

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Executive order relative to boundaries and reserved rights of Mariveles quarantine reservation, Manila Bay.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 28, 1904.

The PRESIDENT:

By Executive order, dated March 14, 1904, published in General Orders, No. 56, War Department, March 25, 1904, the military reservation, made by Executive Order of April 11, 1902, on the north side of the entrance to Manila Bay, in the province of Bataan, Luzon (the Mariveles reservation), was reduced so as to exclude, inter alia, the lands occupied by the Treasury Department for quarantine purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury was advised of this reduction; and in accompanying letter, dated April 22, 1904, he requests that such action be taken as may be necessary to secure the lands herein-after described for the use of a quarantine station under the Treasury Department.

I have the honor, therefore, to recommend the reservation for the Mariveles quarantine station, situated on the north side of the entrance to Manila Bay, in the province of Bataan, Luzon, of all lands included within boundaries described as follows, viz:

“Beginning at a point on the low-water line of Mariveles Bay, on prolongation of the northeastern boundary line of quarantine station as now inclosed by barbed-wire fence, and running thence north $72^{\circ} 05'$ west a distance of 185 feet more or less to the northeastern corner of said wire fence; thence along said wire fence north $72^{\circ} 05'$ west a distance of 187 feet to corner; thence along fence north $36^{\circ} 23'$ west a distance of 166.67 feet to corner; thence along fence south $30^{\circ} 07'$ west a distance of 106.25 feet to corner; thence along fence south $71^{\circ} 07'$ west a distance of 90.58 feet to corner; thence along fence south $21^{\circ} 07'$ west a distance of 349.67 feet to corner; thence along fence south $12^{\circ} 58'$ east a distance of 644.1 feet to corner; thence along fence south $20^{\circ} 29'$ east a distance of 71.75 feet to corner; thence north $88^{\circ} 07'$ east a distance of 29.25 feet to a stake set 3.33 feet from wire fence; thence due south across Tucot River and peninsula to a point at low water on the China Sea; thence along said low-water line in a general southeasterly direction to Cochinos Point; thence in a general northwesterly direction along low-water line of Mariveles Bay to mouth of Tucot River; thence across mouth of said river and along low-water line of Mariveles Bay in a general northerly direction to point of starting.”

There is also reserved for the quarantine station the water rights for

the maintenance of the present pipe and reservoir which furnish fresh water to said station, with perpetual easement over lands not included in the quarantine or military reservation, for their maintenance and repair, so far as such rights do not pertain to the reduced military reservation.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

WHITE HOUSE, *April 29, 1904.*

The within recommendation is approved, and the reservation is made accordingly.

T. ROOSEVELT.

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

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

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of May 7:

Week ended May 7.

Buildings reinspected.....	194
Rooms	1,445
Persons inspected	1,921
Sick	22
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	12
Dead examined	10
Necropsies	8
Rats examined bacteriologically	59
Number showing pest infection	None.
Places limed and disinfected	574
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	15
Plumbing nuisances abated	11
Plumbing nuisances undergoing abatement	14
Total number plumbing inspections	89
Number blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	9½

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Conditions at Cotulla—Dengue.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports, April 27 and 30 and May 3, through Passed Assistant Richardson, as follows:

Cotulla, April 27, 1904.—The work is progressing rapidly at this place. Up to date we have treated about 60 houses. I think it necessary to treat all places here, because there have been many cases here in the past forty days, classed as dengue, which were suspicious.

There has been a high death rate lately among Mexican children, and some adults, who had no physician.

We came near having some serious trouble during our first day's work. A large mob of Mexicans congregated, urging the householders to resist. With the aid of the sheriff we dispersed them, and now they all seem willing.

I hear that there is some dengue at Carrizo Springs. I shall go there in the next few days and investigate. I also learn that Mathis, near Corpus Christi, is considered at present dangerous.

Fumigation work at Cotulla—Suspect yellow-fever case at Carrizo Springs.

April 30, 1904: The work of fumigation to date done at this point is 107 houses, containing 251 rooms. We have about finished the worst part—that is to say, where we have to believe or suspect recent infection.

Doctor Barnhill, county physician, states that there is a strong probability that some of his recent cases of dengue at this place were yellow fever.

It has required much time and labor to paste over many houses in the Mexican district, but from now on I trust our work will progress more rapidly. I wired you last night for 4 barrels of sulphur and 1 barrel of insect powder. Inspector Sanchez thinks it will require that amount to finish the work. We will have used up our last sulphur this afternoon.

I find that we are very short on store room in camp, and therefore request that you ship me a 12 by 14 tent, which is very much needed for the protection of our material.

A citizen of Carrizo Springs, formerly hospital steward in the army in Cuba, reports to me that two weeks ago a Mexican living on his ranch near Carrizo Springs, returned from Mexico with malaria hematuria, and that he has not yet recovered entirely. I expect to go there on the 3d, and look into the case closely.

May 2, 1904: The 4 barrels of sulphur were unloaded from the south-bound train yesterday. On Sunday we treated the drug store, grocery stores, and saloons. To-day we are proceeding with dwellings.

I find it extremely dangerous to property to use the small round pots without handles, especially as we have no pans with handles to put them in. The pots at present in use are narrow and deep, have a small surface exposed to the air, and take a long time to burn out. In view of this, I would respectfully request that a supply of shallow skillets, with long handles and lids, be sent us.

I have met with no cooperation in my efforts to organize a citizens' sanitary league at this point. Not finding the necessary enthusiasm among the men, I appealed to the leading ladies of the town, and they have enlisted some cooperation.

I am quite satisfied that the case I reported to you—a Mexican recently returned from Victoria, Mexico, and diagnosed as malarial hematuria by the local physician—was and is convalescent yellow fever. Hence I respectfully request permission to proceed to Carrizo Springs on the morning of the 4th instant, with outfit and material sufficient to fumigate about ten houses on the ranch where the case is at present, and to do one day's demonstration work in the town proper.

Request is also made for Inspector Dowd to accompany me on this trip, leaving Inspector Sanchez in charge of camp, and to continue work here. In addition to Dowd, it will be necessary to take an extra man from here. I would respectfully request orders by to-morrow's mail concerning these points. Requisition is made for 5 gallons of alcohol, in a wooden keg, as the present receptacle for alcohol is badly damaged.

Mosquito destruction and sanitary inspection at Nuevo Laredo.

MEXICO CITY, May 2, 1904.

Dr. WALTER WYMAN,

*President of the Committee of the American Republics,
Washington.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Under date of the 28th ultimo the sanitary agent in Laredo wired me as follows:

The form in which we are carrying out the destruction of the larvæ is subject to the instructions of your board, and is as follows: A visit is made by special commissioners to all the houses in the city with strict instructions to inspect all the water deposits and destroy all those which are not indispensably required for domestic purposes, and to apply oil to the others, ordering them to be closed, so as to prevent the mosquitoes from going in and out. For the ponds and water reservoirs in streets and public places, we likewise use oil in all those that have not been filled up. Not a single day have we neglected to work for the desired end, and by this date we have visited all the houses in the city. I am at present continuing the house-to-house inspection, so as to overlook and demand the fulfillment of the instructions.

This work has been carried out up to the present date with visits to 479 houses. The domiciliary visits in order to observe any case suspected of yellow fever have been placed under the charge of 20 inspectors, each in charge of a block, and under the supervision of 4 physicians who are in the city. Up to the present date no case has been observed that could be suspected of being yellow fever.

I have the pleasure of transcribing the above to you in connection with your wire of the 27th ultimo, and I would also inform you that, notwithstanding the already good organization of the sanitary service in Laredo, I have now reenforced it with seven more employees, and have ordered a scrupulous inspection to be made of the passengers arriving by railroad so as to prevent the passage into American territory, not only of persons suffering from yellow fever or smallpox, but of all who are even suspected of suffering from such diseases.

With best regards, I remain, yours, very sincerely,

E. LICEAGA.

Increased service for antimosquito work along lines of travel.

LAREDO, TEX., May 3, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to state that a separate force for demonstrating antimosquito work along the line of the Texas-Mexican Railroad (Laredo to Corpus Christi) should be organized, to begin work at once, rather than to wait upon that now at work under Doctor Cock along the line of the International and Great Northern Railroad to complete that line.

Doctor Cock reported stegomyia prevalent in all of the towns inspected by him along the Texas-Mexican Railway, so that unless measures are taken at once looking to their destruction this entire territory will become highly infectible, needing only the introduction of a case to start the infection.

There is constant communication by stage and private conveyance between Hebbbronville and Rio Grande City, and between the latter place and points in Mexico, even as far south as Linares, and it is at least possible that fever may be introduced by this route.

Now that the rigid State quarantine at Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso is in force, the route via Rio Grande City and Hebbbronville is apt to become decidedly more popular, and it may be advisable to station a service representative at Rio Grande City on information duty and to act as quarantine officer.

I respectfully recommend that I be authorized to appoint three experienced lay inspectors * * * for this duty, and an acting assistant. * * *

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington.*

[Reply.]

WASHINGTON, *May 9, 1904.*

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Replying your letter 3d, authorized nominate 3 lay inspectors * * * and 1 acting assistant * * * for antimosquito work between Laredo and Corpus Christi; also nominate an inspector * * * for duty at Rio Grande City, as recommended.

WYMAN.

Visit to Minera and Cannel—Vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sauvignet reports, May 3, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

In compliance with instructions of the 1st instant, I have the honor to state that I proceeded to Minera, Tex., on the 2d instant, for the purpose of doing what vaccination was practicable, and for general observation.

All adults and a large number of the children were found to be well vaccinated, but in a house to house visit, accompanied by the resident surgeon, I vaccinated 80 children between the ages of 3 months and 5 years.

Barrels containing water were also inspected and found to be free from mosquito eggs or larvæ, nor is the mosquito present in this camp at this time. Barrels are in general use for the water supply, there being nearly always two at each house. A strong southeast wind prevails.

Cannel was also visited, but I did no vaccination, my supply of virus having been exhausted at Minera. The water supply there is the same as that at Minera, but owing to the low range of hills east of the camp ventilation is not so thorough. The creek or arroyo on the east of Cannel has some standing water, which, owing to lack of time, I did not inspect; but the company have a car of crude oil at Laredo which will be used for the treatment of this creek.

From 200 to 250 vaccine points will probably be needed for the thorough vaccination of Cannel. The population is estimated at 1,800.

Circular of instructions for mosquito destruction at Nuevo Laredo.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of May 4:

I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of circular of instructions for mosquito destruction, which is being distributed in Nuevo Laredo, together with a translation of the same.

The United States consul in that city informs me that there is now in operation there a house-to-house inspection, together with supervision of water containers.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

Instructions for the destruction of the mosquito.

EACH PERSON IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF MOSQUITOES
IN HIS HOUSE.

1. Mosquitoes breed only in deposits of clean water.
2. Mosquitoes live in the vicinity where they breed. Invasions from a distance are rare.
3. The larvæ of the mosquito live in the water from seven to twelve days. Notwithstanding that they are natives of the water, the mosquito larvæ must rise to the surface to breathe the free air.
4. If the surface of the water is covered with petroleum the larvæ can not breathe and they die.
5. Destroy the water deposits where the mosquitoes breed and their breeding will be avoided.
6. Empty all tubs, buckets, tins, flowerpots, vases, etc., at least every two days.
7. All pools, ditches, or wells should be filled with dirt or drained.
8. Water intended for beasts, chickens, and all other animals should be renewed daily.
9. All water that can not be drained should be covered with petroleum—30 grams to each square meter of surface. The oil does not injure the water intended for use if it is drawn from below by means of a pump or other medium.
10. All cisterns, wells, or tanks of water in daily use should be covered with wire screens.
11. Deposits that do not admit of the use of petroleum, such as watering places for animals, will require the precaution of renewing the water daily and cleaning the deposits.
12. Vegetation around pools or wells of water should be destroyed, as it furnishes shelter for the adult mosquito.
13. Absolute cleanliness should be observed in vacant blocks and lots, and all trash should be burned.
14. The foregoing preventive measures are being practiced in this city by order of the superior sanitary council of Mexico, the public health demanding the same; but the latter, as well as the individual health, depends largely upon the cooperation of the inhabitants in the carrying out of the foregoing methods, and all citizens should consider themselves obligated to do, individually, all that is necessary to attain efficacious results in such a noble campaign, bearing in mind that the city is menaced by a new epidemic this year; and the knowledge of this fact alone should avoid the great responsibility to conscience and amenability to established laws consequent on refusing cooperation.

City of Laredo, Tamaulipas, April 15, 1904.

JUAN F. DE LA GARZA, *Mayor*.

*Report from San Antonio—Mortality, April, 1904—Summary of
sanitary work.*

The following is received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell:
San Antonio, Tex., May 2, 1904.—I have the honor to hand you the summary of the work done by the health department of San Antonio during the month of April, and I also hand you a statement of the

deaths and causes of same which occurred in April. The sanitary department is doing a very creditable work. The deaths are greatly in excess of the number during the same month last year, but I can discover no unusual diseases. There are but two deaths attributed to malarial troubles—one was a man who came from some other part of the State, being ill when he came and dying shortly after coming. His disease was diagnosed as pernicious fever, and was investigated by the board of health. They were satisfied that it was a case of malarial toxæmia, but had the premises disinfected. The other case was that of an old man who was suffering with chronic rheumatism, and contracted malarial fever, which proved fatal. This case was also investigated by the board of health. Nothing was disclosed that would intimate that the disease was not correctly diagnosed.

Number of deaths in San Antonio, Tex., and causes of same during month of April, 1904.

