

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

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

By Surg. J. C. PERRY.

Referring to my report, "A study of the vital statistics of Colon," transmitted by my letter of the 7th instant, I have pursued the same line of investigation relative to the prevailing diseases and mortality from the same in the city of Panama for the period of one year. In order to have a basis for these deductions, and in order to ascertain if there is any marked variation in the amount of sickness or in the character of the prevailing diseases in Panama and Colon, such data of both places having a bearing on the canal zone between these two cities, I deemed the subject of sufficient importance to determine as far as possible, by an examination of all available records, the actual morbidity in a resident population—one more or less immune to two of the most important climatic diseases—as indicative of what might be the result in a fresh population for work on the canal, if the existing insanitary conditions are not remedied before such laborers are introduced.

An inspection of Panama would lead one to believe that the morbidity should be lower than that of Colon, but this does not seem to be the fact from an examination of the available records.

As a basis of this report a compilation of the cases treated in the San Tomas Hospital for a period from January, 1903, to February, 1904, inclusive, has been made, as well as mortality statistics from the official records for the year 1903. A transcript of these records was made and furnished this office by Assist. Surg. C. C. Pierce.

The statistics of the San Tomas Hospital are very incomplete, and are of little value except in showing the general morbidity and the frequency with which certain diseases prevail.

It may be pertinent in this connection to state that this institution is the city hospital of Panama, and while it is available for any pay patients, nearly all of those treated are either soldiers, police, or patients of charity. Probably at least three-fourths of the patients are paupers. These facts are mentioned in order to show that in computing the general morbidity the deductions drawn that a much greater number of sick are treated outside of this institution and at their homes are correct.

An examination of the table of the patients and diseases treated in this hospital shows that during the fourteen months embraced therein 2,966 cases were treated during this period, and that of this number

the diagnosis and other data were recorded in 665 instances. Now, deducting the cases that were admitted during January and February, 1904 (422), from the total given above, it will be seen that 2,544 patients were treated in this hospital during 1903. Taking into consideration that few of the better class of inhabitants were treated in this institution and that many mild cases of disease are not admitted to this hospital, but are treated at their homes, a conservative estimate that not more than one-fourth of the total number of the sick in Panama were admitted to the hospital would give an annual morbidity of 10,176 patients.

I consider the above approximately correct. Estimating the population of the city at 18,000 this gives an annual morbidity of 56.53 per cent. Some of the authorities in Panama claim that the population is 25,000. Even admitting this, it may be pertinent to ascertain on this basis if their claim that Panama is a healthy city is substantiated by facts. Such a calculation gives an annual morbidity of 40.70 per cent. Therefore it would seem that an estimate on the most favorable basis shows that approximately one-half of the population is sick during the year. That the above deductions regarding the general morbidity of Panama are not far wrong is shown by the mortality statistics for the past year. Of a total of 1,270 deaths, only 308 were recorded in the San Tomas Hospital.

Taking this fact into consideration, and if we assume that a greater number of mild types of disease are treated at the homes of the patients, it will be seen that the above morbidity rate is based on carefully drawn deductions. If this high morbidity occurs in a native population to a large extent immune to yellow fever and to a certain extent to malarial fevers, the question arises what may be expected in a population of new arrivals subject to the same sanitary conditions.

Having determined the morbidity, it now becomes important to ascertain the character of the diseases that prevail, and whether the most prevalent diseases are climatic and of a class that can be eliminated or diminished by improvement of the sanitary conditions. In this connection the following diseases should receive careful consideration: (1) Malarial fevers, (2) yellow fever.

An examination of the hospital records shows that malarial fever is one of the most frequent diseases in Panama, being exceeded only by tuberculosis. It is, however, extremely probable that the milder cases of malarial fever are not sent to this hospital, and that those embraced in the data were severe types of the disease among the poorer portion of the population. Of the 665 diagnosed cases treated in the San Tomas Hospital, 118 were given as malarial. Of this number of cases 13 were diagnosed as pernicious malarial fever, 12 of which died, and 13 as malarial cachexia, with a mortality of 3. The remaining 92 cases were simply specified as malarial fever without distinction as to type, but, as there was a mortality of 18, it shows that many of the cases were of the æstivo-autumnal variety.

From the above it will be seen that of the 665 cases in which the diagnosis was given only 17.67 per cent were suffering from malarial diseases, but that 9.56 per cent of the total number of deaths in this institution were due to the same. Still, considering that no data were given in 2,301 cases, it is very probable that many mild cases of malarial fever were included in this unclassified number.

An examination of the mortality statistics of the city for the year

1903 shows a record of 213 deaths from fevers variously diagnosed as fever—malarial fever, malaria, bilious fever, and paludic fever—16.77 per cent of the total number of deaths. This is an exceptionally high death rate for malarial fever, and I doubt the correctness of the diagnosis of many of the cases. At the same time the percentage of malarial diseases treated in the San Tomas hospital is far below the average morbidity from this disease on the Isthmus, as it will be shown in another report that the average morbidity of the patients treated in the French Canal hospital, which only includes patients so ill as to require hospital treatment, has been from 25 to 42 per cent for the last five years of all patients treated in that institution.

Furthermore, considering that the majority of the mild cases of malarial fever are not treated in the hospital, I think that a very conservative estimate would be that 50 per cent of the total morbidity of the city of Panama is due to malarial fever.

It is difficult to determine the frequency of the different types of malarial fever from the data at hand, and, as already mentioned in a previous report, statistics on this subject giving a true classification of the types of malarial fever and their relative frequency can be obtained only by a careful and systematic study of a large number of cases.

This work has already been commenced, but has not yet reached sufficient advancement to allow of deductions. A further examination of the tables submitted shows that 13 cases of the 118 treated in the hospital were diagnosed as pernicious, of which 12 died. The mortality statistics for the year show that of the 213 cases recorded as due to malarial fever, 21 were diagnosed as pernicious. There is no question that all types of malarial fever occur in Colon, Panama, and other portions of the Isthmus, and that the pernicious forms, principally the hæmoglobinuric, occur; still it is impossible to determine the exact proportion of such cases from the incomplete records available, though the statistics just quoted would seem to indicate that this type of the disease is rather frequent in Panama.

From the foregoing I believe that malarial fever is less frequent in Panama than in Colon, but there is little difference in the types of the disease and in their severity in the two places.

Relative to the immunity of the native population, Panamans, West Indian negroes, it may be stated that remarks made in the report for Colon, under this heading, hold equally true for Panama. A certain immunity to malarial diseases exists, but it is not so marked as would be expected from the literature on the subject.

Yellow fever.—The presence of yellow fever on the Isthmus with a suitable soil for the propagation of this disease is a matter of vital importance. It is the one infectious disease most to be dreaded on the Isthmus by persons of the white race and others not acclimated or immune.

Every year it claims a number of victims in Panama out of the small nonimmune population that comes within its gates. Under the existing conditions the danger to a large influx of susceptible material can not be too strongly emphasized. Panama constitutes a fruitful soil for the propagation and spread of this disease. An examination of the mortality statistics shows that there were 55 deaths from yellow fever in Panama during the year 1903, and the records of the San Tomas Hospital show that 30 cases of this disease, 24 deaths, were

treated in that institution during the same period. The infection is constantly present, and only needs susceptible material for the disease to assume epidemic proportions.

In this connection I will quote from the report of Dr. P. Lacroisade, who has been in charge of the Canal Hospital in Panama for the past eighteen years. He says that from the commencement of March to December 15, 1899, there were in and near Panama 189 cases of yellow fever; that most of the cases were either sailors arriving at Panama or Colombian soldiers—nonimmune material. The town of Colon also suffered from an epidemic of this disease during that year.

In 1900 the disease reappeared in March, and from March 1 to September 10, 138 cases occurred in Panama, 128 of which were Colombian soldiers from the interior. The disease again commenced in January, 1901, but no record of the number of cases during that year is given. For the number of deaths from this disease during the years 1901 and 1902, reference is made to the mortality statistics compiled by Asst Surg. C. C. Pierce for those years. (See P. H. R., April 8, 1904.)

Other prevalent diseases.—A further examination of the tables reveals the interesting fact that the following diseases, dysentery, beriberi, and tuberculosis, that are to a large extent preventable by proper sanitation, occur with great frequency.

Dysentery.—The mortality statistics for the year show that there were 70 deaths from dysentery, and the hospital records that 22 cases, with 19 deaths, were treated during the year. Furthermore, taking into consideration that 37 cases of diarrhea and enterocolitis, with a mortality of 23, were treated in the San Tomas hospital during the year, and that the mortality statistics show 36 deaths from these diseases, it is safe to assume that dysentery is even more frequent than the statistics would seem to indicate, and must be considered one of the prevalent preventable diseases.

Beriberi is also one of the most frequent diseases, and is much more prevalent than in Colon. The hospital records show that 51 cases, with a mortality of 33, were treated during the year, and the other statistics for the same period give 72 deaths from this disease.

Tuberculosis.—This disease is extremely prevalent and occupies second place in frequency of all diseases. The hospital records show that 109 admissions out of 665 were tuberculosis. Of this number 95 died. The mortality statistics for the same period give 185 deaths from this disease. A further consideration of the data shows that during the year there were 118 deaths from pneumonia, and that in the hospital during the same period 29 cases of this disease, with 28 deaths, were treated. One hundred and eighteen deaths from pneumonia is certainly too high a mortality from this disease, and I believe that the majority of the cases were acute pneumonic tuberculosis, erroneously diagnosed as pneumonia.

A consideration of the most prevalent diseases, and for this purpose I have included malarial fevers, yellow fever, dysentery, beriberi, tuberculosis, pneumonia (because most of the cases are probably tuberculosis), enterocolitis, and diarrhea (these last two, no doubt, dysentery in the majority of cases), shows that out of the 1,270 deaths 749 were due to the diseases above specified, all of which are, to a large extent, preventable by proper sanitary measures. Therefore, with proper sanitary equipment and public health regulations, the mortality of Panama should be reduced 50 per cent.

