

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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

Summary of work in Chinatown for the week ended January 2, 1904.

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

Buildings reinspected.....	174
Rooms.....	1, 516
Persons inspected.....	1, 467
Sick.....	22
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	8
Dead examined.....	6
Necropsies.....	3
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	17
Number showing pest infection.....	None
Places limed and disinfected.....	1, 178
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed.....	16
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances.....	10
Plumbing nuisances abated.....	5
Undergoing abatement.....	4
Total number of plumbing inspections.....	4

Sanitation of Chinatown to be continued after February 14, 1904.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 30, 1903.*

At a conference with mayor and secretary of State board of health on December 29, mayor gave definite assurance of his willingness to continue present cooperative plan of sanitation of Chinatown after February 14, 1904, for so long a time as is considered necessary, all recommendations as to measures and changes to be made as before by the Service representative.

BLUE.

Disinfection of certain ranches near Laredo requested by State health officer,

AUSTIN, TEX., *December 22, 1903.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

DEAR SIR: The citizens of Laredo have requested me to ask that you have Doctor Frick visit and disinfect several ranches near Laredo, in Webb County, which were infected with yellow fever during the past season. Doctor Frick is, no doubt, familiar with these localities, and I would be pleased if you will order him to do this work.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE R. TABOR,
State Health Officer of Texas.

Disinfection authorized.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1903.

FRICK, Laredo, Tex.:

At request of State Health Officer Tabor you are authorized to disinfect several ranches near Laredo, in Webb County. Proposed reduction of fumigating force December 31 recommended your letter of December 23 is approved.

WYMAN.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

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

DECEMBER 29, 1903.

Minera, Cannel, and New Laredo report nothing. Fumigated 35 houses containing 98 rooms. Working on the outskirts of city. Houses are small, few, and far between. Temperature, 74° and 36°.

DECEMBER 30, 1903.

Minera, Cannel, and New Laredo report nothing. Fumigated 21 houses containing 67 rooms. Temperature, 67° and 41°.

DECEMBER 31, 1903.

One case to-day; under mosquito bar. New Laredo, Minera, and Cannel report nothing. Fumigated 22 houses containing 59 rooms. Temperature, 67° and 57°.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

New Laredo, Minera, and Cannel report nothing. Fumigated 4 houses containing 18 rooms. Temperature, 81° and 44°.

JANUARY 2, 1904.

Minera, Cannel, and New Laredo report nothing. Fumigated 8 houses containing 15 rooms. Temperature, 55° and 44°. One new case reported to-day.

JANUARY 4, 1904.

Minera, Cannel, and New Laredo report nothing. Fumigated 10 houses containing 24 rooms. Temperature, 58° and 22°.

JANUARY 5, 1904.

Minera, Cannel, and New Laredo report nothing. Fumigated 6 houses containing 19 rooms. Temperature 56° and 34°.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows: Week ended December 26, 1903. Mexican Central passengers inspected, 250; Mexican immigrants inspected, 89; Syrians inspected, 11; inspection Mexican laborers imported in bond for Lower California mines, 45; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 387 pieces; vaccination of immigrant's children, 4.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, December 27, as follows: Week ended December 26, 1903. Passenger trains inspected, 14; passengers inspected, 613; immigrants inspected, 35; immigrants vaccinated, 11; Pullman cars disinfected, 11.

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

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 211, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 14, and 51 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

INDIANA.—The monthly statistics of the State board of health show that bronchitis was the most prevalent disease in November and tonsillitis was the next prevalent. Pneumonia was more prevalent than in the same month last year, the deaths being 241 and 181, respectively. The total number of deaths reported was 2,518, an annual rate of 12.2. In the corresponding month last year 2,406 deaths were reported, which is a rate of 11.6. By important ages, the deaths were: Under 1 year, 322; 1 to 5 years, 175; 5 to 10 years, 98; 10 to 15 years, 54; 15 to 20 years, 83; 65 years and over, 666. Some important causes of death were as follows: Phthisis pulmonalis, 279; other forms of tuberculosis, 38; typhoid fever, 105; diphtheria, 68; scarlet fever, 18; measles, 6; whooping cough, 6; pneumonia, 241; diarrheal diseases, 35; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 20; influenza, 11; puerperal septicæmia, 11; cancer, 94; violence, 163, and smallpox, 1.

The city death rate during the month was 15.5, which is 3.3 higher than the State rate for the same month. In the corresponding month last year the rate was practically the same as this year. The country death rate is 10.4. In the corresponding month last year it was 9.7.

Smallpox.—Three hundred and twenty-four cases of smallpox, with 1 death in 33 counties occurred in November. The same number of cases was reported in October, and also the same number of deaths. In the corresponding month last year there were 441 cases, with 2 deaths, and 40 counties were invaded.

Tuberculosis.—The tuberculosis deaths numbered 279, a rate of 135.2 per 100,000. The same month last year the deaths numbered exactly the same. One hundred and forty-six were females and 133 males.

Typhoid fever.—Typhoid fever caused 105 deaths. The death rate from this cause for the whole State was 50.9 per 100,000. The city rate was 44.7; country rate, 54.4.

Pneumonia.—Pneumonia deaths numbered 241, a rate of 116.8 per 100,000. In the corresponding month last year the rate was 87.7. The disease prevailed very much more extensively in the cities than in the country, the rates being, respectively, city 179.1 per 100,000, country 84.5. Pneumonia does not lead phthisis pulmonalis as a cause of death in Indiana, and has only done so in one or two months in the last four years.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 123,331. Total number of deaths, 148, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1903. Total number of deaths, 129, including enteric fever 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 26, 1903, from 78 observers indicate that scarlet fever, erysipelas, intermittent fever, smallpox, whooping cough, and dysentery were more prevalent, and diarrhea, diphtheria, measles, and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 8, measles at 29, diphtheria at 37, enteric fever at 56, smallpox at 58, scarlet fever at 80, and phthisis pulmonalis at 184 places.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 336,000. Total number of deaths, 481, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 9, measles 7, scarlet fever 5, smallpox 2, and 57 from tuberculosis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 315,000. Total number of deaths, 325, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, Md., January 2, 1904.

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

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 29	Brandenburg	Bremen	751
29	Hippolyte Dumois	Ceiba, Honduras	1
31	Koln	Bremen	417
	Total		1,169

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., December 26, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 26, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 20	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	212
20	Cymric	Liverpool, England	153
21	Utonia .....	.....do	375
22	Admiral Dewey	Port Antonio, Jamaica	6
23	Canadian	Liverpool, England	3
23	Consuelo	Hull, England	1
23	Alexandra	Hamburg, Germany	1
24	Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	29
24	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	141
24	Saxonia	Liverpool, England	289
26	Georgian	London, England	1
	Total		1,211

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Miami.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 26, 1903.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Dec. 24	Martinique	Nassau, New Providence...	4

DANIEL TRARIWEEK, *Inspector.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, December 28, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 26, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 20	St. Paul	Southampton	162
21	La Bretagne	Havre	747
21	Citta di Milano	Naples	664
21	Byron	Rio de Janeiro	95
21	Caribbee	St. Kitts	2
21	Minneapolis	London	1
21	Mianac	Sydney, New Brunswick	1
22	Main	Bremen	1,023
22	Zeeland	Antwerp	1,070
22	Belgravia	Hamburg	798
22	Albano .....	.....do	409
22	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	345
22	Morro Castle	Habana	1
22	Advent	Macova	1
22	Calcutta	Bristol	1
22	Blucher	Hamburg	1,370
23	Hohenzollern	Genoa	386
23	Flumenense	Para	2
23	Georgic	Liverpool	1
24	Sicilian Prince	Naples	847

