

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

*Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended
May 14, 1904.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue,
under date of May 16:

Week ended May 14.

Buildings reinspected.....	225
Rooms	1,526
Persons inspected	1,743
Sick	17
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	10
Dead examined	2
Necropsies	None.
Rats examined bacteriologically	51
Number showing pest infection	None.
Places limed and disinfected	1,086
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	17
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisances	10
Abated	2
Undergoing abatement	12
Total number plumbing inspections	102
Blocks covered with Danyz virus.....	6½

*Plague reported on bill of health on vessel from Sydney, Australia—
Plague reported at Auckland, New Zealand.*

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., May 16, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

American bill of health Sydney, April 25, clean. British bill reports
1 case plague April 14; 1 April 23. Plague reported Auckland, New
Zealand, April 29—1 death, 2 cases, several suspects.

CUMMING.

Diphtheria on schooner Grace Davis at Portland, Me.

Surgeon McIntosh reports, May 10, as follows:

Seaman James Gallaway was admitted to this hospital yesterday
suffering from diphtheria.

He was taken from the schooner *Grace Davis*, and the vessel was
disinfected by an officer of this Service.

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

Report from Lowelltown, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby reports (through Surgeon Kalloch) as follows:

Week ended April 27, 1904. Persons from Quebec for Maine lumber camps inspected, 119; vaccinated, 25; disinfected, 8; returned to Canada, 3.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Inspection of Victoria, Linares, Monterey, and New Laredo.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, May 3, through Assistant Surgeon McClintic, as follows:

As the result of inspection of Victoria, Linares, Monterey, and New Laredo, I desire to state that I failed to find any suspicion of the presence of yellow fever at any of the points above mentioned except New Laredo, which I visited at the suggestion of Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, and after as careful an inspection of New Laredo as it is possible to make under existing conditions, all I found was an epidemic of scarlet fever.

In this connection I desire to state that it is extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain absolutely reliable information as to the existence of yellow fever.

The health of Victoria, Linares, and Monterey is about at its normal.

Various sanitary measures have been taken at the above points to prevent a recrudescence this summer. Of these, fumigation of houses, cisterns, and wells has been fairly extensively practiced in Victoria, Linares, and Monterey. It is reported that up to April 9 there were fumigated 1,614 houses in Monterey and 1,458 in Linares.

Particular attention has been given to the wells and cisterns with a view to killing the larvæ. Officially all wells and cisterns in Linares and Monterey have been fumigated twice. In a general way this is true, but as the fumigation was in many instances left to the householder, who did not always find it convenient to do as directed, there are a very considerable number of exceptions to the general rule.

In a general way, too, wells and cisterns, practically the only sources of water supply in Victoria, Linares, and Monterey, have been supplied with covers, which in a considerable proportion of cases are not made use of. This is a fault, obviously, difficult to remedy, except perhaps by sealing all wells and supplying them with pumps.

Hereafter the fumigation of wells and cisterns in Monterey will have to be done by the owners at their own expense. How generally this order will be obeyed remains to be seen. Another measure just promulgated recommends the screening of all persons with fever until a positive diagnosis, excluding yellow fever, is arrived at. To the poor the mosquito netting will be supplied by the city on request. I may add that the State board of health of Nuevo Leon and the superior board of health of Mexico have agreed to establish a quarantine station on the line of the Monterey and Tampico Railroad, at a point known as "Tanque del Forlon," a point about 80 or 90 miles from Tampico, where, should yellow fever appear in Tampico, it is

proposed to hold nonimmune passengers for five days and to fumigate freight cars, which will also have to be fumigated at Tampico before leaving that city.

Disinfection work at Carrizo Springs and other localities.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Cotulla, Tex., May 4, 1904. I leave with Inspector Dowd, with teams and men, this afternoon, to do the work at Carrizo Springs. I found it necessary to employ two teams, one hack to haul the men and one wagon heavily loaded with material.

Sanchez, Schurvi, and Wilkinson are proceeding with the work here and aim to finish by the time I return to Cotulla.

I shall report next from Carrizo Springs.

Carrizo Springs, Tex., May 8, 1904.—I left Cotulla with two teams heavily loaded with men and material for this point on the afternoon of May 4, reaching here and establishing camp.

I found that the consensus of opinion among laymen here is to the effect that yellow fever prevailed here last fall to quite an extent, several deaths having occurred among the Mexican population. The two physicians practicing here at that time were Doctor Downey, county physician, and Doctor Moreley—the latter declaring openly that yellow fever was commonly prevalent, the former dissenting and claiming all cases to be malarial.

I immediately proceeded to disinfect such houses and camps as were pointed out to me to be suspicious, after which we proceeded to the ranch of Mr. McDaniel, mentioned in my last report. This ranch is some distance from here, and we consumed the entire day disinfecting the various camps on the McDaniel ranch. The Mexican whose case I was so anxious to see had been sent back to Monterey, whence he came, the day before my arrival, as convalescent. Mr. McDaniel informs me that the stegomyia has been abundant on his place. I was not able to obtain any specimens. We fumigated every house, tent, or shack on this ranch, using double the usual quantity of sulphur, owing to the loose construction of the buildings. Mr. McDaniel promises to keep up the fumigation regularly once a week.

On my return from the McDaniel ranch I found a young man sick, with temperature of $41\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ C. and a pulse of 72; he had vomited some blood a half hour before my arrival; eyes and gums were somewhat congested. The patient gave history of having had two chills on day previous and one on the day of examination; urine highly colored and scanty. No physician in attendance. I saw him again at 10 o'clock this morning; he had then a temperature of $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ C. and a pulse of 64 to 66. He had been under the influence of 30 grains quinine since 6 a. m.

Since commencing this report Doctor Morton, a physician who recently established here, reports the death of one of his patients (a child) which he desires me to hold a post-mortem on for the purpose of determining whether the death was from malaria or from yellow fever. I shall report the result of the post-mortem to you in my next letter. There is no telegraph communication with Laredo.

Reports come to me to-day from the Taylor dam, on the Nueces River, about 10 miles from here, that most of the population there are

sick with malaria jaundice, vomiting being a constant symptom. I shall proceed this afternoon to the locality mentioned with the force, and fumigate all places possible, going from there to Cotulla, where I shall report for further orders.

We have disinfected during the past two days 11 camps and 4 houses, containing 34 rooms, in a distance of 14 miles. It is the expressed opinion of physicians and citizens that our work here will be productive of untold good.

Bermuda, Tex., May 10, 1904.—The sanitary conditions at this place are exceedingly bad, at least in so far as concerns mosquitoes. The Nueces Land and Irrigation Company have erected a dam at this point, causing backwater for 15 miles up the river, the rise and fall of the water creating endless breeding pools for mosquitoes along inlets, and the gravity irrigating ditches below the dam running water to waste over a mile and a half of low grass lands of the character known in common parlance as "hog wallows." The history of this settlement for the past year is that the majority of the population soon fall victims to malaria of the most severe type. My judgment of it is that for 20 or 25 miles up and down this river malaria will continue to be as severe and fatal as it is in any section of the United States. There are at present quite a number of jaundiced people and many cases of intermittent fever. In fact, only one family has escaped malaria, a family living in a screened house. We have done a great deal of missionary work at this point, preaching screens, fumigation, and oil. All the American families in this section have enthusiastically promised to fumigate and screen at once.

We fumigated 3 houses, containing 12 rooms, and 5 camps, securing the promise of Mr. Taylor, the manager, to keep up the work and to see that all his workmen used bars. There is no physician nearer than 12 miles distant, but Mr. Taylor's wife is an immune and an experienced yellow-fever nurse. She claims that there were many cases of yellow fever here last fall.

Owing to the large amount of irrigation going on from artesian wells near Carrizo Springs, and the bad sanitation generally, I regard Carrizo Springs and Bermuda as places that should be carefully watched. The physicians at Carrizo Springs and Mr. Taylor, at Bermuda, have promised me to phone your office when a suspicious case occurs.

Cotulla, Tex., May 11, 1904.—Our antimosquito campaign at this point has been finished. The work here has been complete. I do not believe that it will be necessary to do such exhaustive detail work in the towns north of here, excepting at Devine, where we are positive there was infection last season.

We have fumigated in Cotulla 217 houses, containing 791 rooms. Barrels oiled, 326; tanks oiled, 32; cisterns oiled, 12.

We will proceed to Dilley to-morrow, having wagon stop at Millett to fumigate a few buildings on the way.

May 12, 1904.—A wagon, team, and driver, with inspectors Wilkinson and Schurvi, left here this morning at 6 o'clock for the town of Millett, with sufficient material to disinfect that place to-day. Sanchez will go to Millett by passenger train to arrange matters before the wagon reaches there.

We will next proceed to Dilley, where our next camp will be.

Dilley, May 13, 1904.—On yesterday afternoon we fumigated 5 houses, containing 25 rooms, in the village of Millett. There is no

physician at that point, but citizens claim that there was quite a severe epidemic of dengue there during the fall and winter months.

At this place there is one physician, an old gentleman, a recent settler, who knows nothing of past conditions. From citizens I learn of 7 cases occurring here late last fall that were, beyond a doubt, yellow fever, if histories are correct.

There is only one case of illness in this community that I can learn of at present, an adult male, who took to bed three days since, with high fever and characteristic vomiting. Local physician recorded temperature of $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the afternoon; has typical tongue, and this morning his temperature was 37° C., pulse 68. I have this case under observation, and will test for albumin to-morrow.

The Mexican population report much fever among their people lately. I have inspected every Mexican house in the town, but found nothing suspicious. The Mexicans are anxious for fumigation, but object to oil. I have placed with the postmaster sufficient literature to supply all who get mail here, besides leaving circulars at all houses. I deem it necessary to do complete work here, but expect to finish the town to-morrow morning, leaving for Pearsall, treating one ranch en route.

The people are much interested in our work and promise to keep it up.

I was fortunate in being able to secure 100 pounds of sulphur at this place. I will need material at Pearsall to-morrow afternoon.

Disinfection work at Aguilares.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McGregor reports, May 12, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

I have the honor to report house-to-house inspection at this point. I have found no cases of sickness. The people are using barrels for water supply, furnished by the railroad company, pumped into a tank from a pond half a mile west of the town.

I find plenty of larvæ and mosquitoes. We have oiled all barrels and tanks in the vicinity, and inspected about 50 houses, all of which have barrels, the most of which contain wrigglers.

I shall leave with the force to-morrow and proceed to Ojuelos.