TABLE I.—Classification of diseases treated in the San Tomas Hospital, Panama, January, 1903, to March, 1904—Continued.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.	Deaths.
Bronchitis	3	2	1				1	3	2	1					13	3
Pleurisy								1			1				2	1
Angina ^a	1														1	
Stomatitis ^b									1						1	1
Indigestion	3	2		1	2			2			1				11	
Gastroenteritis	1										1				1	1
Enteritis							1								1	
Enterocolitis	4	2		1	5		1	3	1	2				1	20	13
Diarrhea	8		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			17	10
Peritonitis							1								1	1
Hemorrhoids			1												1	
Fistula in ano										1					1	
Diseases of liver																
Congestion of liver	1			1							1				3	
Hepatitis								2							2	1
Abscess, liver									1						1	1
Elephantiasis					2										2	
Bubo	1				1					1					4	
Onychia	1						1				1				3	
Nephritis	3	2			3				1	3			2	3	17	15
Blenorrhagia	1	1	1			1	1	1			1				7	
Urethral fistula	1						1								1	
Paraphimosis												1			1	
Arthritis												1			1	
Dropsy	1	2		1			1				1	2			8	3
Metrorrhagia											1				1	
Metritis ^c											2				2	2
Uterine colic										1		1			2	
Parturition	1														1	1
Gangrene								1							1	1
Carbuncle		1			1		1						2		5	2
Abscess			1		1		1								4	
Felon									1						1	
Ulcers	11	6	3	2	1	1	2	6		3	1				36	
Eczema					1										1	
Pemphigus	1														1	
Prurigo			2												2	
Injuries	3	1	2	1	6	2	3	2	2		3	3	1	1	30	5
Senility										1					1	1
No data given	169	132	143	160	169	185	168	158	179	182	172	109	179	196	665	345

^a Probably angina pectoris.

^b Called infective.

^c Called ulcerative.

Total number of cases no data given 2,301

Number of cases in which diagnosis is given 665

Total of all cases admitted 2,966

TABLE II.—Mortality statistics of the city of Panama for 1903, showing causes of death.

[Compiled from official records.]

Diseases or cause of death.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Malarial fever.....	36	22	12	11	7	19	11	17	10	14	17	14	190
Malarial fever, pernicious.....	3		3	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2		21
Malarial cachexia.....													2
Yellow fever.....	15	9	5	2	4	3	4	10	3				55
Smallpox.....	1		1	1	1	2			1	1	1		8
Dysentery.....	11	11	12	2	8	6	4	5	2	3	2	4	70
Erysipelas.....				1	1						1		2
Syphilis.....	1	1		1			1			1			5
Leprosy.....									1				1
Beriberi.....	3	2	4	2	3		4	4	9	24	14	3	72
Tuberculosis.....	23	18	15	11	16	13	18	13	14	11	23	10	185
Pneumonia.....	20	12	14	6	8	5	5	14	7	8	8	11	118
Rheumatism.....	1				1	1		1	3				7
Tetanus.....		1	2							2	1	1	7
Septicæmia.....										1	1		2
Scurvy.....			1									1	3
Anæmia.....	1	1			1		3	1		1	1		9
Pertussis.....							1			2	6	4	13
Rachitis.....		1											1
Addison's disease.....		1											1
Cancer.....	1								1	2		2	6
Cerebral congestion.....	1		1	2					1	1	1		7
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2		1			1	1	1	1	1		1	9
Meningitis.....		2	1	1	1	2	1		1	1		2	11
Insanity.....						3			2				5
Paralysis.....		1		1	0	3			1			0	6
Convulsions.....				1	1	4	3	1	1		2	1	13
Epilepsy.....						1	3	1	1			1	7
Nervousness.....											1		1
Alcoholism.....	3	2	3		1				2	1			12
Sunstroke.....										1			1
Heart disease.....	4	2	6	2	1	1	2	8	4	4	6	2	42
Hemorrhage.....		1		2	2		1						6
Aneurism.....			1							1			3
Laryngitis.....							1		1				2
Bronchitis.....	1	2	2	3	2		1	6	3	2		3	25
Pleurisy.....											2		2
Dentition.....			3		3	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	19
Angina.....	1												2
Stomatitis.....									1				1
Disease of stomach.....				1			1			1			3
Vomiting.....												1	1
Gastritis.....											1		1
Gastro-enteritis.....	1												1
Colic.....	2	3	4	1	5	4	4		6	3	2	4	38
Enteritis.....					1			1					2
Enterocolitis.....	4	2			2		1	3	2	3			17
Diarrhea.....	1	3	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	1		1	19
Appendicitis.....								1					1
Peritonitis.....							1						1
Diseases of liver.....	3	2	6	3	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	32
Hepatitis.....						1		2		1			4
Jaundice.....			1										1
Worms.....	1	2				2		2		1			8
Gout.....									1				1
Nephritis.....	3	1		2	3	1	1	1		5	2	1	20
Dropsy.....	15	5	3	1		1	6	4	3	4	6	4	52
Metritis.....											2		2
Parturition.....	3		1			2			2	1	1	1	11
Abscess.....	1				1	1							3
Gangrene.....								1					1
Carbuncle.....					1								1
Wounds.....	2		2		1						1		6
Burns.....		1			1		1	2			1		6
Injuries.....					1						1	3	5
Accidents.....	4	2			1				1	3			11
Stillbirth.....									1				2
Execution.....									1				1
Senility.....		1		1	1	1	1	1		2			9
General debility.....		1								1	1	2	5
Cause not given.....	22	6	7			4	6	4			2	2	53
Total.....	190	118	114	60	87	89	97	111	93	112	115	84	1,270

TABLE III.—Deaths by nationalities, City of Panama, for the year 1903.

[Compiled from official records.]

Month.	Foreign white.	West Indian and other negroes.	Central and South Americans.	Chinese.	Total.
January.....	7	19	162	2	190
February.....	6	10	98	4	118
March.....	4	5	102	3	114
April.....	2	12	42	4	60
May.....	5	8	71	3	87
June.....	3	8	75	3	89
July.....	5	11	74	7	97
August.....	10	6	87	8	111
September.....	7	10	71	5	93
October.....	1	19	87	5	112
November.....	4	10	96	5	115
December.....	2	9	67	6	84
Total.....	56	127	1,032	55	1,270

TABLE IV.—Deaths by ages, City of Panama, for 1903.

[Compiled from official records.]

Month.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Over 5 and under 15 years.	Over 15 and under 20 years.	Over 20 and under 30 years.	Over 30 and under 40 years.	Over 40 and under 50 years.	Over 50 and under 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Total.
January.....	14	7	7	20	53	47	28	10	4	190
February.....	18	2	4	5	27	14	27	15	6	118
March.....	15	9	6	12	14	22	24	9	3	114
April.....	8	3	2	2	13	12	7	5	8	60
May.....	20	5	3	5	14	19	10	7	4	87
June.....	26	9	4	2	10	14	10	5	9	89
July.....	14	10	6	4	19	20	14	4	6	97
August.....	7	15	4	5	28	21	15	7	9	111
September.....	12	11	3	2	14	27	16	4	4	93
October.....	14	7	4	3	21	28	16	10	9	112
November.....	17	8	2	3	29	27	15	7	7	115
December.....	19	5	3	4	21	12	8	6	6	84
Total.....	184	91	48	67	263	263	190	89	75	1,270

COLÓN, March 29, 1904.

Second annual conference of state boards of health convened.

CIRCULAR.

The following is addressed to secretaries of State boards of health:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have to inform you that the second annual conference of State boards of health with the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Friday, June 3, 1904, at 10.30 a. m.

In accordance with the terms of the act approved July 1, 1902, each board will be entitled to one representative at this conference.

You are requested to inform the Bureau as early as possible of the name of the delegate who will represent your board.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended April 9, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of April 11:

Week ended April 9.

Buildings reinspected.....	263
Rooms	2, 011
Persons inspected	2, 561
Sick	25
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	14
Dead examined	13
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	45
Number showing pest infection.....	0
Places inspected for sanitary improvements.....	116
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances.....	11
Number abated	13
Number undergoing abatement.....	12
Total number plumbing inspections	73
Blocks baited with Danyz virus	10

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby, at Lowelltown, reports April 1, through Surgeon Kalloch, at Portland quarantine, as follows:

During the week ended March 28 I inspected 95 persons passing through Lowelltown, vaccinated 28 persons, and disinfected the clothing of 18 persons.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond, at Van Buren, reports April 2, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

During the week ended April 2, I had under supervision 17 cases smallpox in the Madawaska region, 9 previously reported and 8 new. Seven cases have been discharged during the week. Of the remainder, 8 cases are in Grand Isle and 2 in St. David. Three houses are quarantined. During this time I have covered 74 miles of territory and vaccinated 10 persons.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Daily house to house inspection of Laredo, Tex.—Objects to be attained and theory on which is based determination of the length of time it should be continued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, April 11, 1904.

SIR: The Bureau has been in receipt of your daily telegrams announcing the number of premises inspected, water containers treated, etc., and it is understood that since March 24 there has been a daily house to house inspection of Laredo, the city having been divided into 30 districts and each district inspected every twenty-four hours. It becomes necessary to have an understanding with you as to the length of time this work is to be continued. For this reason the

objects to be attained and the theory involved may be reviewed as follows:

1. The detection of any case of yellow fever and the prevention of any such case becoming an infecting agent by screening the patients, fumigation, etc.

2. The discovery of fevers of any kind and screening the cases until they are positively known not to be yellow fever.

3. The treating of water containers, etc., to prevent breeding of mosquitoes.

4. The last case declared to be yellow fever, in Laredo, was noted March 14. Mosquitoes which may have bitten this case would have required 12 days to become infective and an individual bitten by them after the twelfth day would have required 5 days for development of the disease. Therefore, in 17 days the second infection might have developed.

