

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

*Measures recommended for adoption by the United States and Mexico
for the prevention of yellow fever.*

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, *January 12, 1904.*

DR. E. LICEAGA,
*President Superior Board of Health,
Mexico City, Mexico.*

SIR: Referring to our several conferences regarding the yellow fever situation in the United States and Mexico, I beg leave to transmit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of an order issued by myself December 29, 1903, convening the sanitary board of the Bureau of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, in which is set forth the reasons prompting me to bring this matter to your kind attention. Inclosed also is a copy of the report in which measures are recommended for adoption in both Republics which I am convinced would be effective, if properly executed, in preventing a recurrence of this disease.

I have to request that you will give these papers your serious consideration, and inform me what action may be expected of your board with regard to these matters.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
*Surgeon-General, Public Health and
Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.*

[Inclosures.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, December 29, 1903.

Surg. A. H. GLENNAN,
*Chairman Sanitary Board,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*

SIR: You are directed to call a meeting of the sanitary board and to invite Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf to meet with you, on account of his familiarity with the yellow-fever situation in Mexico. You are informed that on December 14 Dr. John R. Tabor, State health officer of Texas, and Dr. Edmund Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, came to Washington for the special purpose of a consultation with the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service concerning this matter. Formal request was made for consultation with the health authorities of Mexico to induce said Republic to undertake sanitary work in the cities of Mexico recently infected with yellow fever, in order that they should not become a menace to the United States during the coming season.

Inclosed are letters from Representatives James L. Slayden and John N. Garner, of Texas, written with the same end in view. They have supplemented their letters by personal interviews.

You are directed to report upon the necessity of some such action on the part of the Mexican Government and to indicate clearly what measures it should be asked to enforce and what reciprocal measures should be enforced on the United States side of the border.

The report of Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf upon the infected Mexican cities is transmitted for your information. The measures which the Mexican Government may be asked to enforce should be practical and no greater than might reasonably be expected. You are informed that it is my intention to visit the City of Mexico within a short time for the purpose of bringing this matter before the Mexican Government, and your report will be a guide to me in my representations.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Report of the Sanitary Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, December 30, 1903.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Pursuant to your directions, dated December 29, 1903, to convene a meeting of the sanitary board of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to formulate general plans of sanitation, to be prosecuted in both the Republic of Mexico and in the United States, with a view to the adoption of measures for the eradication of the infection of yellow fever in places infested with the disease both in Mexico and the United States, the following report is respectfully submitted.

The board recommends, as a basis for the precautions to be taken, those measures recommended in the article entitled "Prophylaxis against yellow fever," by Dr. John Guiteras, published in the Public Health Reports of July 31, 1903 (copy inclosed), with the following additions and alterations. Some of these additions and recommendations are embodied in the article by yourself entitled "A plan for international agreement of the American Republics for the sanitation of certain seacoast cities," published as a reprint of the Public Health Reports of October 11, 1901. Copy also inclosed.

The board, observing its instructions, considers that the measures recommended are practical and no greater than may be enforced with the least possible delay in either country. These measures demand immediate adoption and prosecution in order to avert the danger of a recrudescence of the disease during the coming spring in the cities recently infected. It is not necessary to emphasize that such a recrudescence would cause serious embarrassment to commerce, with all of its monetary loss and attendant evils.

The measures recommended are as follows:

1. The prompt report of all cases of suspicious fever to the local health authorities where they occur, the immediate screening of the patient, and the destruction of mosquitoes on the premises, pending the making

of the diagnosis. The occurrence of the first authentic cases of yellow fever in either republic should be immediately reported by wire to the other republic.

2. Vigorous methods of post epidemic fumigation with sulphur to be inaugurated without delay, in both republics, in places where infection has occurred during the latter part of the past year.

3. Efficient sanitary measures in towns and places which have been infected with yellow fever during the past year, as follows: Burning of brush, drainage of all stagnant water, oiling of all stagnant water drainage of which is impracticable, all water containers to be treated at least once, and oftener if necessary, with a thin film of refined oil deposited upon their surfaces, and to be tightly screened and to be constantly covered to prevent access of mosquitoes, a penalty to be imposed for the absence of said screens and covers.