Inspection of Cienegas and Mina, Mexico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Purnell reports, May 10, as follows:

I visited Cuatro Cienegas, the terminus of the branch road going out from Monclova. This place has a population of about 5,000 people, composed entirely of Mexicans. It suffers from malarial troubles, but has never been visited by yellow fever. There are several small stations between Cienegas and Monclova, but I did not deem it necessary to leave the train, for everything could be seen at a glance, and the health conditions were obtainable from those at the stations. There is no sickness suspected of being yellow fever in this section.

The stations between Monclova and Mina are nothing more than section houses and switches, excepting Costaños, and from Doctor Quinn, at Monclova, whose practice extends to that place, I secured all needed information, and that was entirely satisfactory. Mina is a town of

probably 4,000 population, all Mexicans. It lies about 2 miles east of the railroad, has never been infected with yellow fever, and is free from suspected sickness now. From there I will go this morning to Hidalgo, using a coach as a conveyance.

Dr. B. Ferguson is with me, having joined me at Monclova on May 8.

Inspection along Texas Mexican Railway.

MAY 11, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Referring Bureau telegram 9th, nominate for duty along Texas Mexican Railway, from 11th instant, Dr. W. W. MacGregor, * * * and H. A. McClelland, Isodoro P. Martinez, and Clemente Juarez, lay inspectors * * *

RICHARDSON.

Inspection of Riogrande city.

LAREDO, TEX., May 12, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Referring Bureau telegram 9th instant, request authority send Sauvignet inspect Riogrande city and select suitable local man for duty there. * * *

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1904.

RICHARDSON, Laredo, Tex.:

Authorized send Sauvignet inspect Riogrande city and select suitable inspector at that point, as recommended.

WYMAN.

Inspection at Monterey and intermediate points—Yellow fever at Linares not confirmed.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, May 12, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Purnell and Ferguson Linares this morning, at my request. Confidential report yellow fever; thought it better not to go myself till hear more.

GOLDBERGER.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, May 13, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Purnell and Ferguson returned; report yellow fever Linares not confirmed.

GOLDBERGER.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1904.

FERGUSON, Iturbide Hotel, Monterey, Mexico:

Report to Goldberger.

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, *May 13, 1904.*

GOLDBERGER, *Hotel Iturbide, Monterey, Mexico:*

Ferguson directed report to you. Keep him particularly in territory between Monterey and Monclova and thereabout and transmit regular reports as to his inspections and your own.

WYMAN.

Inspection between Monterey and Laredo.

WASHINGTON, *May 13, 1904.*

PURNELL, *Hotel Iturbide, Monterey, Mexico:*

Inspect places between Monterey and Laredo en route to San Antonio. Wire arrival San Antonio.

WYMAN.

WASHINGTON, *May 13, 1904.*

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Nominate McGregor and disinfecting force by mail. It is understood this disinfecting squad already started along line to Corpus Christi. * * *

WYMAN.

Screening and oiling of water containers.

LAREDO, TEXAS, *May 13, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Replying Bureau telegram 30th, word "premises" used to indicate residence of one family and may include one or several buildings. Water containers are treated with oil, and word "oiled" will be used hereafter.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *May 14, 1904.*

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Report whether city ordinance passed April 23, relative to oiling and screening water containers, is enforced. Are penalties imposed? Who provides screens for water containers? If generally used, is oiling also necessary?

WYMAN.

LAREDO, TEX., *May 15, 1904.*

WYMAN, *Washington:*

Replying to Bureau telegram 14th, ordinance passed April 23 became effective May 6, after 10 days' publication, but have been no prosecutions yet. Only screens so far provided are by Service, but business men promise 1,000. City has provided none. Oiling screened barrels not necessary, but close supervision all containers, screened or unscreened, is very necessary.

RICHARDSON.

Reports of daily inspection at Laredo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson telegraphs the following:

MAY 10, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,372 premises and treated 458 water containers. Six sick investigated.

MAY 12, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,410 premises and treated 449 water containers. One sick investigated.

MAY 13, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,333 premises and oiled 376 water containers. Five sick investigated.

MAY 14, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,297 premises and oiled 396 water containers. One sick investigated.

MAY 15, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,254 premises and oiled 434 water containers. Three sick investigated.

Summary for week ended May 14.

MAY 16, 1904.

During week ended May 14 fumigated Laredo, 71 houses, containing 170 rooms; inspected to-day 1,315 premises, and oiled 508 water containers. Sauvignet leaves for Rio Grande City to-morrow.

MAY 17, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,294 premises and treated 558 water containers. Four sick investigated.

MAY 18, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,066 premises and oiled 415 water containers. Seven sick investigated.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows, week ended May 7, 1904: Passengers inspected, 173; immigrants inspected, 38; 1 immigrant rejected.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows, week ended May 7, 1904: Mexican Central passengers inspected, 60; inspected certificates of death of 2 corpses; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 356 pieces.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, May 11, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended May 7, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 7; passengers on trains from Mexico inspected, 14; passengers inspected and passed, 7; Pullman coaches disinfected, 6; inspected and passed on International foot and carriage bridge, 4,463.

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

CALIFORNIA—*Alameda*.—Three months ended March 31, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including enteric fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Fresno.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 94, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 10 from tuberculosis.

COLORADO—*Denver*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 305, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 4, scarlet fever 3, and 73 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of April, 1904, from 168 towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 956,748, show a total of 1,375 deaths, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 10, measles 12, scarlet fever 13, whooping cough 11, and 120 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population 19,000. Total number of deaths 37, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Peoria.—Month of April, 1904. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 76, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

INDIANA—*Hammond*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including diphtheria 1 and 1 from scarlet fever.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Two weeks ended April 28, 1904. Estimated population, 225,000. Total number of deaths, 201, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 32 from tuberculosis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated pop-

ulation, 317,000; white, 233,000; colored, 84,000. Total number of deaths, 623—white, 387; colored, 236—including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, and 97 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Brockton*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 46,601. Total number of deaths, 65, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 4, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 7, 1904, from 93 observers, indicate that diarrhea, enteric fever, intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, and puerperal fever were more prevalent, and influenza, phthisis pulmonalis, measles, pleuritis, dysentery, remittent fever, inflammation of brain, meningitis, and cholera morbus were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 10, diphtheria at 28, enteric fever at 37, pneumonia at 61, scarlet fever at 64, measles at 98, smallpox at 115, and phthisis pulmonalis at 255 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 95,000. Total number of deaths, 164, including enteric fever 12, whooping cough 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 645,000; white, 605,000; colored, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 1,174; white, 1,031; colored, 143; including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 20, measles 7, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 5, and 148 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria 1 and 1 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Altoona*.—Month of April, 1904. Census population, 38,978. Total number of deaths, 65, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious diseases reported.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including 3 from tuberculosis.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 30,000; colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 52; white, 29; colored 23, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Nashville.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 82,947; white 52,061 colored, 30,886. Total number of deaths, 167; white

72, colored 95, including enteric fever 3, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, and 33 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of April, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria 2, whooping cough 9, and 5 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 85,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., May 9, 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 immigrants.
May 1	Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	129
1	Lillie.....	Sousa, Porta Plata.....	4
1	Edyth.....	Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	1
3	Bohemian.....	Liverpool, England.....	17
3	Admiral Schley.....	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	16
3	Lancastrian.....	London, England.....	1
5	Ivernia.....	Liverpool, England.....	2,013
	Total.....	.....	2,181

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., May 8, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended May 7, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 2	Sheiami.....	Habana, Cuba.....	1
3	Mascotte.....	do.....	17
5	Olivette.....	do.....	13
6	Sheiami.....	do.....	1
7	Mascotte.....	do.....	32
	Total.....	.....	64

JULIUS OTTO, *Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, May 9, 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	Hekla	Copenhagen, etc.	361
1	Moltke	Hamburg	1,032
1	La Touraine	Havre	754
1	Bulgaria	Hamburg	864
1	Trinidad	Hamilton, Bermuda	4
1	Schooner Mauna Loa	Macoris	1
2	Parima	St. Thomas	37
2	Astoria	Glasgow	145
2	Germanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	519
3	Mexico	Habana	18
3	Caribbee	Hamilton, Bermuda	12
3	Potsdam	Rotterdam	744
3	La Gascogne	Havre	1,371
3	Vaderland	Antwerp	951
3	Nord America	Genoa and Naples	964
3	Catania	Rio de Janeiro	54
4	Prinzess Alice	Genoa and Naples	1,199
4	Carpathia	Fiume	1,216
4	Montserrat	Naples	1
4	Stephan	Nordenheim, Germany	5
4	Maristow	Calcutta	1
4	Prince Adalbert	Naples	1,140
4	Prinzess Irene	do	1,650
5	Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	892
5	Perugia	Naples	1,096
5	Pennsylvania	Hamburg	1,328
5	Vincenzo Florio	Naples	793
6	Laurentian	Glasgow	55
6	Deutschland	Hamburg	292
6	Teviotdale	Cienfuegos	1
6	Neckar	Genoa	1
6	Oakwood	Calcutta	2
7	British Princess	Antwerp	3
7	La Lorraine	Havre	696
	Total		18,202

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, May 14, 1904.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 14, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 10	Noordland	Liverpool and Queenstown	342
11	Coronation	Cardiff	4
12	Chesapeake	Liverpool	1
	Total		347

J. L. HUGHES, *Acting Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immi- grants passed.	Number of immi- grants rejected.
Baltimore, Md	Mar.....	4,812	63
Boston, Mass	Apr.....	10,003	60
Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.....	36	0
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	173	3
Mayaguez, P. R	do.....	11	0
Mobile, Ala	do.....	35	0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,540	13
Portland, Me	do.....	469	0
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	42	6
San Juan, P. R	do.....	74	0

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 14			
2	Beaufort, N. C. ....do	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla. ....do	do			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	May 7			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga. ....do	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va. ....do	do			
8	Cape Fear, N. C. ....do	do			
9	Cedar Key, Fla. ....do	May 14			
10	Columbia River, Oreg. ....do	Apr. 30			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla. ....do	May 7	Nor. bk. Kragaro	May 1	Pernambuco
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del. ....do	do	U. S. S. Saratoga	May 2	St. Thomas
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Apr. 23			
14	Eastport, Me. ....do	May 12			
15	Eureka, Cal. ....do	May 7			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash. ....do	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss. ....do	do	Schr. Susie B. Dantzier	May 3	Progreso
			Schr. Flora Morang	May 4	Veracruz
			Schr. Millie Williams	May 6	Campeche
			Ship Zelandia	May 7	Port Elizabeth
18	Key West, Fla. ....do	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal. ....do	do			
20	Newbern, N. C. ....do	May 14			
21	Nome, Alaska	Apr. 30			
22	Pascagoula, Miss. ....do	May 7			
23	Port Angeles, Wash. ....do	do			
24	Portland, Me. ....do	do			
25	Port Townsend, Wash. ....do	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del. ....do	May 7			
27	St. Georges Sound, Fla.— East Pass	Apr. 28 May 7 May 14			
28	West Pass	May 7			
29	St. Johns River, Fla. ....do	do	Br. schr. Theta	May 7	Akkra, Africa
30	San Diego, Cal. ....do	do			
31	San Francisco, Cal. ....do	do	Br. bk. Melanope	May 3	Newcastle
32	San Pedro, Cal. ....do	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal. ....do	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla. ....do	do	It. bk. Luigina ^a	Apr. 22	Ayr
			Nor. bk. Angelo ^a	Apr. 24	Cape Town
			Br. ss. Kings County ^a	do	Rio de Janeiro
			Br. ss. Inventor	May 2	Liverpool, via West Indian and Central American ports.
			Br. ss. Thurlow Castle	do	London, via Cuban and Mexican ports.
			Nor. bk. Rolf	May 4	Nantes
			Nor. bk. Closeburn	do	Cape Town
			It. bk. Vega	May 5	Sarona
			Am. ss. Pensacola	do	Tampico
			Swed. bk. Antoinette	do	Port Elizabeth