Of course the mosquito remains infective after the twelfth day, and the second infection may develop, therefore, long after the 17 days, but each daily house to house inspection after the seventeenth day, which has developed no case of yellow fever, increases the probability of safety.

In the event that the patient was bitten by a mosquito before March 14 the second infection should have been developed by the inspections before March 31.

If all fever cases had been screened since March 14 the probability of mosquitoes becoming infected after March 14 would be remote, and after 20 or 22 days from March 14 viz. April 3 to 5, a daily house to house inspection having shown no succeeding case of yellow fever, the probabilities of there being any case of yellow fever on April 5 would not have been great.

But although the city was under surveillance and partial inspection, there was not a daily house to house inspection until March 24. Therefore it would seem advisable to advance the date on which the house to house inspection is to be discontinued a corresponding number of days, namely, 10 days, or April 15.

When, however, the daily house to house inspection is discontinued, it would be well to have a select corps to make a more circumscribed inspection; and should occasion arise, the daily inspection of the whole thirty districts could be resumed. You will wire for instructions before discontinuing the daily inspection.

Some of the force which you have had in operation, being well trained, might be detailed for the work along the railroads in the carrying on of the mosquito warfare which has been the subject of communications between the Bureau, State Health Officer Tabor, and yourself.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Asst. Surg. T. F. RICHARDSON,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Laredo, Tex.

Conference of city and county health officers of Texas—Resolutions relative to yellow-fever precautions.

LAREDO, TEX., April 2, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions contained in Bureau telegram dated March 29, 1904, I attended the meeting of city and county health officers in Austin, on March 31, leaving Laredo on the morning of March 30 and returning on April 1. I was accompanied by Acting Asst. Surg. E. H. Sauvignet.

The meeting was called to order, in the house of representatives at Austin, at 10.30 a. m., by Doctor Tabor.

Over one hundred city and county health officials were in attendance, as were Doctors Souchon and Egan, of the Louisiana State board of health.

Governor S. W. T. Lanham delivered an address of welcome. Doctor Tabor made an address, advocating an antimosquito campaign throughout the State, and laying down certain rules for the work. He also read the governor's annual proclamation of quarantine, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

The address of Doctor Tabor was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and its publication in pamphlet form, in the Texas Medical Journal, and in the daily press, recommended.

Doctors Berrey and Burg, of San Antonio, stated to the meeting what had been done in San Antonio in the way of disinfection and antimosquito work during the winter.

The work done during the winter in Laredo and vicinity, and the system recently inaugurated here, were described by myself and Doctors Sauvignet and Wilcox.

Doctor Souchon delivered an address on the desirability of uniformity in quarantine procedures.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to notify the State health officer of the first suspicious case of yellow fever that may occur in our midst, and use our best efforts to carry out his instructions in the premises."

"Whereas in the past our State health officer has been hampered for want of funds to combat and carry on a strict quarantine; be it

"Resolved, That we, as a representative body of health officers of Texas, request that our governor recommend, in his message to the next legislature, that there be a fund set aside, to be known as an emergency fund, sufficient to combat any contagious disease that may invade our State; be it further

"Resolved, That we use our influence with our legislators and senators to vote for said bill."

The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington.*

Reports of inspection and instructions to officers.

[Laredo.]

LAREDO, TEX., April 7, 1904.

Replying telegram 7th will send an acting assistant to inspect Minera and Cannel every few days. Request hundred vacine points.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 7, 1904.*

Inspected to-day 2,273 premises and treated 1,514 water containers. Three sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 8, 1904.*

Inspected to-day 2,439 premises and treated 1,282 water containers. Seven sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 9, 1904.*

Inspected to-day 2,415 premises and treated 1,233 water containers. Two sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 10, 1904.*

Inspected to-day 2,418 premises and treated 1,086 water containers. Two sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 11, 1904.*

During week ended April 9 fumigated, Laredo, 17 houses containing 61 rooms; inspected to-day 2,421 premises and treated 1,066 water containers. One sick investigated.

RICHARDSON.

[Eagle Pass.]

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *April 7, 1904.*

Eight American tramps four days from Vera Cruz crossed foot-bridge last night. Sheriff found 1 to be sick and turned him over to me this morning. Seven others now at large, but will be apprehended. Sick man very suspicious yellow fever. Advise appointment 5 extra guards at once. Will keep all 8 men under observation.

HUME.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *April 7, 1904.*

Apprehended 5 suspects, same party. Let rest go as safe. All 5 were with individual now sick.

HUME.

WASHINGTON, *April 7, 1904.*

HUME, *Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Your telegram reporting 8 American tramps four days from Vera Cruz, received. It would appear that all should be detained under observation to complete five days from that suspected point.

WYMAN.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *April 7, 1904.*

Telegram received. Impossible to guard bridges without men. All suspects are in camp now and all guards on duty. Should have at least 5 additional men appointed immediately.

HUME.

WASHINGTON, *April 9, 1904.*

HUME, *Eagle Pass, Tex.*

Authorized to nominate and place on duty two guards at bridges.

WYMAN.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *April 8, 1904.*

Case at camp is typhoid. Nature grave, though slight improvement to-day.

HUME.

[San Antonio.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *April 8, 1904.*

Arrived this morning. Called on health officer. * * * Stopping Bexar Hotel.

PURNELL.

APRIL 9, 1904.

PURNELL, *Bexar Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.*

Mail full report as to methods adopted to detect suspicious cases of fever, covering with mosquito bars, and measures enforced to prevent recrudescence, including detailed account of work in San Antonio during past winter.

WYMAN.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, April 2, as follows:

	Week ended April 2.
Persons inspected	184
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, April 2, as follows: Week ended April 2, 1904.

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 250; private Pullman passengers inspected, 35; Mexican immigrants inspected, 61; disinfection soiled linen, imported for laundry work, 412 pieces; disinfection of blankets, clothing, etc., of passengers, from Aguas Calientes, Mexico, 39 pieces; detention of man and wife from Torreon, Mexico, for five days, not being vaccinated, until symptoms of successful vaccination took place, 2; fumigation of special Pullman cars, 3; vaccination of immigrant children, 8.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.—Suspect smallpox case.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Assistant Surgeon Richardson, April 4, as follows, week ended April 2, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 545; immigrants inspected, 50; persons vaccinated, 20; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14.

Third-class coach on local train running between Saltillo, Mexico, and Laredo, Tex., contained, on April 1, one Mexican immigrant child with suspicious eruption, nonimmune to smallpox and not vaccinated; child's mother immune to smallpox. Coach contained only four other persons (immunes). Coach, with passengers and baggage therein, returned to Mexico and Mexican authorities notified. Person with eruption originated at Bustamente, Mexico. Railroad company notified not to return coach until properly disinfected.

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

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 43,441. Total number of deaths, 60, including whooping cough 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Month of March, 1904. Census population, 204,731. Total number of deaths, 522, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 10, smallpox 2, and 48 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 37, including scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 2, 1904, from 70 observers, indicate that rheumatism, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea, inflammation of kidney, syphilis, cancer, measles, enteric fever, erysipelas, whooping cough, dysentery, intermittent fever, diphtheria, and inflammation of brain were more prevalent, and cholera morbus, remittent fever, meningitis, puerperal fever, and cholera infantum were less prevalent than during the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 5, whooping cough at 13, diphtheria at 32, enteric fever at 35, pneumonia at 57, scarlet fever at 58, smallpox at 76, measles at 77, and phthisis pulmonalis at 224 places.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from measles reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including diphtheria 2 and 4 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Passaic*.—Six weeks ended April 2, 1904. Census population, 27,777. Total number of deaths 80, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of February, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having

an aggregate population of 7,735,000, show a total of 12,749 deaths, including diphtheria 305, enteric fever 145, measles 94, scarlet fever 149, whooping cough 37, smallpox 1, and 1,179 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

The most notable fact connected with the mortality of the month is the large number of deaths that have been reported, there having been an average of about 440 deaths a day. For the year 1903 there was an average of but 350 deaths per day. We have no February mortality which equals this, and it exceeds by almost 2,000 the average of the past five years. It likewise exceeds the mortality of January, which was itself a month of excessive death rate, by 500, or to place them on the same basis, by a daily rate of 440 deaths against 400. At the present rate there would be 160,800 deaths in a year, or 44,000 more than occurred in 1903; and taking the two months of January and February the rate for the year would exceed that of last year by 26,000.

Compared with last month the urban death rate for the entire State is 22 per thousand population, annually, against 20, and the rural death rate is 20 against 16; the total rate being 20.7 against 18.7. The deaths of early life, both under the age of 1 year and between 1 and 5 years, are relatively the same in both months; but at age of 70 and over there were relatively fewer deaths.

From epidemic diseases there were about the same number of deaths in both months, both as a whole and in detail, which indicates a little increase in February, the only material increase has been in deaths from typhoid fever. The percentage of deaths from epidemic diseases is, however, less this month, showing a relative increase in deaths from other causes.

Pneumonia is the cause of the chief increase in mortality. There were 1,820 deaths against 1,500 in January, or 14.3 per cent of the total deaths against 12.3 per cent. With the exception of the Hudson Valley district, which shows no increase over last month, there has been a large increase in deaths from pneumonia in all parts of the State. (It may be of interest to note in this connection the meteorological data which shows for the eastern part of the State uniform cold weather with an unusual number of clear, sunshiny days and high range of barometer.) In none of the sanitary districts were less than 10 per cent of the deaths from pneumonia, New York City having 16 per cent of its deaths from this cause, an increase from 14 in January. In the year 1903 pneumonia caused 8 per cent of the deaths.

Consumption does not show an increase, but is rather diminished, relatively, as but 9.2 per cent of all deaths were from it, against 9.7. All of the sanitary districts show this relative decrease, which is very marked in the Hudson Valley district.