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 26, 1903, etc.—Continued.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 24	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	543
25	Syracusa	Santos	1
26	Prinz Oscar	Genoa	386
26	Brandenberg	Bremen	449
26	Anchoria	Glasgow	191
26	Cedric	Liverpool	211
26	Vigilancia	Progreso	1
26	Britain Princess	Antwerp	2
	Total		9,710

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, January 2, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1903.			
Dec. 27	Westernland	Liverpool	161
30	Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	1
30	Auchenarden	Algeria	1
1904.			
Jan. 1	Switzerland	Antwerp	51
	Total		214

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

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Malone, N. Y.	December.	31	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ....	.....do.....	172	16
Richford, Vt. ....	.....do.....	1	1

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—	Dec. 21	.....	.....	.....
4	Punta Gorda	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa	Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	do	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Ore	do	Br. ss. Gleneslin ^a	Dec. 5	East London
		Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do	U. S. S. Saratoga	Dec. 22	Funchal
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Dec. 12	.....	.....	.....
14	Eastport, Me	Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....
15	Eureka, Cal	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	do	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
17	Gulf quarantine, Black- beard Island, Ga.	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Angeles, Wash	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
24	Portland, Me.	do	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
26	Reedy Island, Del.	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—	Dec. 17	.....	.....	.....
27	East Pass	Dec. 27	.....	.....	.....
	West Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
28	St. Johns River, Fla.	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
29	San Diego, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
30	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 19	Ger. ss. Serbia	Dec. 15	Hamburg
		Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
32	San Pedro, Cal	do	.....	.....	.....
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
34	Santa Rosa, Fla	Dec. 23	Nor. bk. P. Wickstrom, jr. ^a	Dec. 6	Trinidad
			Rus. bk. Vega ^a	Dec. 12	Dublin
			Nor. bk. Sumarlido ^a	Dec. 13	Durban
			Nor. bk. Herlof Herlofsen	Dec. 20	East London
			Sp. ss. Onton	Dec. 22	Vera Cruz, via Tampico.
35	Savannah, Ga	Dec. 26	Nor. bk. Carl Gustaf	Dec. 20	Dublin
36	Sitka, Alaska	Dec. 12	.....	.....	.....
		Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
37	South Atlantic, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....

^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				do	
3				No report	
4				do	
5				do	
6					2
7					2
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10	Portland	Held. Entire crew bathed and segregated. Effects disinfected. Upper layer of ballast saturated in place with H_2Cl_2 .	Dec. 16		1
11				No transactions	5
12	Philadelphia	Passed on surgeon's certificate.	Dec. 22		1
13				No report	
14					14
15				No transactions	
16				do	
17					12
18					5
19					1
20				No transactions	
21				No report	
22				1 vessel spoken and passed.	5
23				No transactions	
24					4
25				Glandular examination Jap. ss. Aki Maru, from Hongkong, and Am. ss. Pleiades, from Port Arthur.	3 5
26					17
27					2
28				No transactions	1
29					2
30					2
31	San Francisco	Fumigated	Dec. 16	Temperature of all on board taken. One vessel boarded and passed. Malaria on U. S. A. T. Sherman, from Manila. Temperature of all on board Am. ss. Barracouta, from Panama, taken; 2 cases malaria. Glandular examination Mex. bk. Santa Maria, from Santa Rosalia.	16
32				No transactions	
33				do	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Fumigated.	Dec. 21		7
	do	Ballast discharged. Vessel made clean.	do		
	do	Ballast discharged. Fumigated to kill rats.	Dec. 23		
	do	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.			
	do	Fumigated	Dec. 23		
35	Tybee for orders.	Held under observation for 3 days.	do	1 vessel boarded and passed.	3
36					3
					2
37				No transactions	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
38	Southbend, Wash	Dec. 19			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla	Dec. 26			
40	Washington, N. C	do			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	Dec. 12			
42	Honolulu	Dec. 19	U. S. S. Kentucky	Dec. 16	Yokahama
			U. S. S. Wisconsin	do	do
			U. S. S. Oregon	do	do
			U. S. S. New Orleans	do	do
			U. S. S. Cincinnati	do	do
			U. S. S. Raleigh	do	do
			U. S. S. Albany	do	do
43	Kahului	do			
44	Kihei	Dec. 12			
45	Koloa	Dec. 19			
46	Lahaina	Dec. 12			
47	Mahukona	Dec. 5			
		Dec. 12			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Nov. 14			
49	Iloilo	Nov. 21			
50	Jolo	Nov. 7			
51	Manila	Nov. 21			
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce	Dec. 19	Ger. ss. Hispania	Dec. 13	Puerto Cabello
53	San Juan	do	U. S. G. B. Newport	Dec. 15	Santo Domingo
			U. S. S. Scorpion	Dec. 15	New York
			S. S. Philadelphia	Dec. 16	Puerto Cabello
54	Subports— Aguadilla	do	Ger. ss. Hispania	Dec. 16	Puerto Cabello via Curaçao, La Guayra, and Carupano.
			Br. ss. Reval	Dec. 18	Kingston, via Car- tagena, Saba- nilla, and Puer- to Cabello.
55	Arecibo	do	Ger. ss. Hispania	do	Puerto Cabello, via Curaçao, La Guayra, and Carupano.
			Br. ss. Reval	Dec. 19	Puerto Cabello
56	Arroyo	do			
57	Fajardo	do			
58	Humaçao	do			
59	Mayaguez	do	Ger. ss. Hispania	Dec. 16	Puerto Cabello, via Curaçao, La Guayra, and Carupano.
			Br. ss. Reval	Dec. 17	Kingston, via Car- tagena, Saba- nilla, and Puer- to Cabello.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
38				No transactions.	
39					3
40				No transactions.	
41					1
42	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.		2 of the vessels inspected and passed were the U. S. Navy colliers Pompey and Nan-Shan.	12
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
43					1
44				No report	
45				No transactions.	
46				No report	
47				No transactions.	1
48					
49				No report	
50				do	
51				do	
52	Hamburg	Held in quarantine	Dec. 15	Took cargo in quarantine under guard. No passengers for Ponce.	3
53	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Dec. 15		9
	do	do	Dec. 15		
	New York	Held	Dec. 16		
54	Aguadilla	Held in quarantine	do		3
	do	do	Dec. 18		
55	Arecibo	Took cargo in quarantine under guard.	Dec. 17		1
	do	do	Dec. 19		
56				No transactions	
57				do	
58					2
59	Hamburg	Held in quarantine	Dec. 16		5
	Mayaguez	do	Dec. 17		

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me .....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass .....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La.....	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I.....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y.....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I.....	Dec. 26	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex.....	Jan. 2	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	...do ..	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C...	Dec. 21	.....	.....	.....