Tuberculosis	37	Goitre	1
Pneumonia	14	Ileocolitis	1
Inanition	9	Prostatic hypertrophy	1
Meningitis	6	Septicæmia	1
Senility	5	Difficult labor	1
Gastritis	4	Cramp colic	1
Cholera infantum	4	Angina pectoris	1
Enterocolitis	3	Pernicious fever	1
Convulsions	4	Premature birth	1
Measles	3	Paralysis	1
Heart disease	3	Locomotor ataxia	1
Bronchitis	2	Dysentery	1
Tetanus	2	Mitral stenosis	1
Enteric fever	2	Diabetes mellitus	1
Diarrhea	2	Cramps	1
Rheumatism ^a	2	Droopy	1
Bright's disease	2	Hæmophilia	1
Injury during labor	2	Paresis	1
Incomplete heart formation	2	Rachitis	1
Cancer	2	Abscess of liver	1
Gastro-enteritis	5	Apoplexy	1
Abscess brain	1	Burn	1
Bilious colic	1	Hydrocephalus	1
"Vitium cordis"	1	Peritonitis	1
Pemphigus	1	Stomatitis	1
Suicide by hanging	1	La grippe	1
Fractured skull	1	Myocarditis	1
Injured in runaway	1	Hepatitis	1
Drowned	1		

Deaths, 151; stillbirths, 2; same month last year, 97.

A summary of the work done by the sanitary department of the city of San Antonio, Tex., during the month of April, 1904.

From April 1 to April 11, inspectors engaged	8	Number barrels screened by city	350
Premises inspected	806	Number barrels supplied with faucets	348
From April 11, inspectors engaged	33	Number reinspections made	5, 309
Number premises inspected	14, 653	Total inspections made	b 19, 962
Number wells filled	31	Number houses fumigated	25
Number cisterns filled	18	Number rooms fumigated	155
Number cesspools filled	17	Number cellars fumigated	26
Number sewer connections made	49	Number cisterns fumigated	3
		Number wells fumigated	5

^aComplicated with malarial fever.

^bIncluding from 1st to 11th, 20,768.

Inspection of Monclova.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports, May 8, as follows:

I have the honor to report that I reached this place yesterday morning (May 7). I passed through Monterey, but my stay in that city was brief, Dr. Jos. Goldberger having very recently inspected it. I have inspected this place and vicinity, and, as far as I am able to ascertain, there have no cases of sickness occurred this season which could have been suspected of being yellow fever. The town of Monclova is located 3 miles east of the railroad, with a Mexican population of about 12,000 people. It is typically Mexican in appearance and arrangement. Monclova Station is a small village, having a population of about three or four hundred, most of whom are Americans, or rather citizens of the United States. This is quite an important point, since trains are made up here and crews change, going in various directions.

A number of native physicians reside in the old town of Monclova, and Doctor Quin, a progressive American physician, is the surgeon for the railroad, and is located at the station. From him I gain the information that there were a few cases of yellow fever last season, some occurring in the old town and others among the people located about the station. The disease was brought here by a trainman who came from Monterey, and who evaded the quarantine at Reata by walking around it at night. It was late in the season when the disease was introduced, hence there was no extensive spread.

Doctor Ferguson joined me this morning at this place. To-morrow morning we will go to Cuatro Cienegas, returning in the afternoon, and day after to-morrow we will commence the inspections of the towns south, between here and Monterey.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, *May 11, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Returned to Iturbide Hotel to-day.

PURNELL.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, *May 11, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Arrived last night. Nothing new.

GOLDBERGER.

LAREDO, TEX., *May 12, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Cock finished Cotulla yesterday and moves to Millett and Dilley to-day. * * *

RICHARDSON.

Reports of daily inspection at Laredo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson telegraphs the following:

MAY 5, 1904.

Inspected to-day 3,372 premises and treated 484 water containers. One sick investigated. Ordered Cock, with two men, proceed by team from Cotulla to Carrizo Springs, investigate suspicious sickness there and disinfect. * * *

MAY 6, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,246 premises and treated 460 water containers. Three sick investigated.

MAY 7, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,376 premises and 527 water containers. One sick investigated. Purnell wires. address will be Monclova for several days.

MAY 8, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,203 premises and treated 419 water containers. Five sick investigated.

MAY 9, 1904.

During 2 weeks ended May 7: Fumigated, Laredo, 151 houses containing 324 rooms; inspected to-day 1,241 premises and treated 518 water containers.

MAY 11, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,178 premises and treated 315 containers. Four sick investigated.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, April 30, as follows:
Week ended April 30, 1904:

Inspection Mexican Central passengers.....	350
Inspection special Pullman passengers	15
Inspection Mexican immigrants.....	47
Inspection Spanish immigrant	1
Disinfection soiled linen inspected for laundry	pieces 397
Fumigated carload of hides	1
Vaccination of immigrants and children	11
Vaccination of American children from Mexico	5

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, May 2, as follows:

Number of passenger trains inspected, 14; persons on trains from Mexico inspected, 714; immigrants from Mexico inspected, 30; persons from Mexico vaccinated, 12; Pullman coaches disinfected, 17; persons inspected and passed on international foot and carriage bridge, 4,445.

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

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

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 21; white 7, colored 14, including measles 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Dubuque*.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 3 from tuberculosis.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended April 30, 1904, from 72 observers, indicate that phthisis pulmonalis, measles, scarlet fever, dysentery, inflammation of brain, whooping cough, and meningitis were more prevalent, and bronchitis, inflammation of kidney, diarrhea, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, remittent fever, cholera morbus, diphtheria, and cholera infantum were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 9, diphtheria at 29, enteric fever at 40, pneumonia at 50, scarlet fever at 69, measles at 100, smallpox at 106, and phthisis pulmonalis at 250 places.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of March, 1904, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,738,000, show a total of 14,303 deaths, including diphtheria 252, enteric fever 163, measles 168, scarlet fever

152, whooping cough 50, smallpox 1, and 1,432 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN says:

It was noted in the last Bulletin that the number of deaths exceeded that of any on our records for February, with a daily average of 440, and an increase above the average for the five years preceding of nearly 2,000. The March mortality, however, far exceeds that of February, and the month is conspicuous in having had in the 14,300 deaths which occurred the largest number of deaths ever recorded in one month in this State. In twenty years covered by our records there have been fourteen months only in which the reported number of deaths has exceeded 12,000, and four times only has the monthly mortality reached 13,000; these were in January, 1890 and 1892; April, 1891, and July, 1892. July is uniformly the month in which the greatest number of deaths occur, and ordinarily there are between 11,000 and 12,000 deaths in July every year. But it is noteworthy that the periods of phenomenal mortality, when the number of deaths rises far above the ordinary for the month, occur in the winter or spring months. These extraordinary increases are mainly due to deaths from acute pulmonary diseases, which cause a far larger element of variability in mortality than do the diarrheal diseases of midsummer. In the years 1890 to 1893, in which the great monthly mortalities occurred in the winter and spring months, the deaths from acute respiratory diseases for the year arose from less than 14,000 of preceding years to between 18,000 and 20,000 deaths for the year, mortalities which have hardly ever since been reached. No other causes or groups of causes of death have shown anything like this variation.

March, in our records, is the second highest month of the year in the number of deaths, coming next to July. Indeed, it shows an average by periods of five years but very little less, both months having an average mortality of about 11,500. In the past five years it even exceeds the July average. The predominant cause for this increase is the deaths from pneumonia and other acute respiratory diseases, the number of which is commonly greatest in March; and it often equals and frequently exceeds the diarrheal mortality of July. These are the two great causes of death having seasonal variability. In this present month there were 3,000 deaths from acute pulmonary diseases, besides 1,400 from consumption; but other local diseases are likewise much increased; deaths from old age are increased, and from conditions of general enfeeblement not classified. In the three months since January 1, almost 40,000 deaths have occurred, or 5,000 above the average, all this period being one of excessive mortality. There are, customarily, more deaths in the first quarter of the year; of 1,000 deaths occurring during the year, 265 will occur in the first three months, 245 in the second, 260 in the third, and 230 in the fourth. (The mortality of December is variable, but will not usually be far from that of September.)

The epidemic mortality is relatively low, 8 per cent of the total. The typhoid-fever deaths are increased a little from its unusual prevalence in a number of places. The Watertown outbreak has abated. There is a considerable increase in the deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis, which comes largely from the city of New York. Scarlet fever has increased during the last four months, and its prevalence is noted at Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Phillipstown, White Plains, Saugerties, and towns in Schoharie and Sullivan counties. Measles causes more deaths at this time of the year, and it shows a moderate though widespread prevalence. Diphtheria decreases, as is usual in March.

Smallpox has decreased in prevalence; during April 40 cases have been reported from the following places: Buffalo, Lockport, Medina, Hinsdale, Auburn, Ithaca, Scriba, Tompkins, Delaware County, and Stony Point, more than half of the number occurring in the last mentioned, where there has been a recent outbreak. Chautau-

qua County, where smallpox has been long prevalent, appears to be clear, and in Chautauqua County but a single town is affected as reported. Undiscovered cases in Tompkins, Delaware County, caused a spread to adjoining towns. The discovery of occasional cases, the origin of which has not been accounted for, indicates the existence of undetected cases. There have been but 5 deaths during the year, 3 of which occurred in Brooklyn.

What constitutes vaccination is a question sometimes asked, and it is important, since not unfrequently cases of smallpox are reported where vaccination has been said to have been performed even within a few months. A person can not be said to have been vaccinated in whom the disease vaccinia has not been induced; in the intent of the law as well as for scientific reasons one can not be considered to be vaccinated on whom simply the procedure of vaccination has been performed without subsequent result. The purpose of the procedure is to secure protection from smallpox, and that is only effected by its resulting in the production of vaccinia, with all its normal phenomena of soreness at the site of introduction of the virus sequent in its evolution upon an interval of two or three days after the operation, and the orderly development of subsequent usual symptoms, local and constitutional, of this slight disease. Everyone who has not been at some previous time successfully vaccinated or who has not had smallpox should have this vaccinia as a result of the operation of vaccination, for the term implies not merely the procedure of inoculation with the virus, but the expected subsequent results. It is well proven that persons on whom vaccination fails are not immune to smallpox nor safe from taking it if exposed. A certificate of protection against smallpox ought only to be given after the vaccination has worked; that is, has been found to cause vaccinia.

Saratoga Springs.—Month of April, 1904. Census population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 6 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 12,832. Total number of deaths, 22, including 3 from enteric fever.

Pottsville.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 17,210. Total number of deaths, 33. No deaths from contagious diseases.

TEXAS—*San Antonio*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 153, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 2, and 36 from tuberculosis, of which 24 were of nonresidents.

VIRGINIA—*Pocahontas*.—Month of April, 1904. Census population, 2,789. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, May 7, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 7, 1904; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 4	Italian bark Jura.....	Fremantle (Western Australia), New Caledonia.	6
5	Breslau.....	Bremen	1,570
	Total		1,576

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., April 30, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 30, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 24	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	119
25	Alexandra	Christiania, Norway	1
27	Admiral Dewey.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica	11
27	Republic	Italian ports.....	1,765
28	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	198
28	Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia	167
28	Sagami	Calcutta, India	12
30	Osceola	Pearl Lagoon, Nicaragua.....	3
30	Cretic	Liverpool, England	1,188
	Total		3,464

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., May 2, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended April 30, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 26	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba.....	7
28	Olivette	do	17
30	Mascotte	do	23
	Total		47

JULIUS OTTO, *Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, May 3, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 30, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 24	Pretoria	Bermuda	8
24	Mongolian	Glasgow	90
24	Etruria	Liverpool	424
24	St. Louis	Southampton	615
24	Arabic	Liverpool	865
24	Blücher	Hamburg	955
24	Italia	Naples	1,420
25	La Sarne	Havre	1
25	August Korff	Bremen	1
25	Induna	Barry, England	2
25	Hubert	Manaos, etc	22
25	Adria	Gottenburg	56
25	Napolitan Prince	Naples	754
25	Columbia	Glasgow	711
25	Equita	Naples	853
26	Finland	Antwerp	843
26	Silvia	St. Johns, New Foundland	1
27	Morro Castle	Habana	4
27	Barbarossa	Bremen	1,966
27	Kronprinz Wilhelm	do	675
27	Neckar	Genoa	2,458
28	Oceanic	Liverpool	1,083
28	Amsterdam	Rotterdam	357
28	Lombardia	Naples	1,039
28	Germania	do	1,286
30	Citta di Genova	do	1,441
30	Lucania	Liverpool	683
	Total		18,577

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, April 30, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 30, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 24	Minnesota	London	5
25	Haverford	Liverpool and Queenstown	356
29	East Point	London	12
29	Bayonne	Venice	1
	Total		374

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, May 7, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 7, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 1	Friesland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	432
1	Roda.....	Huelva.....	1
2	Manchester Exchange.....	Manchester.....	3
4	Craigneuk.....	St. Thomas.....	2
5	Carthaginian.....	Glasgow.....	8
5	Switzerland.....	Antwerp.....	148
	Total.....		594

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Apr.....	100	1
Detroit, Mich.....	do.....	24	10
Key West, Fla.....	do.....	0	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	Mar.....	172	0
	Apr.....	644	2
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	203	0
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	386	0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	do.....	200	19
Ponce, P. R.....	do.....	39	1
Portland, Oreg.....	do.....	33	0
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	^a 148	5
Richford, Vt.....	do.....	7	0
St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	0	2
San Diego, Cal.....	do.....	94	0
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	do.....	41	1
Tacoma, Wash.....	do.....	^b 94	0

^a Alien crew; 1 partially examined on steamship *Tremont*.