Acute respiratory diseases other than pneumonia (for the most part bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia) have a decreased mortality from January in the maritime district, but elsewhere show little variation, and the total for the State is relatively the same in both months.

The mortality from other local diseases, of the digestive, urinary, circulatory, and nervous systems, shows no material variation. There was an increase in the number of deaths from general diseases other than those specified, and also in the unclassified causes of death.

Grippe has been epidemic during these two months, and is still in progress through March. How far it has entered into the mortality of the month is a matter of estimate. In 5,000 deaths returned direct to this office there were only 250 certificates on which this was given as in any way contributory to the mortality, or but half of 1 per cent. Without doubt it contributed to the unusual mortality of these months to a much greater degree than this, an analysis of which will be made later in the present epidemical prevalence.

An epidemic of typhoid fever developed in Watertown in January and has continued to the present time, through March, about 600 cases having occurred, with 48 deaths to the present time, contributing largely to the increase in the mortality of this month from this cause. It was traced readily to the water supply, which is an untreated sewage-bearing stream and has for years past placed this city in the list of places of high typhoid fever mortality. A public water supply of this sort is always an exceedingly costly one at the best, and especially so when a great outbreak, to which it constantly exposes the place which employs it, comes into existence.

Health officers are requested to keep a closer report of cases of typhoid fever than is called for by our monthly contagious disease card. It is desired that reports be made as they occur from time to time in their municipalities. A card for this purpose, similar to our smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever card, is being prepared for this purpose, together with a typhoid fever leaflet of instructions.

Smallpox exists in 47 municipalities in this State (at the end of March), in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Genesee, Herkimer, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Otsego, Rockland, Saratoga, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Washington, Wayne, and Westchester. The widest distribution is in Cattaraugus County, where 6 towns are still having it; 4 in Chautauqua; 3 in Cayuga; 3 in Niagara; 3 in Steuben; 4 in Tioga; 3 in Washington County. The rest have but one affected town, some of which have but one or two cases. The first two counties named have had smallpox a long time and in them it is abating. The disease is generally less active than a month ago. There is no question of the nature of the disease, but it has been so mild that not a few cases escaped detection. There was but one death from this cause during the month of February, in Brooklyn.

Saratoga.—Month of March 1904. Census population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from enteric fever.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 13,500. Total number of deaths, 33, including enteric fever 4, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Pottsville.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 17,210. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended April 9, 1904.

No. 62.]

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1904.*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 9, 1904;
also name of vessel and port from which it came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 3	Chemnitz.....	Bremen	1, 783

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Boston.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., April 4, 1904.*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 2,
1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 27	Cretic	Liverpool, England	399
27	St. John City	Fowly, England	2
28	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	125
30	Queen Eleanor	Calcutta, India	1
30	Bohemian	Liverpool, England	3
31	Brewster	Port Antonio, Jamaica	4
31	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	197
31	Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	86
Apr. 1	Sarmatian	Glasgow, Scotland	65
2	Oxonian	Antwerp, Belgium	1
	Total		883

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., April 4, 1904.*Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended April 2, 1904.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 28	Cayman	Bonacca, Honduras	2
29	Olivette	Habana, Cuba	23
30	Equator	Nassau, N. P.	2
31	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba	10
Apr. 2	Olivette	do	30
	Total		67

JULIUS OTTO, *Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, April 4, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 2, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
Mar. 27	Pennsylvania	Hamburg	2,528
27	Città di Milano	Naples	1,477
27	Regina Elena	do	912
27	Piemonte	Barbados	5
27	British Princess	Antwerp	1
28	La Gascogne	Havre	1,066
28	Moltke	Hamburg	1,088
28	Patria	Naples	1,014
28	Attività	do	804
28	St. Louis	Southampton	634
28	Etruria	Liverpool	607
29	Columbia	Glasgow	422
29	Morro Castle	Habana	12
29	Auguste Victoria	Hamburg	1
29	Excelsior	do	1
29	Pocahontas	London	1
30	Palatia	Naples	1,247
30	Finland	Antwerp	832
30	Trinidad	Bermuda	1
31	Prinzess Irene	Naples	1,592
31	Potsdam	Rotterdam	1,074
31	Oceanic	Liverpool	949
31	Armenian	do	2
Apr. 1	Deutschland	Hamburg	292
2	Città di Napoli	Naples	1,460
2	Patricia	Hamburg	1,138
2	United States	Copenhagen	1,056
2	Prinzess Alice	Bremen	890
2	Lucania	Liverpool	781
2	Esperanza	Habana	9
2	Casilda	Buenos Ayres	1
	Total		21,897

JOSEPH MURRAY, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, April 6, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 2, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 30	Switzerland	Antwerp	96

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Baltimore, Md	1903. December ..	3,959	115
	1904. January ...	820	23
	February ..	1,104	21
Charleston, S. C.	March	1	0
Columbia River, Oreg. ....	.....do	71	0
Galveston, Tex. ....	.....do	63	1
Honolulu, Hawaii.	February ..	757	0
New Orleans, La.	March	231	3
New York, N. Y. ....	.....do	71,199	390
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....do	1,337	28
Ponce, P. R. ....	.....do	17	0
Portland, Oreg. ....	.....do	61	0
Port Townsend, Wash. ....	.....do	^a 158	^b 5
Richford, Vt. ....	.....do	1	.....
San Diego, Cal. ....	.....do	49	0

^a Alien crews.^b One held for observation and later deported.

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. 9			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Mar. 26			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—	Apr. 2			
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga	do	Nor. bk. Guernika ^a	Mar. 25	Rio de Janeiro
7	Cape Charles, Va	Apr. 9			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Apr. 2			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Apr. 9			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Apr. 2			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Apr. 9			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 2			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Mar. 19			
14	Eastport, Me	Apr. 7			
15	Eureka, Cal	Apr. 2			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Br. ship J. D. Everett.	Mar. 28	Santos, via Barbados.
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Apr. 9			
21	Nome, Alaska	Mar. 26			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Apr. 2			
23	Port Angeles, Wash	Mar. 26			
24	Portland, Me	Apr. 2			
25	Port Townsend, Wash	do	Am. sch. Polaris	Mar. 30	Manila
26	Reedy Island, Del	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
27	East Pass	Apr. 6			
28	West Pass	Apr. 4			
29	St. Johns River, Fla	Apr. 2			
30	San Diego, Cal	do			
31	San Francisco, Cal	do			
32	San Pedro, Cal	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla	Apr. 1	Rus. bk. Hera	Mar. 26	Lourenço Marquez.
			Swed. bk. Elsa	Mar. 30	East London
			Ger. ss. Portonia	do	Veracruz
			Br. ss. Canada	Apr. 1	Greenock
			Br. ss. August Belmont	do	Tampico.
35	Savannah, Ga	Apr. 2	Br. schr. Bessie Parker ^a	Mar. 26	Habana
			Am. schr. Quinebaug ^a	do	New York
36	Sitka, Alaska	Mar. 26			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 2			
38	Southbend, Wash	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
40	Washington, N. C.	Apr. 9			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	Mar. 19			
42	Honolulu	Mar. 26			
43	Kahului	do			
44	Kihei	do			
45	Koloa	Mar. 19			
46	Lahaina	Mar. 26			
47	Mahukona	Mar. 19			

^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					5
4				No report	
5				do.	
6	Brunswick	Discharging ballast. Held to disinfect.		1 vessel boarded and passed.	2
7					4
8				From Natal. Glandular examination.	1
9				No report	
10					1
11				No report	
12				No transactions	
13				No report	
14					19
15					1
16				No transactions	
17	Mobile	Disinfected and held.		Remanded from Mobile; 1 case, diagnosis undecided. ^b	
18					5
19					1
20				No report	
21				do.	
22					2
23				No transactions	
24					4
25	Port Townsend	Ballast discharged. Partial disinfection. Crew bathed and dunnage disinfected.	Apr. 1	Glandular examination	3
26				Suspect case plague on Br. S. S. Queen Olga from Calcutta, removed at Suez, not confirmed bacteriologically. Beriberi on Ger. bk. Willy Rickmers, Rangoon to Bremerhaven.	23
27				No report	
28				No transactions	
29				1 steamship passed without inspection.	6
30					2
31				No report	
32				No transactions	
33				No transactions	
34	Pensacola	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.		2 vessels boarded and passed.	5
	do.	Fumigated to kill rats	Mar. 31		
	do.	Held to complete, 5 days	do		
	do.	Held to discharge ballast			
	do.	Held to fumigate and complete 5 days.			
35	Savannah	Fumigated	Mar. 27		2
	Brunswick	Held	Mar. 29	1 case intermittent malarial fever.	
36				No report	
37					1
38				No report	
39					2
40				No report	
41				No transactions	
42					7
43				No transactions	
44				No report	
45				No transactions	
46				do.	
47				No report	

^b See report from Mobile, State and municipal quarantine table.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
48	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu.....	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 20	.....	.....	.....
49	Iloilo.....	do Feb. 27	Am. schr. Esperanza.....	Feb. 22	Cadiz.....
50	Jolo.....	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
51	Manila.....	Feb. 20	Am. ss. Cantabria ^a	Feb. 1	Legaspi.....
		.....	Am. ss. Romulus.....	Feb. 17	Shanghai.....
.....	Manila.....	Feb. 27	.....	.....	.....
62	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	Mar. 26	Sp. ss. Montserrat.....	Mar. 21	Habana.....
	