^a Omitted from report for week ended April 30, 1904.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6					3
7					6
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	
10					1
11	Fernandina.....	Ballast discharged; vessel fumigated.	May 7	Six vessels spoken and passed.	2
12	Philadelphia.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	May 2		2
13				No report.....	
14					22
15				No transactions.....	
16					1
17	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected and held.....		1 bark spoken and passed.	1
18	do.....	do.....			
19	do.....	do.....			
20	Gulfport.....	Held for disinfection.....			11
21					2
22				No report.....	
23				do.....	
24					3
25				No report.....	
26					b1
27				Glandular examination, Br. ss. Mingchow from Liverpool, and Am. schr. Snow and Burgess, from Manila.	5
28					22
29					2
30					3
31				No report.....	1
32	Jacksonville.....	Held to confirm diagnosis case of fever.		3 steamships passed without inspection; 10 vessels spoken and passed.	
33					1
34	San Francisco.....	Held for fumigation to kill vermin.	May 4	2 vessels boarded and passed. 1 vessel spoken and passed. Temperature of all on board Am. ss. Curaçao from Guaymas and Am. ss. Acapulco from Panama taken. Glandular examination Am. ss. China from Hongkong.	12
35				No transactions.....	
36				do.....	
37	Pensacola.....	Ballast discharged, vessel cleaned.	May 3		3
38	do.....	Ballast discharged, vessel fumigated.	May 5		
39	do.....	do.....	May 4		
40	do.....	Fumigated.....	May 3		
41	do.....	Fumigated and held.....			
42	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and clean.			
43	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.			
44	do.....	do.....			
45	do.....	Held to complete 5 days....	May 6		
46	do.....	Held to discharge ballast and fumigate.			

b Previously reported.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
34	UNITED STATES—Continued. Santa Rosa, Fla	May 7	It. bk. Armonia..... It. bk. Antonio d'Abundo..... Am. schr. Annie Lord	May 6 do .. do ..	Genoa .. Fort de France .. Vera Cruz ..
35	Savannah, Ga	do ..	It. bk. Letizia a .. Am. schr. Thos. F. Pollard ..	Apr. 26 May 7	Barbados .. Sagua ..
36	Sitka, Alaska.....	Apr. 23	.....	.....	.....
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 30 May 7	.....	.....	.....
38	Southbend, Wash	do ..	.....	.....	.....
39	Tampa Bay, Fla	do ..	.....	.....	.....
40	Washington, N. C	do ..	.....	.....	.....
	Hawaii:				
41	Hilo	Apr. 23	.....	.....	.....
42	Honolulu	Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
43	Kahului	do ..	.....	.....	.....
44	Kihei	Apr. 3	.....	.....	.....
45	Koloa	do ..	.....	.....	.....
46	Lahaina	Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
47	Mahukona	Apr. 9 Apr. 16 Apr. 23	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Mar. 26	.....	.....	.....
49	Iloilo	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....
50	Jolo	do ..	.....	.....	.....
51	Manila	do ..	.....	.....	.....
	PORTO RICO:				
52	Ponce	Apr. 30	Am. ss. Julia	Apr. 27	Maracaibo.....
	San Juan	do ..	U. S. S. Marietta	Apr. 24	Colon.....
53	Subports—		U. S. S. Gloucester	Apr. 29	Sanchez
54	Aguadilla	Apr. 30	.....	.....	.....
55	Arecibo	do ..	.....	.....	.....
56	Arroyo	do ..	.....	.....	.....
57	Fajardo	do ..	.....	.....	.....
58	Humacao	Apr. 23	.....	.....	.....
59	Mayaguez	Apr. 30 do ..	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
....	Pensacola	Held to discharge ballast .....	.....	.....	.....
....	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....
....	do	Disinfected and held .....	.....	Case malaria removed to hospital.	.....
35	Savannah	Fumigated	May 2	.....	3
36	do	Held for fumigation .....	.....	.....	7
37	.....	.....	.....	No transactions	2
38	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
40	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
43	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
51	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
52	New York	Held in quarantine	Apr. 27	Took cargo and passengers in quarantine under guard.	2
53	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Apr. 24	.....	2
.....	do	do	Apr. 29	.....	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
56	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
59	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	May 14	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	May 7	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	May 14	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	May 7	Br. ss. Caffla	May 1	Trinidad
			Br. ss. Bernard	May 2	Para
			Ger. ss. Parthia	May 6	Veracruz
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	May 14	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	May 7	Br. ss. Mount Vernon	May 4	Limon
			Mex. ss. Frontera	May 5	Progreso
			Br. bk. Winnipeg	do	Port Elizabeth
			Bk. Voluta	May 6	Para
			Ger. ss. Providentia	May 7	Vera Cruz
			Br. ss. Telefon	do	Progreso
10	New Bedford, Mass	May 14	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Apr. 30	Br. ss. Antillian ^a	Apr. 19	Colon, etc., via
			Br. ss. Barristera ^a	Apr. 22	Mexican ports.
			Br. ss. Nicaraguan ^a	do	do
			Am. ss. Rita Cue	Apr. 24	Frontera
			Nor. ss. Nor	Apr. 26	Mexican ports
			Ger. ss. Alpes	Apr. 27	Limon
			Nor. ss. Venus	do	do
			Br. ss. Logician	Apr. 29	Mexican ports
12	Newport News, Va	May 14	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	do	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do	.....	.....	.....

^a Previously reported.

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					1
5				No report	
6	Galveston	Fumigated	May 1		29
	do	do	May 2		
	do	do	May 7		
7				No report	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			17
	do	Disinfected and held	May 6		
	do	Disinfected			
	do	Disinfected and held			
	do	do			
	do	do			
10				No report	
11	New Orleans	Disinfected and held	Apr. 24		
	do	do	do		
	do	do	Apr. 27		
	do	do	Apr. 27		
	do	do	Apr. 27		
	do	Disinfected	do		
	do	do	Apr. 29		
	do	Disinfected and held			
12				No report	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				do	
18				do	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to May 20, 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-May 1	53	4	
Total for State		69	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		311	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.		628	.....
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Feb. 21-Apr. 30	.....	3	
Total for State .....		.....	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....		.....	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-May 7	36	.....
Total for District		36	.....
Total for District, same period, 1903.		15	1	
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola).	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11	.....
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	.....
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-May 7	36	.....
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		139	.....
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. ....	.....	123	8	
Illinois:				
Belleville	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	20	2	
Cairo	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13 .....	.....
Chicago	Dec. 20-May 14	79	1	
Danville	Dec. 13-May 7	41 .....	.....
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 .....	.....	177	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	328	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. ....	.....	3,502	136	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-Apr. 9	2 .....	.....
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	3 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	77 .....	.....
Kentucky:				
Burlington	Mar. 1-28	16 .....	.....
Covington	Mar. 13-May 7	18 .....	.....
Louisville	Oct. 1-Apr. 30	66	16	
Springfield	Mar. 22-28	6 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	106	16	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	630	8	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 13-May 7	64	5	Twenty-nine imported.
Total for State .....	.....	64	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	68	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. ....	.....	314	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-May 14	39	1	
Cumberland	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	4 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	43	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903. ....	.....	52	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.		183	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.		556	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	
Blue Earth County	Apr. 26-May 2	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-May 2	26	.....
Fillmore County	Mar. 1-7.....	2	.....
Freeborn County	Apr. 5-11.....	1	.....
Grant County	Mar. 22-Apr. 18	7	.....
Goodhue County	Jan. 5-May 2	4	.....
Hennepin County	Dec. 22-May 2	152	11	
Hubbard County	Jan. 19-May 2	15	.....
Isanti County	Dec. 22-May 2	35	.....
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	.....
Lac qui Parle County	Apr. 26-May 2	1	.....
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	.....
Otertail County	Dec. 15-May 2	109	.....
Pine County	Feb. 2-May 2	8	.....
Pipestone County	Mar. 15-May 2	22	.....
Folk County	Jan. 5-Apr. 18	6	.....
Pope County	Mar. 15-21.....	4	.....
Ramsey County	Dec. 29-May 2	36	1	
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-May 2	12	.....
Scott County	Mar. 15-21.....	1	.....
Sibley County	Feb. 9-15.....	1	.....
Stearns County	Dec. 15-May 2	219	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	.....
Winona County	Apr. 26-May 2	1	.....
Wright County	Mar. 1-May 2	9	.....
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	.....	13	.....
in Kandiyohi County.	.....		
Old cases not reported previously in Stearns County.	.....	11	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1,353	17	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	3,428	16	
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 20-May 7	179	3	
Total for State .....	.....	179	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	239	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.	.....	188	.....
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-May 7	43	.....
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1	.....
New York	Dec. 20-May 17	27	4	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Apr. 12	15	.....
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	87	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	83	9	
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	.....	Do.
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11	.....
Orange County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Perquimans County	Jan. 1-31	32	.....
Pitt County	Jan. 1-31	13	.....
Richmond County	Jan. 1-31	7	.....
Robeson County	Jan. 1-31 .....	.....	.....
Rockingham County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Scotland County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Stanly County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Union County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Vance County	Jan. 1-31	12	.....
Wake County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Wayne County	Jan. 1-31	10	.....
Wilkes County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Wilson County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Yancey County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Total for State .....	.....	483	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	2, 567	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	.....
Trall 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.	.....	48	.....
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-May 7	72	.....
Cuyahoga County	Aug. 8-May 13	52	7	
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-May 13	167	9	
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-May 7	6	.....
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 14	206	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.....		3,179	89	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		595	53	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 13-May 7	177	33	Thirteen 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-May 14	9	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 14	880	210	
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	Three imported.	
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.....		2,065	264		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,837	161		
South Carolina:					
Charleston.....	Dec. 20-May 7	43	4		
Georgetown.....	Mar. 27.....	1	.....	
Greenville.....	Feb. 21-May 7	35	.....	
Total for State.....		79	4		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		238	9		
Tennessee:					
Memphis.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	379	8		
Nashville.....	Dec. 27-May 14	123	.....	
Total for State.....		502	8		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		113	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.		330	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 (Port Town- send).	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 in- cluded).	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	7	.....	
Skagit County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	1	.....	
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).	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.		271	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-May 7	170	.....
Total for State		170	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,288	6	
Grand total		10,081	462	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		18,687	517	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to May 20, 1904.