^b Of the above number 78 were Filipinos for the World's Fair at St. Louis and of this number 17 were suffering from trachoma; all were passed on account of being under Government protection.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	May 7			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda	Apr. 30			
6	Puntarasa	do			
	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	May 7			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Apr. 3			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	May 7			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Apr. 30			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	May 7			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 30			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Apr. 16			
14	Eastport, Me.	May 5			
15	Eureka, Cal.	Apr. 23			
		Apr. 30			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Swed. ss. Atlanten ^a	Apr. 22	Limon
18	Key West, Fla.	do	Rus. bktn. Feodor ^a	do	Pernambuco
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr. 23			
		Apr. 30			
20	Newbern, N. C.	do			
		May 7			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Apr. 23			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Apr. 30			
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	Apr. 23			
24	Portland, Me.	Apr. 30			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
28	East Pass.	May 7			
29	West Pass.	Apr. 30			
	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
30	San Diego, Cal.	Apr. 30	U. S. S. Marblehead	Apr. 29	Panama, via Aca-
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do	U. S. S. Concord	Apr. 30	pulco. Panama
32	San Pedro, Cal.	Apr. 23			
		Apr. 30			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Apr. 23			
		Apr. 30			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	May 7			
35	Savannah, Ga.	Apr. 30	Nor. bk. Kragaro	Apr. 25	Pernambuco
			It. bk. Letizia	Apr. 26	Barbados
36	Sitka, Alaska.	Apr. 23			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 30			
38	Southbend, Wash.	do			
39	Tampa, Fla.	do			
40	Washington, N. C.	do			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	Apr. 18			
42	Honolulu	Apr. 23	U. S. S. Supply	Apr. 21	San Francisco
43	Kahului	do			
44	Kihel	do			
45	Koloa	Apr. 16			
46	Lahaina	Apr. 23			
47	Mahukona	Apr. 9			

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4				2 vessels spoken and passed	1
5				No report.....	
6				1 vessel boarded and passed	3
				and 1 vessel spoken and passed.	
7				No report.....	
8					
9				No report.....	2
10				do.....	
11				No report.....	
12					5
13				No report.....	
14					21
15				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
16				No transactions.....	
17	Gulfport.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 27		3
18	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do	Via Barbados.....	13
19					2
20				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
21				No report.....	
22				1 vessel spoken and passed	1
23				No transactions.....	
24					2
25				Glandular examination, Am. ss. Tremont, from Manila.	4
26				1 case of measles on Br. ss. Haverford, from Liverpool.	13
27				No report.....	
28				No transactions.....	
29				8 vessels spoken and passed; 4 steamships passed without inspection.	1
30	San Francisco.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Apr. 29		2
31	do.....	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Apr. 30	2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Am. ss. America Maru from Kobe and Am. schr. General Banning from Mazatlan.	11
32				No transactions.....	
				do.....	
33				do.....	
				do.....	
34				No report.....	
35	Tybee for orders.....	Held subject to quarantine regulations.	Apr. 30		1
36	Savannah.....	Fumigated.....		No report.....	
37					1
38				No report.....	
39					1
40				No transactions.....	
41				No transactions.....	
42	Guam.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Apr. 21		7
43				No transactions.....	
44				do.....	
45				do.....	
46				do.....	
47				No report.....	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu.....	Mar. 19	.....	.....	.....
49	Iloilo.....	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
50	Jolo.....	Mar. 19	.....	.....	.....
51	Manila.....	Mar. 26	Am. ss. Hongkong	Mar. 21	Hongkong.....
			Br. ss. Yuensang	Apr. 22	Hongkong.....
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce.....	Apr. 23	Sp. ss. Leon XIII	Apr. 22	Habana
53	San Juan.....	.....do...	Ss. Caracas	Apr. 20	Puerto Cabello ...
	Subports—		Sp. ss. Leon XIII	Apr. 23	Habana
54	Aguadilla.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
55	Arecibo.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
56	Arroyo.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
57	Fajardo.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
58	Humacao.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
59	Mayaguez.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	May 7	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me .....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass .....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	May 7	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Apr. 30	Nor. ss. Galveston	Apr. 27	Progreso
7	Gardiner, Oreg .....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa .....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	.....do...	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	May 7	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va.....	May 7	.....	.....	.....
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	Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
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					34
49				No report	
50				do.	
51	Manila	Disinfected	Apr. 21	Not disinfected at Hong-kong. Crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected.	81
	Manila	Disinfected	Apr. 22	From Amoy with steerage passengers. 62 crew and 332 steerage passengers bathed, and all effects and baggage disinfected. Personnel inspected. 5 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 42 vessels vaccinated. 2 cases of malarial fever on Am. c. g. Negros from Aparri.	
52	Genoa	Held in quarantine	Apr. 22	Took cargo and passengers under guard. One passenger for Ponce, immune, allowed to land.	2
53	New York	Held	Apr. 20		6
	Barcelona	do	Apr. 23		
54				No transactions	
55					1
56				No transactions	
57				do.	
58				No report	
59					1

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				do.	
5				do.	
6	Galveston	Fumigated and held	Apr. 29		18
7				No report	
8				do.	
9				No report	
10					6
11				No report	
12				No report	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17					1
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 May 13, 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. 30	12	.....
Oakland	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-Apr. 10	52	4	
Total for State		68	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		299	3	
Colorado:				
Bent County	Feb. 1-29.....	4	.....
Boulder County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	24	.....
Chaffee County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	6	.....
Conejos County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	37	.....
Denver County (Denver)	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	44	1	
Douglas County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1	.....
Eagle County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1	.....
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included).	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	37	.....
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	2	.....
Kit Carson County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	22	.....
Lake County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	3	.....
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	77	.....
Las Animas County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Mesa County	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Otero County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	47	.....
Pitkin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Pueblo County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	4	.....
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-Mar. 31	109	.....
Yuma County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State		454	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		575		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Feb. 21-Apr. 30	.....	3	
Total for State			3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.			1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 30	33	.....
Total for District		33	.....
Total for District, same period, 1903.		14	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. 23	32	.....
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		135	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		292	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Georgia:				
Darien	Jan. 14	2 .....	.....
Liberty County	Feb. 12 .....	.....	7	
Total for State .....	.....	2	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	120	8	
Illinois:				
Belleville	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	20	2	
Cairo	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13 .....	.....
Chicago	Dec. 20-May 7	68	1	
Danville	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	39 .....	.....
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 .....	.....	164	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	319	20	
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22 .....	.....
Kokomo	Apr. 17-23	1 .....	.....
South Bend	Mar. 27-Apr. 23	8	1	
Total for State .....	.....	31	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	2,975	126	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-Apr. 9	2 .....	.....
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	3 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	73 .....	.....
Kentucky:				
Burlington	Mar. 1-28	16 .....	.....
Covington	Mar. 13-Apr. 30	13 .....	.....
Louisville	Oct. 1-Apr. 30	66	16	
Springfield	Mar. 22-28	6 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	101	16	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	630	8	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	59	5	Twenty-nine imported.
Total for State .....	.....	59	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	50	2	
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. ....	.....	312	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-May 7	38 .....	.....
Cumberland	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	4 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	42 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	45	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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.		182	29	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-May 7	37	1	
Flint.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-May 7	14	.....
Port Huron	Dec. 16-23.....	4	.....
Bay County	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1	
Lapeer County	Feb. 1-29.....	.....	1	
Muskegon	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Osceola County	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	1	
St. Joseph County.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Total for State		60	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		538	14	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Feb. 9-29.....	6	.....
Anoka County	Apr. 5-11.....	1	.....
Becker County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 25	49	.....
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7	47	1	
Cass County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 11	14	.....
Chippewa County.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 18	26	.....
Chisago County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 4	13	.....
Clay County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 25	28	.....
Cottonwood County.....	Feb. 2-15.....	2	.....
Crow Wing County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8	5	.....
Dakota County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	2	.....
Dodge County.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 18	13	.....
Douglas County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 25	19	.....
Fillmore County.....	Mar. 1-7.....	2	.....
Freeborn County.....	Apr. 5-11.....	1	.....
Grant County.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 18	7	.....
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 25	2	.....
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 25	140	9	
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 11	14	.....
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 29	34	.....
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 18	14	.....
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11	85	.....
Kittson County.....	Apr. 5-18.....	5	.....
Lesueur County.....	Apr. 5-25.....	8	1	
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 21	4	.....
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-Apr. 11	5	.....
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 4	29	.....
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-Apr. 11	7	.....
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 25	105	.....
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-Apr. 18	5	.....
Pipestone County.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 25	16	.....
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 18	6	.....
Pope County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	4	.....
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Apr. 25	31	.....
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 11	3	.....
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 18	9	.....
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 25	8	.....
Roseau County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	10	.....
St. Louis County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 11	11	.....
Scott County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	1	.....
Sibley County.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1	.....
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 25	216	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2	.....
Stevens County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	2	.....
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 25	28	.....
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 18	150	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 18	27	.....
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 25	3	.....
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 11	21	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 25	18	.....
Wright County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 25	2	.....
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.		11	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Cases not previously reported in Kandiyohi County.	.....	13	.....
Old cases not reported previously in Stearns County.	.....	11	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1,298	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	3,273	15	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 20-May 2	164	3	
Total for State .....	.....	164	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	237	5	
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-Apr. 30	7	.....
Total for State .....	.....	7	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	88	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	53	1	
Nashua	Jan. 3-23	3	.....
Total for State .....	.....	56	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	182	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Dec. 27-Apr. 30	28	5	Imported. Do.
Jersey City	Mar. 21-27	1	.....
Newark	Feb. 1-6	1	.....
Plainfield	Jan. 17-23	1	.....
Trenton	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	43	8	
Total for State .....	.....	74	13	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	100	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	Dec. 20-Apr. 23	40	.....
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1	.....
New York	Dec. 20-May 7	25	4	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Apr. 12	15	.....
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	82	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	77	7	
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	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Johnston County	Jan. 1-31	5	.....	Present. Do.
Macon County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Madison County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg County (Charlotte included).	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	7	.....
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11	.....	Do.
Orange County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Perquimans County	Jan. 1-31	32	.....
Pitt County	Jan. 1-31	13	.....
Richmond County	Jan. 1-31	7	.....
Robeson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Rockingham County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Scotland County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Stanly County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Union County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Vance County	Jan. 1-31	12	.....
Wake County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Wayne County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Wilkes County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Wilson County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Yancey County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Total for State .....	.....	483	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	2, 270	23	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	19	.....
Cass County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	13	.....
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-Mar. 31	8	.....
McLean County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	3	.....
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	64	.....
Richland County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	3	.....
Rolette County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Stark County	Feb. 1-29	3	.....
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Towner County	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Trails County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	6	.....
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	32	.....
Ward County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	8	.....
Wells County	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	20	.....
Williams County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	26	.....
Total for State .....	.....	258	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:				
Allen County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	.....
Ashland County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Ashtabula County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	12	.....
Athens County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	112	1	
Auglaize County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	40	4	
Belmont County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	25	8	
Butler County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	22	.....
Carroll County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	.....
Champaign County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	19	.....
Clark County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Clermont County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Columbiana County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	1	
Coshocton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	66	.....
Crawford County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	69	.....
Cuyahoga County	Aug. 8-May 6	50	6	
Darke County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Delaware County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13	.....
Erie County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	17	.....
Fairfield County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Franklin County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	174	5	
Gallia County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	74	5	
Greene County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Guernsey County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	132	1	
Hamilton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 29	145	8	
Hancock County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	.....
Hardin County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Harrison County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	26	4	
Hocking County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	81	.....
Holmes County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	44	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Jackson County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	.....
Jefferson County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	.....
Knox County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lake County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lawrence County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	242	16	
Licking County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	49	1	
Lorain County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	4	1	
Lucas County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 30	5	.....
Madison County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Mahoning County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	239	5	
Marion County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	258	1	
Miami County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	32	2	
Montgomery County.....	Aug. 8-May 7	194	14	
Morgan County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	2	.....
Morrow County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Muskingum County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	.....
Noble County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Ottawa County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	15	.....
Paulding County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	.....
Perry County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	71	.....
Pickaway County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	.....
Portage County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	6	.....
Preble County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Putnam County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	45	.....
Richland County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	27	1	
Ross County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	.....
Scioto County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	20	.....
Seneca County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Stark County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	144	.....
Summit County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	41	.....
Trumbull County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	44	.....
Tuscarawas County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	35	1	
Union County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	.....
Van Wert County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	12	1	
Vinton County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	13	.....
Washington County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	76	1	
Wayne County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	.....
Williams County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	30	.....
Wood County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	31	.....
Wyandot County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	18	.....
Total for State.....		3,139	87	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		591	53	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	171	33	Twelve cases imported at Pittsburgh.
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. 30	54	4	Two cases imported.
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	.....
Crawford County.....	Apr. 17-30.....	23	.....
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-Apr. 23	120	.....
Luzerne County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	.....
Lycoming County.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 23	16	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-May 7	853	205	
Schuylkill County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16	.....
Somerset County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
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		2,031	259	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,798	159	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 20-Apr. 30	41	4	Three imported.
Georgetown	Mar. 27	1	.....
Greenville	Feb. 21-Apr. 16	19	.....
Total for State		61	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		233	9	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	379	8	
Nashville	Dec. 27-May 7	119	.....
Total for State		498	8	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		108	1	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	57	.....
Total for State		57	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11	.....
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	3	.....
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	14	.....
Total for State		17	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		327	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-Mar. 31	3	.....
Chehalis County	Dec. 1-31	3	.....
Chelan County	Mar. 1-31	4	.....
Clallam County	Mar. 1-31	1	.....
Clarke County	Feb. 1-29	1	.....
Columbia County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Franklin County	Mar. 1-31	1	.....
Jefferson County ^a (Port Townsend).	Apr. 12	1	.....
King County (Seattle included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 13	49	.....
Kittitas County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Klickitat County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	21	.....
Lewis County	Feb. 1-29	1	.....
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-31	2	.....
Mason County	Mar. 1-31	1	.....
Pacific County	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2	.....
Pierce County (Tacoma included).	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	7	.....
Skagit County	Feb. 1-29	1	.....
Spokane County (Spokane included).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	21	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-Mar. 31	4	.....
Yakima County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	9	.....
Total for State		163	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		269	.....