53	San Juan.....	do	U. S. s. Topeka.....	do	Santo Domingo...
54	Subports— Aguadilla.....	Mar. 26	U. S. s. Don Juan de Austria	Mar. 22	Cavite.....
			Sp. ss. Montserrat.....	do	Habana.....
			ss. Caracas.....	Mar. 23	Puerto Cabello.....
55	Arecibo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
56	Arroyo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
57	Fajardo.....	do	.....	.....	.....
58	Humacao.....	do	.....	.....	.....
59	Mayaguez.....	do	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

Reports from State and

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

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
48				80 bancas inspected and passed.	36
				69 bancas inspected and passed. 3 steerage passengers on Br. ss. Wuchang from Hongkong vaccinated.	37
49	Iloilo	Held for mechanical cleaning.	Feb. 21	3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin.	43 55
50	Manila	Disinfected and redisinfect. Personnel held from previous week.	Feb. 15	Smallpox	10
51	do	Disinfected	Feb. 17	From dry dock at Shanghai. Crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Officers and crew vaccinated. Glandular examination. All inspected. 2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew of 50 vessels fumigated. Temperature of crew and passengers on Am. ss. Alfred from Sorsogon taken.	69
				4 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew of 55 vessels vaccinated.	99
52	Genoa	Held in quarantine	Mar. 21	1 passenger for Ponce, immune, allowed to land.	1
53	Santo Domingo	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	do		4
	Orders	do	Mar. 22		
	Barcelona	Held	do		
	New York	do	Mar. 23		
54				No transactions.	
55					1
56					1
57					2
58				No transactions.	
59				do.	

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					
5				No report	2
6					
7					13
8				No report	
9				do.	
10				do.	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	Mar. 31		
	do	do	Apr. 1		
12				No report	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				do.	
18				do.	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 15, 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-Apr. 2	3		
Oakland.....	Jan. 1-31.....		1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-Mar. 13	49	4	
Total for State		56	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		261	3	
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.		520		
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-Apr. 2	26		
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		129		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		242		
Georgia:				
Darien.....	Jan. 14.....	2		
Liberty County.....	Feb. 12.....		7	
Total for State		2	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		115	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. 8	50	1	
Danville.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 9	32		
Evanston.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3		
Fairport.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Galesburg.....	Mar. 6-26.....	7		
Peoria.....	Mar. 1-31.....	10		
Springfield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3		
Total for State		139	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		194	8	
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22		
South Bend.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 2	1		
Total for State		23		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		2,225	113	
Iowa:				
Des Moines.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		
Dubuque.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		69		
Kentucky:				
Burlington.....	Mar. 1-28.....	16		
Covington.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 2	6		
Louisville.....	Oct. 1-Mar. 31	57	16	
Springfield.....	Mar. 22-28.....	6		
Total for State		86	16	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		476	4	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 2	43	5	Twenty-four imported.
Total for State		43	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		23		
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-Apr. 9	67		
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		115		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		306	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 17-Apr. 2	15		
Cumberland.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1		
Total for State		16		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		36	1	
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.....		170	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-Apr. 9	10		
Port Huron.....	Dec. 16-23	4		
Bay County.....	Feb. 1-29		1	
Lapeer County.....	Feb. 1-29		1	
Total for State.....		39	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		485	14	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Feb. 9-29	6		
Becker County.....	Mar. 1-28	15		
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7	47	1	
Cass County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	13		
Chippewa County.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 28	14		
Chisago County.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 29	12		
Clay County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 28	22		
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. 28	17		
Fillmore County.....	Mar. 1-7	2		
Grant County.....	Mar. 22-28	1		
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-11	1		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Mar. 28	49	1	
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 28	11		
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 29	34		
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 28	9		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11	1		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 28	84		
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 21	4		
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 28	4		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 28	28		
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8	1		
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-29	3		
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 28	87		
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-29	4		
Pipestone County.....	Mar. 15-28	6		
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 29	3		
Pope County.....	Mar. 15-21	4		
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 28	22		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-25	2		
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 28	6		
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 28	6		
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. 28	201	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. 28	130	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 28	26		
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.....		999	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,868	6	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 2	111	1	
Total for State.....		111	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		219	5	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Butte	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	16	.....
Helena	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State		17	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		14	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Total for State		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		72	.....
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.		131	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	22	5	Imported.
Jersey City	Mar. 21-27	1	.....
Newark	Feb. 1-6	1	.....
Plainfield	Jan. 17-23	1	.....	Do.
Trenton	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	38	4	
Total for State		63	9	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		99	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	Dec. 20-Apr. 2	31	.....
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1	.....
New York	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	22	4	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Apr. 2	12	.....
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State		67	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		60	4	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County	Jan. 1-31	122	.....	Present.
Anson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Bladen County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Buncombe County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Cabarrus County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Chowan County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Cleveland County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Cumberland County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Davidson County	Jan. 1-31	72	.....
Davie County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Durham County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Edgecombe County	Jan. 1-31	8	2	
Forsyth County	Jan. 1-31	17	.....
Gaston County	Jan. 1-31	17	.....
Guilford County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Harnett County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Henderson County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Iredell County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Jackson County	Jan. 1-31	25	.....
Johnston County	Jan. 1-31	5	.....
Macon County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Madison County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Mecklenburg County	Jan. 1-31	5	.....
New Hanover County (Wil- mington included).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11	.....
Orange County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Perquimans County	Jan. 1-31	32	.....
Pitt County	Jan. 1-31	13	.....
Richmond County	Jan. 1-31	7	.....
Robeson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Rockingham County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Scotland County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Stanly County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Union County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Vance County	Jan. 1-31	12	.....
Wake County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
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.....		2,270	23	
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. 8	39	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. 9	105	9	
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		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
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.....		1,669	56	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		529	48	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 2	153	31	Ten cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 4	41	.....
Blair County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 12	20	3	One case imported.
Bradford County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	.....
Bucks County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Butler County.....	Feb. 1-13.....	2	.....
Cambria County.....	Dec. 1-Apr. 9	47	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-Apr. 2	111	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. 9	772	183	
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.....		1,898	235	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		1,603	133	
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 2	31	3	Three imported.
Georgetown.....	Mar. 27.....	1	.....
Greenville.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 26	17	.....
Total for State.....		49	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		215	7	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 26	312	7	
Nashville.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	94	.....
Total for State.....		406	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		104	1	
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	43	.....
Total for State.....		43	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		11	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-31	1 .....	.....
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	14 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	15 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	294	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	
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.	.....	71 .....	.....
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-Apr. 9	122 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	122 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	1,280	6	
Grand total .....	.....	7,415	378	
Grand total, same period, 1903.	.....	15,099	426	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 15, 1904.

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended March 12, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended March 12, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—Three cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: On the 6th instant, 1 colored male, discovered after death; on the 7th instant, 1 native female, discovered after death, and on the 12th instant, 1 native male. At the plague hospital 1 colored male died during the week. Six cases remain under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Vitenhage.—Three cases of plague were discovered in a hut at the Cabah location on the 10th instant, namely: One native female, who died before removal; 1 native male and 1 native female, who were removed to the plague hospital at Port Elizabeth for treatment. The source of infection is traced to a native male who died in the same hut after working in a plague rat-infected store at Port Elizabeth.

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

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

Cape Town and harbor board area.—One hundred and seventy-six rats were examined during the week. None were found affected with plague.

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

BRAZIL.

Dysentery at Pernambuco.

[Cablegram.]

RIO, April 8, 1904.

It is reported that there have been 323 deaths from dysentery at Pernambuco, in March. The local conditions all favor the rapid spread of the disease.

STEWART.

CHILE.

Epidemic bubonic plague at Antofogasta.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, April 12, 1904.

Extensive epidemic bubonic plague at Antofogasta.

WILSON, *Minister.*

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Inspection of vessels—Plague-infected rats—Smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports February 21 and 28, as follows:

During the week ended February 20, 1904, 4 vessels left this port for ports of the United States; 473 persons were examined for the quarantinable and the nonquarantinable but communicable diseases; 377 crew and 17 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected. The shipment of cargo, small animals, and live stock, as well as ships' supplies, was supervised. There was 1 plague death on February 19 (Chinese). The rat return showed that 135 rats had been captured and 5 were infected with plague. During 1903, in Hongkong, 54,738 rats were caught, 3,026 being plague infected, and in Kowloon, 46,309 were caught, 716 being infected. The two lines of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the one to Seattle, the other to Australia via Manila, and the Toyo Rishen Kaisha line to Manila direct, and the line to San Francisco have, together with the Eastern and Australian line and the China Navigation line, both to Australia via Manila, been temporarily discontinued, but it is reported that other vessels will be chartered and put on the runs.

During the week ended February 28, 9 vessels sailed for United States ports; 1,066 persons were examined for the quarantinable and communicable infectious diseases; 652 crew and 276 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected; 21 aliens were further medically examined and 6 were rejected. Shipment of all cargo and ship supplies was supervised. During the week 5 cases of enteric fever, with no mortality; 2 fatal cases of smallpox were reported, and no cases of plague. The last case of cholera was reported during the week ended October 31, 1903; the last case of plague February 19, 1904.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended February 23 for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 4.

One emigrant per steamship *Tacoma* for Tacoma, recommended February 26 for rejection.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox—Increase in mortality from tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 2 and 9, as follows:

During the week ended February 27, 1904, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued. One vessel, 40 crew, 24 cabin, and

39 steerage passengers, all of the latter being bound for Japan, were inspected and passed. Three immigration inspections were made, with no rejections. Manifests were viséed for 8,147 pieces of freight and 6 pieces were rejected. There were also inspected 81 pieces of freight and 91 pieces of passengers' baggage.

The weekly report of the municipal health officer shows smallpox, 14 deaths; enteric fever, 2 cases; diphtheria, 1 case and 5 deaths; tuberculosis, 33 deaths. The total mortality was 2 foreigners and 135 natives.

There seems to have been, during the months of January and February, an excessive mortality from tuberculosis, the percentage of deaths from this disease to the total reported mortality being on an average 28 per cent, as compared with 20 per cent and 16 per cent for 1901 and 1902, respectively. The exact reason for this is not apparent, as the meteorological conditions are much the same as during 1901 and 1902, the winter season being, if anything, milder.