Place.	Number since March, 1900.	Number since January 1, 1904.	Reported.	Died.	Bacteriologically confirmed.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco	111	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Recovered.
Do.....	112	2	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	
Do.....	113	3	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 22	
Do.....	114	4	Feb. 7	.....	Feb. 17
Do.....	115	5	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 27	
Do.....	116	6	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 24	
Do.....	117	7	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	....do....
Do.....	118	8	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	
Concord	119	9	Mar. 1	Feb. 29	Mar. 12	

α 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 20, 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.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Altoona, Pa.	May 14	38,973	16												
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	12,949	10	2											
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	217	30		1				2					
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	16						3		7	2			1
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	218	34						2		2			
Brockton, Mass.	May 7	40,063	14										2		
Bucyrus, Ohio	do	6,560	1												
Cambridge, Mass.	May 14	91,886	16									1			
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	21	1								1			
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13,536	5												
Charleston, S. C.	May 7	55,807	42	2											
Chelsea, Mass.	May 14	34,072	7							1					
Cincinnati, Ohio	May 6	325,902	144	14		1			2	2					
Do	May 13	325,902	133	19					4						
Cleveland, Ohio	do	381,766	150			1			2	2	4	1		15	
Clinton, Mass.	May 14	13,667	4												
Covington, Ky.	May 7	42,938	15	1											
Danville, Ill.	do	16,354	6	2											1
Dayton, Ohio	May 14	85,333	29	2											
Dunkirk, N. Y.	May 7	11,616	7	1											
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	8												
Erie, Pa.	do	52,733	24	2											
Everett, Mass.	May 14	24,336	8						2			1			
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	33	4								1			
Fort Smith, Ark.	Apr. 30	11,587	4												
Do	May 7	11,587	1												
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	7												
Greenville, S. C.	Apr. 30	11,860	5	1											
Do	May 7	11,860	1												
Hyde Park, Mass.	do	13,244	6	2											
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	20	5											
Jersey City, N. J.	May 8	206,433	102	18					1	4		1			
Johnstown, Pa.	May 7	35,936	3												
Kokomo, Ind.	May 14	10,607													
Lawrence, Mass.	Apr. 30	62,559		2											
Do	May 7	62,559	25	5											
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	9	3											1
Lowell, Mass.	May 14	94,969	31	4											
McKeesport, Pa.	May 7	34,227	14	1					2						
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	12	2											
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	2												
Marquette, Mich.	do	10,058	0												
Medford, Mass.	May 14	18,244	1												
Memphis, Tenn.	do	102,320	36	3											1
Milwaukee, Wis.	May 7	285,315	81	10							2				
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	May 14	21,228	2												
Nashua, N. H.	May 7	23,898	7												
Do	May 14	23,898	5												
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	32	7											
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	88	10							2	2			
New Bedford, Mass.	do	62,442	31	5											
Newburyport, Mass.	May 7	14,478	7												
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	140	16											
Newton, Mass.	May 14	33,587	10	1											
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,587	172						10	29	51	45		1
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	11												
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	13	2											
Northampton, Mass.	May 7	18,613	5												
Omaha, Nebr.	do	102,555	36												
Palmer, Mass.	May 14	7,801	3									1			
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	520	58		5			25	7	9	8		3	
Pittsburg, Pa.	May 7	321,616	135	15					6		1	4		2	
Providence, R. I.	May 14	175,597	73	7					1	2					
Quincy, Mass.	May 7	23,899	5	1											
San Francisco, Cal.	May 1	342,782	134	24					1						1
Santa Barbara, Cal.	May 7	6,587	4	2											
South Bend, Ind.	do	33,999	16	1											1
Steelton, Pa.	May 14	12,068	2												
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	0												
Toledo, Ohio	May 7	131,822	39	2								1	1		
Trenton, N. J.	May 14	73,307							3						
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	5	2											
Washington, D. C.	May 7	278,718	117	20							2				
Weymouth, Mass.	May 14	11,324	1												
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	6												
Winona, Minn.	May 7	19,714	4												
Worcester, Mass.	Apr. 30	118,421	33	5											
Do	May 7	118,421	34	6								1		1	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

Reports of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during weeks ended April 2, 9, and 16, 1904.

WEEK ENDED APRIL 2, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 6 cases remain under treatment. Ninety-six rats and 40 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 10 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

Other places.—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town, and Knysna no case of plague was discovered in man or animal during the week.

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

WEEK ENDED APRIL 9, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 colored male and 1 colored female were discharged recovered. Four cases still remain under treatment. One hundred and six rats and 37 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 35 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

Other places.—At East London, Uitenhage, Queenstown, King Williams Town, and Knysna no case of plague was discovered in man or animals during the week.

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

WEEK ENDED APRIL 16, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was reported during the week, viz, a colored male, discovered after death, on the 12th instant.

At the plague hospital, 4 cases remain under treatment. Three hundred and forty-six rats and 122 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 219 rats and 27 mice proved to be plague infected.

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

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

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

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Yellow fever and smallpox—Sanitary measures.

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

During the week ended April 3, 1904, one vessel left this port for the United States. This was the steamship *Byron*, sailing on April 2. She carried a small cargo of coffee, and 22 first cabin and 13 steerage passengers from here. She also took on here 4 new members of the crew. Besides the passengers from this port, she carried a full complement of steerage passengers from Santos and points on the Rio Plata. All on board were in good health on the day of sailing, and accordingly a bill of health was issued to the ship.

Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.

During the week ended April 3 there were in all 304 deaths. Of this number 3 were caused by yellow fever, 1 of the fatal cases being in the person of a native and the other 2 in the persons of other than Brazilians.

There were notifications of 6 cases received during the week, and at the close of the week there were 3 cases under treatment at São Sebastiao Hospital.

There were no cases of bubonic plague reported, and no deaths therefrom. The close of the week saw but 4 cases, convalescents, at the Paulo Candido Hospital. Variola caused 30 deaths, with 54 cases reported, and at the end of the week there were 95 cases under treatment at São Sebastião Hospital. Of the yellow fever deaths, 1 death occurred in the Engenho Velho district of the city, and the other 2 in the Hospital São Sebastião. Measles caused 2 deaths, while there were none from scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, dysentery, or leprosy.

Grippe caused 2 deaths, enteric fever 1, beriberi 2, malarial fevers 11, and tuberculosis 44.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on April 3, namely, 28.2° C., and the lowest on March 29, viz, 21.2° C. The daily average for the week was 24.35° C.

Up to date the total number of rats destroyed by the health authorities is 60,285.

In regard to the new sanitary law and the regulations in regard to bakeries made thereunder, Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, the director-general of public health, states that the object of the regulation affecting the bakeries was to secure impermeability to the flooring, and that in cases where that was properly secured by the actual tile and cement flooring there will be no necessity to alter it.

The substitution of marble for wooden tables and of special store-rooms with walls plastered with asphalt would, however, be insisted

on. Baker's premises, experience shows, are the most liable to bubonic plague, and the fact that to obtain the signature of the president of the baker's association to their petition the committee had to send to the plague hospital at Jurajuba, where he is a patient, is significant enough. To stamp out the seeds of the plague no measures can be too strict, or where adopted, be too strictly observed. The principal agents of the contagion are rats, fleas, and cats. It is against them that the campaign must be waged, and bakers must submit to inconveniences like others. It is, however, somewhat unjust that they alone should be put to expense for the benefit of the rest. No doubt no new bakeries should be constructed except on the lines laid down by the authorities. But, seeing that the bakers were only lately forced to introduce costly alterations into their premises, it would be only equitable were fresh works entailed by the new regulations undertaken at public expense.

Dr. Oswaldo Cruz says further, "Prevention is better than cure. It is better to kill mosquitoes than even to cure yellow-fever patients, so we are washing and cleaning and scouring all dark and damp places. The Hospital da Miserecordia has been cleaned and fumigated from floor to roof, and 1,236 kilograms of sulphur, 615 kilograms of Persian insect powder, 68 liters of alcohol, 9,643 sheets of paper, 600 liters of petroleum, 20 boxes of matches, and 1 kilogram of vaseline have been employed in the process."

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended May 5, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; one death; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, 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. 29	Anselm.....	42	8	28	16
May 5	Belize	17	0	2	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stevenson reports, May 9, as follows: Week ended May 7, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 262; number passed, 260; number detained, 2.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of April, 1904. Number of immigrants inspected, 261; number passed, 244; number rejected, 17.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *Tremont* for Tacoma recommended, March 31, for rejection, 4.

COLOMBIA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended April 28, 1904: Number of deaths, 4. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. 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.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Apr. 22	Bradford	Mobile	36	0	0	0
24	Preston	New Orleans	30	0	0	0
27	Belvernon	Mobile	20	3	0	3
28	Fort Gaines	do	22	0	0	0

Week ended May 7, 1904: Number of deaths, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and whooping cough. 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.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Apr. 29	Colombia	Mobile	17	.....	.....	.....
May 1	Taunton	New Orleans	23	7	.....	7
4	Hispania	do	22	.....	.....	.....
5	Fort Morgan	Mobile	22	4	.....	6

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended May 7, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis.

No evidence of any quarantinable disease in or around this port at present. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country much better than it was last month or last year at this time. The weather is intensely hot and dry. These conditions, unfavorable to the propagation of mosquitoes, no doubt account for the improvement.

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.
May 2	Alleghany.....	45	3	8	0
3	Admiral Farragut.....	53	4	0	0
4	Beverly.....	40	0	0	0
6	Manistee.....	46	0	0	0
7	Preston.....	30	0	0	0

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

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

Week ended April 30, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 3; crew inspected, 82. No passengers. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness on any of them.

Month of April, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 18; crew inspected, 483; passengers, 10.

Mortuary report for Cienfuegos for April, 1904.—Malaria 4, tuberculosis 8, meningitis 2, tetanus infantile 4, gastro-intestinal inflammatory diseases 14, diseases of the heart and blood vessels 10, diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract 5, bronchitis 2, pneumonia 1, hepatic abscess 1, other causes 27; total 79.