^a Five deaths were erroneously reported as having occurred at Port Townsend, Wash., in Public Health Reports of May 6, 1904.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	166	.....
Total for State		166	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,286	6	
Grand total		9,876	451	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		17,446	503	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to May 13, 1904.

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

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to May 13, 1904.

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

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

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.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.	May 7	88, 973	12	1										
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	12, 949	6	1										
Baltimore, Md.	do	508, 957	207	33						1	9		4	
Biddeford, Me.	Apr. 30	16, 145	14	2										
Binghamton, N. Y.	May 7	38, 647	16	3										
Boston, Mass.	do	560, 892	239	36						1	1		3	3
Brockton, Mass.	Apr. 30	40, 063	14	1						1				
Cambridge, Mass.	May 7	91, 886	25	2										
Camden, N. J.	do	75, 935	23								2		1	
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13, 536	9	2										
Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 30	55, 807	29	4		1								
Chelsea, Mass.	do	34, 072	16											
Do	May 7	34, 072	18											
Chicago, Ill.	do	1, 698, 575	539	76						6	4		8	
Chicopee, Mass.	Apr. 30	19, 167	4								1			1
Do	May 7	19, 167	6											
Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 29	325, 902	150	20						2				
Cleveland, Ohio	May 6	381, 766	132	12						4			2	2
Clinton, Mass.	May 7	13, 667	7											
Covington, Ky.	Apr. 30	42, 938	19	7										
Dayton, Ohio	May 7	85, 333	20	6		1								
Detroit, Mich.	do	285, 704	118											
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Apr. 30	11, 616	6											
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35, 672	9	2										
Everett, Mass.	do	24, 336	9	1										
Do	May 7	24, 336	7	1										
Fall River, Mass.	do	104, 863	43	4									1	
Galesburg, Ill.	Apr. 30	18, 607	8											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	May 7	87, 565	30	3						1				
Hyde Park, Mass.	Apr. 30	13, 244	3	1										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28, 429	19	5										
Jersey City, N. J.	May 1	206, 433	118	12							2		3	
Kokomo, Ind.	May 7	10, 609	4											
Lexington, Ky.	Apr. 30	26, 369	28	6									1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr. 16	102, 479	50	13									2	
Do	Apr. 23	102, 479	55	16						1				
Do	Apr. 30	102, 479	68	13						1	2			
Lowell, Mass.	May 7	94, 969	35	4										1
McKeesport, Pa.	Apr. 30	34, 227	19							2				
Malden, Mass.	do	33, 664	9	2										1
Manchester, N. H.	do	56, 987	17	3									1	
Do	May 7	56, 987	19	3									1	
Marlboro, Mass.	Apr. 30	13, 609	2											
Medford, Mass.	May 7	18, 244	9											
Melrose, Mass.	do	12, 962	4	2										
Memphis, Tenn.	Apr. 30	102, 320	47	5							1			
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	285, 315	17											
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	May 7	21, 228	4								1			
Nashua, N. H.	Apr. 30	23, 898	1											
Nashville, Tenn.	May 7	80, 865	30	5							1			4
Newark, N. J.	do	246, 070	105	20							1		1	
New Bedford, Mass.	do	62, 442	22	2										
Newburyport, Mass.	Apr. 30	14, 478	4											
New Orleans, La.	do	287, 104	139	19						1			2	
Newport, R. I.	do	22, 034	9	1										
Newton, Mass.	May 7	33, 587	8											
New York, N. Y.	Apr. 30	3, 437, 202	1, 794	199						6	26	62	46	1
Do	May 7	3, 437, 202	1, 716	197						8	23	40	39	8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Apr. 30	19, 457												
Do	May 7	19, 457	2											
Do	May 12	19, 457								1				
Norristown, Pa.	Apr. 30	22, 265	9							2				
Do	May 7	22, 265	14							1				
North Adams, Mass.	do	24, 200	10	2										
Northampton, Mass.	Apr. 30	18, 643	7	1									2	
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102, 555	11											
Oneonta, N. Y.	May 7	7, 147	1											
Palmer, Mass.	do	7, 807	0											
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1, 293, 697	572	86		5				38	3	7	3	1
Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr. 30	321, 616	157	23						7	2	4	2	2
Plainfield, N. J.	May 7	15, 369	6	1										
Providence, R. I.	do	175, 597	68	3							4		1	
Quincy, Mass.	Apr. 30	23, 899	8	1										
Rochester, N. Y.	do	162, 608	78	28							6		6	
Do	May 7	162, 608	45	3						1	1	4		

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

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Consular Agent La Guardia, reports, April 22, through Consul Chester, at Budapest, as follows:

April 19; steamship *Carpathia*; destination, New York; steerage passengers inspected, 1,213; steerage passengers passed and embarked, 1,210; pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 2,000; pieces of baggage disinfected, 148 (feathers and unclean baggage).

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Movement in smallpox hospital.

Consul Furniss reports, April 4 and 11, as follows:

During the week ended April 2, 1904, 101 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism, 1; aneurism, 1; aortic dilatation, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; bronchitis, 7; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 3; diarrhea and enteritis, 18; hepatitis, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 6; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 3; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 9; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 2; syphilis, 3; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; uremia, 1; whooping cough, 3; other causes, 25.

I have also to report that the movement of the smallpox hospital for the month of March was the following: Existing from month of February, 3; interred during March, 6; total, 9. Left cured during March, 5; remaining in hospital, 4.

Week ended April 9, 1904, 73 bodies.

Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 2; beriberi, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; diarrhea and enteritis, 10; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 1; hepatitis, 2; intestinal parasites, 2; malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 4; peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; senile debility, 3; stillborn, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 1; typhoid fever, 1; uræmia, 1; other causes, 16.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Disinfection of vessels discontinued—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, April 12, as follows:

During the week ended April 9, 1904, I inspected and issued bills of health to the following vessels: April 5, the steamship *Eastern Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no

change of personnel in this port; on April 9, the steamship *Glenmorven*, with a full cargo of coffee, no passengers, and one new member of crew taken on at this port. This vessel also sailed for New York.

No emigrants left here for the United States during the week.

Vessels leaving here for other Brazilian ports no longer require disinfection.

Owing to the fact that there were no new cases of plague reported in this city during the period from March 26 to April 7, a notice was issued to all concerned that on and after the date of the notice—April 8—disinfection of vessels leaving here for other Brazilian ports would be no longer required, except in cases where quarantinable disease had occurred on board. This disinfection, as I have reported to you, had been required and practiced since November of last year. Unfortunately, however, the notification was not twenty-four hours old when 2 new cases of bubonic plague were discovered and removed to hospital. At this date the notice is still in force, and probably, unless there be some great recrudescence, will continue to be enforced.

Plague in Chile.

A dispatch dated April 8, from Santiago, says that it is announced from Antofogasta that altogether there have been 50 verified cases of plague in Antofogasta, of which number 20 cases have proved fatal.

There were 11 new cases reported that day, with 4 deaths.

A dispatch dated April 10 states that 10 new cases of plague, all verified, had been reported that day in Santiago.

Another dispatch dated April 7, from Valparaiso, says that the bubonic plague continues to be the cause of a great panic among the residents of Antofogasta.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro for February, 1904.

In February the improvement of the sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro was even more evident than during the month of January. Were it not for variola, which always preserves its epidemic character here, the sanitary conditions of the federal capital would be most favorable in regard to health. Since 1873 there has been no example of yellow fever having caused as few as seven deaths during the month of February, as was the case this month. The total of the yellow fever deaths during the months of January and February, 1904, is less than the actual number of deaths from this disease occurring during any February for the last thirty-one years. Compared with the month of January, 1904, the mortality from the principal transmissible diseases showed these changes: Yellow fever, 7 in February, as compared with 2 in January; plague, 10 as against 22; variola, 114 as against 107; measles, 5 as against 6; scarlet fever, 0 as against 2; whooping cough, 3 as against 2; grippe, 25 as against 28; diphtheria, 0 as against 2; enteric fever, 5 as against 15; dysentery, 2 as against 5; beriberi, 16 as against 19; leprosy, 2 as against 1; malarial fevers, 58 as against 55, and tuberculosis, 237 as against 273.

The central disinfection station received during the month of February 249 notifications of transmissible diseases, being 186 of variola, 30 of plague, 17 of yellow fever, 1 of enteric fever, 8 of tuberculosis, 2 of measles, 2 of scarlet fever, and 3 of diphtheria, as compared with

132 of variola, 54 of plague, 15 of yellow fever, 2 of enteric fever, 6 of tuberculosis, and 4 of diphtheria recived during the month of January.

Of the 30 notifications of plague 20 were confirmed by bacteriological examination.

During February, 3,187 domiciliary disinfections were performed, 1,889 pieces of clothing were disinfected, and 515 pieces were burned. Up to the 29th of the month 45,954 rats were destroyed.

The brigade against mosquitoes during the month cleansed 651 localities where there had been deaths from yellow fever during previous epidemics, destroyed 253 foci of mosquito larvæ, made 19 visits of sanitary vigilance, and isolated 3 persons sick with the disease.

There were removed during the month from house roofs (in number, 1,567) 1,500 buckets of dirt, 33,231 gratings, and 55,211 tubs were washed; 4,519 water boxes, 160,096 automatic tanks (for water closets), and 7,238 tanks were cleaned.

There were consumed in this service of cleaning more than 445 kilos of pyrethrum, 8,202 kilos of sulphur, 498 liters of alcohol, and about 4,000 of petroleum.

The inspectors of health made 21,822 house visits, 14,543 of this number being made by the sanitary police, and the remainder by the vigilancia.

Four hundred and forty-five inoculations against plague were made during February.

By means of the Clayton apparatus 53 vessels were disinfected in the harbor, and on land various conduits for the passage of rain water were disinfected and cleaned by the same apparatus.

Yellow fever in March, 1904.

During the month of March there were isolated in the hospital of São Sebastião 8 persons suffering from yellow fever, of which number 5 were discharged as cured, 2 died while undergoing treatment, and 1 entered in a moribund condition. From the beginning of the year to the end of March there were, altogether, 22 admissions to this hospital of persons sick with yellow fever. Of this number 4 died while under treatment, and 2 others entered in a dying condition. The low number of admissions is most significantly favorable as regards the special prophylactic service for this disease.

Cattle disease in Chile.

A dispatch from Santiago, Chile, dated April 12, states that on the frontier the foot-and-mouth fever is producing great mortality among horned cattle, and also among horses.

Pasteur Institute at Porte Alegre.

A press report from Porte Alegre, dated April 12, states that the Government has decided to establish a Pasteur Institute in that city for the preparation of antipest serum and for the treatment of rabies.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

During the week ended April 10, 1904, there were in all 302 deaths. Yellow fever caused 1 death, with 2 cases reported. At the close of

the week there were 3 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. The only death occurred in the city district of Espírito Santo.

There were 3 cases of bubonic plague reported, with no deaths therefrom, leaving at the end of the week 7 cases under treatment at the plague hospital at Jurajuba, Hospital Paulo Candido.

Variola caused 33 deaths, with 41 cases reported, and at the end of the week there were still under treatment at the Hospital São Sebastião 79 cases.

There were no deaths caused by scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, or leprosy. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 7; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 11; and tuberculosis, 44.

The highest range of the thermometer was on April 5, namely, 31.5° C., and the lowest on April 8, namely, 20.4° C. The average for the week was 23.81° C. The average rainfall for the week was 11.57 mm., the total rainfall for the week being 81.04 mm.

Dysentery at Pernambuco.

[Cablegram.]

Rio, May 7, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

It is reported that there have been 617 deaths from dysentery Pernambuco April.

STEWART.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended April 28, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 9; prevailing disease a mild type of malarial fever and phthisis pulmonalis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fairly good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Apr. 22	Beverly.....	45	7	17	14
28	Spero.....	16	0	0	0

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 26 and April 6, as follows:

During the week ended March 26, 1904, there were issued 2 supplemental and 1 original bill of health, the latter being granted to the United States cruiser *Raleigh* without inspection upon certificate from the surgeon of that vessel. There were inspected 1 vessel, 50 crew, 39 cabin, and 4 steerage passengers, together with 93 pieces of baggage. There were disinfected 12 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage, and 1 piece of crew's baggage. There were vaccinated 3 steerage

passengers and 37 members of crew steamship *Kennebec*, bound to Manila. Manifests were viséd for 7,884 pieces of freight.

The municipal health officer reports for the week: Smallpox, 2 cases and 13 deaths; enteric fever, 4 cases; diphtheria, 1 case and 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 32 deaths; total mortality, 3 foreigners and 132 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

During the week ended April 2, 1904, 1 vessel, with 32 crew, bound to Manila, was inspected and 26 natives of the crew were vaccinated.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 3 cases and 15 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case and 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 29 deaths. The total mortality was 4 foreigners and 115 natives.

As stated in previous communications, the number of deaths reported here from contagious diseases is but a small percentage of those actually occurring, owing to the inability of the authorities to collect reliable statistics.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended April 30, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 6; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and enteric disorders.