The great prevalence of tuberculosis among the Chinese can, it is believed, be accounted for in a great measure by the extreme insanitary conditions under which the poorer classes live, and the filthy habit of expectorating anywhere in the houses and on the streets. Sputum thus deposited indoors is allowed to have full sway for about a year as the majority of the Chinese assay to "clean up" only at Chinese New Year, and there is present at all times in the domiciles of the lower classes every condition demanded for luxuriant microbial growth—filth, heat, moisture, darkness. Sputum deposited on the streets is dried, pulverized by traffic, and then doubtless wafted about and inhaled with the dust with which the air is always laden.

The powers of resistance are with the Chinese at lowest ebb, due probably in a great measure to the fact that the average native subsists on a poor quality of food, that he is poorly clothed and still more poorly housed. It is nothing unusual to find five or more adults with perhaps two or three children living, with all that the term implies (sleeping, cooking, and eating), beneath the deck of a sampan in a space 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and less than 3 feet deep. They are literally packed in, and if the weather happens to be a little damp or cold, every crevice for the access or egress of air is carefully closed. These living quarters are practically entirely below the water line. On shore the overcrowding is not quite so bad, but it is only a shade better.

The Chinese eat chiefly rice, a little meat or fish being added for the sake of flavor, when there is sufficient money on hand to purchase such luxuries. The fish is often far from fresh, and the meat is generally that which has been condemned as unfit for the consumption of the foreigners, and is allowed, in the foreign settlements, to be sold to Chinese.

In the matter of clothing, more attention is paid to providing thick covering for the body, especially about the chest, while the legs are frequently covered, even in the coldest weather, by but one thickness of very thin cotton trousers. The coolies are generally entirely bare-footed. With rickshaw and barrow coolies it is the custom, after having worked themselves into a violent perspiration, to throw their clothing entirely open down to the naked skin and thus cool off in the bleak wind.

It can hardly be wondered at then that tuberculosis gains such a

foothold in soil that is thus probably exceedingly well prepared, and that Chinese as a race succumb so readily to almost any disease which attacks them.

During the week ended March 5, 1904, no vessels left this port for ports under the jurisdiction of the United States, hence no bills of health were issued. This condition of affairs can be accounted for only by the general disarrangement of shipping schedules on account of the war now existing between Japan and Russia, which has resulted in the withdrawal of a great many ships from service and others being diverted to other than their usual destinations.

The vessels which remain in service seem, however, to be taking up a portion of the passenger and freight business which was heretofore carried by the steamers now withdrawn. It is expected that before very long schedules will be restored to nearly if not quite normal.

The municipal health officer reports that during the week there occurred 1 case and 6 deaths from smallpox, 1 case of enteric fever, 1 case of diphtheria and 6 deaths, and 34 deaths from tuberculosis. Total mortality, 129 natives and 2 foreigners.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, weekly and monthly—Precautionary fumigation of steamship Capri from Para.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, April 5, as follows:
Week ended April 2, 1904.

Ships inspected and bills of health issued	4
Crews inspected	131
Passengers inspected	4

On March 30 the steamship *Capri* arrived at this port from Para and was fumigated as a precautionary measure against plague.

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

Report for the month of March, 1904.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	26
Crews inspected	783
Passengers inspected	32

Mortuary report for Cienfuegos, month of March, 1904.

Tuberculosis	16
Malaria	8
Enteric fever	1
Tetanus, infantile	5
Enteritis	5
Entero-colitis	2
Disease of the kidneys	2
Disease of the heart and blood vessels	8
Pneumonia	1
Meningitis	3
Other causes	19
Total	70

The sanitary condition of the city remains fairly good, and the local health authorities are to be commended for maintaining the excellent conditions with the funds at their disposal.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, April 6, as follows:
Week ended April 2, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	23
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 120
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	799
Pieces of freight passed	904

Mortuary report of Habana for week ended April 2, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Meningitis.....	5
Pneumonia.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	20
Enteritis.....	2
Cancer.....	4
Bronchitis.....	5
Enteric fever.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....	2

Total deaths from all causes, 103.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, April 6, as follows:
During the week ended April 2, 1904, 8 bills of health were issued to vessels bound for ports in the United States. One case of enteric fever has been the only contagious disease reported in this city during the same period.

Mortuary statistics of Matanzas, March 20 to 31, 1904.

	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis.....	3	27
Disease of the heart (unclassified).....	2	99
Grippe.....	2	10
Congestion, pulmonary.....	1	95
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	1	167
Burns.....	1	61
Meningitis.....	1	77
Infection, urinary.....	1	120
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	81
Enteritis.....	1	106
Total.....	14	

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 10.64.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 5, as follows:
During the week ended April 2, 1904, bill of health was issued to 1 vessel bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality report for the week ended April 2, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Measles	1	6
Tubercle of lungs	2	27
Anæmia	1	54
Cerebral congestion	1	64
Tetanus, traumatic	1	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Empysema of lungs	1	98
Athrepsia	1	105a
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	112
Hepatitis, acute	1	114
Congenital debility	1	151
Contused wound of head	1	166
Total	14	.....

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

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Mosquito-proof hospital building.

Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, March 14, 21, and 26, as follows:

During the week ended March 12, 1904, two vessels cleared from this port bound for Panama. I examined the vessels, passengers, and crew before signing the bills of health and found all satisfactory.

During the week there were 55 deaths from all causes, of which 9 were from yellow fever and 5 from tuberculosis. Estimated population 60,000. The board of health is working very energetically to prevent the spread of yellow fever and has prepared a mosquito-proof building, to which all patients are removed as soon as detected. Sulphur is being liberally burned to destroy such mosquitoes as are found in houses from which a case is taken. I believe much good will result.

During the week ended March 19, 1904, two vessels cleared from this port for Panama, as follows: March 19, steamship *Ecuador*, with a personnel of 6 officers and 49 crew; 15 cabin and 39 steerage passengers; all told, 109.

This is a coasting steamer whose terminal ports are Panama and Guayaquil and which stops at all the intermediate ports for passengers and cargo. These vessels take ten days to make the trip to Panama, and by the terms of an agreement with the regular mail steamers, which do not stop at ports between Panama and Guayaquil, are not allowed to take passengers from the terminal ports.

Week ended March 19. Steamship *Guatemala*, bound from Valparaiso to Panama, was in port about ten hours. She applied for a supplemental bill of health and carried 11 cabin and 7 steerage passengers.

I examined the ship's passengers and crew before signing bill of health. All was satisfactory.

During the above period there were 72 deaths from all causes reported in this city. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever and 10 from tuberculosis.

Epizootic disease in Peru.

The foot-and-mouth disease is reported to exist to an alarming extent in Peru.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 25, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—Since the beginning of March cases of plague have occurred in Alexandria and in two other places in Egypt.

On March 18 a case of plague was registered in Port Said.

British India.—During the week ended February 27 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,854 cases of plague (with 7,594 deaths), of which 869 cases (772 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 103 cases (96 deaths) in Karachi, 21 cases (14 deaths) in Jamnagar and 2 cases (2 deaths) in Broach.

Mauritius.—During the period from January 8 to February 4 there were registered on the Island 105 cases of plague (with 69 deaths).

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended February 13, 19 persons died of cholera and 45 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 7 of March 8, there were registered in Basra during the first five days of March 5 fresh cases of cholera and 7 deaths.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Plague and smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, March 19, as follows:

Mortality in Bombay city for the week ended March 15, 1904.

	Week of Mar. 15, 1904.	Same week last year.
Deaths from plague.....	904	1,086
Death rate—plague.....	60.57	69.42
Deaths from smallpox.....	27	69
Deaths from cholera.....	0	0
Total deaths.....	1,491	1,775
Death rate of city.....	99.91	118.94

Sanitary certificates (consular) Nos. 47 and 48 were issued on March 16, 1904, for 2 shipments of onions of 3,000 and 2,000 baskets, respectively, consigned to Manila to Fazal Rahim. These were grown in a district free from cholera.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Death from cholera on steamship Sagami—Treatment of vessel.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, March 17, as follows:
During the week ended March 12, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Tioga* bound for Philadelphia. When the ship was

empty the cargo compartments were filled with straw under pressure, and later whitewashed. Rat guards were maintained on the wharf lines. Of the total crew of 58, 45 were Lascars, and their effects were disinfected. A supplemental bill of health was issued to the steamship *Sagami* bound for New York. On the morning of March 11, the day before sailing, the wife of the captain died from cholera, after an illness of five days. The body was at once removed, and under my personal observation all bedding, carpet, and articles in the cabin suspected of contamination were burned in the furnace.

The cabin was then washed down with mercuric chloride solution by the local authorities. The disinfection was completed by the liberal use of formalin in drawers and closets and on cloths suspended in the cabin. There was no evidence of infection of the ship except in this one cabin. There was a history of exposure to a sudden rain, followed by eating of ice cream and drinking of lemonade, with subsequent chill, followed by the fatal illness. A note was appended to the bill of health setting forth the above facts.

There was a total crew of 48, of which 38 were Lascars, whose effects were disinfected, together with those of 12 steerage passengers bound for St. Louis. These latter showed good vaccination scars and in two instances evidence of having had smallpox.

Rat guards were kept on the wharf lines during the ship's stay at dock, but the hold was not fumigated, owing to the presence of cargo on her arrival.

Plague rate—Infected rats.

Plague still continues about parallel with the rate of last year. Infection has recently been found among the dead rats in the infected districts.

ITALY.

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

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, March 21 and 26, as follows: During the week ended March 19, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

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. 14	Palatia.....	New York.....	1,244	100	1,523	17
16	Algeria.....	.....do.....	1,073	50	1,338	7
17	Gallia.....	.....do.....	1,017	50	1,110	12
18	Citta di Napoli.....	.....do.....	1,301	150	1,225	10
18	Prinzess Irene.....	.....do.....	1,211	170	1,830	10

Plague in Mauritius and at Johannesburg and Port Said—Tropical hygiene.