4. The oiling, screens, and covers provided for in the foregoing paragraph shall be at the expense of the tenants or owners, but in the case of tenants who are unable to comply with said provisions, the municipality shall provide the same. Sanitary inspection shall be made from time to time to enforce this provision, and a fine imposed for noncompliance.

5. In order that these measures may receive due credit in both countries, it should be agreed that agents of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico will be received in any town or place in the United States where yellow fever has prevailed to note the enforcement of the above provisions and to invite the attention of the sanitary authorities to any lapse in the same; any fault in administration or in the completeness of measures to be undertaken to be corrected by the proper sanitary authorities of the United States. In like manner officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, detailed for duty in the offices of the United States consulates in any Mexican city, to be granted every facility for observation as to the enforcement of the same measures in cities and towns of Mexico that have been infected with yellow fever.

6. This board is of the opinion, and so recommends, that should the occurrence of yellow fever render the establishment of border quarantine necessary, the period of detention, based upon the incubation of the disease, should not exceed six days, and that the disinfection of personal effects, mails, and freights, not harboring mosquitoes, should not be required.

In compliance with the instructions, Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, was invited and was present at the meetings of the board, and use was made by the board of his knowledge of the situation.

A copy of the order convening the board and the inclosures accompanying the original thereof are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN, *Chairman,*
Assistant Surgeon-General.

W. J. PETTUS,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

GEORGE T. VAUGHAN,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

H. D. GEDDINGS, *Recorder,*
Assistant Surgeon-General.

SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH,
Mexico City, Mexico, January 13, 1904.

DR. WALTER WYMAN,
*Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service
of the United States, City.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, in which you refer to the different conferences that we have had and in which we have discussed the subject of yellow fever in the United States and Mexico, which latter inclosed a copy of the orders issued on the 29th of December last for convening a meeting of the sanitary board of the Public Health Department and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, and also stating the reasons that prompted you to communicate this matter to myself. Your letter also inclosed the report presented by that board, in which it recommends the measures that ought to be adopted by both republics, and you ask me to give all these documents the careful consideration which they merit and report to you on the measure that will be adopted by the superior board of health of Mexico in the premises.

In answer to the above I now beg to state as follows:

The interest which was aroused by the invasion of the State of Texas by yellow fever, in the public officers of that State, its representatives in Congress, the press of the United States, and the Department which you so worthily direct, has suggested the idea that action should be taken to prevent the reappearance of the disease, both in the southern part of the United States as well as in the north of the Mexican Republic. This reciprocal interest in the two nations has decided you to come to this city in order to explain your ideas on the subject, and inform yourself of those which are held in Mexico.

The wide views which you have always shown in the study of sanitary matters is again manifested in the series of orders that you have issued for obtaining information from the officers of your Department who are best versed on the question of yellow fever. These measures not only reveal the solicitude with which you carry out your duties, but also the desire that the Mexican Republic should cooperate in the same sense.

The Mexican Republic, for its part, has been taking active and earnest steps to exterminate yellow fever from its territory, and more especially when, during last summer, that disease spread in an epidemic form to several cities of the Gulf States and to some interior cities as well, such as in the States of Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi. It would make this letter too long for me to enter into a relation of all the labors undertaken by the Federal Government for the extinguishing of the epidemic of yellow fever, and I therefore confine myself to stating that the Executive of the Union, acting through the superior board of health, took action in all of the States except one, and was fortunately able to detain the epidemic, which had spread over a larger area than that reached on previous occasions.