No evidence of any quarantinable disease in or around this port at present. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country can never be called good as long as surface cesspools, stagnant pools of water, and other numerous breeding places for mosquitoes exist.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 25	Sarnia	58	31	5	0
26	Admiral Schley	55	16	0	0
26	Taunton	24	0	0	0
28	Oracabessa	45	1	0	0
29	Mt. Vernon	21	0	0	0
30	Baker	42	0	0	0

CUBA.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever and scarlatina—Quarantine of vessel from Tampico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, May 3, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels leaving for United States ports.

The British steamship *Camperdown*, which arrived in this port April 22 from Tampico, Mexico, via Cardenas, Cuba, was held in quarantine while in this port as a precautionary measure against yellow fever. She cleared for Philadelphia direct on April 27, having no sickness on board.

Two cases of enteric fever and two of scarlatina have been reported in this city during the past week. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, April 20-30, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	92
Enteritis.....	3	105
Meningitis.....	4	61
Tuberculosis.....	5	27
Cardiopathy.....	1	79
Nephritis.....	2	120
Uremia.....	1	120
Senility.....	1	154
Infiltration, urinary.....	1	124
Debility, congenital.....	1	151
Cancer of the tongue.....	1	39
Shock, traumatic.....	1	166
Eclampsia, post-partum.....	1	138
Disease of the arteries (unqualified).....	2	81
Total.....	25	.....

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 19.01.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Quarantine against Peruvian ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 18, as follows, Week ended April 16, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 64, as follows: Yellow fever, 8; fevers without classification, 13; tuberculosis, 6; whooping cough, 3; dysentery, 5; all other causes, 29.

On April 10 the steamship *Tucapel* cleared for Panama with a crew of 88, 2 cabin and 5 steerage passengers; all told, 95. This steamer came from Panama, bound for Valparaiso, but her itinerary was changed here and she was returned to the former city.

At the mouth of the river she was met by the steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, and exchanged passengers, with which she proceeded to Panama.

The nonintercourse quarantine established against ports south because of the reported presence of bubonic plague has been partially raised. Vessels are now admitted "incomunicado" for the purpose of discharging cargo and taking on passengers and cargo. No passengers from the south are admitted at this port, but it is possible for them to cross over from Tumbez to Santa Rosa and come here. Because of the quarantine regulations in force here I can not go on board a vessel from the south to examine it or the crew.

The Clayton fumigating apparatus has been put in service and is doing very effective work, but dead rats are dumped into the river by the bucketfuls.

The board of health is actively engaged cleaning the city. For this purpose it has been divided into sections, each under the direction of a member of the board who superintends a house-to-house inspection and orders such sanitary measures to be taken as he thinks necessary.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*Quarantine regulations adopted by the Guayaquil board of health
April 9, 1904.*

1. Any ship on which any case of (confirmed or suspicious) bubonic plague or other infectious or contagious disease occurs, is absolutely denied entrance into this or any other harbor of this Republic.

2. Ships arriving from any port infected or suspected of being infected, but which have had no sickness on board, will be allowed to discharge and load only after having been thoroughly disinfected, and then only under strict incommunication.

3. The disinfection of the holds, cabins, and saloons will be made by sulphur gas produced by the Clayton apparatus; and that the said disinfection may be as complete as possible, the master is required to furnish those in charge of the work with the necessary members of the crew and also a plan of the ship in which all the compartments are clearly indicated.

4. The disinfection will be done only by the physician placed in charge by the board of health to superintend the work, one mechanic, and two assistants.

5. The disinfection of each compartment for cargo and other parts of the ship will last at least one hour, the strength of the gas used being at least 10 per cent. This operation will be somewhat longer in those compartments filled with merchandise.

6. Steamers will anchor between the gas works and the Guasmo.^a

7. The work of loading and discharging will be allowed only up to 6 p. m., and under no consideration will work be allowed to continue at night.

8. No employee, whatever his position, will be allowed on shore or in direct communication with the lighters alongside the ship, and vice versa. The captain of the port and the inspector of customs are charged with the strict enforcement of these regulations.

9. Passengers coming from ports infected or suspected of being infected will not be allowed to land before a quarantine station is established. Then other regulations will be enacted.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*Extracts from dispatches from the Ecuadorean diplomatic officers in
Peru and Chile relative to plague conditions.*

Lima, April 9.—Last two days 6 cases, 2 deaths.

Lima, April 11.—Yesterday 10 cases, 2 deaths.

Santiago de Chile, April 11.—Confirm previous cable. Small port of Coloso opened to prevent ships having to go to Antofogasta.

Lima, April 12.—Yesterday 9 cases, 3 deaths—plague. Distributed especially around river neighborhood and under bridge.

Lima, April 14.—Day before yesterday 9 cases, including 2 at Matucuna and 1 at Chosica, 2 deaths. Yesterday 4 cases, 1 at Baranco, 5 deaths.

Lima, April 17.—Last three days 4 new cases, 4 deaths.

^a The anchorage referred to in section 6 is about 2 miles below the city.

Requirements of United States quarantine regulations not complied with.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver states, under date of April 18, that the agents for steamers bound from Guayaquil for Panama refuse to comply with the United States quarantine regulations, claiming that compliance with these regulations is not required by the officials of the Panaman Government. The matter has been taken up with the Department of State.

Requirements to vessels clearing or intending to clear for ports in the United States or Panama.

GUAYAQUIL, April 5, 1904.

INCOMING VESSELS.

All cases of sickness or deaths from whatever cause, either during last voyage or while in port, should be reported immediately to the medical officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, stationed at the United States consulate.

All passengers landing at this port to be inspected by said officer before disembarkation.

OUTGOING VESSELS.

Masters of vessels departing from this port must obtain a bill of health in duplicate, signed by the medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The applicant for the bill of health must be able to supply the following data: Name of vessel, nationality, rig, name of master, tonnage gross, tonnage net, iron or wood, number of compartments for cargo, compartments for crew, compartments for steerage passengers, name of medical officer, number of ship's officers, number of crew, including petty officers, number of cabin passengers, number of steerage passengers, number of crew or passengers landed at this port, number of crew or passengers embarked at this port, total number of persons on board, port of departure, where from last, destination, source of water and food supplied, number cases of sickness and character of same during last voyage, number cases of sickness and character of same while vessel was in port. Before such bill of health can be issued the following rules must be complied with:

Vessels entering the ports of the United States and Panama are required to be mechanically clean and kept in good sanitary condition. Special attention should be given to the forecastles, galleys, toilets, baths, and living apartments.

Before loading is begun vessels will be subject to inspection, and upon its completion the master will be informed as to what sanitary measures are deemed necessary and the probable time required to carry them into effect.

As early as possible the cargo manifests should be presented at this office for examination. If it is not practicable to present manifests, boat notes or bills of lading should be presented instead. In every case, before cargo, stores, or other articles are taken aboard, the con-

sent of this office should be first obtained; otherwise suspected cargo might have to be unloaded and the vessel disinfected.

All persons, including crew, passengers, and their effects, taken on at this port are subject to inspection before embarkation. This will be made by daylight, as late as possible before vessel sails.

After the final inspection, which is made on board by the medical officer, no further communication with shore or other vessels in the harbor can be allowed.

The violation of any of these requirements will necessitate the withholding of the bill of health.

Respectfully,

FLEETWOOD GRUVER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

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

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended April 9 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 49 (with 45 deaths), namely: 2 cases (1 death) in Alexandria; 5 cases (3 deaths) in Dechneh; 1 case (1 death) in Aschmun; 19 cases (11 deaths) in the Samallut district; 5 fresh cases (9 deaths) in the district of Baliana; 13 new cases (16 deaths) in the Nag-Hamadi district; 3 cases (1 death) in Beni-Mazar; 1 fresh case (2 deaths) in the Tahta district, and 1 death in the district of Bibeh.

British India.—During the week ended March 26 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 10,750 plague cases (and 8,315 deaths), of which 1,053 cases (931 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 253 cases (215 deaths) in Karachi; 94 cases (81 deaths) in Jamnagar; 29 cases (17 deaths) in Veraval; 2 cases (2 deaths) in Broach.

Mauritius.—During the period from February 5 to March 3, 14 cases of plague (10 deaths) were registered on the island.

Cholera.

Turkey.—The authorities now concede the existence of a mild epidemic of cholera in Bagdad. The population of the city of Bagdad, including its suburbs, amounts to about 200,000. In the beginning of March the average number of cholera cases registered amounted to from 1 to 2 daily.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 9, 1904, was lower than that of the last preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.7 of the population, as compared with 16.9 in the foregoing week, this being also somewhat lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year.

Of the large German cities, only Crefeld, Elberfeld, Barmen, Essen, and Schöneberg (with 10 per thousand) had more favorable figures than Berlin. The rate of mortality of Charlottenburg and of Düsseldorf corresponded exactly with the Berlin figure. Rixdorf (with

15.3), Frankfort-on-the-Main, Leipzig, and Hamburg had slightly higher rates than Berlin; but the mortality figures of Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Breslau, and Königsberg, as well as the London, Paris, and Vienna rates, were all considerably higher than the Berlin figure.

The decrease in the number of deaths was distributed equally among children in the first year of life and among the higher age classes. The death rate among infants amounted to 3.3 per year and mille, this figure not being half as high as the Munich rate, and also lower than that of Hamburg.

The status of acute intestinal diseases remained almost unchanged, 30 deaths occurring therefrom, while 10 persons succumbed to cholera. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a considerable decrease, claiming 51 victims, against 83 in the last preceding week. There were also registered 95 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 45 deaths from cancer, 9 deaths from measles, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 deaths from influenza, and 3 deaths from diphtheria. Finally, 19 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended April 25, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 19	Belize	17	.....	2	.....
19	Beverly a.	44	12	.....	.....

a The steamship Beverly cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, March 31, as follows:

Incoming quarantine.

HONOLULU:

Steam vessels inspected and passed	18
Crew on steam vessels	3,346
Passengers on steam vessels	7,802
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	15
Crew on sailing vessels	258
Passengers on sailing vessels	13
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

HILO, HAWAII:

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	30
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

MAHUKONA, HAWAII:

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	9
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

KOLOA, KAUAI:

Steam vessels inspected and passed	0
Crew on steam vessels	0
Passengers on steam vessels	0
Sailing vessels inspected and passed	1
Crew on sailing vessels	14
Passengers on sailing vessels	0

Kahului, Kihei, Lahaina, no transactions.

Plague death at Honolulu.

[Cablegram.]

HONOLULU, May 11, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington.

There was a death from plague May 8.

COFER.

HONDURAS.*Report from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended April 30, 1904. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial, mild type. General sanitary conditions of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 25	Rosina	29	0	0	0
27	Hiram	14	0	1	0
30	Origen	24	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended April 26, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths. Prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 19	Habil.....	15	0	0	0
19	Julian May.....	6	0	0	0
20	Hiram.....	14	1	0	0
21	Beverly.....	45	5	12	0
22	Bratten.....	15	0	0	0
24	Helen.....	20	9	0	0

Number of aliens sailing during week, 8.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Progress of plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Hume reports, April 14, as follows:

Summary of plague in Bombay Presidency from June 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904.

	Cases.	Deaths.
June 1 to December 31, 1903.....	261, 294	193, 199
January, 1904.....	38, 097	28, 701
February, 1904.....	39, 407	29, 515
Total.....	338, 798	251, 415

This shows a very great plague mortality, the number of deaths and attacks for the nine months indicated being greater than the total for twelve months in any year, except last year, since plague began in 1896. It is certain, as usual, that the number of deaths reported is far below the number actually occurring. It is hard enough in cities to determine the cause of death, even with a good corps of inspectors, but in the villages the difficulties must be very great in securing anything like accurate returns.

To show how fearfully plague has hold of the presidency this year it will be worth putting down the annual statements again—up to date.

Summary of plague in the Bombay Presidency from September, 1896, to February 29, 1904.

	Number of months.	Cases.	Deaths.
September, 1896, to May 28, 1897.....	9	35, 434	28, 737
May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898.....	12	75, 813	61, 220
May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899.....	12	147, 747	115, 083
June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900.....	12	135, 263	104, 433
June 2, 1900, to May 31, 1901.....	12	56, 101	44, 072
June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.....	12	281, 377	206, 740
June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903.....	12	393, 996	298, 833
June 1, 1903, to February 29, 1904.....	9	338, 798	251, 415
Grand total.....		1, 464, 529	1, 110, 533

Thus it will be seen that the deaths for the nine months ended February 29, 1904, numbering 251,415, far outnumbered the average for

twelve months, namely, 138,397, in the six years when totals for twelve months are recorded. Similarly the average number of attacks for the six years in which twelve-month records are available was 181,716, while in the nine months ended February 29, 1904, the number of attacks was 338,798. The grand totals given show that of those who were attacked 75.83 per cent died. This percentage is about what prevails throughout India, and is the more true because it is based on over a million attacks in the presidency.

Turning now to the progress of plague in Bombay City, it is gratifying to note that the city seems to have passed the height of its epidemic for the winter without approaching at all to the severity seen last year.

Progress of plague in Bombay City up to February 29, 1904.

	Number of months.	Cases.	Deaths.
September 1896 to May 28, 1897	9	12,425	10,564
May 29, 1897, to May 27, 1898	12	17,907	16,532
May 28, 1898, to June 2, 1899	12	19,139	15,700
June 3, 1899, to June 1, 1900	12	18,310	13,987
June 2, 1900, to May 31, 1901	12	19,451	16,148
June 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902	12	18,981	16,554
June 1, 1902, to May 31, 1903	12	23,337	20,811
Total		129,550	110,296
June 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903	7	2,737	2,422
During January, 1904	1	1,111	956
During February, 1904	1	2,788	,479
Total for 9 months	9	6,636	5,857
Grand total since 1896		136,186	116,153

Of the total number attacked in the city, 85.29 per cent have died, giving a death rate much higher than that (75.83 per cent) prevailing in the entire Presidency during the same period.