Week ended March 26, 1904.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Mar. 21	Marco Minghetti	New York	516	30	810	5
23	Romanic.....	Boston.....	1,330	150	1,833	16
23	Sicilia.....	New York.....	893	70	1,215	10
23	Montevideo.....	do.....	845	55	1,220	21
25	Victoria.....	do.....	704	40	910	18
25	Prinz Oskar.....	do.....	1,008	75	1,115	13
25	Balilla.....	do.....	828	90	1,333	9
26	Roma.....	do.....	1,265	200	1,640	13

PALERMO.

Mar. 22	Marco Minghetti.....	New York.....	246	60	350	14
26	Victoria.....	do.....	246	100	360	26

Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended March 10, 1904, there were 3 fresh cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 2 deaths, and that during the week ended March 17, 1904, there were no deaths or new cases of bubonic plague at Mauritius.

Bubonic plague at Johannesburg.

A telegraphic report from Johannesburg, dated March 20, 1904, states that bubonic plague has broken out in the coolie quarter. Eight deaths were reported.

Bubonic plague at Port Said.

It is announced under date of March 18, 1904, that there is a case of bubonic plague at Port Said.

The disease problem in the West Indies.

At a meeting of the West India Committee at London March 8, 1904, Sir Patrick Manson, M. D., read a paper on "The disease problem in the West Indies." He suggested the establishment of a laboratory, with an experienced director, at some central point in the West Indies. Dr. Manson said that in every school in the West Indies children should be given instruction in tropical hygiene.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox imported from Vladivostok—Outbreak of smallpox in Nagasaki—Plague in Formosa.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, March 11, as follows: During the week ended March 5, 1904, three vessels having an aggregate personnel of 337 crew and 808 passengers were inspected, 389 steerage passengers were bathed, and 532 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

During the above period infectious diseases were reported in Yokohama as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 0 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 0 cases, 1 death.

Isolated cases of smallpox have recently been reported from several localities in Japan, among them the port of Moji.

In Nagasaki prefecture (which includes the city of Nagasaki), a rather threatening outbreak of the disease has occurred, reports of March 8 putting the total number of cases in the above-named prefecture at 27. Most of these cases seem to be attributed to infection conveyed from Vladivostok by refugees returning to this country as the result of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia.

The plague situation in Formosa seems recently to have assumed a more threatening aspect. Thus, in the island during the week ended March 6, 96 cases of plague with 49 deaths were reported, making the total number of cases and deaths since the beginning of this year 225 and 145, respectively.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Fumigation of vessel—Smallpox at Torreon—Memorandum relative to fumigation of vessels.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, April 4, as follows:

No yellow fever has been reported since November, 1903. As, however, communication with Vera Cruz is practically untrammelled and as there seems a fairly general and not unreasonable belief that there will be a recrudescence of the fever this summer, I consider it advisable to regard this as an infected port, and to treat departing vessels accordingly.

At the request of her agents, the steamer *Pensacola*, bound for Pensacola, Fla., was sulphured under my supervision, and a certificate to that effect issued. In this connection I have the honor to inclose a copy of a memorandum which I have this day communicated to several agents. The anchorage off La Barra referred to in the memorandum is to windward of the settlement of the same name, and is practically quite safe as regards the *S. fasciata* mosquitoes, there being no habitations of any kind on the river bank to windward of the anchorage.

It will be noted that the memorandum advises 3 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet, a pound in excess of Bureau requirements, and that the number of pots required is calculated on a basis of not to exceed 10 pounds of sulphur to the pot. The reasons for this are, first, to allow for loss of gas through imperfections in closing doors and ventilators; and, second, the distribution of the sulphur in a large number of pots permits of more rapid combustion of the sulphur and evolution of the gas, practically essential requirements where the exposure is for only two hours.

The northeastern section of the Mexican Republic seems fairly generally infected with smallpox, and in the cities of Aguas Calientes and Torreon the disease seems to have assumed an epidemic character. One new case and one death from this disease were reported in this city last week. The new case, in all probability, contracted the infection in Torreon.

[Inclosure.]

Memorandum for the information of those interested in the fumigation of vessels sailing direct to ports in the United States, its possessions or dependencies, or to ports in the Republic of Panama.

1. Vessels should anchor off La Barra.
2. Each vessel should be supplied with powdered sulphur in the proportion of 3 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space. In this is included all space, excepting only the engine room.
3. A sufficient number of iron pots should be on hand, each pot being of a size readily holding 10 pounds of sulphur, and the number of pots needed should be calculated on this basis.
4. To avoid accidental fires, it is advised that a container, the bottom of which is to be covered with about 1 inch of water, should be supplied for each pot.
5. To avoid guessing in portioning out the sulphur, scales will be required and should be on hand.
6. A sufficient supply of alcohol will be needed to facilitate the ignition of the sulphur.
7. A supply of paper and paste will be required for sealing up doors, ventilators, or other openings.
8. Certificates of fumigation will be given only after strict compliance with the above.
9. The vessel must proceed to sea immediately after the fumigation is completed. Failure to do so invalidates the certificate of fumigation.

Report from Veracruz—Circular relative to inspection of vessels.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Lumsden, under date of April 2:

CIRCULAR.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Veracruz, Mexico, March 31, 1904.

To masters, agents, and owners of vessels:

You are hereby advised that vessels clearing from this port for ports in the United States or its possessions or other dependencies and for ports in the Republic of Panama will be inspected immediately prior to sailing and before receiving the bill of health.

Such inspection will be made at any time during the hours of daylight, and, in order to obviate delay in the sailing of vessels, it is requested that this office be notified between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5 p. m. of the expected hour of departure of vessel.

Respectfully,

L. L. LUMSDEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

NOTE.—This circular has been posted at the consulate and copies have been delivered to the principal steamship officers.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, March 26, as follows:

During the week ended March 26, 1904, the following vessels cleared for United States ports: British steamship *Floridian* for New Orleans, March 21, with 44 crew and 1 passenger; Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans, March 22, with 40 crew and 39 passengers; U. S. collier

Lebanon for United States ports, March 22, with 32 crew and 5 passengers; American steamship *Yucatan* for New York, March 22, with 65 crew and 56 passengers; American schooner *Mary Sanford* for Apalachicola, Fla., March 26, with 9 crew.

During the week bills of health were issued to 6 vessels of the United States Navy in addition to those specified.

Report from city of Panama—Inspection of vessels—Beginning of rainy season.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, March 28, as follows:

During the week ended March 27, 1904, one vessel, the steamship *San Jose* of the Pacific Mail Company, cleared for San Francisco March 22, with a crew of 60 and officers, 9 cabin passengers and 6 steerage; all well.

During the week there were from all causes 17 deaths; none from quarantinable diseases.

The rainy season has again set in, although natives say it is unusual for the rains to begin so early.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—One death from smallpox—Quarantine transactions, January, 1904.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 25, as follows:

One death from smallpox was the only quarantinable disease reported in Manila during the week ended February 20, 1904.

The United States Army transport *Thomas* cleared for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki, Japan, and Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, February 15, 1904; 1,390 steerage passengers were bathed and their effects, 2,744 pieces, were disinfected; 33 pieces of cargo were disinfected; remainder inspected and passed.

February 15, 1904, the American schooner *Gamble* cleared for Port Townsend, Wash. The vessel was fumigated with sulphur, and the crew was inspected on board prior to sailing.

No report of cholera in the provinces, weeks ended February 20 and 27, 1904. Last case occurred February 12.

Quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands during the month of January, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	5
Foreign ports	43
Domestic ports	167
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	1
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	79
Total	<u>295</u>

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	8
Foreign ports	37
Domestic ports	163

Number of vessels inspected—Continued.

Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	93
Total	<u>301</u>
Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	1, 325
Steerage	4, 529
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	5
Steerage	467
Total	<u>6, 326</u>
Number of persons vaccinated:	
On steamers—	
Crew	824
Passengers	0
On sailing vessels—	
Crew	543
Passengers	0
Total	<u>1, 367</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	9, 148
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	881
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	747
Steamers disinfected	3
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	27
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	25
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on steamers	0
Vessels detained in quarantine	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers	858
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on steamers	122
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on sailing vessels	0

[Outgoing.]

Vessels remaining in quarantine from December	0
Vessels sailing without quarantine, inspected and passed	5
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine, inspected and passed	1
Steamers disinfected	4
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Crew of steamers inspected	372
Crew of sailing vessels inspected	11
Passengers of steamers inspected	1, 244
Passengers of sailing vessels inspected	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	1, 263
Pieces of baggage disinfected	2, 726
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	<u>2, 467</u>

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	112
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	20
Total	<u>132</u>

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	119
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	387
Total	<u>508</u>

Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	282
Steerage	1, 621
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	1, 107
Total	<u>3, 010</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	3, 465
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	2, 227
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons vaccinated	403
Vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Vessels detained in quarantine	0

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	4
Domestic ports	70
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	227
Total	<u>301</u>

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	6
Domestic ports	70
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	136
Total	<u>212</u>

Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	422
Steerage	847
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	717
Total	<u>1, 986</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	2, 551
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1, 209
Persons vaccinated	490
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	38

Persons detained in quarantine	38
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on arriving vessels, cholera	1
Vessels disinfected	1
Vessels detained in quarantine	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine January 31	1

PORT OF JOLO.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	1
Domestic ports	12
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	1
Total	14

Number of vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	4
Domestic ports	23
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	27

Number of passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	177
Steerage	306
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	0
Total	483

Persons vaccinated	50
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	1,080
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	0
Vessels in quarantine	0

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Immigration.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, April 5, as follows:

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended April 2, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 28	Sp. S. S. Leon XIII	Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, La Palma, and Genoa.	11
Apr. 2	Sp. S. S. Miguel M. Pinillos	Genoa, Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Tenerife, and Las Palmas.	4

Ponce, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Fajardo, Humacao, and Mayaguez no transactions.