But in order to correspond to your elevated ideas, I will now proceed to explain the plan proposed by my Government in order to utilize the entire period between this and the approaching summer, when yellow fever makes its appearance, and thus avoid its propagation. You will find all the ideas of the superior board of health of Mexico on this matter, given in a condensed form, in a proposed plan that this body has presented to the department of the interior, asking

that those States in which yellow fever prevails in an endemic form, and in which it has spread as an epidemic, to consent that the supreme board of health undertake the direction of the campaign, so as to obtain uniformity of action on the part of the sanitary authorities, and direct the proper disbursement of the sum of \$100,000 which the Chamber of Deputies granted to the Federal executive for the purposes of this campaign.

In the "plan of campaign" above mentioned, we have a clear statement of the doctrine of the transmission of yellow fever by means of the mosquito of the genus *Stegomyia fasciata*, and the means best adapted for the isolation of persons attacked by the disease or suspected of being so from the first day of its appearance are also therein clearly set forth. It also shows the method to be employed in the disinfection of the houses that are occupied by these patients, and in which it is to be presumed that infected mosquitoes will be found; the practical means for destroying the larvæ of the mosquito of the genus above mentioned; the way to prevent the disease from being carried from an infected city to another which is healthy, and the steps to be taken for avoiding the spread of the epidemic after the appearance of the first case in a city that has hitherto not been infected. I take pleasure in inclosing with this letter a copy in Spanish of the above plan of campaign with its translation in English.

The report which the sanitary board of the Public Health Department and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States presented to yourself on the 30th of December last proposes a series of measures that are intended to be put in practice as soon as possible in the two republics for the purpose of preventing the reappearance of yellow fever in the two countries during the approaching summer. These measures, based on the scientific principles which have governed the superior board of health of Mexico, ought to be identical, and really are so, as can be ascertained by a comparison of these documents. Those reports ask that both nations be bound to declare any new case of yellow fever that may present itself in any locality of their respective territories. This declaration has been made by the superior board of health of Mexico ever since the 17th of December, 1902, in compliance with one of the resolutions that were adopted in the International Sanitary Convention which met in Washington during that month. As you will see, the Mexican Republic is already in the habit of fulfilling that obligation.

The second recommendation advocates the rigorous disinfection by sulphur of every dwelling which has been used by a yellow-fever patient. This precaution has been observed in Mexico ever since the commencement of the epidemic of the past year, and will be continued with even more rigor and greater perfection in the new campaign which we are now undertaking, as you will see from the document I inclose with this letter. In that document you will find a series of measures proposed similar to those that are recommended by the sanitary board of the Public Health Department of the United States, with the only difference that it says nothing as to the burning of the brush, as we were not aware that the mosquitoes hide there during the period of hibernation, but this idea is now accepted. The same thing can be said of the other proposals of the sanitary board above mentioned.

From the above you will clearly understand that the action recom-

mended by your Department for preventing the reappearance of yellow fever is very similar to that which has been put in practice for some time past by the Government of Mexico.

In the numerous conferences that we have had I have explained to you the manner to render these measures more practical and efficacious, but I will now only remind you of those which have been put in practice in Vera Cruz since the 1st of September of last year. Vera Cruz is the oldest and most permanent focus of endemia in the Mexican Republic. All the epidemics have found their origin in this place, and very seldom in the northern districts of the peninsula of Yucatan, and even in the case of the last two epidemics in the port of Tampico they were started in Vera Cruz, for which reason this is the place that demands our principal attention.

The town has been divided into four districts, each of which is placed under the charge of an experienced physician, and each of these has sanitary agents of the first class placed under his orders. Subordinate to these are other agents of the second class, and a certain number of servants. The inspector keeps a register in which they enter the full name of every nonimmune who resides in Vera Cruz, the place whence he comes, the time he has been in the port, and the house in which he lives. These persons are visited daily in order to catch the first symptom of any fever. As soon as a nonimmune is found to have a high temperature he is isolated on suspicion in the civil and military hospital of the city, and in the case of healthy persons, in a special hospital that has been provided by the superior board of health of Mexico for those who are suspected or known to have yellow fever. These patients are isolated from the moment the disease commences, whatever may be their sex, social position, or nationality, and you will therefore see that with such a system it is impossible for yellow fever to be reproduced in an epidemic form in the port of Vera Cruz.

