It is well known that the disease is spread by rats, and bounties were at once offered for all dead rats. These were promptly examined, and what was done may be judged from the following note from this morning's paper:

Infected rats having been found in the business house of Messrs. A. B. de Brito & Co., in Trese de Maio street, the superintendent of health ordered Drs. Cruz Moreira, Azevedo Ribeiro, Virgilio Mendonca, Lindolphe Abreu, and Bernardo Rutowicz to proceed to the inoculation of the infected block. In conformity with this order there were inoculated in that street 302 persons.

In addition to this wholesale inoculation, the streets and every room in every house of the block are most thoroughly disinfected, and this disinfection is repeated several times until the health board is satisfied that there is no further danger. Two or three hundred persons have been inoculated daily for the last three months, and tons of disinfectants have been used. Street sprinklers, fire engines, and the police and fire brigades have been utilized in this work. No steamer plying on the river is allowed to leave the port unless every person on board has been inoculated. I believe that Para has successfully met the invasion of plague, and deserves great credit therefor.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow-fever—Mortality in Pernambuco—Hydrophobia treated at the Pasteur Institute of São Paulo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 6, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, 1904, I inspected and issued bills of health to the following-named vessels leaving this port:

On March 1 the British steamship *Londesborough*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change of personnel while at this port; on March 3 the British steamship *Tennyson*, with a small cargo of coffee, and with 16 steerage passengers from this port and 7 first-class passengers from here, for New York, and no change of personnel of crew; on March 4 the American bark *Grace Deering*, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, for Baltimore. One new member of crew was taken on here by this bark, but some three weeks before sailing, and one member of crew went to Santa Casa de Misericórdia—the large hospital here—for a few days before sailing, owing to an acute attack of diarrhea. This man I saw myself, and it was at my direction that he was sent to the hospital. He rejoined his vessel the day before departure. As I stated in another report, the steamship *Tennyson* was disinfected at Ilha Grande quarantine on her way to Santos, from which port she returned directly here.

These were the only vessels leaving here this past week for United States ports.

Plague at Porte Alegre.

According to a press dispatch of February 26, bubonic plague continues to make victims at Porte Alegre. I have written to this port for information in regard to plague there, but as yet have received no reply.

Another press dispatch of March 2, from Lima, Peru, says that bubonic plague there is declining, and that during the five days preceding the date of the dispatch no cases of plague had occurred.

A dispatch dated March 2, from Santiago, Chile, states that serious apprehensions are being caused in various parts of that country by the extraordinary mortality from disease of cattle at this season.

A dispatch of the same date from Sao Paulo states that the director of the sanitary service of that city has ordered specimens of the *Stegomyia fasciata* and of the larvæ of the same species of mosquito to be collected and placed on exhibition at a stated place, in order that the public may see, and learn to recognize, the species of mosquito which is the vehicle and transmitting agent of yellow fever. This is a measure that might well be adopted elsewhere for the education of the public in this respect.

Mortality in Pernambuco, reported by Consul Sewell.

During the year 1903 there were the following number of deaths from infectious diseases: Smallpox, 277; tuberculosis, 899; yellow fever, 1; malarial fevers, 591; leprosy, 9; beriberi, 19, and dysentery, 113.

The population of the city is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000.

Although Pernambuco is usually considered to be fairly healthy, the mortality returns show that Rio de Janeiro is far in advance of it

from a sanitary point of view. Although the population of Rio de Janeiro is certainly at least 600,000—three times the highest population given to Pernambuco—the absolute number of deaths recorded here weekly is not proportionally so great as in Pernambuco by more than one-third.

The mortality from tuberculosis, as shown in these reports from Pernambuco, is fearfully great, and the same can be said of the mortality from malarial fevers, this mortality being far higher there than at Rio de Janeiro. The great number of deaths from dysentery must be due to some temporary cause, as 32 in two weeks would, if the same conditions had prevailed throughout the year, have caused far more than 113 deaths, as reported. Temporary causes do not, however, apply in the case of malarial fevers and tuberculosis in Pernambuco, where apparently they flourish throughout the year in about the same degree as shown in the report for the two weeks under consideration.

Cases of hydrophobia treated at Pasteur Institute.

A press dispatch, dated March 5, states that since the opening of the Pasteur Institute in São Paulo, which event occurred about the middle of last month, there have been 36 cases of persons suffering from hydrophobia treated there.

Under date of March 5, a dispatch from Acre states that the sanitary conditions there continue to be very alarming. As I stated in a previous report, there are very many cases of illness among the troops stationed there and very few physicians to treat them.

Arrival of German Yellow-Fever Commission.

A yellow-fever commission sent here by the German Government arrived here by steamer yesterday evening. (See Public Health Reports, March 25, 1904, page 546.)

Mortality report—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

The mortality report of this city for the week ended March 6, 1904, is as follows: There were, in all, 300 deaths. No deaths were caused by either yellow fever or plague. Of the former disease there were 9 new cases, and of the latter 1 case only. At the close of the week there were in the hospital at São Sebastião 9 cases of yellow fever under treatment and convalescent, and at the Paulo Candido hospital there were 15 cases of plague under treatment. This is an excellent showing for plague, and as I stated in one of the later of my weekly reports, it is only a question of a few weeks now when the disease will have been entirely eradicated from this city. Smallpox caused 31 deaths, and there were 45 cases reported. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, or leprosy. There were 1 death from measles, 7 deaths from grippe, 5 from enteric fever, 3 from dysentery, 3 from beriberi, 10 from malarial fevers, and 34 from tuberculosis.

The weather has been very pleasant during the week; no rains, while the highest range of the thermometer was on February 26, being 28.1° C., and the lowest occurring on March 1, 21.6° C., with an average daily of 24.05° C.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, March 29, as follows: Week ended March 20, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 258; number passed, 253; number detained, 5.

CHINA.

Consuls at certain ports instructed to certify Chinese emigrants to Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 30, 1904.

SIR: Referring to the Department's letter of November 17 last, in regard to the request of the Mexican ambassador that the consuls of the United States at ports in China and Japan, where there are no consular officers of Mexico, be instructed to authenticate the health certificates of emigrants or passengers from those ports bound for Mexico, I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information a copy of a dispatch, dated the 12th ultimo, from the United States minister to China, reporting that the Chinese Government has instructed the Tartar general at Moukden and the superintendents of trade for the north and south to order the local officials concerned to require such Chinese as may be going to Mexico to comply with the arrangement made pursuant to the Mexican ambassador's request.