The plague and total mortality have risen steadily, week by week, since the beginning of January, and only during the past week, ended April 12, 1904, has there been any tendency to diminish. This is shown in the following table:

Weekly summary—January to March, 1904—Bombay City.

Week of—	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.	Plague mortality per year.	Total deaths.	Total mortality per year.
Jan. 5	153	125	8.37	728	48.78
12	207	186	12.46	730	48.91
19	211	189	12.66	690	45.56
26	270	231	15.47	763	51.12
Feb. 2	430	384	25.73	917	61.44
9	479	419	28.07	938	62.85
16	602	550	36.85	1,136	76.12
23	837	718	48.15	1,292	86.57
Mar. 1	929	832	55.75	1,420	95.15
8	1,121	968	64.86	1,574	105.47
15	1,011	904	60.57	1,491	99.91
22	925	829	55.55	1,389	93.07
29	1,072	972	65.13	1,531	102.59
Apr. 5	1,281	1,135	76.05	1,785	119.61
12		811	54.34	1,346	90.19

There is every reason to believe that the mortality from plague will now decrease as steadily as it rose through January and February.

The following telegram is just printed in the Times of India, dated Simla, April 15:

The Punjab is in the midst of a terrible plague epidemic. It had over 23,000 deaths last week, being an increase of 4,000 upon the total of the preceding seven days. The worst affected districts are Shahpur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Umballa, and Lahore. The United Provinces come next to the Punjab, with 7,000 deaths. Last week there was a reduction of 1,000 as compared with the preceding seven days.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Decline in plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports April 14, as follows:

During the week ended April 9, 1904, bill of health was issued to steamship *Wilde Wildenfels* bound for Boston with a total crew of 64, of which 38 were Lascars, whose effects were disinfected. There were two rejections. The cargo compartments of the ship were fumigated for the destruction of vermin, and rat guards were kept on the wharf lines while she was at dock.

During the week ended April 9, 1904, there was a reduction, both in the cases and deaths from plague, of 7. This is thought to be the beginning in the decline which regularly occurs about this time. The maximum number of deaths is nearly 300 below that of last year. The efforts of the local health officers to destroy the infected dwellings and clear up the entire surrounding neighborhood are probably responsible for the reduction. All the infectious diseases are running lower than the average this year, and as the plague centers were also favorable to smallpox, cholera, and such diseases, it seems fair to give the work some credit. I am informed that the reduction of the cases of plague is most noticeable in the worst centers and that in other places they have slightly increased, but the reduction at the worst points is considered indicative of a general decline.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, April 16, as follows: During the week ended April 16, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Apr. 11	Citta di Genoa	New York	1,380	120	1,530	17
13	Sicilia	New Orleans				
13	Lombardia	New York	841	55	1,155	20
14	Nekur	do	2,476	320	3,242	44
14	Germania	do	1,302	230	1,535	16
14	Republic	Boston	1,496	200	1,720	22

PALERMO.

Apr. 10	Napolitan Prince	New York	342	100	500	42
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MEXICO.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows:

Week ended April 30, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,000. Number of deaths, 5; 1 death from yellow fever. No prevailing diseases of any importance. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Merida: Several cases of yellow fever, probably, at this time; during month, 5 or 7 cases, 2 deaths.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 10	Esperanza	New York	95	80	74	.....
11	Galveston ^a	Galveston	22	3	.....	.....
26	Sailing vessel Susie B. Dantzler.	Ship Island.....	7	.....	.....	.....
30	Horda.....	Boston	25	.....	.....	.....

^a Fumigated with SO₂—two hours' exposure.

Reports from Tampico—Fumigation of vessels—Smallpox.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, April 25 and May 1, as follows :

During the week ended April 23, 1904, 5 bills of health were issued and 3 vessels fumigated and given certificates to that effect.

One of the vessels was bound for New Orleans, and it is probable that hereafter all vessels clearing for that port, as well as for the port of Mobile, will request fumigation, which will increase very much the work at this station. The mortality report for the same week shows 19 deaths from all causes. One death from smallpox is the only one attributed to a quarantinable disease, and this is said to have been an imported case.

Week ended April 30, 1904, 8 bills of health were issued and 3 vessels fumigated at La Barra, two of which were bound for Pensacola, and one for Norfolk, via New York.

No yellow fever has yet been reported in Tampico, and if a recrudescence should occur it is not looked for until the rainy season sets in, which is usually sometime in June. The mortality report for the week shows a total of 23 deaths from all causes, which includes 1 from smallpox, 5 from tuberculosis, and 2 from cirrhosis of the liver. The ages of those attributed to cirrhosis of the liver are 24 and 32 years, respectively, and may be looked upon with a certain element of suspicion in those so young.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended April 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; total number of deaths, 8; prevailing diseases, malarial fever, dysentery, and tuberculosis. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 20	Banan.....	18	0	0	0
22	Condor.....	15	3	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, April 18 and 25, as follows:

Vessels sailing from Colon to United States ports during the week ended April 16, 1904: Spanish steamship *Leon XIII*, for Ponce, April 12, with 120 crew and 98 passengers; American steamship *Alliance*, for New York, April 13, with 65 crew and 122 passengers; U. S. S. *Marietta*, for San Juan, April 14, with 146 crew; German steamship *Baker*, for New Orleans, April 14, with 42 crew and no passengers, and the British steamship *Logician*, for New Orleans, April 15, with 40 crew, no passengers.

During the week ended April 23, 1904, the following vessels cleared for United States ports:

British steamship *Louisianian* for New Orleans, April 19, with 44 crew and 23 passengers; American steamship *Yucatan* for New York, with 67 crew and 74 passengers.

Report from Panama—Vessels from Chile and Peru not detained in quarantine.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, April 24, through Surgeon Perry, at Colon, as follows:

I quote from the Panama Star-Herald of this date an article by the editor in criticism of the quarantine officer at this port as follows:

It is asserted here, with just cause, that the power of the board of health, in reference to the vigilance necessary to prevent the contagion of the bubonic plague that to-day exists in the South, principally in Lima and Antofogasta, has been abused, and by their transgression they have exposed this city to infection by this terrible disease. We know, of a certainty, that the steamer *Tucapel* returned to this port with the passengers of the steamer *Limari*, which were transferred at Puna during the late hours of the night. These passengers entered into this city without difficulty, because the *Tucapel* was at once given free pratique. This act, more than being censurable, should be published, and the remedy should be applied to prevent its recurrence. It is no longer possible to bear patiently that the whole vital interests of a community should be injured for the simple motive of business.

This steamer, the *Tucapel*, took her passengers aboard at Puna, the island at the mouth of the river at Guayaquil, and landed them in

Panama without detention or observation. The passengers were from southern ports, but I do not know which ones. The quarantine authorities are not equipped to care for vessels from infected ports, as they have absolutely no quarantine plant or facilities at this port.

Organization and regulation of the practice of medicine.

Law No. 18, of 1904.

The national convention of the Republic of Panama, under authority of paragraph 2, article 29, of the constitution of the Republic, decrees:

Art. 1.—In order to practice the profession of medicine or surgery in the Republic of Panama it is necessary, and sufficient, to possess a diploma of capacity, approved by the national board of health.

In those parts of the Republic in which there are no graduates of medicine, either native or foreign, the authorities of these parts will tolerate during the time that this state of things exists, certain persons that possess some knowledge of the practice of medicine to continue giving their advice when requested.

Art. 2.—The national board of health shall constitute the examining board for the Republic, but it shall not be a school of medicine, nor shall it have power to confer university degrees.

All persons who desire to practice medicine or surgery, or any of its branches, shall be required to present a diploma that shall be examined and approved by the board, after an examination in the form and according to the programme that the said board may establish for each case.

If the examination results favorably the doctor shall have the right to the approval of his diploma, which will give him the right to freely practice his profession in all parts of the Republic. Failing in the examination, a new examination will not be allowed until six successive months have passed.

The national board of health, in order to carry out the provisions of this article, shall have authority to name the supernumerary examiners that they may think necessary.

Art. 3.—Those examined, each time that they shall request the approval of their diplomas, shall deposit previously in the general treasury of the Republic the sum of \$200, and shall pay in advance to each examiner, as a fee, \$10 for each session that they attend.

These amounts shall be payable in the current national money of the day of payment.

Art. 4.—The diplomas in medicine and surgery issued legally in Colombia in favor of Panama before the 3d day of November, 1903, are national, and are authority to practice medicine for life in any part of the Republic of Panama without the necessity for further approval.

The Panamans, who before the date mentioned had obtained a degree as a physician or surgeon in any medical college, shall have the right to practice the profession in the Republic without examination or payment of fees.

Also are authorized to practice medicine or surgery without examination or payment of fees, all those physicians with a diploma of

capacity, who, at the date of approval of this law, were practicing medicine or surgery in the Republic.

When any of the physicians to whom this article refers desire to have their diploma examined and approved by the national board of health it shall be done without other formality than the request of the owner of the diploma.

Art. 5.—The natives of those countries that prohibit graduate Pan-amans from the practice of medicine or surgery will not be allowed to practice medicine or surgery in Panama, nor shall their diplomas be approved. This is in accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the national constitution.

Art. 6. In order to exercise the functions of medical officer, of whatever nature they may be, it is necessary to possess a university degree or diploma in medicine or surgery, according to the circumstances, which has been approved by the national board of health as required by this law; or he shall be included in one of the excepted classes mentioned in article 4.

Art. 7.—The national board of health is empowered to organize and regulate, when they think it necessary, everything relating to the practice of the dentists, midwives, undergraduates, pharmacists, and veterinarians, according to the spirit of this law.

They shall also regulate the sale of medicines, drugs, and poisons.

The persons authorized by this law to practice medicine shall have the right to dispense, for all time, the substances to which this article refers, but subject in this case to the regulations that the national board of health dictates for the pharmacists.

Art. 8. Those that break this law shall be subject to fines that shall be turned into the general public treasury, of from \$20 to \$200 for each infraction, according to the gravity and recurrence of the offense. These fines will not relieve the offender of any criminal responsibility that he shall have incurred.

The national board of health shall fix in its regulations the penalties that shall be applied to those that exercise unlawfully any of the auxiliary branches of medicine, in the proportion established by this article for the physicians and surgeons, save in those infractions to which the penal code will apply.

The governors of the provinces are charged with the proper administration of this article, when infractions are noted officially or upon the report of any citizen. In case of doubt the national board of health shall be consulted, and their decision shall be final.

The governors are personally responsible to the public treasury for the fines that are not collected, as their own debt.

Art. 9.—Excepted from this law are the stipulations contained in the public treaties that exist between the Republic of Panama and all foreign powers.

Art. 10.—All resolutions or orders contrary to the letter or spirit of this law are hereby repealed.

Given in Panama, March 23, 1904.

LUIS DE ROUX, *President National Assembly.*
JUAN BRIN, *Secretary.*

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague situation—Review of plague conditions in 1903.

Consul Gottschalk reports from Callao, April 9, as follows:

There has been practically no change in the bubonic situation in Peru since my last report of April 2, 1904. The following is as complete a résumé of local conditions as is obtainable here:

During the last week of March, 1904, the municipality of Lima for the first time gave utterance officially to the statement that bubonic plague existed in the capital city, and requested of the National Government certain funds to carry on the work of sanitation, disinfection, etc. The press immediately took the matter up and the necessary funds were speedily appropriated. Measures under the direction of Doctor Arnoli, a Lima physician, and his assistants, were immediately taken. These included the prompt removal, by force if necessary, of all bubonic cases to the lazaretto, at the Portada de Guia just outside of the city; disinfection of dwellings where the plague had declared itself; inspection of dwelling houses generally throughout the city; sprinkling of streets with disinfectants; removal of garbage and refuse, and the extermination of rodents (rats chiefly). Disinfection (by formaline) of all persons who had come in contact with the disease was also insisted on.

It had been an open secret for some time that cases of bubonic disease existed in Lima, but the reticence of the authorities in the matter, coupled with the fact that the "suspected cases," as they were officially called, were always isolated and invariably confined to the lowest and poorest classes of society, seemed not to justify the assumption that we were in the presence of an epidemic of so pestilential a character as is generally ascribed to bubonic plague.

The work of sanitating Lima was not begun without considerable difficulty. Lima is an old city, unused to the presence of epidemics or infectious diseases (probably owing to certain peculiarly favorable climatic conditions), and therefore utterly innocent of the most rudimentary sanitary precautions.

Founded in 1535, the town continued almost till 1868 with practically no other system of sewerage than the old-fashioned *acequias* (open drains) running down the center of each street, lined usually by flocks of turkey buzzards, who were regarded as useful scavengers, and flushed only periodically when the Rimac River, which with irrigation drains at its head waters was likely often to be very low before it reached the city; and further the old-style Spanish pavement of small, pointed flinty cobbles made absolutely impossible the effective cleaning of the streets. In 1868 a violent epidemic of vomito negro (yellow fever)—a disease till then unknown here—caused the establishment of the present underground system of sewers. Little else was done, however, and the sewers themselves are utterly inadequate for the needs of a city whose present census is probably of 135,000 souls. Further, the dwelling houses (except in the very newest streets of Lima) are of the old Spanish style, ill ventilated, sunless, and built of mud or a soft native brick which attracts rodents and vermin of all sorts.