The sanitary staff above referred to also charges itself with the disinfection, by means of sulphur, of the houses in which yellow-fever patients have been attended, as well as the neighboring houses, for fear of any infected mosquitoes having remained therein. These employees also see that the garbage is taken out of the houses, the swamps drained, the drinking-water reservoirs kept clean, and that they are covered in such a way as to prevent the mosquitoes depositing their eggs in them, as well as that petroleum be spread over all bodies of water that can not be covered. By following these methods the epidemic which appeared in Vera Cruz was controlled, and it will be possible to avoid the reappearance of the epidemic during the coming summer.

During the coming week a sanitary board will commence its duties, composed of an experienced physician in this class of work and four first-class sanitary agents, such as I have above referred to. This staff will visit every one of those places that were invaded by yellow fever during last summer, so as to carry out a fresh disinfection of the houses. The physician will in each place give instructions to a select staff on the methods of executing this operation, show the way to drain the swamps, to fill up those which can not be drained, and to spread petroleum over bodies of water that necessarily must remain uncovered, and to see that all others are constantly covered. These operations will be carried out in Monterey and Linares.

I hope, General, that you will now be convinced of all the efforts that are being made in the Mexican Republic to stamp out yellow fever from its territory, and of the efficiency of those that are about to be put in practice during the remaining months of the winter, and I believe that you will also be convinced of our good will to carry out that work, not only on the part of the President of the Republic and secretary of the interior, but still more on the part of the superior board of health, which is charged with the execution of those orders.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very sincerely,

E. LICEAGA.

Legislation in Texas in regard to disinfection.

An Act requiring the disinfection of public buildings, railway coaches and sleeping cars, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, and declaring an emergency.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas,* That it shall be the duty of the State health officer of Texas, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to prepare rules and regulations governing the proper disinfection and sanitation of public buildings and all railway coaches and sleeping cars operated in the State of Texas.

SEC. 2. It shall be his duty, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to prescribe a sanitary code, which shall contain and provide rules and regulations of a general nature for the improvement and amelioration of the hygienic and sanitary condition of said public buildings, railway coaches, and sleeping cars.

SEC. 3. Every person having control of any public building, railway company, sleeping car company, or other corporation, company, or individual, or the receiver thereof, engaged in the carrying of passengers in this State, shall, at their own expense, within a prescribed time after receiving notice from the State health officer of the promulgation of the rules and regulations in the above sections mentioned, carry the same into effect.

SEC. 4. If any person having control of any public building, or any agent, manager, operator, employee, or receiver of any railway company, sleeping car company, or any individual shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated by the State health officer under the provisions thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

Approved April 6, 1903.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the above act of the twenty-eighth legislature, the following rules are hereby prescribed, which shall govern the disinfection and sanitation of public buildings, railway coaches, and sleeping cars in the State of Texas, and shall be effective on and after February 11, 1904:

1. Each passenger coach or sleeping car used for passengers must be provided with one cuspidor for each seat or every two chairs. Each cuspidor must contain not less than six ounces of a disinfectant solu-

tion approved by this department. The cuspidors to be emptied, washed in a similar solution, and replenished each trip or every twenty-four hours.

2. Public buildings must be provided with sufficient number of cuspidors, or not less than one in each room or hall, treated in a like manner, and emptied, washed, and replenished daily.

3. The floors of cars and public buildings must be sprinkled with a similar solution before each sweeping.

4. Sweeping and dusting of cars are prohibited in transit, except that floors of cars may be swept at division terminals or meal stations, where passengers will be given an opportunity to leave the cars during that time. Seats, windows, and walls of cars must be wiped off with a cloth or sponge and not dusted in transit.

5. All sleeping cars must be disinfected by fumigation in a manner approved by this department at the end of each round trip in the State of Texas where sleeping cars do not leave the State.

6. All sleeping cars passing through or coming into the State of Texas must be disinfected in the same manner each trip at some point in the State approved by this department. All carpets, curtains, blankets, and bedding, except linen, to be disinfected with cars.