No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during this month. The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good. Recent rains have fallen and there is plenty of water.

Reports from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, May 7 and 12, as follows. Week ended April 30, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	18
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	927
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,000

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended April 30, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	26
Pneumonia.....	4
Cancer.....	7
Gangrene.....	1
Enteritis.....	1
Meningitis.....	6
Bronchitis.....	3
Enteric fever.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 104.

Week ended May 7, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	29
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,094
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	636
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	376
Certificates issued for Mobile and New Orleans.....	187

Certificates for Mobile and New Orleans have been issued from May 1.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended May 7, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	16
Bronchitis	2
Scarlet fever	1
Tetanus	1
Meningitis	11
Pernicious fever	1
Cancer	4
Pneumonia	2

Total deaths from all causes, 103.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, May 9, as follows:

During the week ended May 7, 1904, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels leaving for ports in the United States.

One case of diphtheria, 2 cases of enteric fever, and 6 of scarlatina, of which 5 occurred in this city and one in the rural town of Alacranes, within this district, have been reported during the past week. I have been able to obtain the following information as regards the origin of the present cases of scarlet fever and those mentioned in my previous report. A negro girl, resident of this city, whilst on a recent trip to Habana, became infected and developed the disease here, in a mild form, on her return.

A local practitioner was called in to see the patient, but failed to make a proper diagnosis in view of the impossibility to detect the eruption on the skin, although the throat symptoms were present. Believing that he had to deal only with a catarrhal pharyngitis of a benign form he paid very little attention to it and lost sight of the patient until he was summoned again to see another case in the same house, also in a negro child, a brother of the first patient. By that time the first case was in the stage of desquamation, thus enabling him to determine the nature of the disease. Meanwhile the children in the neighborhood had communication with the first patient without any restriction whatever, as no danger was apprehended. The mother of the two patients, a cook by occupation, working at a private house centrally located, continued going to her work as usual and conveyed the infection to the house of her employers.

Here again a repetition of the first instance happened. The family physician confounded the rash of scarlet fever with that of urticaria until it became too late to avert the spread of the disease. Since the cases were reported to the health authorities very energetic measures are being carried out to control the epidemic as with the first cases that appeared in this city some months ago, and the probability is that they will meet with a similar success. The source of the infection of the case of scarlet fever reported at Alacranes has not yet been ascertained.

The mortuary statistics of this city for the first ten days of the present month will be forwarded with my next report.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 4, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 30, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Malarial fever	1	4
Malarial cachexia	1	44
Tubercle of lungs	1	27
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Alcoholic enteritis	1	56
Meningitis	1	61
Myelitis, chronic	2	63
Tetanus, infantile	2	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Capillary bronchitis	1	90
Broncho-pneumonia	2	92
Infantile cholera	1	105
Atrophic cirrhosis	1	112
Senility	1	154
Total	19	.....

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

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Yellow fever—Quarantine on Peruvian border—Plague reported on steamship Limari.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, April 23 and 30, as follows:

Five days ended April 21, 1904.

The report is made for this period because of the irregularity of the mails, and a steamer is leaving to-day.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Deaths from all causes during the above period, 43, as follows: Yellow fever, 2; tuberculosis, 6; infectious fever, 1; pernicious fever, 4; enteric diseases, 2; whooping cough, 1; fevers without classification, 8; from all other causes, 20.

On April 18 the steamship *Serapis* cleared for San Francisco via other ports. I was not permitted to examine the vessel, passengers in transit, or crew, because of the port regulations which prohibit any personal communication with vessels coming from infected ports. One passenger left from this port. These facts were noted on the bill of health; also that the steamer was disinfected here.

A cable message has been received here, from Callao, that the steamship *Limari*, which was refused entrance here on April 10, but exchanged passengers with the steamship *Tucapel*, bound for Panama, and returned to Callao, developed a case of bubonic plague on board.

Week ended April 28, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality during the week, 59, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; pernicious fever, 7; infectious fever, 2; tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 6; whooping cough, 1;

enteric diseases, 11; fevers without classification, 3; from all other causes, 22.

Two steamers cleared from this port for Panama, but did not apply at this office for a bill of health.

A letter received from Assistant Surgeon Lloyd at Callao, under date of April 25, indicates the same condition at Callao as regards bills of health for Panama.

The Ecuador frontier is being guarded now, I understand, to prevent people crossing over from Peru.

[Inclosure.]

Sanitary regulations adopted by the combined Commission of Public Health and Hygienic Precaution.

The city is divided into four sections, and each will be under the direction and care of the president of the municipality, the president of the board of health, J. E. Aviles and Enrique Gallardo, respectively.

In each section two inspectors will make minute house to house inspections and will examine the condition of the rooms, patios, sewerage, garrets, water supply, and receptacles for the fecal matter, etc. These inspectors will take with them numbered stub books, in which they will note all requirements necessary in each house, leaving with the renter the noted sheet and allowing the maximum time in which these requirements must be met.

In each section there will be a squad of 25 men under the direction of a guide, who will proceed, as ordered, to cut down all weeds in streets, plazas, and vacant lots.

All citizens are commanded to cut all grass in the patios and vacant lots belonging to them and also to fence them in under penalty of a fine, and that the authorities will do it and charge same to owner.

The citizens whose land and lots the municipality has already condemned and paid for for the purpose of opening and broadening streets are commanded to leave them open for the public within fifteen days from this date without further notice. Any violation of this notice will be punishable by a fine without redress in law.

The citizens of the Malecón who have private sewerage to the river are commanded from this date to extend these pipes 2 meters beyond the limit of the low tide under penalty of fine and such expenses as the work demands. The municipality has also passed a resolution that the same kind of work shall be done by them in all public sewers.

In each section a careful inspection will be made of all public sewers, and the necessary repairs will be made by this commission, not only in the sewers but also in the pavements.

The citizens are commanded to make such repairs as mentioned in foregoing articles in the private sewers and in the pavement of their patios.

The gas company, the telephone company, or any other company or persons who may have to tear up public pavements, are commanded to put the pavement in perfect order when the work is completed, as required by the regulations of the municipality.

In each section the commission on its own account will clean all dirt, garbage, etc., from the streets, plazas, and open lots, and all citizens are commanded to supplement the work of the commission in this crusade against filth by cleaning and removing all dirt, rags, papers, rub-

bish, etc., from their rooms, garrets, patios, warehouses, etc. This should be put in baskets or boxes at the edge of the sidewalk, so as to be removed by the scavenger's cars.

In each section all stagnant waters in the streets, plazas, lots, and gardens will be drained and disinfected, and the citizens are commanded to do the same on their premises.

The commission will also, in each section, disinfect the sewers and clean and disinfect the mud bank of the river, the wharves, rafts, and all other vehicles on the river bank.

Any citizen obstructing the sanitation of the city in any way will be severely punished, and those who disobey these instructions either by putting dirt in the public streets or nullifying the work done or writing against this work will be much more severely punished.

Any citizen who persists in the custom of defecating in public streets, vacant lots, either fenced or not, on the banks of the river, or in any other public place within the boundaries of the city, or who throws fecal matter in such places, will be sentenced to clean such place personally, or pay for such cleaning, and will be also punished. When impossible to detect the author of this foul act, the commission will control it by every possible means.

The commission will order that the streets, commencing with the lowest in the west, shall be continuously and regularly filled, and will aid the poorer citizens by supplying them with cascajo (gravel) for filling their patios and lots to the street level, but the wealthy citizens will do it at their own expense without further notice.

The use of all cesspools is prohibited; also the raising of fowls, pigs, sheep, and goats within the houses, and any of these animals or other kind found running at large will be arrested by the police and forfeited.

All churches, theaters, barracks, schools, colleges, etc., and any other place where people congregate, must be cleaned daily, and the floors and walls washed with a bichloride solution (poison) in the strength of 2 to 1,000. All sweeping is prohibited unless the floor is sprinkled.

FORMOSA.

Report from Daitotei (Tamsui)—Plague mortality, March, 1904—Comparative statement.

Vice and Deputy Consul Lambert reports, April 9, as follows:

The sudden increase in the number of plague cases for the month of March is principally in the south of the island, in the neighborhood of Tainan. The following are the number of cases occurring in the towns and villages in the above neighborhood for the month ended March 31, 1904:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Tainan city	140	99
Kagi city	187	113
Ensuiiko village	220	148
Total	547	360

The above places are all connected with the north of the island by rail, trolley, or by steamer.

So far the north has been pretty free from plague. For the same period the following cases have occurred:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Taihoku city.....	10	9
Kelung port.....	1	0
Tamsui port.....	0	0
Total.....	11	9

The total number of cases of plague occurring in the whole of the island of Formosa during the month of March, 1904, was 558, with 369 deaths. The following are the number of cases occurring in the same month of the last five years:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899.....	634	422
1900.....	102	70
1901.....	212	154
1902.....	231	164
1903.....	116	83

The greatest number of cases occurring during any one month in either of the above years was 1,456, with 1,129 deaths in May, 1901.

The authorities are taking the necessary steps to combat the epidemic.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 30, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended April 16 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 59 (with 36 deaths)—namely, 22 cases (6 deaths) in the district of Samallut, 20 cases (18 deaths) in the district of Baliana, 4 cases (1 death) in Chibin-el-Kom, 3 cases (3 deaths) in Tahta, 3 cases (3 deaths) in Nag. Hamadi, 2 fresh cases (3 deaths) in Dechneh, 1 case (1 death) in Port Said, 1 case (1 death) in the district of Girgeh, 1 case in Bibeh, 1 case in Kuesna, and 1 case in Abu Hommos.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended March 19, 295 persons died of plague and 58 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to weekly bulletin No. 12, a case of cholera was registered in Bagdad on April 6. In Basra between April 1 and 10, 37 cases of cholera (with 28 deaths) were registered.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 16 was considerably higher than that of the last preceding week, amounting,

calculated on the year, to 16 per thousand of the population (as compared with 14.7 in the foregoing week), this being, however, somewhat lower than the figure for the corresponding week of last year. Notwithstanding the increased mortality in Berlin, two-thirds of the large German cities showed less favorable figures than this city. The death rates of Schoneberg (with 16.1), Frankfurt on the Main, Dresden, as well as London, were but slightly higher than the Berlin figures. The following cities, among others, however, showed considerably higher mortality figures, namely: Munich, Nuremberg, Breslau, Cassel, Cologne, Carlsruhe, as well as Paris and Vienna. The following towns and cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, Stuttgart, Rixdorf (with 13.9), and Charlottenburg (with 12.5). The increase in the number of deaths took place mainly among children in the first year of life; the infant death rate rose from 3.3 per year and mille in the last preceding week to 4.3, this figure being considerably lower than the Munich rate, but higher than that of Hamburg. There was a slight increase with acute intestinal diseases, which caused 41 deaths. A heavy increase was noticeable with acute diseases of the respiratory organs, which claimed 81 victims (against 51 in the foregoing week). There were also registered 98 deaths from phthisis pulmonails, 33 deaths from cancer, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from influenza, and, finally, 17 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended May 2, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 2; 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.
May 26	Spero.....	16	0	0	0
26	Anselm.....	41	16	0	0

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended May 7, 1904. Present officially estimated population about 4,000; 1 death. 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.
May 1	Emma Grace.....	6	0	0	0
1	Geo. Dumois.....	18	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended May 3, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild form. 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. 28	Anselm.....	42	10	17	0
29	Gyller.....	13	0	0	0
29	Espana.....	13	0	0	0
May 1	Habil.....	15	3	0	0

Number aliens sailing from this port during week, 5.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Shipment of wool—Mortality.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, April 23, as follows:

Mortality record for Bombay city for the week ended April 19, 1904.