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				No transactions	
5				No report	
6					19
7				No report	
8				.do	
9					13
10				No report	
11				.do	
12				.do	
13				.do	
14				.do	
15				.do	
16				.do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				.do	
20				.do	

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

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
California:				
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-20.....	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		17		
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	3		
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Leon County (Tallahassee).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2		
Polk County (Bartow).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Total for State.....		8		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Dec. 13-19.....	2		
Chicago.....	Dec. 20-26.....	4		
Danville.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9		
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	Dec. 13-26.....	4		
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		467	6	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 13-26.....	4		Two imported.
Total for State.....		4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1		
Maine:				
Athens.....	Dec. 31.....			Present.
Biddeford.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1		
Brewer.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
Brighton.....	Dec. 31.....			Do.
Oldtown.....	To Dec. 24.....	9		
Orono.....	Dec. 19.....	1		
Total for State.....		12		
Total for State, same period, 1903.			1	
Massachusetts:				
Brockton.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Fall River.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Haverhill.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		55	14	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-19.....	2		
Flint.....	Dec. 13-26.....	2		
Port Huron.....	Dec. 13-26.....	4		
Total for State.....		8		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		101	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota:				
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-21.....	2		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-21.....	33		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-21.....	3		
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-21.....	18		
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-21.....	24		
Total for State.....		81		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		254	1	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		41		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		14		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 13-26.....	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		37		
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	5		
Trenton.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	2		
Total for State.....		7		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		10		
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Dec. 20-26.....	11		
New York.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Saratoga Springs.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		13		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		4		
North Dakota:				
Cass County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Grand Forks County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Ransom County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Rolette County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Towner County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Wells County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	18		
Total for State.....		39		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
Ohio:				
Hamilton County (Cincinnati).....	Dec. 19-25.....	8		
Mahoning County (Youngstown).....	Dec. 19-25.....	12		
Montgomery County (Dayton).....	Dec. 20-26.....	4		
Total for State.....		24		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		87	13	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County (Pittsburg and McKeesport).....	Dec. 13-23.....	46	14	Two cases imported.
Berks County (Reading).....	Dec. 25-31.....	1		
Blair County (Altoona).....	Dec. 13-Jan. 2		2	
Cambria County (Johnstown).....	Dec. 15-26.....	4	1	
Erie County (Erie).....	Dec. 13-26.....	6	1	
Philadelphia County.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 2	140	25	
Total for State.....		197	43	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		113	12	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1	Imported.
Total for State.....		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		1	.....
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 13-26.....	34	.....
Nashville.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Total for State.....		35	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		6	.....
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 13-26.....	12	.....
Total for State.....		12	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		25	.....
Grand total.....		466	43	
Grand total, same period, 1903.....		2,025	74	

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
San Francisco.....				No cases.

Total cases of plague from January 1 to December 25, 1903, 17. Total cases of plague, same period, 1902, 41.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Laredo.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	3	.....

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

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.	Dec. 26	38,973	17	1							1			
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	14,509	5										1	
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	12,949	5	1										
Do	Jan. 2	12,949	5	1										
Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 26	508,957	183	25						1	3	6		1
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	7	1										
Do	Jan. 2	38,647	18	1										
Boston, Mass.	Dec. 26	560,892	193	31						3	3	2	2	3
Do	Jan. 2	560,892	231	20						2	4	4	1	
Brockton, Mass.	Dec. 26	40,063	10	1										
Brownsville, Tex.	Dec. 7	6,305	8											
Do	Dec. 14	6,305	1											
Do	Dec. 21	6,305	3	1										
Butler, Pa.	Dec. 26	10,853	17							13				
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	26	3						1		2		
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	26								1	2		
Charleston, S. C.	do	55,807	17	1										
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34,072	12											
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	514	49						7	2	15	4	1
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	4											
Do	Jan. 2	19,167	11	1										1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Dec. 25	325,902	138	12						5	1	1	2	
Cleveland, Ohio	Dec. 26	381,766	144	11						9	1	6	1	
Clinton, Mass.	do	13,667	8											
Do	Jan. 2	13,667	5											
Danville, Ill.	Dec. 26	16,354	4											
Dayton, Ohio	do	85,333	21	2										
Denver, Colo.	Nov. 14	133,859	65	15						7				
Do	Nov. 21	133,859	49	11						1				
Do	Nov. 28	133,859	54	12						5				
Des Moines, Iowa	Dec. 26	62,139												
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,104	107									7		
Dubuque, Iowa	do	36,287	5	1										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	7	1										
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	10	3										
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	16	1						2		1		
Evansville, Ind.	do	59,007	22	6										
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	8	1										
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	48	2										
Flint, Mich.	do	15,103	4											
Fort Smith, Ark.	Dec. 19	13,587	2	1								1		
Freeport, Ill.	Dec. 26	13,258	0											
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	3											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	31	2						1		2		1
Greenville, S. C.	do	11,860	3	1										
Haverhill, Mass.	do	37,175	14	1										
Do	Jan. 2	37,175	15									1		
Holyoke, Mass.	Dec. 26	45,712	23	3						2				
Hyde Park, Mass.	do	13,244	5	2										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	16	2										
Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 27	206,433	80	9								7		
Johnstown, Pa.	Dec. 26	35,936	5							1				
Kokomo, Ind.	do	10,609	8											
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	24	3										
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	6											
Lowell, Mass.	do	94,969	26	3									1	
Do	Jan. 2	94,969	34											
Lynchburg, Va.	Dec. 26	18,891	4	1										
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	13	2										
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	16									3		
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	21	2										
Marietta, Ohio	do	13,348	3											
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	5									1		
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	3											
Do	Jan. 2	18,244	11											
Melrose, Mass.	Dec. 26	12,962	3											
Do	Jan. 2	12,962	3	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	Dec. 26	102,320	43	3						1			1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	285,315	74	10									3	
Mobile, Ala.	do	38,469	29	10										
Nashua, N. H.	do	23,898	9											
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	54	2						2				
Newark, N. J.	do	246,072	85	12						3		2	3	2
New Bedford, Mass.	do	62,442	22	3						1			1	
Do	Jan. 2	62,442	23	1								1		

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, December 7, as follows: During the week ended December 5, 1903, 79 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries. The following were given as the causes of death: Alcoholism, 3; aneurism, 2; aortic dilatation, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; diarrhea, 8; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 9; meningitis, 4; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; rachitis, 2; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; uremia, 1, other causes, 20.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, December 5, as follows: During the week ended December 5, 1903, I personally inspected the following vessels leaving here for the United States: Barkentine *Josephine*, for Baltimore, no passengers, loaded at the wharves; steamship *Byron*, British, for New York, with passengers and cargo from here, lay in the open stream, and had been disinfected at the Ilha Grande Quarantine Station a week before arrival here; steamship *Minnetonka*, American, from San Francisco, Cal., for New York, put in here for coal, and had no communication with the shore, taking on no cargo nor passengers from here, only coal for consumption; steamship *Syracusa*, German, for New York, with cargo and one third-class passenger from here, which lay in the stream and had been disinfected during the previous week at Ilha Grande Quarantine Station; British steamship *Southgate*, from here for New Orleans, which lay in the stream and had also been disinfected, just before arriving here, at Ilha Grande, cargo, but with no passengers from here, and the American barkentine *Glad Tidings*, for Baltimore, with cargo, no passengers, which had lain at the docks.

In regard to the matter of vessels lying while here at the wharves, I have to state that on the 4th instant regulations were issued by the sanitary authorities here which prevent any vessels, whether for home or foreign ports, loading elsewhere than in the open bay from that date until the end of the summer season. * * *

All of the vessels inspected by me, referred to above, were in good condition, and bills of health were issued to all.