7. Day coaches used for passengers must be fumigated, whenever the necessity exists, at some point in this State acceptable to this department. If a car becomes infected by being occupied by a person having a contagious disease it must be disinfected immediately at end of run.

8. All public buildings must be disinfected by fumigation whenever the necessity exists for it.

9. Containers of water for drinking in cars and public buildings must be emptied and thoroughly cleansed at least once every forty-eight hours. (Public schools should be provided with a separate cup at each desk for each pupil to drink from or the pupils should be required to provide same.)

10. Ice which is used in water coolers in cars must not be dumped on the floors, sidewalks, and car platforms where people have trod and expectorated, and then picked up by unclean hands and put into the drinking water. It should be washed and handled with ice tongs.

11. Passengers, patrons, employees or others must be prohibited from washing their teeth over or expectorating in basins in sleeping cars, passenger coaches, or public buildings which are used for bathing the face and hands. Large cuspidors must be provided for such purposes.

All local health officers and citizens are requested to assist in the enforcement of the above rules.

GEORGE R. TABOR,
State Health Officer.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, *January 11, 1904.*

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

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended February 6, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of February 8:

Buildings reinspected.....	192
Rooms	1,567

Persons inspected	1,928
Sick	47
Cases of clinical plague (provisional diagnosis)	1
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	8
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	3
Rats examined bacteriologically	76
Number showing pest infection	6
Places limed and disinfected	878
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	16
Sewers baited with rat poison	30
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	21
Plumbing nuisances abated	9
Undergoing abatement	25
Total number of plumbing inspections	226

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

The following telegram has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, at Laredo, Tex.:

FEBRUARY 8, 1904.

Summary report, week ended February 6: Fumigated 44 ranch houses containing 59 rooms, located mostly on the Texas-Mexican Railroad and as far out as 10 miles. Minimum temperature during week 33°, maximum 88°.

Report of fumigation work at Laredo for month of January, 1904.

Date.	Number of houses.	Number of rooms.	Ranches and farms fumigated. ^a	
			Name of owner.	Distance from Laredo, Tex.
1904.				
Jan. 1	4	18	.....
2	8	15	.....
4	10	24	.....
5	6	19	.....
6	7	21	.....
7	5	20	.....
8	6	16	.....
9	4	13	.....
11	9	11	.....
12	3	5	.....
13	3	6	.....
14	4	7	.....
15	5	7	.....
16	5	19	.....
18	5	11	.....
19	3	8	.....
20	7	13	.....	9 miles.
21	6	9	Antonio Juarez	10 miles.
22	8	9	Marcelo Gonzalez	6 miles.
23	6	6	Porfirio Ramirez	5 miles.
25	6	7	Eduardo Cruz	6 miles.
			M. Laro	7 miles.
26	7	9	Felix Ramirez	8 miles.
			B. Esparza	9 miles.
27	3	7	.....	In city limits.
28	7	11	Domingo Mora	6 miles.
			Virginia Garcia	Do.
29	5	7	Manuel Moquillas	6 miles on railroad.
			Aniceto Diaz	8 miles on railroad.
30	8	9	Julian Ortiz	Do.
			Evaristo Mendez	Do.
	150	307		

^a Information for these two columns was neglected prior to Jan. 20.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

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

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 181; Mexican immigrants inspected, 40; inspection of Mexican laborers imported in bond for Mexico in Lower California, 157; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 317 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, 4.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex., weekly and monthly.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, February 3 and 4, as follows: Week ended January 30, 1904.

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; passengers from Mexico inspected, 547; immigrants from Mexico inspected, 29; persons vaccinated upon entry, 18; Pullman cars disinfected, 7. One day coach disinfected, owing to having some persons affected with tuberculosis on board.

Report for month ended January 31, 1904: Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 62; passengers from Mexico inspected, 2,325; immigrants inspected, 163; persons vaccinated upon entry, 64; Pullman cars disinfected, 31. Two day coaches disinfected on account of having had passengers suffering with phthisis. One day coach disinfected on account of having had person suffering with smallpox. Deportations, 2.