	Apr. 19, 1904.	Last week.
Plague deaths.....	633	811
Plague mortality.....	42.41	54.34
Smallpox deaths.....	22	12
Cholera deaths.....	0	0
Total deaths.....	1,197	1,346
Total mortality.....	80.21	90.19

No deaths from typhus.

My investigations into conditions in plague-infected chawls, which I reported to you as having commenced about February 22, has been continued steadily till now. Each week I spend three mornings in the investigation, starting out with the official "ramoshi," or watchman, to some tenement where the records show plague to be prevalent. I shall hope to summarize the observations in a few weeks, for they have been very instructive. In nearly every case where the questioning and search can be exhaustive enough, I have been able to find a history of dead rats, either in the room where the case has occurred or in the immediate vicinity.

At present seven large tenement houses are under my constant supervision, and in these it is astonishing to see the indifference shown by contacts of plague cases. By frequent revisitation of these few tenements I can better trace the spread of an epidemic within the building than by visiting new buildings each time.

I have been able to inoculate over 100 boys in a large orphanage here with Haffkine's plague prophylactic. The summarizing of the temperatures of reaction is also in progress and will be an interesting report to the Government here as well as to the Bureau, because it is not often possible to keep 4 hourly charts of the temperatures in such cases.

Leprosy in India—Preliminary statement.

Number of lepers in India.—The Indian Leprosy Commission has estimated, on the basis of the census of 1891, that the total leper population of India was 100,000 souls (p. 41, report); total for the Bombay Presidency, 6,903 souls.

Attitude of the people toward lepers.—A leper is everywhere treated as an outcast. If a man finds on his wife patches that suggest those of anæsthetic leprosy she is immediately driven out of the house and has to shift for herself. As a result, the streets of the cities and the outskirts of villages are often lined with people squatting "in groups of six and seven families, of all ages, from the old man with toeless feet to the tiny, innocent, but doomed baby at its mother's breast. The lepers perambulate the streets and rub against many an unconscious passer-by, and they cast their filthy rags on the roads. They are seen scraping their sores against the railings; they pollute the tanks and wells by bathing in them." (The quotation is from an article which appeared in the Times, of India, on June 19, 1890, and which stirred up much of the interest that resulted in a suitable asylum for many of Bombay's poor lepers.)

Their preference for cities.—Although the villages doubtless shelter a majority of India's lepers, still they prefer city life whenever they can get to a city. The reason for this is evident—begging is more profitable in a city. As an illustration of this, the secretary of the National Leper Mission remarked that he had often seen poor, outcast lepers, with hardly a copper to boast of, come down to Bombay, and return to their up-country village, after several months, wearing silk vests and other articles indicative of relative prosperity.

Lepers in Bombay city.—The picture given above, of lepers on the streets, applies fairly well even to-day to some portions of Bombay, in spite of the existence of a large asylum in the suburbs. The trouble is that the asylum is always crowded to its utmost capacity, and no further provision exists for these homeless lepers.

The care of lepers in India.—Two kinds of agencies are at work providing for the care of the lepers.

(a) The mission leper asylums: A National Leper Mission has been incorporated in London and has asylums at several places in India. The supervision of each local asylum is left to the missionary society working at that place, the funds being supplied by the National Mission. One great feature of the work of these mission asylums is that they provide, to a considerable extent, for the segregation of the untainted children of leper parents. This is a very important and useful undertaking. The results of such segregation, as well as other facts regarding the mission asylums, will appear in the reports for which I have made application.

(b) The Government leper asylums: The largest institution of this type is the Homeless Leper Asylum, at Matunga, a suburb of Bombay. A full report of the institution has been prepared by Dr. N. H. Choksy, who was the medical officer in charge till 1896. (A copy of this report is sent herewith.) The asylum was opened on November 7, 1890, 50 lepers being collected by the police in various parts of the city and sent there permanently.

A visit to the institution is one of the most profitable trips a medical man can make in Bombay. The grounds cover about 11½

acres on a gently sloping hillside, well sheltered from observation by trees along the main highway. Everything about the grounds is attractive, except the patients. Between the wards, eight in number, are trees, flower beds, ornamented walks, and all that art and nature can do to make a place pleasant. For the Hindoos a temple, for the Mohammedans a mosque, and for the Roman Catholic Christians a chapel have been erected out of special donations. Children up to the age fixed by law have to go to school and are taught by a leper school-master. Beyond and away from the wards is the sewage farm, a triumph of engineering, devised and managed by Mr. C. C. James, the city executive engineer. He has prepared a special report relative to the profitable nature of the sewage farm, for which report application has been made and which will be forwarded on its receipt. In brief, however, 70 patients are provided for out of the proceeds of the sewage farm over and above the number for whom Government makes provision.

The cost of maintenance is about 10 rupees per month (\$3.244) for each patient, half of which sum is paid by the government of the Bombay presidency and the other half by the city municipality. Nearly 300 patients are thus supported, and together with those supported on the proceeds from the sewage farm, the total number of inmates is 370. One striking fact is noticed in regard to the administration, i. e., that "there are no restrictions placed in the way of patients intermarrying among themselves" (p. 5, Report). Only seven children were born, however, as a result of such marriages during the period 1890-1899, five of whom died during infancy without showing signs of leprosy.

The vital statistics of the Matunga Asylum have been well tabulated (pp. 11 to 24, Report) and illustrate how easily the leper is carried off by intercurrent diseases. Plague has never attacked the asylum at all, although during certain years it has been all around the place.

The second part of the report on the Homeless Leper Asylum deals with the disease in general, and utilizes the records of the institution very successfully in showing how certain ideas regarding leprosy have proved unsound in the presence of a large number of cases with which to work.

I would call the attention of the Bureau to the four practical suggestions made by the compiler of the report, with regard to the lines of study as to therapeutic effects which might well be pursued, viz:

1. Radcliffe Crocker's treatment with intramuscular injections of mercuric bichloride.
2. Treatment with antivenene, following the suggestions of Dr. Isadore Dyer, of New Orleans.
3. Treatment by chemical rays of light.
4. Serum treatment, both that of Carasquille and that of Herman.

[Inclosure.]

Report of the Matunga Sewage Farm, for the year 1903.

The gross receipts from the farm during the year under reference amounted to 6,978 roubles. In 1900 the receipts were 5,167 roubles, 11 pies, 1 anna; in 1901, 7,073 roubles, 6 pies, 11 annas, and in 1902, 9,584 roubles, 5 pies, 11 annas.

There is therefore a falling off in the receipts which is principally

due to two causes; the reduction of the selling rate of the grass to the Health Department from 8 to 7 annas, by which I calculate a sum of about 800 roubles has been lost to the farm, and also the injurious effect on the crops on the low-lying ground of last year's monsoon, which could not be anticipated. However, the solvency of the farm continues to be satisfactory, and there is, I believe, a sum of 5,095 roubles to the credit of it. As regards further details of the expenditure and receipts over a period of several years, Mr. Waite, who has analysed the accounts, will give the committee further detailed information.

On an average $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land have been under continuous cultivation. The outturn from the above acreage has been 12,629 maunds of Kurwi and Jowar, 2,588 maunds of Guinea grass, 8 maunds of Lucerne grass, 119 maunds of vegetables, and 9,275 plantains, which latter were distributed to the patients. This gives a total outturn of nearly 200 tons on the $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or about 36 tons per acre—a very satisfactory result, and, so far as I am aware, it is unique. It will now be necessary again to grow a series of rotation crops, as some of the land is showing signs of overnitrication. The whole of the fodder crops were supplied to the health officer for the feeding of the health department bullocks.

On an average about 50 men are employed on the farm, principally under one overseer who is a leper. We have 6 buffaloes and bullocks which are used in the working of the Persian wheels and for carting the grass to the health department stables.

During my absence Mr. Hewett, honorary secretary, made several improvements on the farm in the construction of a new road, the pitching of banks, and the leveling of ground. A new well has been dug and put into operation at the northeast end of the farm. No new filters have been constructed, but the old ones have continued to give the wonderfully good results we have always obtained from them, and a careful record is kept of the analyses made weekly by the medical officer of the asylum.

Nearly the whole of the effluent used on the farm comes directly from the septic tank, and the fertility of the farm is a striking example of the necessity of only one purification if the sewage is to be applied to land.

The gas engine continues to work satisfactorily with septic gas. The engine actuates a small centrifugal pump which daily lifts as much of the septic effluent to the filters as is required.

The sewage farm wards continue to be most popular and are always full, and the profits of the farm wholly maintain the 50 lepers located therein.

C. C. JAMES,
Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality.

Report from Calcutta.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, April 21, as follows:

For the week ended April 16, 1904, no transactions. In this connection I will state that from April 1, 1903, to October 1, 1903, 14 vessels left this port for America, and that for the following 6 months there were 32 bills of health issued. The usual falling off has now begun. There is 1 vessel now loading for the United States, which

will probably sail this month. There are no others now in port, and unless this year is an exception, of which there is no indication, there will be about 2 ships a month for the medical officer to look after at this port for the next 6 months. Jute forms the largest part of all the cargoes, and the crop for last year is now nearly disposed of, while that for this year is not yet grown.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—International Marine Congress—Smallpox in southern Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, April 25, as follows: During the week ended April 23, 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 disinfect.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Apr. 18	Vincenzo Florio.....	New York.....	497	30	955	14
19	Prinz Adalbert.....	do.....	1,068	165	1,138	17
20	Perugia.....	do.....	1,102	150	1,325	20
20	Nord America.....	do.....	923	160	1,420	18
21	Neustria.....	do.....	895	135	1,215	8
22	Regina Elena.....	do.....	544	50	1,115	15
22	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,180	180	2,230	8
23	Citta di Milano.....	do.....	1,303	125	1,230	19
23	Montserrat.....	do.....	383	45	1,110	7

PALERMO.