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

JOHN HAY.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

PEKING, CHINA, February 12, 1904.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instruction, No. 741, of December 24, informing me that the United States consuls at Chefoo, Niuchwang, and Tientsin have been instructed to certify the health certificates of Chinese emigrants embarking for Mexico.

I have the honor to report that I have conveyed this information to the foreign office, and in reply I am informed that word has been sent to the Tartar general at Moukden, and the superintendents of trade for the north and south, directing them to order the local officials concerned to require such Chinese as may be going to Mexico to comply with this arrangement.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. CONGER.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, March 23 and 30, as follows:

Week ended March 19, 1904: Bills of health issued, 6; vessels inspected, 6; crews inspected, 214; passengers inspected, 15.

All vessels in good sanitary condition, and no sickness on board of any.

No quarantinable disease has been reported at this port during the week.

Mortuary report for the second ten days of this month has not yet been received.

Good rains are falling here now that help greatly the sanitary condition of the city.

During the week ended March 26, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels going to ports in the United States; crews 107; no passengers.

No quarantinable disease has appeared at this port during this week.

Mortuary report, March 10 to 20, 1904.

Tuberculosis 5, malaria 3, tetanus 1, enteritis 3, enteric fever 1, other causes 7; total 20.

There still exist a few mild cases of scarlet fever in the city.

On March 25 I investigated a reported case of eruptive fever in the country 6 miles from here, but found the report untrue.

Reports from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, March 25 and 30, as follows: Week ended March 19, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	25
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 165
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	836
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides)	500

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended March 19, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Pneumonia	7
Tuberculosis	29
Scarlatina	1
Bronchitis	3
Meningitis	10
Enteritis	4
Cancer	1
Rachitis	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1
Apoplexy	1
Eclampsia	1
Tetanus	1
Angina pectoris	1
Pernicious malaria	1

Total deaths from all causes, 120.

Week ended March 26, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	28
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 071
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	714
Pieces of freight passed	679

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended March 26, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Pneumonia.....	4
Bronchitis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	25
Meningitis.....	3
Cancer.....	3
Enteritis.....	1
Cachexia.....	1
Pernicious malarial fever.....	1
Grippe.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 87.

Mortality in the district of Habana, month of December, 1903—Causes of higher death rate—Scarlet fever—Health conditions in the island.

The following is received from Chargé d'Affaires Sleeper, under date of March 25:

The total mortality for the month of December, 1903, in the district of Habana was 528—54 more than in the preceding month, and 71 more than in December of the previous year. The daily average was 17.03, corresponding to an annual death rate of 23.69 per thousand, the highest annual death rate recorded in the district of Habana in any month of the year 1903.

This sudden rise in the death rate may be accounted for in a number of ways—by the influence of cooler weather on predisposed organisms, by the unusually large number of emigrants who arrived during the month, and by the fact that a considerable number of sick from the rest of the island came to Habana during the month to be treated. Mortality from diseases of the arteries—embolism and thrombosis—shows an increase of 29 over the previous months, and is thus responsible for more than half the increase of the month (54). General diseases, however, caused 26 fewer deaths than in November, 1903.

The epidemic of scarlet fever showed a marked decrease during the month, only 265 cases being under treatment on the last day of the year, as against 550 on November 30, and the mortality from that cause decreased 46 per cent. At the present date there are only 60 cases under treatment in Habana. This disease has not assumed an epidemic form in other parts of the island.

No cases of yellow fever or smallpox were recorded during the month, and it was one of the few months of the year in which no cases of the former were imported from South and Central America.

The health of the island in general continued to be good, 1,890 deaths having occurred during the month in the whole country, equivalent to an annual death rate of 16.87 per thousand of population. The total mortality in the last quarter of 1903 amounted to 5,283, giving an average of 57.42 deaths per day, and corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.84 per thousand of population.

Report from Matanzas—Precautionary detention of steamship Jason, from Tampico—Scarlet fever at Canasi.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 27, as follows:

During the week ended March 26, 1904, seven bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports, in good sanitary condition.

The Norwegian steamship *Jason*, from Tampico, Mexico, via Habana, was held in quarantine while in this port as a precautionary measure. She cleared for New York direct on March 25 without any sickness on board.

A new case of scarlet fever, originating at the town of Canasi, was reported yesterday. No contagious or infectious diseases, or any of quarantinable nature, have been reported in this city during the past week.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the latter part of this month will be forwarded with my next report.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 29, as follows:

During the week ended March 26, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

Mortuary report for the week ended March 26, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Malarial fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	4	27
Tubercle of meninges	1	28
Vertebral caries	1	30
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Organic heart disease	2	79
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Pneumonia	2	93
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years)	1	105
Enteritis, chronic	1	105a
Strangulated hernia	1	108
Uramic delirium	1	120
Ill-defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	18	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 20.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Return of the pilgrimage of the year 1904—Movement of the pilgrims at the quarantine camp at Tor.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, March 17, 1904.]

ARRIVALS FROM DJEDDAH.

March 13.—Arrival of the Ottoman steamer *Marmara* with 735 Ottoman pilgrims, according to the bill of health; 2 deaths and 21 cases of ordinary sickness during the voyage. Russian steamer *Odessa*, 884 Russian pilgrims; 1 death from ordinary disease during voyage.

March 15.—Arrival of the British steamer *Assouan* with 538 Ottoman pilgrims on bill and 937 after declaration by the physician on board. Two deaths from ordinary causes during the voyage.

March 16.—Arrival of the British steamer *Minieh* with 1,123 Egyptian pilgrims on bill; 1 death and a case of ordinary sickness. Egyptian vessel *Abdel Momein*, 540 Ottoman pilgrims; and *Tzaritza*, 1,891 Russian pilgrims.

March 17.—Arrival of Ottoman vessel *Bassorah* with 700 Russian pilgrims, according to the bill; 1 case of ordinary disease.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 18, as follows:

Plague.

British India.—During the week ended February 20 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,582 plague cases (and 7,144 deaths), of which 749 cases (652 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 92 cases (65 deaths) in Karachi, and 5 cases (5 deaths) in Broach.