This is especially marked in the very poorest (and oldest) parts of the city, where there exists a condition similar to the "tenement evil" of our large cities at home. In these districts one frequently sees a block of houses pierced by a number of deep, narrow, and filthy courts (called locally callejones) lined with a double row of small dwellings containing from 40 to 60 rooms, inhabited by as many poor families. It is in these callejones that most of the bubonic cases, at present in the lazaretto, have been found; in many instances, unfortunately, the patients were in hiding, owing to the popular fear of the lazaretto and the municipal doctors. Being taken to the lazaretto is regarded as equivalent to a sure death and a hurried, secret burial.

The following statistics are not official, but were given me April 7 by a prominent and distinguished local physician. They are probably correct:

At lazaretto of Portada de La Guia, April 7, 1904:

Serious cases	5
More favorable cases	11
Convalescents	24
Total	40

There are two rival newspapers in Lima (both antimunicipality), which have made it a point to gather mortality statistics during the past few days. These figures are likely in the main to be correct. The greatest mortality thus shown is of 4 cases in one day; generally it has been 1 or 2 since March 26. Prior to that no record was kept by these newspapers.

Bubonic cases at the lazaretto of La Guia are treated with the Yersin serum, of which there is considerable quantity on hand, with further supplies on the way from Europe. With doubtful cases I am told the Haffkin serum is used, but in what proportion of cases, or with what success, I can not ascertain. The theory in vogue here is apparently that the former serum, while efficacious in cases of true bubonic disease, is likely to cause grave disorders if the sickness has been improperly diagnosed. In doubtful cases, therefore—and also sometimes as a sort of preventive inoculation—the latter serum is made use of.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AT CALLAO.

Callao to-day appears to be free from bubonic plague. Whatever cases may a while ago have been segregated in the lazaretto just outside of Callao (at El Camal) are now "reconcentrated" at that of La Guia, near Lima. The same sanitary measures which I have described above as being used in Lima, are supposed to be practiced in Callao, which is very thinly populated and not so well policed as the main city. The two towns are and have been for centuries, practically one, the advent of the railroads in recent years making this still more true. As no attempt has been made to forbid or limit transportation or traffic between them, and as almost all cargoes exported through Callao have been warehoused for greater or lesser periods of time in Lima, I cabled the Department on April 2 that Callao exports might well contain and spread infection.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PERU.

Peru is not, like many Spanish American States, a country of epidemics. I have looked in vain through all the old Spanish authors obtainable to find traces of any great national epidemics prior to the yellow fever in 1868. Cieza de Leon, Oviedo, Montesinos, and others mention, at the time of the conquest and under the earlier viceroys, a sort of low fever to which the unacclimated Spaniards were subject, and of which many died. Another fever is mentioned—probably typhoid—as attending various military expeditions. In much more recent times there is record of outbreaks of typhoid fever and smallpox periodically overrunning certain limited settlements. Pulmonary disease—consumption—is extremely common to-day in Peru, and most Peruvians live in constant dread of it.

I find the occasional outbreaks of fever and smallpox above mentioned to have been frequent in places where there was congregated a certain class of emigrant contract laborers, generally known here as “Asiaticos” (i. e., Chinese and Japanese coolies) who, in the sixties, were imported in great numbers for work on the sugar plantations in the various Andean valleys, Chicama, Canete, Huacho, etc.

Astounding cruelties were practiced on these people, who were kept in a condition little better than slavery. (Reference: Incident of H. B. M. S. *Iron Duke* in a Chinese or Japanese port about this time, which searched and detained a Peruvian “slave ship,” the *Maria Luz*, with subsequent arbitration by the Czar of Russia.) It is natural that on all plantations where such laborers were accumulated, unsanitary conditions should have prevailed. There is little written record on the subject, save of a few local epidemics of smallpox among the haciendas; but everyone admits that the coolies “lived filthily and had all sorts of skin diseases and eruptions.” With the coming of the Chinese legations to Peru, in 1882-1884, these “Asiaticos” were liberated and disseminated all over the country, usually setting up small pulperías (provision stores). The bubonic plague appears to have come to the United States and Europe from Asia, through Mongolian immigrants; and it seems to me not inadmissible that the disease should in like manner have been introduced into Peru, remaining latent until the first real bubonic plague alarm of the spring of 1903. I have already in a former dispatch to the Department (No. 9, of February 26, 1904), had the honor to point out particularly this singular endemic tendency of the disease in Peru, as a condition due perhaps to climate, sparseness of population, or other causes.

Be this as it may, there were in May, 1903, in Callao a number of cases which were recognized as true bubonic plague after much opposition and by the bacteriological examinations of Doctor Biffi, an Italian physician of Lima. Almost simultaneously the Peruvian ports of Pisco and Mollendo were visited by the same disease. Doctor Biffi and his assistants at Lima, Dr. Ramon E. Ribeyro and others at Pisco, and Dr. Fabio Reinoso and his colleagues at Mollendo, all contributed their efforts to stamp out the pestilence. In each of these ports the disease was preceded by an epidemic among rats, many of which died; and in all cases the first persons to be infected were those who had come in contact with dead rodents of this sort.

AT CALLAO IN 1903.

Information is difficult to obtain. The introduction of the plague is attributed to infected cargo off the S. S. *Serapis*, from Bangkok,

carrying rice for Pisco, Callao, and Guayaquil; and as well to the German S. S. *Amasis*, bringing wheat from San Francisco (Cal.) to Callao, via Mazatlan. Mazatlan was full of plague at the time; it is also said here that there were cases in San Francisco among Chinese. The epidemic was finally checked, but evidently not suppressed, for at some time in December or January last fresh cases developed here which were prudently kept secret. These have now been removed to the Lima lazaretto, probably in order to support the statement that there is no disease in the ports of Peru to-day.

AT PISCO IN 1903.

Official statistics for the half year from January to July, 1903, show 3 cases of bubonic, 14 of "malaria?" (followed by an interrogation mark in the tables), and 53 of "other diseases." Of this total of 70 a great percentage may have been plague cases. Pulmonary diseases are common, and usual mortality per year is 49 in 1,000. Dead rats were found in the Coastguard building, near the discharging wharf; men employed in cleaning said building were the first to be attacked by plague. Population about 4,000.

AT MOLLENDINO IN 1903.

Mollendo has 4,000 inhabitants; conditions generally unsanitary. Usual mortality 33 to 38 in 1,000 per year. Simultaneously with outbreaks of plague at Iquique, Valparaiso, and Callao, mortality to an unusual degree among rats was noticed at Mollendo. Many cargoes from the two above Chilean ports and two cargoes from Callao had been discharged there in June, 1903. First case appeared at Mollendo, July 8, 1903, and port was not reopened until October 10.

Cases in July at Mollendo	2
Cases in August at Mollendo	22
Cases in September at Mollendo	17
Total cases	41

of which 16 died (about 40 per cent).

The following figures from the Mollendo epidemic of 1903 will be of interest:

Cases not treated by serum:	
Died	7
Recovered	4
Total (about 63 per cent)	11
Cases treated by desiccated serum:	
Died	0
Recovered	4
Total (100 per cent)	4
Cases treated by liquid serum (Yersin):	
Recovered	31
Died	5
Total (19 per cent)	36

It was generally supposed in the fall of 1903 that the bubonic plague had been stamped out of Peru, but in February, 1904, several cases were found in the vicinity of San Pedro, a small hamlet 12 miles from

the port of Pacasmayo. Doctor Tamayo and his assistants were sent from Lima to the infected region, where they systematically eradicated the disease by isolating cases in lazarettos and burning numerous infected huts in the countryside about San Pedro. There were no cases in the town proper, and none in the port of Pacasmayo. The patients were invariably of the ignorant lower class and had remained in hiding. Mortality less than 10. No more exact official declaration could be obtained in collecting data for this report.

AT LIMA IN 1904.

The recent outbreak in Lima is described in the opening paragraphs of this dispatch.

Addendum.

CALLAO, PERU, *April 10, 1904.*

I have the honor to add to the above the following statement of bubonic plague conditions in Callao and Lima:

Yesterday there occurred in Callao a rather startling case of death from plague, accompanied by a notable lack of all sanitary precautions on the part of the police. A person who had come in from Lima on the 8 a. m. train died on one of the plaza benches in Callao at 9.15, the body being left exposed for nearly an hour.

I was told last night of 10 new cases during the day, of which 6 had died and 4 had been carried to the lazaretto at La Guia.

There is no doubt that the situation is becoming somewhat graver. Physicians view with anxiety the coming of the damp, misty, winter season (May to June) as they have no knowledge as to what change in the plague situation such climatic conditions may work.

Plague at Lima.

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

Bubonic plague, cases of which have existed at Lima since October last, a few days ago assumed an aspect which caused universal alarm and dread of an epidemic. The secrecy which had shrouded the development of the disease gave way on the 28th instant to the necessity of publicity. The motive of the secrecy observed by the press and the authorities of Lima was to avoid quarantines and the heavy losses entailed in the falling off of customs dues. When one or two bubonic patients fell dead on the streets and the populace were resisting the removal of other patients to the lazarettos, a general demand for full knowledge of the facts followed, and was respected.

During the past six months, I am informed by Mr. Costa y Laurent, of the city council, between 70 and 80 cases of bubonic plague have been treated in the Lima lazarettos, about 40 per cent of which cases proved fatal. Until about two weeks ago there were but 4 or 5 cases under treatment here, but during the past week 23 new cases have appeared, and yesterday there were 4 deaths. Unfortunately these cases are not traceable to one common place of origin. Several have come from plantations in the vicinity of Lima. They have, however, principally originated in the block facing the Plaza de Armas, in the very center of the city, and in another block one square from the

Plaza de Armas. In these quarters people of the better class have been attacked, some fatally.

The Government is cooperating with the sanitary authorities of the city, and from now on intelligent and more effective resistance to the spread of the disease will undoubtedly be put forth. The opinion of the Italian bacteriologist, Doctor Biffi, in the employ of the city, is that the disease will not be completely extirpated, but continue as an epidemic disease.

It is announced that all other Peruvian points are free from the plague. The lazaretto at Callao is closed.

Precautions are being taken at that port against infection from Lima.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Disinfection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, March 26 and 31, as follows:

During the week ended March 19, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	0	0
Smallpox.....	7	0
Plague.....	5	5

Disinfection of vessels.

March 15, 1904, the United States army transport *Sheridan* sailed for San Francisco. One thousand three hundred and ten steerage passengers and the crew of the vessel were bathed, and their effects disinfected with steam. All baggage that was passed was labeled. Cargo was inspected and so certified on ship's papers. Cabin passengers inspected on board prior to sailing. March 16, 1904, the steamship *Tremont* sailed for Tacoma. The vessel, prior to sailing, called at the Mariveles quarantine station, and the steerage passengers (103) were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. Decks were washed down with bichloride solution. Total number of persons on board inspected prior to sailing.

No report of cholera cases occurring in the provinces.

Week ended March 26, 1904—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera extinct in Manila—Plague—Treatment of U. S. transport Kilpatrick.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	0	0
Smallpox.....	2	1
Plague.....	3	3

Cholera extinct in Manila.

The cholera, so far as Manila is concerned, may be said to be at an end. On March 23, 1904, the board of health for the Philippine Islands passed the following resolution:

Whereas the last case of suspected Asiatic cholera occurred in the city of Manila on February 29, 1904, and the last known case occurred in the city on February 3,

1904, there having been but four (4) positive or suspected cases of Asiatic cholera in the city since January 6, 1904; and

Whereas the provinces adjacent to Manila have been free from cholera during the present calendar year, on motion

Resolved, That the city of Manila is, and is hereby, declared free from the infection of Asiatic cholera.

The ending of the cholera epidemic will naturally result in a certain amount of apathy on the part of the public with regard to sanitary measures, and, in consequence, the enforcement of the regulations which are designed to prevent outbreaks of this nature in the future will be much more difficult. The more free the islands become of quarantinable disease, the more necessary it will be to prevent fresh introductions from without. Consequently, instead of the duties of the Quarantine Service being lightened by the passing of cholera, they will be increased. Fortunately, however, it is possible to make the measures of such nature that interference with commerce is reduced to a minimum, and, by cooperation with the Service officers stationed at the principal Oriental ports, a system has resulted by which there is probably less delay than at any time in the history of the Quarantine Service in the islands.

Plague.

During the week there have been 3 cases of plague, with 3 deaths, in Manila. During the corresponding period last year there were 6 cases and 6 deaths. During the last two weeks in March of last year there were 55 cases and 49 deaths from plague at Hongkong. This year there were 2 cases and 2 deaths. When these figures are compared with those of Manila it will be seen that the apparent improvement in Hongkong has been many times greater than at Manila. This is indeed very discouraging, especially when it is remembered that at Manila practically everything is being done to eradicate the disease that is known to science, while at the former city the measures are not nearly so elaborate.

During the week covered by the report, a case of plague has been reported to have occurred at Calbayog, which is a port situated on the east coast of the island of Samar. The statement has been made, but is so far unconfirmed, that the case was introduced from Cebu. It is not believed that the disease will gain a foothold at Samar, and the health authorities do not feel very apprehensive about the matter.

Treatment of U. S. transport Kilpatrick.

March 26, 1904, the U. S. army transport *Kilpatrick* sailed for New York. Eighty-nine steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. Seven members of the crew, taken on here, were treated in a like manner. The total number of persons on the vessel were inspected on board just prior to sailing. All baggage passed was labeled and all cargo passed was so certified on the ship's papers.

No cholera has been reported in the provinces since March 4, 1904.

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera at Bagdad and Bassorah.

Vice-Consul Hürner reports, March 24, as follows:

From March 13 to 20 there were 19 cases of cholera in that city and 16 deaths therefrom. In Bassorah during the same period there were 28 cases and 28 deaths.