In regard to the statement that certain of these vessels were disinfected at the Ilha Grande Quarantine Station, this is the order now in force with regard to all vessels from here going to other Brazilian

ports. In my last report I described the care taken by the Argentine Republic to prevent the entrance of disease from here by vessels.

The disinfection treatment received at Ilha Grande consists, so I am informed by the various ships' officers, of sulphur disinfection by means of pots in empty holds, and washing down with mercuric chloride solution. I asked in all three cases of ships treated at Ilha Grande leaving here last week whether many rats had been found dead after disinfection, and in no case were there any found.

All vessels have rats on board, and sulphur will certainly kill rats if applied in sufficient strength.

I am now informed that the actual work of dredging and pumping up the mud from the bottom of the bay in order to fill in behind the breakwater or sea wall to be built will not begin before the winter time here, a fact which may be of importance in a sanitary light.

For your information I inclose a printed copy of the contract under which the work of harbor improvements is to be made. When completed all vessels will go to the new wharves for unloading and taking on cargo instead of lying out in the stream, as almost all vessels do now. The reason for vessels lying out in the stream instead of coming to the few wharves now here is not, except at certain seasons of the year as at present, on account of risk of conveying or receiving infection, but because the existing wharves have not the requisite depth of water off them for vessels of any size.

The completion of the contract for building these new harborworks and wharves will, I understand, occupy anywhere from five to eight years.

The weather here during the week ended this date has been extremely warm—hot for this time of the year, the thermometer in the botanical gardens registering in the shade, last Thursday, 40° C. There have been two heavy wind and thunder storms, accompanied by heavy rains, lasting, however, but a short time, which have been of some aid in clearing the atmosphere of its intense heat and humidity.

During the week there have been 372 deaths from all causes. Of these, none were due to yellow fever, 22 due to plague, 50 to variola, and 60 due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Plague was reported from 7 of the 13 districts into which the city is divided. In the hospitals there were reported to be 96 cases of plague under treatment and 90 cases of variola under treatment.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Plague—Disinfection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, November 27, as follows:

Week ended November 21, 1903: Eleven vessels, with 847 crew and 364 passengers (115 cabin and 249 steerage) were inspected and granted bills of health; 508 crew and 181 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage disinfected—695 pieces. Three vessels for Manila, via Amoy for steerage passengers, were directed to call at Mariveles for treatment. One vessel was fumigated to kill rats. There were 5 rejections from all causes. The health of the colony is comparatively good, and 3 fatal plague cases (Chinese) were the only communicable diseases reported for the week.

Immigrants for San Francisco recommended for rejection.

Seven immigrants per steamship *Nippon Maru* for San Francisco were recommended, November 23, for rejection.

Immigrants for Tacoma and Port Townsend recommended for rejection.

Two immigrants per steamship *Olympia* for Tacoma and Port Townsend were recommended, November 25, for rejection.

CORFU.

Epidemic diseases—Mortality.

The following is received from Dr. S. C. Zavitzianos, under date of December 12, 1903: I beg the honor to report that since the middle of last year there existed in the island of Corfu 12 epidemics which have caused the death of many children. Said epidemics are whooping cough and measles. I am happy to state that they have now already nearly disappeared. It is easy to see how many were the victims of said epidemics by the comparison of the death rate of the years 1901, 1902, and the ten months of the present year.

According to the last census of October 6, 1896, the inhabitants of the city of Corfu is 29,135; of these 774 died within the twelve months of 1901, 707 in 1902, and 721 during the first ten months of 1903. In 1901 99 children of less than 1 year of age died, and 41 from 1 to 2 years of age, and 212 deaths occurred of persons of 70 and more years of age. The number of children dead is very large in comparison with the number of deaths in old age. That is due to the great number of deaths occurring in the foundling house, where it would not be exaggerated to say that almost all the children die. The causes alleged of said deaths are diarrhea, enteritis, and gastro-enteritis.

In 1902 the number of deaths among children was 95 under 1 year of age. Number of deaths from 1 to 2 years old was 29. The number of deaths in old age above 70 was 124.

During the first months of 1903, from January to October, the number of all the deaths was 721, among which 175 died under 1 year old, 53 from 1 to 2 years old, and 55 above 70 years old.

I must say that when I report the number of deaths above 70 I mean 90 and 100 years of age, which is not rare at all. I must state that the pure air, the good climate, the strong complexion of the inhabitants, and especially the diet they follow, contribute to said longevity. It is very common to see people being more than 80 or 90 years old to walk as easily as if they were 50 or 55 years old. I must state that in all these 2,202 deaths there were scarcely more than 3 or 4 deaths from typhoid fever and 1 or 2 from diphtheria.

Unhappily I am not able to report on the death rate of the whole of the island of Corfu, the inhabitants of which are above 95,000.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, December 24, as follows: Week ended December 19, 1903. Bills of health were issued to 3 vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition, and no sickness.

The mortuary report for the city for the ten days ended December 20 is as follows:

Enteric fever, 1; paludism, 2; tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 2; dysentery, 1; other causes, 6; total, 14. No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during this week. There are a few mild cases of scarlet fever reported in the city.

Sanitary conditions not satisfactory—Scarlet fever prevalent.

Consul Baehr reports, at Cienfuegos, December 14, through the Department of State, as follows:

There is no amelioration in the sanitary condition of this city, described in the report of August 25, and I have further to report on conditions which are likely to affect more or less seriously the health of the inhabitants of the city of Cienfuegos, viz:

The sewer drainage of the civil hospital opens into the bay at a point called Punta Cotica, distant 500 feet from the slaughterhouse, and naturally pollutes the water in that vicinity. This water has been frequently used for washing the meat which supplies the local market, owing to the scarcity of fresh water in that locality, but the sanitary director of Cienfuegos assures me that the meat is now cleaned with water from the aqueduct.

The sewer drainage of D'Clouet and Santa Ysabel streets have their outlets adjoining the government wharf, the custom-house being located between these outlets, and during low tide these outlets are practically uncovered, giving foul emanations in the vicinity where the traffic both by land and water is most active at all hours of the day.

The city dump for refuse is located at a point near the cemetery and upon a piece of land projecting out into the bay. It is the only suitable place within a reasonable hailing distance, the winds at this point usually blowing away from the city, and with proper conduit the dump should not prove injurious if fires were kept burning there to destroy all animal matter that is carted to this place. Crude petroleum oil will insure a fire even in wet weather, but no means whatever are employed to destroy animal matter at the city dump.

The streets and yards, generally speaking, apart from those immediately adjacent to the bay and the railroad tracks, are kept reasonably clean and present a creditable appearance, and to a casual observer, noting only the streets traversing the central portion of the town, Cienfuegos would doubtless be considered one of the cleanest cities on the island.

Of contagious diseases scarlet fever is the most prevalent at this writing. The sanitary authorities are doing their utmost to stamp it out by the proper inspection and isolation in every case.

Report from Habana.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports, December 21, as follows: Week ended December 19, 1903:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	21
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 112
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	312
Pieces of freight inspected	1, 302

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended December 19, 1903.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	14
Pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	6
Broncho-pneumonia	1
Enteritis	4
Meningitis	9
Diphtheria	2
Scarlet fever	4
Cancer	4
Tetanus	2
Leprosy	1

Total deaths from all causes, 112.