New South Wales.—According to a report dated March 10 a case of plague has occurred in Sydney.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended February 6, 14 persons died of cholera and 50 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 6, there were registered between February 21 and 29, in Basra, 30 cases of cholera and 25 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 12 amounted to 15.6 per thousand of the population, and thus corresponded almost exactly with the figure for the same week of last year. Of the large towns and cities of Germany almost two-thirds showed less favorable figures than Berlin, including Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Leipzig, Hanover, Breslau, Bremen, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the rate of mortality of the following cities was lower than the Berlin figure, namely: Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Düsseldorf, Charlottenburg (with 12.2), Schöneberg (with 10.4), and Rixdorf (with 14.4). The deaths among children in the first year of life have considerably decreased since the foregoing week, the infant mortality rate amounting to 3.5 per year and mille, being thus lower than the Hamburg and Munich figure. Cases of acute intestinal disease were less frequent, while acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, the former claiming 27 and the latter 62 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 89 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 41 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from measles, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from influenza. Finally, 19 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Transactions of service.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, March 5, 11, and 12, as follows:

Week ended March 5, 1904: Sanitary certificate (consular) No. 44, granted to 1 shipment of 2,000 baskets of onions, consigned to Manila, P. I., and shipped per steamship *Franz Ferdinand*, an Austrian vessel.

Week ended March 2, 1904: Sanitary certificate (consular) No. 45, granted to 1 shipment of 3,000 baskets of onions consigned to Manila, P. I., and shipped per Austrian steamship *Franz Ferdinand*. The certificates were on a special form drawn up by the consul, and stated that the onions were grown in Nasik, 100 miles distant from Bombay, in a district free from cholera, and that they were deemed free from infection as far as could be determined.

Sanitary certificate (consular) No. 46, to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, regarding the corpse of an American tourist who died in Agra of chronic diarrhea during the previous week. The body was shipped per steamship *Circassia*, to be transshipped in Glasgow to another vessel of the Anchor Line bound for New York. The certificate was on a special form and stated that the individual had died from a non-infectious disease, and that the corpse was suitably encased for shipment.

Arrival of U. S. S. San Francisco en route to Manila.

The U. S. S. *San Francisco*, Captain Very, arrived in Bombay from Beirut on February 28 and sailed for Manila, P. I., via Singapore, on March 6. There had been no cases of infectious disease on board since leaving Beirut, nor were there any occurring during the vessel's stay here. In view of the prevalence of plague and the impossibility of restraining or supervising men after they get ashore, it seemed wisest to the captain not to allow the crew to come ashore at all. No disinfection was therefore needed on the ship.

In compliance with Department letter dated February 9, 1904, which I have the honor to acknowledge, no bills of health were issued, as none were requested by the commanding officer or medical officer.

Health of Bombay—One case of sporadic cholera—Progress of plague.

	Week of—			Average of corresponding week, previous five years.
	Mar. 1, 1904.	Mar. 8, 1904.	Mar. 10, 1903.	
Plague deaths	832	968	1,264	1,035
Mortality rate	55.75	64.60	84.70	30.69
Total deaths	1,420	1,574	1,996	2,264
Mortality rate	95.15	105.47	133.75	148.21
Smallpox deaths	14	19	88	76
Cholera deaths	0	1	0	6

No deaths from typhus. The only death from cholera occurred in an orphanage, and so far as I can determine the case started as one of severe indigestion. No cases had previously occurred in the vicinity, nor has there been a single one since. If true cholera, it must be regarded as a sporadic case. Bombay water is so pure that neither cholera nor typhoid can be ascribed to it, and cases of these diseases must be due to contamination of vegetables or fruits, possibly to the contamination of milk in the dirty dairies which abound in the city.

Progress of plague in Bombay City since January 1, 1904.

	Week of—								
	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 1.
Attacks.....	153	207	211	270	430	479	602	837	929
Deaths.....	125	186	180	231	384	419	550	718	832
Percentage of deaths in attacked.....	81.7	89.8	89.5	85.5	89.3	87.4	91.3	85.7	89.5
Rate of plague mortality...	8.37	12.46	12.66	13.47	25.73	28.07	36.85	48.11	55.75

Two facts become evident in the above table. One is that the increase in plague mortality has been steady, although rapid, there being no sudden jumps, except perhaps from January 26 to February 2, relatively considered. The other fact is the high mortality in those attacked, the proportion for the nine weeks recorded averaging 87.74 per cent. From the daily plague mortality of the week now in progress, I am inclined to believe that the city as a whole has reached the height of the epidemic, although the wave is progressing northward in the city, as indicated in the diagrams forwarded last week. In a few weeks more the fact of this north-moving wave will doubtless become still more evident.

In spite of the increasing plague mortality in Bombay city, the Bombay Presidency record is better each month after October, as you will see from the following table commencing September, 1903. The decrease commenced after October, 1903.

Bombay presidency.

	Cases.	Deaths.
September, 1903.....	50,057	36,105
October, 1903.....	66,437	49,335
November, 1903.....	54,709	41,659
December, 1903.....	42,433	32,329
January, 1904.....	38,097	28,701

February, 1904, showed a steady rise, week by week, in the number of plague deaths in all India, as the following table will show:

Plague in all India.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Week of—		
Feb. 6.....	29,151	24,204
Feb. 13.....	30,687	25,629
Feb. 20.....	32,275	26,537
Feb. 27.....	34,086	27,858
Total.....	126,199	104,228

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Fumigation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, March 10, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Maristow*, bound for New York, with a total crew of 34, of

which 13 were Chinese; one was rejected probably for tuberculosis; effects of crew were disinfected by steam. When the ship was empty the cargo compartments were fumigated for the destruction of vermin, and rat guards were maintained on the wharf lines while she lay at dock.

Plague death rate in Calcutta in 1903 and 1904.

While the death rate from plague in this city for the past week was only about one-fourth as high as for the corresponding period last year, and the same relative proportion has existed for several weeks, the curve for this year thus far is practically parallel with that of last year, but about three weeks behind it. The ultimate height which may be attained can only be told in the future.

Death from plague at College Hospital—Laboratory plague work suspended.

Last week at a necropsy one of the students of the College Hospital contracted plague from which he died. The laboratory of this hospital is the only one in which plague work has been done since my arrival and there all of my work has been conducted. The superintendent has issued orders for the destruction of all plague cultures and has prohibited all further work along that line. No accidents have occurred in the laboratory this year, but I am informed that last year one attendant suffered from careless handling of an infected gland. There are a few cases in the ward for my observation to which it seems that my investigation of the disease must be limited.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, March 14, as follows: During the week ended March 12, 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.
Mar. 9	Liguria	New York	997	49	1,010	11
9	Republic	Boston	1,523	90	1,819	37
10	Patria	New York	999	50	1,225	23
10	Neckar	do	1,857	150	2,543	21
10	Citta di Milano	do	1,343	70	1,265	16
10	Regina Elena	do	898	35	1,117	7

PALERMO.