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

CALIFORNIA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of December, 1903, from 40 localities, having an aggregate population of 1,016,750, show a total of 1,492 deaths, including 119 from zymotic diseases, and 259 from tuberculosis.

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

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 43,441. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

IOWA.—The Health Bulletin says:

Outbreaks of the following infectious diseases have been reported to the secretary of the State board of health as having occurred at the following places during the month of December, 1903:

Diphtheria.—Scott Township, Montgomery County; Des Moines Township, Boone County; Stanton; Tama; Des Moines; Marion Township, Plymouth County; Boone; Dodge Township, Dubuque County; Colfax Township, Webster County.

Scarlet fever.—Jasper Township, Adams County; Grandview; Grant Township, Sioux County; Vinton; Monroe Township, Madison County; Silver Creek Township,

Ida County; Marne; Grandview Township, Louisa County; Lake Township, Cerro Gordo County; Hartley; Des Moines; Cromwell; Des Moines Township, Boone County; Salix; Center Township, Mills County; Waverly; Mineral Ridge; West Union; Nodaway; Columbus Junction; Traer; Sheridan Township, Sioux County; Douglas Township, Bremer County; Cascade; Liscomb Township, Marshall County; Troy; Manchester; Monroe Township, Benton County; Pierce Township, Highland Township, Union County; Ames; Lincoln Township, Cerro Gordo County; Douglas Township, Audubon County; Henry Creek Township, Iowa County; Winterset; Moscow Township, Muscatine County; Fayette; Buffalo Center; Buffalo Township, Winnebago County.

Measles.—Des Moines; Webster City.

Whooping cough.—Des Moines.

Chicken pox.—Webster City.

Smallpox.—Malvern; Atlantic; Corning; Oelwein; Marne; Volga City; Sac City; Oakfield Township, Audubon County; Exira Township, Kensett Township, Worth County; Marengo Township, Iowa County; Elk Horn, Shelby County.

MARYLAND—*Cumberland*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 33, including whooping cough 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 30, 1904, from 62 observers, indicate that scarlet fever and diphtheria were more prevalent, and pleuritis, enteric fever, intermittent fever, smallpox, remittent fever, erysipelas, whooping cough, and meningitis were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Whooping cough was reported present at 10, enteric fever at 48, diphtheria at 55, measles at 64, smallpox at 88, scarlet fever at 112, and phthisis pulmonalis at 189 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 645,000; white, 605,000; colored, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 1,043; white, 934; colored, 109, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 31, scarlet fever 15, whooping cough 2, and 129 from tuberculosis.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of May, 1903. Census population, 162,608. Total number of deaths, 209, including diphtheria 10, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2, and 26 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of June, 1903. Total number of deaths, 210, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of July, 1903. Total number of deaths, 217, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 4, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of August, 1903. Total number of deaths, 213, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 3, whooping cough 3, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1903. Total number of deaths, 173, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1903. Total number of deaths, 195, including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 4, and 17 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1903. Total number of deaths, 243, including diphtheria 26, enteric fever 4, whooping cough 1, and 27 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1903. Total number of deaths, 254, including diphtheria 22, enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Saratoga.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Charlotte*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 27, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for 20 weeks ended December 26, 1903, from 128 localities having an aggregate population of 1,654,743, show 245 deaths from diphtheria, 233 from enteric fever, 31 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, and 11 from whooping cough.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia*.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 13,500. Total number of deaths, 19, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Pottsville.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 17,210. Total number of deaths, 27, including 1 from diphtheria.