Reports from Matanzas.—Diphtheria and varicella.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nunez reports, December 22, as follows: Week ended December 19, 1903. Three bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for the United States.

Two cases of diphtheria and two of varicella in children have been reported in this city during the same period. I have seen one of the cases of varicella, a child 2 years old, showing a typical form and leaving no doubt as to the nature of the disease. In both cases isolation has been established with due precaution to avoid communications, especially with other children. Orders have been issued by the local sanitary board forbidding children suffering or who have suffered from a contagious disease and who are still convalescing going to school until the premises have been disinfected and the attending physician certifies that there is no longer any danger as to its dissemination.

The following mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the ten days ended December 20, 1903, as will be noticed, show the lowest rate recorded during the present year:

	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Bronchitis, capillary	1	90
Tuberculosis	2	27
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Cardiac lesion (unclassified)	2	79
Abscess of the liver	1	114
Cancer of stomach	1	40
Bright's disease	1	120
Decrepitude	1	154
Total	10	.....

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 7.60.
No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Quarantine of Norwegian steamship Opland from Tampico—Sanitary conditions at Matanzas satisfactory—Diphtheria.

Week ended December 26, 1903:

Three bills of health were issued during same period to vessels leaving for ports in the United States in good sanitary condition. One of them, the Norwegian steamship *Opland*, was held in quarantine to complete five days from the time of arrival, as required by the Cuban quarantine regulations of ships and nonimmune passengers and crew originating from ports infected with yellow fever. This vessel

came from Tampico, Mexico, via Habana. It was in the latter place that the period of five days' detention was commenced, to be completed here. She sailed from this port six days after leaving Tampico without any sickness on board.

Availing myself of a courteous invitation extended by the local health officer, Dr. A. Schweyer, who also accompanied me, I made a tour of inspection throughout this city on the 24th instant. From what I was able to observe, no other city in the island is in a better sanitary condition than Matanzas is at the present time. This officer certainly deserves credit for the work accomplished. By following out the same line of conduct established and enforced since the American intervention, although debarred at times by the lack of means, through his executive ability, intelligence, and perseverance he has met with a success worthy of congratulations.

An additional case of diphtheria was reported on the 21st instant. No other cases of varicella have been reported, or any quarantinable disease.

Reports from Santiago—Unusual rainfall.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, December 22, as follows:

Week ended December 19, 1903: Bills of health issued to four vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico. No quarantinable disease has been reported. So far this month we have had rain almost daily, in the afternoon. Usually it has been light showers, but sometimes it has rained quite heavily. This is very unusual at this time of the year.

Mortality report for the week ended December 19, 1903.

Causes of death.	Number.
Malarial fever.....	2
Pernicious fever.....	1
Septicæmia.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	4
Tubercle of meninges.....	1
Tetanus, infantile.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis, under two years.....	2
Diarrhea and enteritis, chronic.....	1
Nephritis, parenchymatous.....	1
Senility.....	1
Ill-defined or unspecified.....	1
Total.....	19

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 21.71 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

The following is received from Consul Holaday, at Santiago, through the Department of State, under date of December 26:

The condition of the city is about the same as last month, perhaps slightly improved, as the weather has been dry and stagnant pools have been drying up.

I have been informed by reliable persons that the plans, estimates, and specifications for an aqueduct sufficient to supply this city with water have been rejected by the Cuban Congress. After the experience in this city during the months of January, February, March, and

April last, such a proceeding seems impossible. Already the pangs of thirst begin to be felt. For three days the people residing in the upper portions of this city have had scarcely any water, although the mayor assures me that the full pressure from the opening of all the valves has been applied.

I have written so often and so much on this subject during the fearful experience referred to that I scarcely know what to say. Those who experienced the thirst, inconvenience, annoyance, and anxiety of that trying period look with horror upon the prospect of another such. That the local authorities deserve the highest commendation for the efficient way in which they met and coped with the conditions existing at that time admits of no doubt. That there did not occur an epidemic of fearful character and consequences is due, undoubtedly, in a great measure, to the energy displayed by them under the most adverse circumstances and with limited means and facilities for the cleaning of streets, the removal of garbage, and the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

During the months of January, February, March, and April last this city, with a population of 45,000 souls, was, notwithstanding the most rigid economy enforced by the municipality in the use and distribution of water, without water sufficient for domestic purposes, on account of the lack of a proper water system and aqueduct. So deficient was the present water system and acqueduct to supply the demands of the people that they were compelled to resort to ponds and streams in the vicinity to obtain sufficient for domestic and culinary purposes. During all this time the drought was so intense and the water system so inadequate that there was water in the spigots on an average of only one day in every four to six, and in certain parts of the city only as often as one day in every nine to ten. The scanty supply furnished was of a bad quality, and unquestionably unfit for the purposes for which it was used.

Not only do the people suffer, but thousands of dollars of damage is being done to the city by reason of the failure to construct a water system and aqueduct sufficient to supply the needs of the people, and furnish water to use the sewer system already constructed.

The beautiful asphalt streets are being eaten up and destroyed by the sewerage which runs from the drains of the houses into the gutters, and thereby becomes a menace to the health of the populace; the construction of much needed and desired public improvement, such as electric light and electric railways, is hindered; the prosperity and the development of the city are retarded, and all on account of the present condition of the water supply.

* * * * *

EGYPT.

Regulations adopted by certain governments with regard to arrivals from Egyptian ports.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, published at Alexandria, December 3 and 10, 1903.]

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—December 2: Arrivals from all Egyptian ports, Alexandria excepted, are subject at Ottoman ports only to medical inspection. The five days' quarantine of pilgrims embarked at Egyp-

tian ports is replaced by medical inspection and disinfection at Abou-Saad in a period of twenty-four hours.

GREECE—*Athens*.—November 26: Arrivals from Egypt are subject only to medical inspection.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, December 19, as follows:

Plague.

Turkey.—On the 3d of December 1 death from plague was registered.

Egypt.—During the period from the 28th of November to the 4th of December there occurred in the whole of Egypt 3 cases of plague and 3 deaths.

British India.—During the week ended November 21 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 12,634 cases of plague and 9,846 deaths.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the weekly bulletin (No. 37) of the 30th of November, regarding cholera in Syria and Mesopotamia, 89 new cases of cholera were registered, and 85 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 5 was not much higher than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.1 per thousand of the population, this being lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year in which it amounted to 15.5. More than half of the large German towns showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than that of Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Halle, Königsberg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand the following towns showed more favorable figures than those of Berlin, namely: Aix la Chapelle, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bremen, Cassel, Strassburg, Charlottenburg, with 13.6, and Schöneberg, with 10.1 per thousand. The number of deaths among children in the first year of life remained almost unchanged, while there was an increase among the higher age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, being about one-half the rate for Munich and lower than the Leipzig and Munich rate. Among the causes of death acute diseases of the respiratory organs were predominant and claimed 72 victims. There was an increase in the number of deaths from influenza, which during the week under discussion claimed 10 victims. On the other hand there was an abatement in acute diseases of the intestines which caused only 28 deaths. There were also registered 65 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 5 deaths from cholera, 13 deaths from measles, 9 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from typhus, and, finally, 13 persons died by violence.

HAWAII.

Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, December 10, as follows:
Quarantine transactions in the Hawaiian Islands for the month of
November, 1903:

<i>Port of Honolulu</i> —Incoming quarantine:	
Steam vessels inspected and passed	20
Crew on steam vessels	3, 219
Passengers on steam vessels	6, 203
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	11
Crew on sailing vessels	239
Passengers on sailing vessels	6
Sick in detention from last month	0
Detention from last month	0
Sick in detention for this month	0
Detention for this month	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	0
Packages of freight disinfected	0
Vaccinations	0
Steam vessels disinfected	0
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
<i>Port of Hilo, Hawaii:</i>	
Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	2
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Crew on sailing vessels	30
Passengers on sailing vessels	8

Kahului, Koloa, and Lahaina, no transactions.

Epidemic of dengue in the Territory of Hawaii during 1903.

Assistant Surgeon Wilson, at Honolulu, reports, December 4, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

During the late summer of 1902 dengue was reported in Shanghai and other Chinese ports frequented by steamers calling at Honolulu, Hawaii. Two or three of the regular passenger liners, on arriving at Honolulu from the Orient at this time, reported having had a few cases of the disease soon after leaving Chinese ports. One of these vessels in particular, the steamship *Doric*, arrived September 11, having had on the voyage 12 cases of dengue, as reported by the ship's surgeon. One of these cases had the attack a few days before reaching Honolulu, but on his arrival had neither fever nor rash. This vessel was twenty-three days from Hongkong, a few days less from Shanghai, and ten days from Yokohama.

The first cases of dengue recognized as such in the Hawaiian Islands occurred in Honolulu about the 1st of January, 1903. For several weeks previously, however, cases of doubtful measles and scarlet fever had been treated by physicians. From all that can be ascertained of the situation, and the writer was in Honolulu during all the time, it is very likely that several cases of dengue occurred sufficient to act as a link between cases, convalescent or mild, arriving from the Orient during the autumn of 1902 and undoubted dengue cases first reported early in January, 1903. This opinion is further borne out by the fact that quite a number, if not a majority, of the physicians of Honolulu had never seen dengue and in addition were not on the lookout for it, principally because dengue recognized as such had never been known in the Hawaiian Islands. However this may be, suffice it to say that

dengue in the islands was first reported from Honolulu early in January, 1903, and two or three months thereafter had been reported by government physicians from all the other islands of the group. During April and May the epidemic appeared to have reached its maximum in Honolulu and has been gradually waning since until at present, December 1, 1903, only an occasional case is reported.

The number of cases of dengue that have occurred in Honolulu has been variously estimated by different physicians, and owing to the fact that cases of the disease are not reported to the board of health and many mild cases did not have a physician's aid it can only be loosely approximated. It is probably safe to say that fully one-third of the population has been attacked. Taking Honolulu's population at 40,000 (census 1900), this gives 13,000 or more cases of dengue. As the other islands have only small towns and most of the inhabitants live on the plantations the percentage of attacks is probably less with them. The population of the Territory by the census of 1900 was, in round numbers, 154,000, and a rough estimate of the number of dengue cases may be placed at 30,000, which includes the number previously given for Honolulu.

Thinking that some mention of this epidemic might be of interest to the Service, especially in view of the fact that in some previous epidemics of dengue in the United States associated with yellow fever some confusion in diagnosis has arisen, the following list of questions with the accompanying explanatory letter was addressed to the physicians of Honolulu:

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *July 8, 1903.*

Dr. _____,
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

DEAR DOCTOR: I am endeavoring to collect some data in regard to dengue for the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and I should be very much obliged if you would answer the inclosed questions and return them to me at your earliest convenience. In making these answers you will favor me by confining yourself exclusively to the facts drawn from your own cases, as well as such opinions as have been derived therefrom. In addition, it would be a great favor to receive the results of any further observations you have made, clinical notes, etc.

Dengue.

1. Please give number of cases you have had under treatment; number of cases you are now treating.
2. What is the relative susceptibility with respect to age, sex, race?
3. Do you consider the disease contagious directly from person to person, or indirectly through some medium, e. g., a mosquito or other insect?
4. If contagious, at what stage of the disease is it most likely to be conveyed to others?
5. Have you found any bacterium or protozoon that you think or know is the specific cause?
6. What is the period of incubation?
7. Have the symptoms differed in any way from text-book descriptions?
8. Has there been any mortality or grave condition?
9. What percentage of cases has shown a rash?
10. What terms would you use to characterize the rash?
11. Has nausea or vomiting been severe or persistent? Any so-called "black vomit?"
12. Has diarrhea or constipation been the rule?
13. Any jaundice hæmatogenous, or hepatogenous present?
14. Any albuminuria present?
15. What complications or sequelæ?
16. What kind of immunity does one attack confer?
17. What are the diagnostic features?
18. Have you any specific treatment?
19. What palliative measures have you found of service?

These letters were sent to 31 physicians, and replies were received from 18 (16 Americans and Europeans and 2 Japanese), including most of the more prominent ones. The following is a summary of the more important data received or statements in which a number of physicians concurred. (The writer, who saw but a few cases comparatively, will give the results of his own observations along with the others.)

1. Number of cases treated, about 3,150. Most of these returns were received during July and August, when quite a number of cases were being treated, so that at the present time this number would be several hundred larger.

2. Relative susceptibility with respect to age, sex, and race: About one-half of the answers were to the effect that infants and young children are less susceptible. A few physicians thought the percentage of attacks was lower among certain dark-skinned races, especially Chinese and native Hawaiians. No difference in sex was noted.

3. Method of transmission: The great majority said that the disease did not appear to be communicated direct from person to person; e. g., like measles. Very often persons in intimate contact with cases would not contract the disease and be attacked at another time without having been in contact with any affected person. Many peculiarities of the disease in making its attacks could be accounted for by some agent like the mosquito. The writer is otherwise informed that in a number of cases persons avoiding mosquitoes often escaped. There seemed to have been a less percentage of attacks in the suburbs. Under this heading may be recalled what was mentioned under number 2 in regard to the lower percentage among infants and young children. These persons, being put to bed early at night, largely escape mosquito bites. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is the practice of the great majority of people here to either screen the residence or use the mosquito bar about the bed the year round. The species of mosquito found in Honolulu and vicinity, and, for that matter, in all the islands, by the entomologist to the agricultural station here and by others are *Culex pipiens* (biting at night); *Stegomyia fasciata* and *Stegomyia scutellaris*, both biting, as a rule, by day.

4. The stage of the disease when it is most likely to be conveyed to others: No definite information of any value was received. Many thought it was during the stage of eruption or desquamation.

5. The cause of the disease: All answers were negative. In most cases no examination was made. The writer examined fresh blood smears in about 12 cases, but did not find any parasite. Special care was taken to search for Graham's parasite, but without avail. A few stained smears were made, but these also gave negative results. The smears were made at different stages of the disease, excepting the relapse, or second attack, which was not observed.

6. Period of incubation: This was variously given as from two days to two weeks. It was possible in a number of cases of persons arriving in town from uninfected places to ascertain the maximum time for each particular case; e. g., several cases were known to occur within ten days after arrival.

7. Have the symptoms differed in any way from text-book descriptions: Many consider that the disease was milder here than as usually given in articles on the subject. The writer, who was in the epidemic of dengue at Galveston, Tex., in 1897, is inclined to the opinion that the disease there averaged less severe than at Honolulu, with the exception of some cases at the former place that were not entirely differentiated from yellow fever.

8. Has there been any mortality or grave condition: "No" has been the usual answer. Two deaths were reported. One had as a complication purpura hemorrhagica; the other, acute nephritis.