Mar. 6	Attivita	New York	145	30	350	22
7	California	do	187	50	300	21

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, March 5, as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, March 5, for rejection: For Honolulu, 12; for San Francisco, 6.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, February 29, as follows: Number of Japanese emigrants for Manila recommended, February 29, for rejection, 31.

MEXICO.

Concerning the proposed quarantine of the frontier cities of Mexico by the State of Texas on account of yellow fever.

Dr. Liceaga, president of the supreme board of health of Mexico, writes, March 24, 1904, against the imposition of quarantine by the State of Texas against the frontier cities of Mexico. He states that there is no epidemic of yellow fever in any part of Mexico, and that when cases occur steps are immediately taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He incloses copies of telegrams as follows:

Yellow fever in San Sebastian.

VERA CRUZ, March 23, 1904.

President of the Supreme Board of Health:

One case of yellow fever yesterday in San Sebastian and 1 suspected in Loreto; nothing new to-day; the same remain for to-morrow; 2,666 apartments visited, of which 664 are inhabited by 1,507 nonimmunes; 19 apartments disinfected; oils spread on 53 pools of water; 3 apartments cleaned; 5 notices served; 9 passenger coaches and 7 box cars disinfected on the Mexican Railroad, 2 on the Vera Cruz and Pacific, 4 passenger coaches on the Interoceanic, and 2 passenger coaches on the Alvarado line.

F. ORTIZ.

NOTE.—Although this telegram announces the appearance of 2 cases of yellow fever, I have wished to send it, and not a previous one, as a proof that the Mexican sanitary authorities never desire to deceive. This again confirms the fact that the same sanitary authorities are the best agents in the United States of Mexico to report on the sanitary condition of the nation.

Inspection and disinfection in Tampico.

TAMPICO, March 23, 1904.

President of the Supreme Board of Health:

Number of nonimmunes visited, 1,195; nonimmunes registered, 9; nonimmunes left for San Luis, 8; disinfections, 11; water pools covered, 25. The work of the cleaning brigade commences to-day.

A. MATIENZO.

Fumigation at Victoria.

VICTORIA, March 24, 1904.

Secretary, Board of Health:

Note your message of yesterday. The house referred to by Doctor del Rio was unoccupied for a long time. Besides this, there are only four cisterns. I have first fumigated all the dwellings where patients were found during last epidemic, as I have a register. I beg you will forward appointments, as some ask for them when I go to fumigate.

I. GUERRA ESPINOSA.

Yellow fever at Veracruz.

VERACRUZ, March 24, 1904.

President of the Board of Health:

Yesterday 1 case of yellow fever and 1 suspected, which has not been confirmed, leaving 1 case for to-morrow; 2,610 apartments visited, of which 774 are inhabited by 1,768 persons who are not immune; apartments disinfected, 9; water pools oiled, 49; apartments cleaned, 2; notices served, 2; 19 passenger coaches disinfected on Mexican Railway and 2 on Alvarado Railway; 2 passenger and 2 box cars on Veracruz and Pacific, and 4 and 1 on the Interoceanic.

F. ORTIZ.

Preventive work in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, against invasion of yellow fever.

[Translation.]

MONTEREY, March 26, 1904.

DEAR SIR: In order that you may be informed with regard to the work of disinfection of houses and wells which have been carried on in localities in Nuevo Leon in which there were yellow-fever patients, I remit with this copy of the Official Periodical, containing the report on this subject rendered the Government by the local board of health.

Your obedient servant,

B. REYES,

Governor Nuevo Leon.

DR. WALTER WYMAN,

U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Washington.

[Translated from the Periodico Oficial, March 25, 1904.]

Preventive work against invasion of yellow fever.

Supreme Board of Health of Nuevo Leon, Monterey.

According to the instructions of the board, dated February 17, disinfection was ordered for all houses in which yellow-fever deaths had occurred in the municipalities of the State attacked by that disease during the past year, the disinfection of wells and standing water having been previously provided for, in conformity with the instructions contained in circular letter of January 9 of the present year.

DISINFECTION OF WELLS.

The wells in all localities in which yellow fever occurred were disinfected. Total during the months of January and February, 5,000.

The majority of the wells were closed with a covering of copper wire, those having pumps with a covering of wood. Standing water was also covered.

A. CARILLO, *Secretary of State.*

METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

Houses.—The house or apartment was tightly closed and sulphur burned in it for a period of twenty-four hours, in the proportion of 20 grams to each cubic meter of space.

Wells.—Closed, and sulphur burned in them.

Disinfection was reported as follows:

Locality.	Number of houses.	Locality.	Number of houses.
Montemorelos	2	Garza Garcia	35
General Teran	2	Apodaca	40
Dr. Gonzalez	4	Marin	166
Lampazos	16	Linares	1,328
Bustamente	30	Monterey	1,234
Agualeguas	29		
Villaladama	35	Total	2,921

Epidemic smallpox at Torreon.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *March 31, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Smallpox epidemic Torreon. Believe no yellow fever in Monterey or Tampico, but expectation of recrudescence this summer is general and I believe reasonable. Shall treat vessels leaving here as though yellow fever were prevailing. Recommend same treatment on border. I arrived to-day.

GOLDBERGER.

[Translated.]

MEXICO, *March 30.*

DR. WALTER WYMAN,

President of Committee of American Republics:

Dr. Liceaga informs you as president Committee American Republics, smallpox has developed in Torreon, Coahuila; that he has sent a Federal sanitary physician there to supply ample vaccine and to carry out isolation and disinfection, having also directed sanitary agents on the frontier to make inspections of passengers and prevent passage of persons not vaccinated or sick with smallpox.

J. HUICI,

Secretary-General, Supreme Board of Health.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, March 21, as follows:

Week ended March 19, 1904. American steamship *Allianca* for New York on March 15, with 62 crew and 63 passengers; German steamship *Boker* for New Orleans, March 16, with 41 crew and 26 passengers; British steamship *Beverly* for New Orleans, March 16, with 33 crew and 5 passengers; British steamship *Magician* for New Orleans, March 19, with 65 crew and 5 passengers; British steamship *Menantic* for United States ports, March 19, with 30 crew and no passengers.

All the vessels were inspected prior to issuing their bills of health, and departed from this port in good sanitary condition.