Apr. 19	Vincenzo Florio.....	New York.....	234	75	340	14
21	Manilla.....	New Orleans.....	761	100	850	33

International Marine Congress.

The fourth congress of the International Marine Association will be held at Lisbon from May 22 to May 28, 1904. In addition to topics to be discussed under the general head of oceanography and hydrography, measures will be considered for the unification of all matters connected with the treatment of vessels in ports, presumably including quarantine. In the programme a separate heading is given to the improvement of ports by the installation of practical appliances for the treatment of vessels. Sailors' charitable associations, the Panama Canal, wireless telegraphy, fisheries, territorial seas, international marine statistics, North Atlantic weather forecasts, and yachting are among the subjects to be discussed.

Smallpox in southern Italy.

Owing to the large emigration from all parts of southern Italy of persons who are brought in close contact with each other at Naples prior to embarkment, and in view of unofficial reports from various sources of the occurrence of smallpox at different points in the region

from which emigrants come, it has been deemed advisable to continue vaccination ashore of all emigrants going to United States ports, a practice begun under Bureau orders three years ago.

Among other information recently received is a report from Potenza that, owing to smallpox at that place, the departure of military recruits was suspended. Aside from the regularly established prevalence of smallpox, it would seem advisable to insist on vaccination of emigrants before going aboard in consideration of the widespread area from which passengers are drawn, the lack of facilities for receiving prompt and reliable returns of contagious disease, and the apparent difficulty of vaccinating large numbers of persons aboard, especially in bad weather, when the steerage passengers are confined to their compartments and often seasick. Although there are many disadvantages in vaccinating the large numbers of persons who stop at Naples, often only for a few hours before embarking, the vaccination is performed by reputable physicians who certify to the fact in each instance, and who use a virus of approved origin and quality. From the reports of medical officers accompanying emigrant vessels from this port to the United States, it appears that the results of the operation as at present practiced are satisfactory as regards the proportion of successful vaccinations and the freedom from unpleasant complications, such as general vaccinia, inflamed and ulcerated arms, and vaccinated diseases.

Week ended April 30, 1904.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Apr. 25	San Gottardo.....	New York.....	448	45	755	15
27	Romanic.....	Boston.....	1,324	280	1,725	19
27	Liguria.....	New York.....	853	120	1,110	12
28	Roma.....do.....	956	150	1,220	14

PALERMO.

Apr. 27	San Gottardo.....	New York.....	232	75	335	18
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JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Rejection of emigrants.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, April 27, as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Doric* recommended, April 27, 1904, for rejection. For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 15.

MEXICO.

Reports from Veracruz—Smallpox—Quarantinable diseases during April, 1904—Continued improvement in yellow-fever situation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, May 4 and 9, as follows: During the week ended April 30, 1904, there were recorded in the

city of Veracruz 38 deaths (60.8 per 1,000) from all causes, of which 4 were due to pernicious fever, 3 to remittent fever, and 7 to tuberculosis. One case of smallpox was reported, but no cases of other quarantinable disease.

Of quarantinable diseases occurring in the city of Veracruz during the month of April of the present year, there were reported yellow fever, 1 case, no deaths; smallpox, 3 cases, no deaths. During the month of April, 1903, there were reported 27 cases of yellow fever, with 8 deaths. These figures show a continuation of the improvement in the yellow fever situation for the present year, and are considered very encouraging by the Mexican sanitary authorities who are carrying on a campaign here against the disease.

Inspection of vessels—Decrease in number of mosquitoes.

During the week ended May 7, 1904, 7 vessels were inspected and given bills of health. The following vessels, bound for United States ports, were fumigated by the burning of sulphur and given certificates: May 2, German steamship *Parthia*, bound for Galveston; May 3, German steamship *Providentia*, bound for Mobile; May 6, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans; May 7, American schooner *John Francis*, bound for Sabine Pass.

During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 38 deaths (60.8 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 1 from pernicious fever and 10 from tuberculosis.

No new cases of yellow fever or other quarantinable diseases were reported.

The weather throughout the week continued dry and warm. The number of mosquitoes seems to have decreased somewhat during the past two weeks.

Yellow fever in Tehuantepec.

MEXICO, May 11, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

There is a case of yellow fever in Tehuantepec. Isolated.

LICEAGA.

Yellow fever in Vera Cruz.

MEXICO, May 10, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

There is a case of yellow fever in Vera Cruz, imported from a place called Boca del Rio. It is perfectly isolated.

LICEAGA.

Suspect yellow fever in De Valles city.

MEXICO, May 16, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

A person died in De Valles city of suspect yellow fever. Diagnosis not confirmed.

LICEAGA.

*Suspect yellow fever in Coatzacoalcos.*MEXICO, *May 18, 1904.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

In Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, a case suspected yellow fever. Advise (you) if confirmed.

LICEAGA.

*Yellow fever at Talleres.*TAMPICO, MEXICO, *May 11, 1904.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Mild case very suspicious, yellow fever at Talleres, on Mexican Central Railroad, 6 kilometers from Tampico. Epidemic there last year.

McCLINTIC.

*Diagnosis confirmed.*TAMPICO, MEXICO, *May 14, 1904.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Diagnosis case reported suspicious, yellow fever is positive, but is recovering.

McCLINTIC.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended April 30, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial fever 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. 25	Nicaragua	19	10	0	0
27	Alabama	17	0	0	0
30	Utstein	15	4	0	0

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, May 2, as follows:

During the week ended April 30, 1904, two vessels sailed from Colon for United States ports. American steamship *City of Washington* for New York, April 27, with 69 crew and 108 passengers; German steamship *Baker* for New Orleans, April 29, with 42 crew and no passengers.

Reports from Panama—Inspection of vessel—Mortality.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, May 2, as follows:

During the week ended May 1, 1904, one vessel cleared for San Francisco, having on board officers and crew 60, cabin passengers 15, steerage passengers 20, total 95; all well.

During the week there were 20 deaths from the following causes:

Cancer	1	Tuberculosis	1
Dropsy	1	Pneumonia	3
Debility	1	Parturition	1
Dysentery	1	Phthisis	3
Fever	3	Stillborn	2
Fever, hemorrhagic	1	Hypertrophy of the heart	1
Fever, cerebral	1		

The estimated population of Panama is variously given as from 18,000 to 30,000. The lowest estimate was in use at the consul's office when I arrived and has been continued until now. I believe that 20,000 is nearer the true number and will use that figure in the future.

Mortality during month of April, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, May 2, through Surgeon Perry at Colon, as follows:

Deaths from all causes during the month of April, 1904.

Bronchitis	1	Liver disease	1
Beriberi	5	Malarial cachexia	2
Cancer	1	Old age	1
Colic	1	Phthisis	3
Dropsy	4	Pneumonia	4
Debility	1	Paralysis	1
Distress	1	Parturition	2
Dysentery	6	Syphilis	1
Fever	8	Stillborn	6
Cerebral	1	Tuberculosis	5
Hæmorrhagic	1	Unknown	2
Pernicious	1	Wounds	1
Hernia, strangulated	1	Whooping cough	1
Hypertrophy heart	1		

Total number of deaths during the month, 63. The estimated population of Panama varies from 18,000 to 30,000. Heretofore I have used the smallest number in making calculations of death rates, but in the future will use 20,000 as the basis, which I believe, after much observation, represents the true population. Using this as the population the rate for April will be 37.80 per thousand.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Examination of rats on steamships Limari and Loa—Plague reported on Limari.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, April 18 and 25, as follows:

On the steamship *Limari*, the vessel on which I took passage (from Puna, near Guayaquil) to this port, I found rats dying in the hold. I examined 2 of these rats—1 dead when found, the other dying. They

were covered with fleas. Smears made from the spleens of these animals, stained with carbolthyonin, showed organisms morphologically identical with *B. pestis*, in large numbers. I made cultures and hope to obtain confirmation.

There happened to be on board a member of the faculty of medicine at Lima. I invited him to examine the smears. He agrees with me that the morphology is identical and assures me that I will be given every opportunity to determine whether or not my cultures contain *B. pestis*. This gentleman is Doctor Rodriguez, and he has reported the matter to the proper authorities. At the request of the master I am disinfecting the vessel. There has been no illness of the personnel.

Plague began to be noticed in Pacasmayo about May, 1903, but was not recognized as plague. It was officially announced the following August. About this time the rats, which had been dying in great numbers, became panic-stricken and fled. Some of them reached San Pedro, six miles distant, and in October or earlier cases occurred in San Pedro. If Pacasmayo is free from plague now—and I think it may be—it is chiefly because there are practically no rats left.

About one year ago rats died on the steamship *Loa*, a sister ship of the *Limari*. This kept up for a month until there were none left. Both these vessels belong to the Company of South American Steamships (Chilean).

Rats are now dying in Lima. The information contained in this report is obtained from sources which I consider absolutely reliable.

April 25, 1904.—Explaining my letter of April 18, concerning the rats examined on the steamship *Limari*, I have the honor to state that I boarded her in quarantine at Puna, she being refused entrance at Guayaquil. If her rats were infected (and they probably were—I have not yet finished the examination) she obtained this infection somewhere between Valparaiso and Payta. She probably had several chances of becoming infected, as plague is present in several Chilean ports, as well as Callao and Lima. It is reported here that a case of plague has occurred on the *Limari* since her departure for the South. I do not know if this is true.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera disappearing from the islands—Disinfection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, April 15, as follows:

During the week ended April 9, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

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

There has been no report received of any cases of cholera occurring in the provinces. With the exception of an occasional isolated case, it is believed that the cholera has practically disappeared from the islands. The long-continued dry weather has no doubt been an important factor in its final disappearance. The history of cholera in the

islands shows that it has never been known to persist beyond the third year at any place in which it may have made its appearance, and from the present outlook it appears that history will repeat itself.

Fumigation of vessel.

The steamer *Kennebec* cleared for New York via Singapore April 7, 1904. The crew were bathed and their effects disinfected at Mariveles as a condition upon entry to the islands. The vessel remained in port only one day, and, as the crew were not permitted to go ashore, the above measures also served as an outgoing quarantine measure. Passengers and crew were inspected on board prior to sailing.

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of 1904.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, April 21, 1904.]

Pilgrim vessels from Yambo at Tor.

April 15: *Fayoum*—819 Egyptian pilgrims. One death during the voyage.

April 18: *Neghileh*—469 Egyptians, according to bill.

April 19: *Missir*—275 Egyptians, according to bill.