9. The percentage having the eruption: This has been given from 10 to 100, but most physicians give 80 to 90.

10. Description of the eruption: This was variously given, as sometimes of macules, in other cases of large or small papules, sometimes like scarlet fever, and again like measles or prickly heat. There is only a slight mention of petechie. Almost all cases of rash had itching associated with it, which in some instances was intense. Desquamation was present in a number of cases.

11. The severity of nausea or vomiting—black vomit: Nausea and vomiting were almost invariably present; in a small percentage of cases, severe and persistent. In some cases convalescence was retarded by this condition, which would persist for days after the decline of the fever. Black vomit was not noted. One case had specks of blood in vomited bile.

12. Diarrhea or constipation: One condition is mentioned as often as the other. One physician reported several cases of violent gastro-enteritis resembling ptomaine poisoning, which he thinks may be a manifestation of dengue.

13. Jaundice was not present except in one case, which had previously been affected with it.

14. Albuminuria: In most cases examinations were not made. Several observers mention slight albuminuria in a few cases. One case of acute nephritis with death has been mentioned. The writer examined for albumin in a few severe cases at the height of the fever with negative results.

15. Complications or sequelae: Inflammation of the axillary and inguinal glands was noticed in a few cases. Epistaxis was present in a number of cases. Uterine hemorrhage occurred in several instances. During convalescence marked mental depression with physical debility was of frequent occurrence.

16. Immunity conferred by an attack: Opinions are very much at variance as to the degree of immunity conferred. Some state that no immunity at all was given, while others consider that it was very decided, recurrence taking place in only a small percentage of cases. Quite a number of second and third attacks were observed. One of the most convincing facts that a very decided immunity, for a short time at least, was conferred by the first or subsequent attacks is that at the present writing, December 1, 1903, there is only an occasional case heard of in Honolulu in spite of the fact that the climatic conditions have remained practically the same and mosquitoes still abound.

17. Diagnostic symptoms: These may be referred to four main groups—pain, fever, nausea and vomiting, rash. Pain, as a rule, came on suddenly, patients frequently being able to say at what hour the attack began. The pain has been described usually as severe, agonizing, excruciating, allowing neither sleep nor rest. Its frequent location was in the back of the head, eyeballs (with injection of the conjunctiva and photophobia), neck, lumbar regions, limbs. Sometimes the muscles were very tender, and again the joints would ache. The temperature seldom went above 39.5° C.

18. No specific treatment was used. As a palliative measure it became necessary in a number of severe cases to use morphia to relieve pain and to secure sleep.

In collecting these data the writer desires to express his thanks to the physicians of Honolulu for information which was most courteously given.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Summary of plague deaths in 1903.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 9, as follows:

During the week ended December 5, 1903, bills of health were issued to 12 vessels, including 6 belonging to the United States Navy. Six vessels having an aggregate personnel of 500 crew and 673 passengers were inspected; 189 steerage passengers and 8 crew were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

During the week ended December 5 no new cases of plague occurred in Yokohama. Other communicable diseases were reported, as follows: Enteric fever, 4 cases, 0 deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths.

During the present year, up to December 5, there have been reported in Yokohama 41 cases of plague, with 33 deaths; also 2 cases of doubtful plague, with 1 death.

Report from Nagasaki—Rejection of immigrants.—Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, November 27, as follows: Number of immigrants recommended for rejection, 55.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever—Smallpox on steamship Prince August Wilhelm, from Havre, via Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hodgson reports, December 21, as follows: Week ended December 19, 1903: From all causes there were reported 48 deaths, 2 being from yellow fever and 11 from tuberculosis.

On December 19 the Hamburg-American steamship *Prince August*

Wilhelm arrived in port with a case of confluent smallpox on board. The ship was from Havre, via Habana. The case developed after leaving Habana. The patient, a Syrian, was removed from the vessel to an isolated house to the north of the city, the compartments of the vessel were disinfected, and all hands vaccinated who did not show good and recent scars or evidences of a previous attack of the disease. No subsequent cases have appeared on the vessel.

Three cases of yellow fever were reported in the city during the past week.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Inspection of immigrants.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, December 21, as follows:

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended December 19, 1903.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 14	Eden	Barbados, Castries, Fort de France, Point à Pitre, Monserrat, Roseau, St. John, St. Christopher, St. Thomas.	14
14	Maria	Liverpool, Santander, Corunna	5
16	Philadelphia	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guaira...	2
17	Olinde Rodriguez	St. Marc, Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien.	2
19	Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Baracoa, Santiago, Santo Domingo, Macoris.	22
	Total		45

Inspection of immigrants at Ponce.

Report of alien passengers arriving at Ponce during the week ended December 19, 1903.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 17	St. Domingue	Port au Prince, Jeremie, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Santo Domingo, Mayaguez.	4
18	Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, Macoris.	6
	Total		10

Inspection of immigrants at the subports of Porto Rico.

Report of alien passengers arriving during the week ended December 19, 1903, at the six subports of Porto Rico.

MAYAGUEZ.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Dec. 16	St. Domingue	Port au Prince, Jeremie, Les Cayes, Jacmel, and Santo Domingo.	8
18	Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, Santo Domingo, and Macoris.	1
	Total		9

Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Fajardo, and Humacao, no transactions.

Report from Ponce—Quarantine transactions—Vital statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, December 19, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

During the week ended December 19, 1903, 4 vessels were inspected and 5 bills of health were issued. Three vessels inspected were passed and 1 was held under guard.

The vessel in quarantine was the German steamship *Hispania*, arrived from Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Carupano. No passengers; no cargo for Ponce. Took cargo in quarantine under guard.

Nothing of interest has occurred in the sanitary condition of this city and district.

Vital statistics of the city of Ponce during the month of November, 1903.

Diseases of:		Diseases of—Continued.	
Digestive system	28	Diphtheria	2
Nervous system	4	Malarial fever, pernicious	4
Circulatory system	4	Cirrhosis of liver	1
Respiratory system	9	Cancer	2
Malarial fever	33	Congenital malformation and convulsions	6
Carbuncle	1	Total	132
Tuberculosis	9		
Hydroemia	1	November, 1903:	
Anæmia, inanition	15	Deaths	132
Nephritis	3	Births	126
Old age	3	November, 1902:	
Cystitis, chronic	1	Deaths	82
Puerperal fever	3	Births	125
Metritis	2		
Accidents			

TURKEY.

Regulations adopted with regard to pilgrims from the Hedjaz.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, December 3 and 10, 1903.]

Disinfection of pilgrims and passengers and of their effects.—Pilgrims and passengers shall take a spray bath or sea bath immediately on disembarking at Camaran while their clothing and soiled linen are undergoing stove disinfection.

As soon as they are disposed in the camps they shall be required to expose to air and sun for the period of one entire day all the articles composing their baggage. This shall be done by the pilgrims or passengers themselves. The camp physician shall ascertain by personal inspection that this has been done, and he shall give the pilgrims and passengers to understand that this operation is indispensable to assure them free pratique and the quarantine term.

For the details of the process of disinfection, reference shall be made to the publication entitled "General Instructions in Disinfection Applicable at the Quarantine Stations of the Ottoman Empire, Drawn up by the Superior Council of Health at its Session of June 27, 1899."

Measurement of pilgrim vessels.