Report from Panama—Inspection of vessels.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, March 21, as follows:

During the week ended March 20, 1904, one vessel, the steamship *City of Para*, cleared for San Francisco, March 15, having on board 71 officers and crew and 67 passengers, 23 cabin and 44 steerage, all well.

There have been no deaths from quarantinable diseases reported during the week. Tuberculosis and malaria are very prevalent. Many diseases caused by filaria are also scattered all over the town.

The deaths during the week were from the following causes: Malaria, 1; beriberi, 1; pneumonia, 4; phthisis, 1; pain in the side, 1; fevers, 1; stillborn, 1; unknown, 1; strangulated hernia, 1; colic, 1.

Mortality in city of Panama, 1901–1903, inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, through Surgeon Perry, at Colon, March 11, as follows:

Synopsis of the deaths that occurred in Panama, Republic of Panama, during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

[From official records.]

Observations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Deaths during the year 1901....	82	48	64	72	70	95	108	119	125	115	150	153	1,201
Yellow fever	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	15	19	17	25	20	11
Smallpox	9	7	8	6	6	7	7	12	18	15	12	14	121
Enteric fever	13	3	6	6	6	9	12	9	11	14	17	14	120
Tuberculosis	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	6	5	10	10	86
Beriberi	10	2	2	5	5	4	13	7	8	2	7	10	75
Dysentery	138	127	136	126	133	232	281	202	215	302	240	247	2,379
Deaths during the year 1902....	40	43	46	4	2	14	33	28	14	38	30	19	182
Yellow fever	7	8	9	5	6	10	15	10	12	20	12	4	176
Smallpox	5	18	10	12	12	14	12	16	15	15	15	10	118
Tuberculosis	2	2	1	5	1	3	1	2	2	14	18	8	154
Beriberi	9	3	9	15	29	47	49	31	37	26	13	22	52
Dysentery	201	123	118	62	94	98	107	117	99	125	115	60	290
Deaths during the year 1903....	10	7	5	1	3	3	4	11	3	1	.....	.....	1,319
Yellow fever	1	4	3	2	.....	5	3	4	3	3	.....	.....	48
Smallpox	4	4	3	2	.....	5	3	4	3	3	.....	.....	8
Enteric fever	20	16	8	4	11	8	10	11	12	10	21	7	31
Tuberculosis	3	1	5	1	2	.....	4	4	6	19	15	1	138
Beriberi	12	13	11	3	11	8	7	6	2	3	2	2	61
Dysentery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80

The annual rates per thousand are as follows: 1901, 66.72; 1902, 113.03; 1903, 73.27. The rates were obtained by estimating the population as 18,000 for 1901 and 1903, and at 20,000 for 1902.

There were 3,000 soldiers in the city during the year 1902, and as they were not properly fed or taken care of, and as most of them were from the interior and not accustomed to the depressing climate of the coast, and nonimmune to yellow fever, the death rate was unusually high that year.

The data contained in the report was sent to the Surgeon-General last October by Consul-General Gudger, or as much of it as was obtainable at that time. See Public Health Reports, December 11, 1903, page 2215.

PERU.

Plague at San Pedro and Lima—Reported present at Callao.

The following is received from Minister Dudley, at Lima, under date of February 24:

Bubonic plague has reappeared at three points in Peru within a month or six weeks. It exists at San Pedro, a village near the port of Pacasmayo. The official report received from the medical officer who arrived there from Lima a few days ago, indicates, however, merely the presence of a few sporadic cases and the probable early disappearance of the disease. Quarantine, nevertheless, is being enforced at both Panama and Guayaquil against ships touching at Pacasmayo and at Guayaquil; indeed, against vessels from any Peruvian port.

At Callao there are reported to be 4 cases, among them that of the daughter of the judge of first instance.

I am authoritatively informed that from February 1 to 23 there have been 19 cases of plague at Lima, there being at the present writing 8 cases. In the outbreak of the disease at Callao last May all cases were traceable to a common source. Therein the present outbreak at Lima differs, and considered in connection with the unhygienic condition of the city leads some to apprehend an epidemic.

The plague situation at San Pedro—General conditions in Peru in regard to plague.

Consul Gottschalk reports, February 26, as follows:

The following telegrams have been received in the course of the week from our various consular agents on the northern coast relative to bubonic plague conditions there:

No. 1.—From the agent at Piata: Perfect sanitary condition. Climate unfavorable bubonic.—BLACKER.

No. 2.—From the agent at Eten: At the present writing no case of bubonic plague has occurred within the district in my charge.—STECHMANN.

No. 3.—From the agent at Salaverry: There is no case of bubonic plague in Trujillo or Salaverry, nor in the valley of Chicama. We have been informed that there were cases in San Pedro, province of Pacasmayo, but that for seven days past no new cases have occurred.—CHASE.

The situation at San Pedro.—Unfortunately there is no longer a consular agent at Pacasmayo, the port of San Pedro. Mr. Stechmann, our agent at Eten, in a communication received here on the 20th instant, writes:

About San Pedro I am sorry to say that I can not give you any information. The city being about 65 miles distant, very little is known here referring to the disease there. At the outbreak of the disease at Pacasmayo in August last all communication with said port was closed and nobody was allowed to come overland or by sea from there; but at present no precautions whatever are taken to avoid the plague being carried across to this department (Lambayeque), travelers going and coming from San Pedro continuously.

I am inclined to take not too literally the latter portion of Mr. Stechmann's letter. It is an established fact that there is never any continuous travel between San Pedro and Chiclayo. As is common enough in these countries, Mr. Stechmann, living across a mountain range and 65 miles away from the town in question, must perforce reflect the public opinion of the place he lives in rather than present a

series of valid facts. What he really means is, I think, simply that people in his neighborhood note the absence of the cordon sanitaire measure of 1903, mentioned in my former dispatch.

That some such measure of segregation is not deemed necessary in the present instance, because the danger of diffusion of the disease has been minimized by other sanitary measures, is the purport of a statement made to me this week by Doctor Arce, Director de la Salubridad (Director of Public Hygiene) at Lima, under whose orders the expert, Doctor Tamayo, and his assistants, have been sent to San Pedro to combat the disease.

Doctor Arce, when I visited him, said substantially this:

San Pedro is a mere hamlet with a wide district of countryside surrounding it. The sporadic cases of bubonic disease of which we are speaking were among these people, and Doctor Tamayo and his assistants were sent there to reconcentrate the cases and prevent the diffusion of the disease.