Titusville.—Year ended December 31, 1903. Census population, 8,244. Total number of deaths, 98, including measles 4, scarlet fever 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

VIRGINIA—*Pocahontas*.—Month of January, 1903. Census population, 2,789. Total number of deaths, 6, including 3 from smallpox. Varicella epidemic.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 315,000. Total number of deaths, 321, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

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

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 24	Ultonia	Liverpool, England	177
24	Anglian	London, England	1
24	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	31
27	Canadian	Liverpool, England	2
28	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	54
28	Halifax	Halifax, Nova Scotia	12
30	Iberian	Manchester, England	1
30	Coronian	Turks Island, B. W. I.	1
	Total .....	.....	279

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Miami, Fla.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Miami during the week ended February 6, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Feb. 3	Miami	Nassau	2

WM. V. HOWARD, *Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, February 8, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 6, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
1904.			
Jan. 31	Monterey	Habana	7
Feb. 1	Etruria	Liverpool and Queenstown	422
1	St. Louis	Southampton	195
1	Minnehaha	London	1
1	Deutschland	Hamburg	1
2	La Champagne	Havre	273
2	Moro Castle	Habana	2
2	Terence	Barbados	1
2	Statendam	Rotterdam	1
3	Norge	Copenhagen	68
4	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	597
4	Hohenzollern	Genoa and Naples	214
4	Catania	Rio de Janeiro	6
4	Leon XIII	Vera Cruz	2
5	Blucher	Hamburg	685
5	Finland	Antwerp	387
5	Oceanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	180
6	Liguria	Genoa and Naples	352
6	Esperanza	Habana	3
6	Caribbee	St. Thomas	3
	Total .....	.....	3,400

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, February 1, 1904.

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

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
Jan. 24	Manchester Exchange	Manchester, England	1
25	Carthaginian	Glasgow	8
25	Merion	Liverpool and Queenstown.	140
25	East Point	London	1
26	Daventry	Huelva	1
30	Belgenland	Antwerp	53
	Total		204

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

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Buffalo, N. Y	1904. January	41	2
Cebu, P. I	1903. December	1	0
Galveston, Tex	1904. January	96	0
Jolo, P. I	1903. November	9	0
Key West, Fla	1904. January	3	2
Niagara Falls, N. Y .....	.....do	75	5
Portland, Me .....	.....do	71	0
Port Townsend, Wash .....	.....do	α 463	14
San Diego, Cal. ....	.....do	41	0
San Juan, P. R .....	.....do	143	0
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich .....	.....do	41	13
Tacoma, Wash .....	.....do	167	1

α 114 alien crew partially examined on steamships Victoria and Kaga Maru.

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Feb. 6			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Jan. 30			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va	Feb. 6	U. S. S. Mayflower	Jan. 31	Colon
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Jan. 30			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Feb. 6			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Jan. 30			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Feb. 6			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Jan. 30			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Jan. 16			
14	Eastport, Me	Feb. 4			
15	Eureka, Cal	Jan. 30			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash	Jan. 29			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	Jan. 30	Nor. bk. Sivah	Jan. 24	East London
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	do			
21	Nome, Alaska	Feb. 6			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Jan. 23			
23	Port Angeles, Wash	Jan. 30			
24	Portland, Me.	do			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
27	East Pass	do			
28	West Pass	do			
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
30	San Diego, Cal	do			
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
32	San Pedro, Cal	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Feb. 6			
35	Savannah, Ga.	Jan. 30			
36	Sitka, Alaska	Jan. 23			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Jan. 30			
38	Southbend, Wash	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
40	Washington, N. C.	do			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo	Jan. 16			
42	Honolulu	Jan. 23			
43	Kahului	do			
44	Kihei	do			
45	Koloa	Jan. 16			
46	Lahaina	Jan. 23			
47	Mahukona	Jan. 9			
		Jan. 16			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu	Dec. 19			
49	Iloilo	do			
50	Jolo	Dec. 12			