The deck need not be measured, for as laid down in the regulations, article 18, it shall be reserved exclusively, day and night, for the use of the crew, and gratuitously for the use of the pilgrims and passengers between decks.

To measure the space between decks in order to determine the number of pilgrims who can be embarked under the regulations and to insure the space being at least 6 feet English, or 1 meter 92 centimeters in height, the following method is adopted:

From bow to stern and along the middle line measure the surface length, then subdivide this length into equal parts according to the following rule:

1. A vessel the length of which does not exceed 50 feet English into 4 equal parts.
 2. A vessel, the length of which exceeds 50 feet English but is less than 120, into 6 equal parts.
 3. A vessel, the length of which is more than 120 feet English but less than 180, into 8 equal parts.
 4. A vessel, the length of which is more than 180, but less than 225 feet English into 10 equal parts.
 5. A vessel, the length of which exceeds 225 feet English into 12 equal parts.
- The product of the length of each part multiplied by its width will give the surface of each part, and the addition of these products will give the surface available for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

From this surface shall be deducted the space occupied by the machinery and any other nonavailable space between decks.

The number of square meters remaining shall be divided by 16. The product will give the number of pilgrims to be accommodated between decks.

The saloons of the first and second class cabins are reserved exclusively for the use of the persons occupying the berths,

Read and approved at session of the Superior Council of Health, August 18, 1903.

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

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended November 27, 1903. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 24. No contagious diseases reported.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 884,619. Total number of deaths, 1,399, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 8, measles 9, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 29, and 152 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Newcastle.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 49,280. Total number of deaths, 49, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Sydney.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 508,510. Total number of deaths, 448, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 6, and 55 from tuberculosis.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of September, 1903. Census population, 119,428. Total number of deaths, 110, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 3, and 1 from plague.

AUSTRIA—Brünn.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 2, and 38 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 32,263. Total number of deaths, 83. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1903. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths 102, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—Strasburg.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 159,006. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths

from diphtheria, 3 from enteric fever, 3 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from whooping cough, and 26 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended December 13, 1903. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths 15, including 2 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 12, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 19.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,075,011.

London.—One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 31, diphtheria 16, whooping cough 24, enteric fever 15, and diarrhea 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,278 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 1 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 12, 1903, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 4.5, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 40.1 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including measles 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 7, and 31 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 12, 1903, correspond to an annual rate of 22.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,702,912. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 16.4, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 29.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 735, including diphtheria 2, measles 34, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 1, and 13 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan.*—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 512,359. Total number of deaths, 824, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 32, measles 2, and 107 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio.*—Two weeks ended December 19, 1903. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki.*—Ten days ended November 30, 1903. Estimated population, 148,883. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from cholera reported.

JAVA—*Batavia.*—Two weeks ended November 7 and 21, respectively, 1903. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. Nine deaths from smallpox reported.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 971. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to January 8, 1904.

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

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....	1		On Br. ss. Olivebank.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-28.....		64	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-27.....		4	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....		1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 14	19	18	
Provinces.....	.....do.....	551	418	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-14.....	5	5	
Turkey:				
Mesopotamia.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5			Present.
Syria.....	.....do.....			Do.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	2	1	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-30.....		1	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-12.....	3	2	
Merida.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Tehuantepec.....	.....do.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-19.....	3	2	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 6	112	65	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-21.....	4	4	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-28.....	1	1	
Minich district.....	.....do.....	3	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Nov. 15-21.....	12,634	9,846	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do.....	341	264	
Bengal.....	.....do.....	797	707	
United Provinces.....	.....do.....	2,007	1,819	
Punjab.....	.....do.....	1,799	1,154	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	.....do.....	2,554	2,051	
Coorg.....	.....do.....		1	
Mysore State.....	.....do.....	867	673	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do.....	1,036	792	
Central India.....	.....do.....	1,118	975	
Rajputana.....	.....do.....	38	24	
Kashmir.....	.....do.....	38	23	
Grand total.....		23,229	18,329	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 13-Dec. 3	208	114	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-31.....		29	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12	41		
Trieste.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	3		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 6	157	109	

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.			
Flushing	Dec. 19	19,336	3														
Geneva	Dec. 5	109,199	33														
Ghent	do	163,306	50	3									1	4			
Do	Dec. 12	163,306	64	2								1		3			
Do	Dec. 19	163,306	63	5										1			1
Girgenti	Dec. 12	25,069	15														
Glasgow	Dec. 18	786,897	391					1				5	2	34			5
Habana	Dec. 19	236,000	112	14								4	2				
Halifax	Dec. 26	40,787	15														
Hamburg	Dec. 19	737,328	243									4	4				
Karachi	Nov. 29	108,644	75		7									3			
Kobe	Nov. 21	274,449	154														
Do	Nov. 28	274,449	128														
Do	Dec. 5	274,449	133														
Lausanne	do	49,624	16														
Leeds	Dec. 19	443,559	163	10						1		1					5
Licata	Dec. 12	24,500	17	6						3		3				5	
Liege	Dec. 5	165,321	47	1													
Liverpool	Dec. 19	716,810	308														
Livingston, Guatamala	Dec. 21	3,500															
London	Dec. 12	6,806,296	2,278					1		18	2	22	51				31
Madras	Nov. 20	509,346	453			3											
Do	Nov. 27	509,346	453			1										1	
Mainz	Dec. 19	87,200	23	3												1	
Manchester	Dec. 12	554,331	189	20								3		4			3
Mannheim	Dec. 22	149,536	49								1						
Messina	Dec. 12	107,000	12	1							1						
Moscow	Nov. 28	1,173,427	474	8				2		2	8	10	3				2
Do	Dec. 5	1,173,427	465	15				2		2	14	6	6				4
Munich	Nov. 28	512,000	202	24						1	4	4					2
Do	Dec. 5	512,000	186	29						2		2					2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 12	219,021	85														
Nottingham	do	239,753	89									2					2
Odessa	Dec. 5	475,000	188	29						19	6	4					
Do	Dec. 12	475,000	173	18						2	12	2	6				2
Palermo	do	330,000	100	3													
Panama	Dec. 20	20,000	21	2													
Paris	Dec. 12	2,660,559	940	242						6	2	5	4				1
Prague	Dec. 5	226,951	114	24						1	1		1				
Do	Dec. 12	226,951	121	19							2	2	5				
Puerto Cortez	Dec. 24	2,125	1														
Quebec	Dec. 19	70,000											1				
Do	Dec. 26	70,000															
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 6	800,000	372		22			50		2		2	5				1
Rotterdam	Dec. 12	355,641	134														
Do	Dec. 19	355,641	121								1						
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	7	1													
Do	Dec. 26	21,342	9	2									1				1
St. John, N. B.	do	70,411	10	1							1		1				
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	2														
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Dec. 12	36,500	17														
Santander	Dec. 14	53,574	30														
Singapore	Nov. 14	97,111	207	30		5											
Smyrna	Nov. 29	60,000	71	14				7		1							
Southampton	Nov. 19	110,120	33										1				
South Shields	Dec. 12	155,325	27										2				
Stettin	do	218,000	77										1				
Trapani	do	61,437	21										1				
Trieste	Dec. 5	186,348	88										1			2	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 26	32,000	54	10													
Vienna	Dec. 12	1,779,869	592	79								2	5	1			2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

GEORGE PURVIANCE,
Acting Surgeon-General,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.