They have been absolutely successful in this, and have probably saved us from an epidemic.

When the physicians arrived, there were found seven cases of bubonic disease, one of which died. All seven, of course, had been promptly reconcentrated in a special lazaretto established at some distance from San Pedro. Later, in the countryside about the town, three more cases were found. These, too, were promptly quarantined. I am daily in communication with Doctor Tamayo, and during the past ten days no new cases have been discovered, notwithstanding a thorough search of all dwellings in the neighborhood. The infected dwellings have been burnt to the ground—an easy matter, since they were in all instances mere huts out in the country.

I can assure you that there has not been a single case discovered in San Pedro itself, nor in Pacasmayo, the port some 10 miles away, nor is there any bubonic disease along the line of railroad connecting the two places. All the cases are quarantined in the lazaretto, which is out in the country and apart from any communication with the coast.

In short, we have the disease absolutely in hand there.

I am inclined to believe that Doctor Arce's statements are made in good faith and based upon an undisputed technical knowledge of the disease and of Peruvian conditions. And it seems from all present appearances that the San Pedro incident will have no further consequences.

A rather startling possibility, however, presents itself after some study of conditions in Peru. It is this:

Bubonic disease (I refrain from using the word plague, for I do not mean an epidemic, nor a disease necessarily accompanied by high mortality) may have remained present in Peru, although manifested only in sporadic cases, ever since the bubonic-plague scare, as it is known, of 1903—if, indeed, the disease was unknown here prior to that date. Some of the good medical authorities of Lima and Callao, both native and foreign, appear to consider that the so-called epidemic of 1903 was merely a then existing high percentage of sporadic cases.

Reports from Callao since the end of December last show 2 cases of "suspicious" illness, and 1 death marked "cause doubtful." Physicians here are generally of the opinion that these were bubonic cases; the first 2 discharged as cured, the second dead of the disease. They seem to consider, however, that all necessary sanitary precautions are being taken, and these physicians and the general public alike view the whole matter with perfect calmness and equanimity.

The statement has been made several times this week, by persons competent to know, that at the lazaretto just outside of Lima there have been 19 suspicious cases since January 1, of which 8 are said to remain there to-day. It is absolutely impossible to ascertain how many of

the other 11 have died and how many have been discharged cured, and likewise absolutely impossible to get any physician to state professionally that these were bubonic cases in fact.

I have, in conclusion, to repeat what has already been said in my former dispatch, that although the situation here has not, to my mind, justified my cabling the presence of an epidemic, every preparation has been made both here and at the various consular agencies to notify you promptly should the need arise.

Plague at Lima.

The following is received from Minister Dudley, under date of March 30:

[Telegram.]

Lima suddenly threatened with epidemic plague. Twenty-three new cases past week. Four deaths yesterday. All other Peruvian points free.

Exports from Callao possibly plague infected.

CALLAO, PERU, April 2, 1904.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

Bubonic Lima only; Callao exports possibly poisoned.

GOTTSCHALK.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Immigration.

Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Clark reports, March 28, as follows:

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended March 26, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 20	Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracao, Santiagode Cuba, Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macaris, Dominican Republic.	19
21	Esk	Castries, Fort de France, Roseau, Point-a-Pitre, Montserrat, St. John Antigua, St. Christopher, and St. Thomas.	5
22	Montserrat	Habana, Limon, Colon, Barranquilla, Caracas, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra.	9
23	Caracas	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra.	3

Epidemic of enteric fever at Mayaguez.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Miranda, at Mayaguez, reports, through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, March 24, as follows:

Replying to your letter dated March 17, I have to state that the health office in Mayaguez reported to me March 23, the following:

1. Number of cases of enteric fever now existing here, 43.
2. Number of cases since the epidemic began, about 190.

3. The spread of the disease is of an epidemic character, and it commenced at the middle of January, ultimo.

4. The disease probably originated from the main water supply of Mayaguez having become infected.

5. Mayaguez is supplied from the small river Yaguez that in normal condition gives good water, but the interior of the city's reservoir is defective.

6. The general opinion of the physicians of the city, as well as the opinion of the health office here, reported to the board of health of Porto Rico, under date of February 16, is that there exists now, at Mayaguez, an epidemic of enteric fever more or less modified or attenuated.

7. Since the 11th of the present month no new cases of this disease have been reported.

In regard to question 2 of your letter, respecting the number of cases of enteric fever which have occurred in Mayaguez during the past six months, the number is unknown. Physicians here report to health office only deaths from enteric fever, but not the cases of persons affected with this disease.

The deaths from enteric fever at Mayaguez from January, 1903, to March 24, 1904, occurred as follows:

1903.			
January	0	September	1
February	0	October	1
March	0	November	0
April	0	December	0
May	0	1904.	
June	1	January	2
July	1	February	0
August	0	March (until 24th)	7

Referring to question 6 of same letter, the surgeon of the U. S. S. *Bache* states as follows:

That "the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Bache* has not taken water of any kind at Mayaguez; that the water is for the most part distilled on board ship; and that the ship stopped getting ice at Mayaguez for a time, but upon the manager of the ice factory furnishing them with a certificate that the water used was all filtered and distilled, they took ice again from them."

The months of January, February, and March of past year were rainy, and during the same months of the present year heavy rains have fallen here, accompanied by strong heat and prolonged humidity, precisely at this season which should be dry and cold.

Report from Ponce—Immigration.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, March 26, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

Alien passengers arriving at Ponce during the week ended March 26, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 21	Cuban S. S. Maria Herrera	Habana, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba..	1

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera extinct at Kerbela—Outbreak at Bassorah.

Vice-Consul Hurner reports, February 18, as follows:

I have to confirm the disappearance of cholera at Kerbela, announced in my No. 206, of December 24, 1903, and to report the outbreak of this same epidemic at Bassorah.

Quarantine of five days at Kermet-Ali (below Kurna, on the right side of the Chat-el-Arab) has been established for steamers coming from Bassorah.

The bulletin of the Inspectorat Sanitaire Bagdad informs as follows:

Status of plague at Bassorah.

	Cases.	Deaths.
February 9.....	3	1
February 11.....	2	2
February 12.....	1	1

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended March 4, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1904. Population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended March 19, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 17, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Four weeks ended March 22, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 528, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 1, and 89 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 86. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended February 29, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 111, including diphtheria 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended March 13, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 21. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 12, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 12, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria 4, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 3, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 66, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 17, whooping cough 54, enteric fever 4, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 18. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,400 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 12, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 12.6, and the highest in Galway, viz, 50.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 6, and 48 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 12, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 31.6 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 710, including diphtheria 4, measles 20, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 5, and 21 from whooping cough.