Vessels leaving Tor.

April 15: *Minieh*—1,528 pilgrims, (850 from the *Fayoum* and 678 from the *Rahmanieh*). Destination, Suez.

April 17: *Chark*—296 Russians, destination Theodosia. *Mekke*—986 pilgrims, mixed nationalities, destination Tripoli. *Minieh*—1,020 Egyptians (516 from the *Missir* and the remainder from the *Neghileh*).

April 19: *Fayoum*—851 pilgrims; Egyptian.

The Egyptian pilgrims were landed at Suez. The remainder passed the canal in quarantine after favorable medical visit.

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

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Three weeks ended April 16, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 48. No contagious diseases.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 901,145. Total number of deaths, 965, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 13, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 51, and 147 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 29, 1904. Population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended April 28, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Week ended May 3, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 75, including enteric fever 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

FORMOSA.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever and 369 from plague reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 136, including enteric fever 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Gibraltar.—Two weeks ended April 24, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 23, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 16 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended April 23, 1904. Estimated population, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 208, including scarlet fever 1, measles 11, whooping cough 3, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 81, scarlet fever 9, diphtheria 15, whooping cough 43, enteric fever 3, smallpox 1, and diarrhea 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,911 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 23, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Galway, viz, 50.5 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 178 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, measles 3, whooping cough 5, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 23, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 21 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11, and the highest in Perth, viz, 26.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 695, including diphtheria 1, measles 26, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 3, and 29 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths 90, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, and 16 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1904. Total number of deaths 90, including enteric fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Parish of Portland*.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths 15, including 1 from enteric fever.

Port Antonio.—Population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila*.—Month of December, 1903. Census population, 219,941. Total number of deaths, 894, including enteric fever 10, smallpox 2, cholera 11, plague 2, and 81 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Corunna*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 111, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to May 20, 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	8	2	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 9	9	449	
Karachi.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27	3	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Apr. 15	15	56	
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	19	12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 6	36	28	
Hitt.....	Dec. 13-15	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 12	12	463	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4	4	1	
Musseieb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-Apr. 10	150	131	
Beirut—				
Latakiah.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4	4	7	
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 9	9	64	
Syria.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	5	.....	Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam.....	Dec. 12.....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-Apr. 10	62	19	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 17	17	2	
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 20	20	2	

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
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	
Talleres	May 11.....	1		
Tampico	May 14.....	1		
Tehuantepec	Dec. 6-May 11	8	5	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 13-May 10	19	6	One case imported from Boca del Rio.
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-Apr. 14	2		
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-Apr. 12		18	
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			
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Tientsin	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		1	
Egypt:				
Abu Homos.....	Apr. 9-16.....	1		
Alexandria	Nov. 21-Apr. 9	5	2	
Assiout	Mar. 19-26.....	1		
Bahiana district	Mar. 13-Apr. 16	69	73	
Beni mazar	Mar. 19-Apr. 9	4	2	
Bibeh district	Mar. 26-Apr. 16	4	1	
Chibin-el-Kom	Apr. 10-16.....	4	1	
Dechneh	Mar. 19-Apr. 16	10	7	
Girgeh district	Mar. 13-Apr. 16	30	30	
Kuesna	Mar. 19-Apr. 2	3	1	
Nag-Hamadi district	Mar. 13-Apr. 16	44	38	
Samallut district	Mar. 13-Apr. 16	54	39	
Sohag	Mar. 13-26	1		
Tahtah district	Mar. 13-Apr. 16	28	22	
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-Apr. 16	2	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	.....	1	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10-May 11	2	2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 2	205,612	137,310	
Madras Presidency.....	do	15,644	12,124	
Bengal.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 2	54,255	48,416	
United Provinces.....	do	102,925	96,496	
Punjab.....	do	122,291	90,715	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	do	49,103	41,036	
Burma.....	Feb. 14-Apr. 2	1	1	Imported.
Coorg.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 2	16	6	
Mysore State.....	do	13,884	10,650	
Hyderabad State.....	do	19,764	16,317	
Central India.....	do	24,669	21,984	
Rajputana.....	do	8,169	6,971	
Kashmir.....	do	5,741	4,836	
N. W. F. Provinces.....	Nov. 21-Apr. 2	47	45	Two cases imported.
Baluchistan.....	Nov. 29-Apr. 2	13	8	
Grand total.....		622,134	486,916	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 13-Mar. 10	529	312	
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	Apr. 29	2	1	
Peru:				
Baranco.....	Apr. 14	.....	5	
Callao.....	Feb. 24-Apr. 17	5	2	One case on ss. Limari Apr. 21.
Chosica.....	Apr. 14	.....	2	
Lima.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 17	148	.....
Matacuna.....	Apr. 14	2	.....
San Pedro vicinity.....	Feb. 20-26	10	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 1-31	2	2	
Manila.....	Nov. 15-Apr. 9	32	25	
Russia:				
Cronstadt.....	Jan. 14-20	.....	1	At plague laboratory.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 5	.....	2	
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	Dec. 1-6	.....	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15	6	.....
Green and Sea Point.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 29	.....	187	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague.....	Nov. 29-Apr. 23	156	1	
Trieste.....	Nov. 22-Mar. 5	8	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Jan. 11-Apr. 23	148	57	
Brussels.....	Jan. 31-Apr. 16	.....	8	
Liege.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	2	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 9	.....	10	
Goyaz.....	Feb. 16-22	4	.....
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	.....	240	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Apr. 10	1,005	598	
British Guiana:				
Demerara.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	73	.....
Canada:				
British Columbia (Tower Hill and Vancouver).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 18	14	.....
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	Mar. 27-Apr. 30	6	.....
New Brunswick (McAdam, Newcastle).....	Jan. 9-21	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		13	
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. 30		18	
Formosa	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	16		
France:				
Lyon	Feb. 7-Mar. 9	9	3	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Mar. 31		98	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2		
Paris	Nov. 29-Apr. 30	424	53	
Rheims	Feb. 8-May 1	1	1	
Rouen	Feb. 1-29		4	
Germany:				
Strasbourg	Jan. 1-Dec. 31		2	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Mar. 19	5	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1		
Cardiff	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	2		
Dundee	Mar. 13-Apr. 23	13		
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Apr. 23	130	11	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-May 1	825	55	
Hull	Jan. 17-Apr. 23	47	2	
Leeds	Dec. 27-Apr. 30	21		
Leith	Jan. 10-Apr. 16	25	2	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Apr. 30	12	1	
London	Nov. 29-Apr. 30	237	1	
Manchester	Mar. 27-Apr. 30	53	6	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Apr. 30	89	3	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Apr. 30	188	8	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Apr. 30	31		
Southampton	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	7	1	
South Shields	Jan. 3-Apr. 30	28	1	
Sunderland	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 4	1		From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Apr. 19		222	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-Apr. 9		18	
Karachi	Dec. 21-Apr. 17	85	17	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-Apr. 21		6	
Messina	Dec. 12-18		1	
Milan	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	5		
Palermo	Jan. 10-Apr. 23	6		
Japan:				
Amakusa	Feb. 23	15		
Matsu Island	Feb. 15	3		From Ger. ss. Batavia from Vlad-
Fukuoka Ken	To Mar. 14	9		ivostock.
Nagasaki Ken	Feb. 11-Mar. 31	38	9	One case from Br. ss Kwang Ping
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2		from Tsin-hwan-tao.
Do.	Feb. 1-27	3		
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 15-Mar. 27	141	39	
Malta:				
Dec. 6-Apr. 2		25	5	
Mexico:				
La Cananea	Mar. 9			Present.
Magdalena	Mar. 9	8		
Mexico	Dec. 28-May 1	92	52	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1		
Tampico	Jan. 11-Apr. 30		14	
Torreón	Feb. 24-Apr. 30	129	24	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19-Apr. 30	7	1	One case ss. Prince August Wil-
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Apr. 23	39	8	helm from Havre.
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Apr. 30	4		
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-31	5	1	
Manila	Nov. 15-Apr. 9	16	7	

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.
Glasgow	Apr. 29	798,357	339	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	1	19
Halifax	May 7	40,787	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, Bermuda	May 3	17,535	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havre	Apr. 23	130,196	59	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hull	do	253,865	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Iquique	Apr. 9	30,000	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Apr. 16	30,000	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Rochelle	Apr. 24	31,553	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lausanne	Apr. 16	50,800	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	Apr. 30	450,142	148	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	10
Leipzig	Apr. 25	496,370	133	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5
Leith	Apr. 23	80,508	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Licata	Apr. 16	25,000	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do	Apr. 23	25,000	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
London	do	6,907,619	1,911	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	11	22	108
Lyons	do	500,000	185	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
Manchester	do	558,335	233	28	—	—	—	2	—	1	8	—	13
Mannheim	do	150,425	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Messina	do	107,000	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mexico	May 1	368,777	363	19	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	2	6
Moscow	Apr. 16	1,173,427	639	27	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	8	9
Newcastle on Tyne	Apr. 23	219,021	69	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	1	3
Nuremberg	Apr. 16	275,000	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5
Odessa	Apr. 10	492,000	158	26	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Palermo	Apr. 16	330,000	120	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Apr. 23	330,000	113	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	May 1	20,000	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	Apr. 23	2,660,559	1,000	283	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	3	19
Plymouth	Apr. 30	112,000	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Prague	Apr. 23	225,816	165	43	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
Puerto Cabello	Mar. 5	14,000	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Mar. 12	14,000	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Mar. 19	14,000	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Mar. 26	14,000	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Cortes	May 5	2,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	May 7	70,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheims	Apr. 24	108,385	45	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 3	800,000	304	—	—	—	3	30	—	1	—	—	2
Rotterdam	Apr. 30	362,799	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
St. John, N. B.	May 7	40,711	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	Apr. 16	1,450,000	932	171	—	—	—	3	—	9	10	15	23
St. Stephen	May 7	2,840	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salford	Apr. 23	228,983	82	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	do	40,000	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	Apr. 9	430,000	122	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Do	Apr. 16	430,000	127	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Solingen	do	15,142	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Apr. 23	15,142	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
South Shields	do	107,334	29	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stettin	do	228,095	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stockholm	Apr. 16	309,496	83	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuttgart	Apr. 21	195,126	67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Do	Apr. 28	195,126	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sydney, N. S.	May 7	10,000	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampico	Apr. 30	20,000	23	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trapani	Apr. 16	61,437	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	Apr. 23	61,437	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trieste	Apr. 16	190,166	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuxpam	May 3	13,000	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venice	Apr. 23	166,283	48	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Hartlepool	do	63,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg	Apr. 30	70,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yokohama	Apr. 2	313,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Zurich	Apr. 23	158,376	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.