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

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 344, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 9, smallpox 1, and 63 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 251,240. Total number of deaths, 298, 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 April 16, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended April 9, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 206, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 1, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and ninety deaths were registered during the week, including measles 75, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 8, whooping cough 64, enteric fever 3, and diarrhea 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,043 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 13 from measles, and 8 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 16, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.9, and the highest in Galway, viz, 73.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 186 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, measles 4, whooping cough 11, and 39 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 16, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 20.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 13.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 26.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 690, including diphtheria 1, measles 21, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 3, and 20 from whooping cough.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Week ended March 5, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from smallpox reported.

Week ended March 26, 1904. ^a Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from smallpox reported.

MALTA—*Valetta*.—Weeks ended April 2 and 16, 1904. Estimated

^a For weeks ended March 12 and 19, see Public Health Reports, May 6, p. 891.

population, 193,315. Total number of deaths, 49 and 69, respectively, including 1 from diphtheria during week ended April 16.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended April 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 250, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 6; smallpox, 8, and 32 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended April 9, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 676 deaths, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 1; measles, 21; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 6; and 103 from phthisis pulmonalis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 284,110. Total number of deaths, 353, including enteric fever, 6; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 22; smallpox, 2; and 37 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Two weeks ended March 4 and April 15, 1904. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 4 and 10 respectively. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to May 13, 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-Apr. 9	.....	449	
Karachi.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27	3	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Apr. 8	.....	55	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....	.....	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 5	51	47	
Provinces.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 12	1,677	1,354	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19	.....	12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 3	34	28	
Hitt.....	Dec. 13-15.....	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 12	.....	463	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4	1	1	
Musseleb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 31	113	103	
Beirut—				
Latakiah.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4	11	7	
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 9	64	44	
Syria.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	.....	.....	Present.

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

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam	Dec. 12.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 10	62	19	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 17		2	
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 20		2	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Apr. 19-24.....	11	6	
Cuba:				
Vicinity of Niquero.....	Feb. 6-13.....		6	From the Nor. bk. Eugen from Cardiff and La Guaira, wrecked on south coast of Cuba.
Sagua.....	Apr. 9.....	1		From Br. ss. Wildercroft from Vera Cruz.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 16		47	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	2	
Merida.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 30	26	13	
Progreso.....	Apr. 28.....	1		
Salina Cruz.....	Apr. 3-9.....	1	1	
Tehuantepec.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 16	7	5	
Veracruz.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 9	18	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		
Cairns.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 22		2	
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	50		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 10	227	130	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage).	Nov. 15-Mar. 15		17	Three new cases.
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)..	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	
Transvaal (Johannesburg, Pretoria).....	Mar. 20-30.....		62	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	To Apr. 12.....	50	20	
Iquique.....	Apr. 9.....			Present.
Santiago.....	Apr. 10.....			Ten new cases.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-Apr. 9	5	2	
Assiout.....	Mar. 19-26.....	1		
Baliana district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	49	45	
Beni mazar.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 9	4	2	
Bibeh district.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 9	3	1	
Dechneh.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 9	8	4	
Girgeh district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 2	29	29	
Kuesna.....	Mar. 19-Apr. 2	2	1	
Nag-Hamadi district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	41	35	
Samallut district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	34	21	
Sohag.....	Mar. 13-26.....	1		
Tahtah district.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	25	19	
Suez.....	Feb. 21-Apr. 2	3	1	One from Br. ss. Knight, of the Thistle, from Bombay, and 1 from Br. transport Plaissey, from Bombay.
Minieh district.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 3	3	1	
Port Said.....	Mar. 18.....	1		

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Formosa	To Dec. 15, 1903..	869	702	
Ensueko.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 6	225	145	
Kagi.....	Mar. 1-31	320	148	
Kelung.....	.....do	187	113	
Taihoku.....	.....do	1	9	
Tainan.....	.....do	10	99	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Mar. 4	2	1	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10-May 11	2	2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 15-Mar. 19	186,384	122,299	
Madras Presidency.....	.....do	14,974	11,669	
Bengal.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 19	42,946	38,482	
United Provinces.....	.....do	86,956	79,100	
Punjab.....	.....do	79,898	58,799	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	.....do	44,400	37,008	
Burma.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 19	1	1	Imported.
Coorg.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 19	16	6	
Mysore State.....	.....do	13,334	10,216	
Hyderabad State.....	.....do	18,146	14,933	
Central India.....	.....do	21,252	18,910	
Rajputana.....	.....do	6,680	5,636	
Kashmir.....	.....do	3,893	2,756	
N. W. F. Provinces.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 12	46	45	One case imported.
Baluchistan.....	Nov. 29-Mar. 12	1	1	
Grand total.....		518,927	399,861	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius	Nov. 13-Mar. 10	529	312	
Peru:				
Baranco.....	Apr. 14	4	5	
Callao.....	Feb. 24	4	2	
Chosica.....	Apr. 14	148	7	
Lima.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 17	2	10	
Matacuna.....	Apr. 14	10	7	
San Pedro vicinity.....	Feb. 20-26	2	2	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 1-31	29	23	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 26	1	1	At plague laboratory.
Russia:				
Cronstadt.....	Jan. 14-20	2	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 5	2	2	
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	Dec. 1-6	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15	6	1	
Green and Sea Point.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	187	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 29	154	1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Nov. 29-Apr. 16	8	51	
Trieste.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 5	2	8	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Jan. 11-Apr. 16	132	2	
Brussels.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 16	2	2	
Liege.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	10	240	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 9	4	598	One new case.
Goyaz.....	Feb. 16-22	1,005	73	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	14	6	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 10	2	2	
British Guiana:				
Demerara.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	14	6	
Canada:				
British Columbia (Tower Hill and Vancouver).	Dec. 1-Feb. 18	6	2	
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	Mar. 27-Apr. 30	2	2	
New Brunswick (McAdam, Newcastle).	Jan. 9-21	2	2	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Nova Scotia (Sydney)	Apr. 10-30	55	1	
Ontario	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	116		
Quebec	Feb. 7-Mar. 19	14		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		18	
Santiago	Feb. 1			Epidemic.
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 27-Mar. 26	9	4	
Shanghai	Nov. 15-Mar. 26		133	Five new cases.
Tientsin	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1-Apr. 17		16	
Formosa	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	16		
France:				
Lyon	Feb. 7-Mar. 9		3	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Mar. 31		98	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2		
Paris	Nov. 29-Apr. 16	414	52	
Rheims	Feb. 8-14	1		
Rouen	Feb. 1-29		4	
Germany:				
Strasburg	Jan. 1-Dec. 31		2	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Mar. 19	5	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1		
Cardiff	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	2		
Dundee	Mar. 13-Apr. 23	13		
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	128	11	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Apr. 29	803	52	
Hull	Jan. 17-Apr. 23	47	2	
Leeds	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	16		
Leith	Jan. 10-Apr. 16	25	2	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	5	1	
London	Nov. 29-Apr. 16	225	1	
Manchester	Mar. 27-Apr. 23	51	5	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Apr. 23	77	2	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Apr. 23	184	7	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Apr. 16	21		
Southampton	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	7	1	
South Shields	Jan. 3-Apr. 16	18	1	
Sunderland	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 4	1		From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Apr. 12		200	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-Apr. 9		18	
Karachi	Dec. 21-Apr. 3	74	14	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-Apr. 21		6	
Messina	Dec. 12-18		1	
Milan	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	5		
Palermo	Jan. 10-Apr. 9	4		
Japan:				
Amakusa	Feb. 23	15		
Matsu Island	Feb. 15	3		From Ger. ss. Batavia from Vlad-ivostock.
Fukuoka Ken	To Mar. 14	9		
Nagasaki Ken	Feb. 11-Mar. 31	38	9	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:				
Malta	Dec. 6-Apr. 2	25	5	
Mexico:				
La Cananea	Mar. 9			Present.
Magdalena	Mar. 9	8		
Mexico	Dec. 28-Apr. 23	88	51	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1		
Tampico	Jan. 11-Apr. 30		14	
Torreón	Feb. 24-Apr. 23	110	16	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19-Mar. 30	4	1	One case ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Apr. 23	39	8	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2		
Panama, Panama:				
Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-31	5	1	
Manila	Nov. 15-Mar. 26	14	5	

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.
Corunna	Apr. 16	50,000	22	4									
Do	Apr. 23	50,000	29	6									
Crefeld	Apr. 16	110,389	24										
Curacao	Apr. 22	31,600	11										
Dublin	do	378,994	186	39									
Dundee	Apr. 16	163,535	83							1		1	
Do	Apr. 23	163,535	81						1	1			
Edinburgh	Apr. 16	331,977	119										
Fiume	Apr. 19	40,000											
Flushing	Apr. 23	19,105	3										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Apr. 16	313,600	94							1			
Funchal	Apr. 17	44,049	31	3					2				
Geneva	Apr. 9	111,000	45								2		
Glasgow	Apr. 22	798,357	339					3		1		12	7
Gothenburg	Apr. 16	134,300	26	5									
Halifax	Apr. 30	40,787	19										
Hamburg	Apr. 16	751,842	230									2	
Do	Apr. 23	751,842	226								2	3	2
Hamilton, Bermuda	Apr. 25	17,535	2										
Havre	Apr. 16	130,196	66	14						1			1
Hull	do	253,865	86									1	1
Iquique	Apr. 2	30,000	18										
Karachi	Apr. 3	108,644	415		312			2					
Do	Apr. 10	108,644	371		300								
Kingston, Canada	Apr. 29	19,374	6										
Do	May 6	19,374	5										
Las Palmas	Apr. 16	49,500	25										
Lausanne	Apr. 9	50,800	17										
Leeds	Apr. 23	450,142	141	7								1	8
Leghorn	Mar. 6	99,357	43	4									
Do	Mar. 13	99,357	53	3								1	
Do	Mar. 20	99,357	52	1						1			
Do	Mar. 27	99,357	58	1								1	
Do	Apr. 3	99,357	55										
Leipsic	Apr. 16	496,370	141	29							3	6	
Leith	do	80,508	27	1									
Liverpool	Apr. 23	723,430	280						1		5	3	4
London	Apr. 16	6,907,619	2,043							3	5	14	108
Lyon	do	500,000	204	47									
Madras	Apr. 1	509,346	415			3							
Do	Apr. 8	509,346	452			8							2
Mainz	Apr. 16	89,000	28	2								1	
Do	Apr. 23	89,000	28	1									1
Manchester	Apr. 16	558,335	229	15							2	3	13
Mannheim	do	151,517	55										
Maracaibo	Feb. 28	106,811	13	4							2		
Do	Mar. 6	106,811	12	4									
Do	Mar. 13	106,811	8										
Do	Mar. 20	106,811	11										
Do	Mar. 27	106,811	8	4									
Do	Apr. 3	106,811	14	6									
Do	Apr. 10	106,811	11	2									
Mazatlan	Apr. 16	20,000	19										
Do	Apr. 23	20,000	24										
Messina	Apr. 9	107,000	32	1								2	
Do	Apr. 16	107,000	21	3					1				
Mexico	Apr. 3	368,777	334	16				9	11	1	1	3	4
Do	Apr. 17	368,777	336	21				2	6		1	1	1
Do	Apr. 23	368,777	329	19					4	2	1	4	2
Moscow	Apr. 2	1,173,427	577	23				1		2	4	8	3
Do	Apr. 9	1,173,427	522	15				2			2	5	2
Newcastle on Tyne	Apr. 16	214,881	95							1		1	1
Nottingham	do	239,753	94									1	
Do	Apr. 23	239,753	62					1		1			1
Nuremberg	Apr. 9	275,000	117							1		1	2
Odessa	do	492,000	116	16						1	8	1	5
Do	Apr. 16	492,000	196	30					1		1	6	
Panama	Apr. 24	18,000	16	1									
Paris	Apr. 16	2,660,559	1,059	274				1		10	1	7	21
Plymouth	Apr. 23	112,000	36							1	2		1

a For report for week ended April 10 see Public Health Reports, May 6, 1904.

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.
Port au Prince.....	Apr. 11	60,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 18	60,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prague.....	Apr. 16	225,816	159	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
Puerto Cortes.....	Apr. 28	2,125	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	Apr. 30	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Apr. 17	108,385	42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 10	800,000	44	.....	.....	.....	1	33	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Rome.....	Feb. 27	444,887	215	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Rotterdam.....	Apr. 23	362,799	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	do.....	21,342	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 30	21,342	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. George's, Ber.....	Mar. 19	2,189	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 26	2,189	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 2	2,189	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9	2,189	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N. B.....	Apr. 30	40,711	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, W. I.....	Apr. 2	15,844	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 9	15,844	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 16	15,844	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 9	1,450,000	907	159	.....	.....	.....	2	1	10	15	12	19	9
St. Stephen.....	Apr. 30	2,840	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salford.....	Apr. 16	228,983	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	6	5
San Feliu de Guixols.....	Apr. 17	11,333	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 24	11,333	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Apr. 16	40,000	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Santander.....	Apr. 18	53,576	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 24	53,576	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore.....	Mar. 19	97,111	154	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 26	97,111	170	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna.....	Apr. 3	60,000	80	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 10	60,000	87	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 17	60,000	77	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Apr. 23	112,500	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Apr. 16	107,334	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	do.....	228,095	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	Apr. 9	309,496	105	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1
Sydney, N. S.....	Apr. 30	10,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Apr. 9	20,000	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 16	20,000	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 23	20,000	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tangier.....	Apr. 16	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 23	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarragona.....	Apr. 16	20,100	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 23	20,100	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Apr. 26	7,030	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utiila.....	Apr. 16	932	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	do.....	166,288	74	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Apr. 30	32,000	38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Apr. 16	1,797,992	757	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	45	2
West Hartlepool.....	do.....	63,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	do.....	158,376	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.