PORTO RICO.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 953,243. Total number of deaths 1,746, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 184 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended March 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths 306, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 3, smallpox 14, and 30 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Jamica, Parish of Portland*.—Week ended January 16, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases reported.

Week ended January 31, 1904. Total number of deaths, 20. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Weeks ended January 16 and 31, 1904. Population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to April 8, 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:				
Hera.	Dec. 12. ....	.....	.....	Present.
China:				
Shanghai.	Dec. 18.	1	.....	On Br. ss. Olivebank.
India:				
Bombay.	Dec. 9-Mar. 8	.....	2	
Calcutta.	Nov. 15-Mar. 5	.....	345	
Karachi.	Feb. 22-Feb. 28	2	1	
Madras.	Nov. 14-Mar. 4	.....	21	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.	Nov. 21-30. ....	.....	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.	Oct. 31-Feb. 6	50	46	
Provinces.	Oct. 31-Feb. 13	1,623	1,325	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.	Nov. 8-Dec. 19	.....	12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Hitt.	Dec. 13-15.	8	4	
Kerbela.	Dec. 12-Jan. 12	.....	463	
Mossul.	Dec. 21-Jan. 4	1	1	
Musseleb.	Dec. 17-Jan. 4	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.	Feb. 6-29	43	35	
Beirut—				
Latakiah.	Dec. 21-Jan. 4	11	7	
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.	Dec. 12-Jan. 9	64	44	
Syria.	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	.....	.....	Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam	Dec. 12. ....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.	Nov. 23-Mar. 6	48	14	
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-Feb. 29	.....	4	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.	Dec. 6-19.	4	2	
Merida.	Dec. 6-Mar. 12	19	9	
Tehuantepec.	Dec. 6-Mar. 12	4	4	
Vera Cruz.	Dec. 13-Mar. 19	16	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.	5	.....
Brazil:				
Para.	Nov. 1-Feb. 22	29	15	
Pernambuco.	Nov. 16-Jan. 15	.....	18	
Pindamonhangaba.	Jan. 15	.....	.....	Several cases.
Porte Alegre.	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	.....	.....	Present.
Rio de Janeiro.	Nov. 16-Mar. 6	218	127	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth).	Nov. 15-Mar. 5	.....	15	
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)..	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 3	3	1	
Minieh district.....	.....do.....	3	1	
Formosa.....	To Dec. 15, 1903..	869	702	
	Jan. 1-Feb. 21	13	18	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Mar. 4.....	.....	1	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 15-Feb. 27	153,204	97,909	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	13,030	10,083	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	28,210	25,295	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	59,119	54,259	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	49,218	36,644	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	.....do.....	35,755	29,874	
Burma.....	Feb. 14-20.....	1	1	Imported.
Coorg.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 27	15	6	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	11,972	9,174	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	15,847	13,062	
Central India.....	.....do.....	17,341	15,559	
Rajputana.....	.....do.....	4,184	3,555	
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	1,941	1,430	
N. W. F. Provinces.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 27	46	45	One case imported.
Baluchistan.....	Nov. 29-Feb. 27	1	.....
Grand total.....		389,884	296,897	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 13-Feb. 25	526	310	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Feb. 24.....	4	.....
Lima.....	Mar. 25-31.....	28	.....
San Pedro vicinity.....	Feb. 20-26.....	10	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	2	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-Feb. 12	16	10	
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-Mar. 12	120	1	
Trieste.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 5	8	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Jan. 11-Mar. 12	36	16	
Brussels.....	Jan. 31-Mar. 5	.....	4	
Liege.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 13-20.....	.....	1	
Goyaz.....	Feb. 16-22.....	4	.....
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 15	.....	170	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 6	798	460	
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. 19	14	.....
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-Mar. 12	.....	7	
France:				
Lyon	Feb. 7-Mar. 9	.....	3	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	.....	83	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Paris	Nov. 29-Mar. 19	340	30	
Rheims	Feb. 8-14	1	.....
Germany:				
Strasburg	Jan. 1-Dec. 31	.....	2	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Mar. 19	5	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	.....
Cardiff	Mar. 13-19	1	.....
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Mar. 19	107	9	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Mar. 25	656	37	
Hull	Jan. 17-Mar. 19	17	.....
Leeds	Dec. 27-Feb. 27	3	.....
Leith	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	11	1	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	3	.....
London	Nov. 29-Mar. 19	109	1	
Manchester	Nov. 29-Mar. 19	26	3	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Mar. 19	36	1	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Mar. 19	145	4	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Mar. 19	15	.....
Southampton	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	6	.....
South Shields	Jan. 3-Mar. 19	11	1	
Sunderland	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 4	1	.....	From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Mar. 8	.....	100	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-Mar. 5	.....	10	
Karachi	Dec. 21-Mar. 6	40	8	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-Jan. 7	.....	5	
Messina	Dec. 12-18	.....	1	
Palermo	Jan. 10-Feb. 27	2	.....
Japan:				
Amakusa	Feb. 23	15	.....
Matsu Island	Feb. 15	3	.....	From Ger. ss. Batavia from Vlad-
Nagasaki	Feb. 11-29	8	1	ivostock.
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2	.....	One case from Br. ss. Kwang Ping
Do	Feb. 1-27	3	.....	from Tsin-hwan-tao.
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 15-Feb. 20	126	35	
Malta	Dec. 6-Mar. 5	24	5	
Mexico:				
La Cananea	Mar. 9	.....	.....	Present.
Magdalena	Mar. 9	8	.....
Mexico	Dec. 28-Mar. 20	62	36	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1	.....
Tampico	Jan. 11-21	.....	12	
Torreón	Feb. 24	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19-Mar. 26	3	1	One case ss. Prince August Wil-
Netherlands:				helm from Havre.
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	34	8	
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-Mar. 5	82	22	
Odesa	Nov. 29-Mar. 12	15	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Mar. 12	289	36	Twenty-two new cases.
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Feb. 6	.....	24	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-Mar. 10	.....	58	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000	.....	Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Mar. 14	48	7	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Mar. 6-12	1	.....
Constantinople	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	.....	51	
Smyrna	Nov. 23-Feb. 28	.....	47	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Dec. 31	12	1	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Alexandretta	Mar. 12	9,000	4											
Amherstburg	Mar. 26	2,250												
Amsterdam	Mar. 19	548,244	184	25					3		1		14	2
Antwerp	Mar. 12	296,669	90						3				1	1
Barranquilla.	Mar. 6	40,000	24	1										
Do	Mar. 13	40,000	22	1					1					
Beirut	Mar. 6	80,000	18											
Belfast	Mar. 12	358,693	154							2		3	3	9
Belize	Mar. 24	9,000	7											
Bergen.	Mar. 3	73,000	33	7									5	1
Do	Mar. 10	73,000	26	7									5	
Birmingham	Mar. 19	537,965	248							1	4	3	4	19
Bombay	Mar. 1	776,006	1,420	55	832			14		2			6	
Bristol	Mar. 19	343,204	144							1	1	1		4
Brunswick	Mar. 12	131,422												
Brussels	do	575,896	179	20								2		1
Calcutta	Feb. 20	847,796	546	23	75	34							3	
Callao	Feb. 28	30,000	30											
Cardiff	Mar. 19	176,313	62								2			2
Cartagena	Mar. 7	17,000	11	1										
Do	Mar. 13	17,000	9	1										
Catania	Mar. 17	153,523	72	2					1	3		1		
Christiania	Mar. 12	224,000	75											
Coatzacoalcas	Mar. 19	3,000	5											
Cognac.	Mar. 5	19,483	7	3										
Do	Mar. 12	19,483	12	1										
Colon	Mar. 27	8,000	6											
Constantinople	Mar. 13	800,000	311					8		10			6	
Copenhagen	Mar. 5	500,000	139	20								1		3
Corunna	Mar. 12	50,000	32	7										1
Curacao	Mar. 18	31,547	6											
Dublin	Mar. 12	378,994	213	48						3	1			6
Dundee	Mar. 5	163,535	77									1	7	5
Do	Mar. 12	163,535	66									1	3	3
Edinburgh.	do	331,977	124					1				2		2
Fiume	Mar. 13	38,996												
Flushing.	Mar. 19	19,105	9											
Funchal	Mar. 13	44,049	23	1										
Geneva	Mar. 5	111,000	50							4				
Glasgow	Mar. 18	798,357	359					2		1		3	10	3
Ghent	Feb. 27	163,306	66	4					1	1	1			1
Do	Mar. 5	163,741	83	7									5	
Do	Mar. 12	163,741	72	8							2			
Gothenburg.	Mar. 14	134,300	27	5							1			
Halifax	Mar. 26	40,787	14											
Hamburg	Mar. 12	751,842	222									2	2	3
Hamilton, Bermuda	Mar. 22	17,535	3											
Hull	Mar. 12	253,865	79											1
Karachi	Feb. 28	108,644	186		96	1		1						
Kingston, Canada	Mar. 26	19,374	7											
Las Palmas	Mar. 5	49,500	22											
Lausanne	do	50,800	7											
Leeds	Mar. 19	450,142	168	16						1	2	1	13	7
Leith	Mar. 12	80,508	25	3										
Liverpool	Mar. 19	723,430	329							3	3	2	2	16
Livingston, Guatemala.	Mar. 21	3,500	1											
London	do	6,907,619	2,400					1		4	10	24	85	74
Lyon	Mar. 5	500,000	225	28				1		1		3	3	1
Do	Mar. 14	500,000	208	34						1	1	1	1	1
Madras	Feb. 19	509,346	448											
Do	Feb. 26	509,346	439			1							3	
Mainz	Mar. 12	89,200	23	4										1
Do	Mar. 19	89,200	31	8										1
Mannheim	Mar. 12	150,425	47								1		1	
Manchester	do	558,335	246	24						1	2	4	9	6
Mazatlan	Mar. 5	20,000	19											
Messina	do	107,000	32	2										
Do	Mar. 12	107,000	26	3						1				
Mexico	Mar. 13	368,777	330	17				7	12	2	1	2	4	1
Do	Mar. 20	368,777	389	35				6	7		5	5	1	8
Moscow	Mar. 5	1,173,427	577	19				3	1	2	16	1	1	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mar. 12	219,021	87										1	2
Nottingham	do	239,753	103					3		4		2		