SPAIN.

Report from Madrid—Typhus fever.

Vice-Consul Danziger reports, April 5, the existence of typhus fever in Madrid.

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of 1904.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, March 24, 1904.]

Pilgrim vessels from Djeddah at Tor.

March 17—Kamil Pacha: 50 soldiers and 400 Ottoman pilgrims.

March 21—Garcia: 493 Russian pilgrims: 1 case of ordinary sickness.

March 22—Konia: 491 pilgrims, mixed nationalities: 2 deaths during the voyage.

March 22—Lesbos: 346 Tripolitan pilgrims: 1 death.

VESSELS LEAVING TOR.

Date.	Name.	Number of pilgrims.	Nativity.
Mar. 17	Marmara	739	Ottoman.
17	Odessa	1,007	Russian.
18	Assouan	942	Ottoman.
20	Minieh	1,124	Egyptian.
20	Abdul Moneim	668	Ottoman.
20	Tzarita	900	Russian.
21	Bassorah	709	Do.
21	Kamil Pacha	567	Ottoman.

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

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marques*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 87. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Fiume*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 38,996. Total number of deaths, 80. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 231, including 32 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario, Hamilton*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 87, including diphtheria, 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 250,837. Total number of deaths 319, including 7 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 19, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

London.—One thousand six hundred and eighty deaths were registered during the week, including measles 69, scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 17, whooping cough 51, enteric fever 2, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 19. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,281 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 10 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 10 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 19, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 8.0, and the highest in Galway, viz, 66.0 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 4, whooping cough 13, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 19, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 23.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rates of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh and Leith, viz, 18.05 and 20.1, and the highest in Dundee and Greenock, viz, 28.1 and 26.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 762, including diphtheria 3, measles 23, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 7, and 24 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—*Parish of Portland*.—Two weeks ended March 19, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 18. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended March 19, 1904. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. Whooping cough present.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Three weeks ended February 27, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Number of deaths not reported. Twenty-one deaths from smallpox reported.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended March 5, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths 4, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to April 15, 1904.

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

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan:				
Herat.....	Dec. 12.....	.....	.....	Present.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....	1	.....	On Br. ss. Olivebank.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 9-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.....	4	1	
Musseieb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 5.....	48	42	
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-Mar. 20.....	.....	2	
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-Mar. 19.....	.....	8	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	2	
Merida.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 26.....	20	9	
Tehuantepec.....	.....do.....	7	5	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Mar. 26.....	17	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	.....
Sydney.....	Mar. 10.....	1	.....
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	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth).	Nov. 15-Mar. 12	.....	17	Three new cases.
Natal (Pietermaritzburg).	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	
Transvaal (Johannesburg)	Mar. 20	.....	8	
Chile:				
Antofogasta	Apr. 12	.....	.....	Epidemic.
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	
Port Said	Mar. 18	1	.....
Formosa	To Dec. 15, 1903.	869	702	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 6	225	145	
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	
Mauritius	Nov. 13-Mar. 10	529	312	
Peru:				
Callao	Feb. 24	4	.....
Lima	Mar. 25-31	28	.....
San Pedro vicinity	Feb. 26-26	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-Feb. 13	5	.....
Green and Sea Point	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 1-Feb. 29	.....	187	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Nov. 29-Mar. 19	127	1	
Trieste	Nov. 22-Mar. 5	8	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Jan. 11-Mar. 19	52	20	
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	.....	180	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-Mar. 6	798	460	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	73	.....

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada, British Columbia: (Tower Hill and Vancouver.)	Dec. 1-Feb. 18	14		
Manitoba, Winnipeg	Mar. 27-Apr. 2	4		
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-Feb. 28	6	2	
Shanghai	Nov. 15-Mar. 5		83	One new case.
Tientsin	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1		
Colombia: Barranquilla	Dec. 1-Mar. 20		9	
Formosa	Jan. 1-31	9		
France: Lyon	Feb. 7-Mar. 9		3	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Feb. 29		83	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2		
Paris	Nov. 29-Mar. 26	356	31	
Rheims	Feb. 8-14	1		
Germany: Strasbourg	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		
Dundee	do	4		
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Mar. 26	112	11	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Apr. 1	674	39	
Hull	Jan. 17-Mar. 19	17		
Leeds	Dec. 27-Mar. 26	5		
Leith	Jan. 10-Mar. 26	21	2	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	3	1	
London	Nov. 29-Mar. 26	163	1	
Manchester	do	38	3	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Mar. 26	39	1	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Mar. 26	156	5	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Mar. 19	15		
Southampton	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	6	1	
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. 13	54	11	
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 Vladivostock.
Nagasaki	Feb. 11-Mar. 10	14	4	One case from Br. ss Kwang Ping from Tsin-hwan-tao.
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2		
Do	Feb. 1-27	3		
Java: Batavia	Nov. 15-Mar. 27	141	39	
Malta	Dec. 6-Mar. 5	24	5	
Mexico: La Cananea	Mar. 9			Present.
Mgdalena	Mar. 9	8		
Mexico	Dec. 28-Mar. 27	67	40	
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 Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands: Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	37	8	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2		
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-31.....	5	1	
Manila	Nov. 15-Feb. 20	4	4	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-Mar. 8	9	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-Mar. 12	87	23	
Odessa	Nov. 29-Mar. 12	15	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Mar. 19	298	41	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Feb. 6	.....	24	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-Mar. 10	.....	58	Estimated.
Madrid	To Dec. 15.....	35,000	.....
Santander	Dec. 9-Mar. 14	48	7	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 21-27.....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Mar. 6-12.....	1	.....
Constantinople	Jan. 18-Mar. 20	.....	56	
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.		
Aix la Chapelle	Mar. 5	144,491	49	6									1			
Do	Mar. 12	144,491	43	4									2	2		
Alexandretta	Mar. 19	9,000	5													
Amsterdam	Mar. 26	548,244	203	27						2	1	4	17	4		
Antwerp	Mar. 19	294,669	76				4				1		1	1		
do	do	200,000	.....	34					1							
Barmen	Mar. 12	150,212	40	1										1	2	
Do	Mar. 19	150,212	48	6									2	1		
Barranquilla	Mar. 20	40,000	23	2			2									
Beirut	Mar. 19	80,000	17													
Belize	Mar. 31	9,000	5													
Bergen	Mar. 17	73,000	29	8									2			
Berlin	Mar. 5	1,965,109	578	106								5	10	7		
Do	Mar. 12	1,965,109	614	89								5	5	14	2	
Birmingham	Mar. 26	537,965	228									1	.....	2	20	
Bombay	Mar. 8	776,006	1,574	64	968	1		19		3		.....	11	1		
Bremen	Mar. 19	182,000	66	6												
Bristol	Mar. 24	343,204	99													
Brunswick	Mar. 19	131,422	.....	.....										
Brussels	do	575,896	179	20									1	3		3
Budapest	Mar. 12	732,322	.....	.....						1	1	3	.....	6		
Do	Mar. 19	732,322	.....	.....							2	5	.....	8		
Calcutta	Feb. 27	847,896	581	29	120	34										
Do	Mar. 5	847,896	631	33	174	43		2							4	
Callao	Mar. 6	30,000	23		a1											
Cardiff	Mar. 26	176,313	57													
Cartagena	Mar. 20	17,000	14			1										
Christiania	Mar. 19	224,000	52										2			5
Coatzacoalcos	Mar. 26	3,000	3	1												
Coburg	Mar. 12	22,884	7													
Do	Mar. 19	22,884	6													
Cologne	Mar. 12	407,382	154	37										3	3	2
Do	Mar. 19	407,382	138	33									2	4	4	7
Colombo	Feb. 27	155,869	96							2						
Colon	Mar. 27	8,000	7													
Constantinople	Mar. 20	800,000	249	23				5		6			1			
Copenhagen	Mar. 12	500,000	139	19									2			8

a Suspect. In lazaretto.

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.			
St. John, N. B.	Apr. 2	40,711	20	4													
St. Petersburg	Mar. 12	1,450,000	768	161					1		13	7	15	19			5
St. Stephen, N. B.	Apr. 2	2,840	1														
Salford	Mar. 19	228,983	97	14									1	6			6
San Felix de Guixols	Mar. 20	11,333	5	1							1	1					
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.	Mar. 19	40,000	10	3													
Santander	Mar. 21	53,574	28										4				
Sheffield	Mar. 12	430,000	148	20								3	3	2			5
Do	Mar. 19	430,000	132	21								1		3			3
Singapore	Feb. 20	97,111	163	28													
Do	Feb. 27	97,111	173	31					1								
Solingen	Mar. 12	15,142	11														
Do	Mar. 19	15,142	15												1		1
Southampton	Mar. 26	112,500	40	4													
South Shields	Mar. 19	107,334	39									1	1				
Stettin	Mar. 12	228,095	91										3	1			
Do	Mar. 19	228,095	85									1					
Stockholm	Mar. 5	305,115	92	21													
Do	Mar. 12	305,115	91	16								1					
Stuttgart	Mar. 17	194,049	71	16									1	1			
Do	Mar. 24	194,049	73											2			
Tangier	Mar. 19	40,000															
Trapani	Mar. 8	61,477	13														
Do	Mar. 12	61,477	8														
Do	Mar. 19	61,477	17														
Trieste	Mar. 12	187,251	125								1	2					
Do	Mar. 19	187,251	119								2	1					
Tuxpam	Mar. 22	7,000	3														
Venice	Mar. 12	166,288	64	5									1				1
Do	Mar. 19	166,288	79	11									1	1			1
Vienna	do	1,779,869	734	119							1	2	8	44			5
West Hartlepool	do	63,000															
Winnipeg	Mar. 26	70,000									2						
Yokohama	Mar. 5	313,695											1				
Zurich	Mar. 12	158,433	68									1	4	1			
Do	Mar. 19	158,433	58									1	1				1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.