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.
Odessa	Mar. 19	492,000	162	32						1	6	1	1	....
Panama	Mar. 20	18,000	13	1										
Paris	Mar. 12	2,660,559	1,140	269				3		14		12	12	10
Puerto Cabello	Feb. 6	14,000	10	3										
Do	Feb. 13	14,000	13	2										
Do	Feb. 20	14,000	9	3										
Do	Feb. 27	14,000	9	2										
Puerto Cortes	Mar. 24	2,125	0											
Quebec	Mar. 19	70,000	....	....								
Do	Mar. 26	70,000	....	....							1			
Rheims	Mar. 13	108,385	53	5										3
Rome	Jan. 30	444,887	210	17						4				
Rotterdam	Mar. 19	362,799	138	....								5		
Sagua la Grande	do	21,347	9	....									
St. John, N. B.	Mar. 26	40,711	15	2							1			
St. Petersburg	Mar. 5	1,450,000	708	132				1		10	11	6	16	5
St. Stephen, N. B.	Mar. 26	2,840	1	....									
Salford	Mar. 12	228,983	85	8									2	3
San Feliu de Guixols ..	Mar. 13	11,333	8	1							1			
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Mar. 12	37,500	14	1										
Santander	Mar. 14	53,574	30	....				1						
Singapore	Feb. 13	97,111	169	19										
Smyrna	Feb. 28	60,000	69	18				1		3		1		
Do	Mar. 5	60,000	75	11										
Southampton	Mar. 12	112,500	30	1										
Do	Mar. 19	112,500	31	6								1		
South Shields	Mar. 12	107,334	42	3										
Stockholm	Mar. 5	305,115	92	21							1			
Tarragona	Mar. 12	19,300	10	1						1				
Do	Mar. 19	19,300	10	1						1				
Tuxpam	Mar. 15	7,000	6	....									
Utiilla	Mar. 19	932	1	....									
Do	Mar. 26	932	0	....									
Venice	Mar. 8	166,288	72	7						2				
Vera Cruz	Mar. 26	32,000	31	8										
Vienna	Mar. 12	1,779,869	692	124								10	31	4
West Hartlepool	do	63,000	....	....								
Winnipeg	Mar. 19	70,000	....	1										
Yokohama	Feb. 20	313,695	....	....						1		1		
Do	Feb. 27	313,695	....	....						5		4		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.