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					3
4					1
5				No report	
6				1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
7	Norfolk	Passed on certificate of medical officer.			6
8					2
9				No report	
10				No transactions.	
11				No report	
12				Glandular examination Br. bk. Lord Shaftesbury, from New Caledonia.	7
13				No report	
14					13
15				No transactions.	
16				do	
17	Gulfport	Disinfected and held.	Jan. 25		5
18				No transactions.	
19				No report	
20				No transactions.	
21				do	
22				No report	2
23				No report	
24					3
25				Glandular examination Am. ss. Victoria from Hongkong, Nor. bk. Sorata from Callao, and Jap. ss. Kaga Maru from Hongkong.	6
26					17
27				No report	
28				No transactions.	
29					1
30				1 vessel spoken and passed.	3
31				1 vessel boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. ss. Atholl and Br. ss. Gaelic from Hongkong.	10
32				No report	
33				do	
34				do	
35					3
36					2
37				No transactions.	
38				do	
39					8
40				No transactions.	
41					1
42					7
43				No report	
44				do	
45				No transactions.	
46				No report	
47				No transactions.	
48				do	
49				47 bancas inspected and passed.	43
50				No report	60

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
51	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Con. Manila.....	Dec. 19	Am. ss. Victoria ^a	Dec. 12	Malitbog.....
52	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	Jan. 23	Am. ss. Maracaibo.....	Jan. 20	Maracaibo.....
			Sp. ss. Manuel Calvo.....	Jan. 21	Habana.....
53	San Juan.....	do	do	Jan. 22	do
	Subports—		U. S. ss. Newpport.....	Jan. 23	Santo Domingo...
54	Aguadilla.....	do			
55	Arecibo.....	do	Ger. ss. Ithaka.....	Jan. 18	Curaçao and Ven- ezuelan ports.
56	Arroyo.....	do			
57	Fajardo.....	do			
58	Humacao.....	do			
59	Mayaguez.....	do			

^a Previously reported.

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Feb. 6			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	Jan. 30	Br. schr. D. J. Melanson..	Jan. 26	Berbice, British Guiana.
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Feb. 6			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	Jan. 30			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	Feb. 6			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Jan. 30	Nor. bk. Coquimbo.....	Jan. 26	East London.....
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Feb. 6			
11	New Orleans, La.....	Jan. 23			
12	Newport News, Va.....	Feb. 6			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
51	Manila	Held	Dec. 13	Crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All closed spaces fumigated. Decks washed down. Personnel inspected. Crew of 28 vessels vaccinated.	69
52	New York	Held in quarantine	Jan. 20	Took cargo in quarantine under guard. Six passengers for Ponce were considered non-immunes and transferred to the disinfecting barge Argus for observation and detention.	3
	Genoa	do	Jan. 21	Took cargo in quarantine under guard. No passengers, no cargo for Ponce.	
53	Barcelona	Held	Jan. 23	1 vessel boarded and passed.	4
	Colon	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	do		
54					2
55	Arecibo	Held in quarantine	Jan. 18		
56				No transactions	
57				do	
58				do	
59					1

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do	
3				do	
4	Charleston	Discharged ballast, cleaned with bichloride solution.	Jan. 27		2
5				No report	
6					8
7				No report	
8				do	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			14
10				No report	
11				do	
12				do	
13				do	
14				do	
15				do	
16				do	
17				No transactions	
18				No report	
19				do	
20				do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to February 12, 1904.

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

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....				
California:				
Berkeley.....	Jan. 1-21.....	1		
Fresno.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 17	19		
Total for State		22		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		98	1	
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Denver County (Denver).....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included).....	Dec. 1-Jan. 16	6		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kit Carson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
Lake County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Larimer County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17		
Las Animas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Mesa County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Pitkin County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Rio Grande County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11		
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Weld County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	39		
Yuma County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		101		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		152		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-30.....	2		
Total for District		2		
Total for District, same period, 1903.....		2		
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11		
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 30	5		
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		108		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		160		
Georgia:				
Darien.....	Jan. 14.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		17	4	
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 9	5	1	
Cairo.....	Jan. 21.....	4		
Chicago.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	15		
Danville.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	14		
Evanston.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3		
Fairport.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Total for State		42	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		75	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	22	.....
Total for State		22	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,311	47	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-29	1	.....
Dubuque.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		19	.....
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	53	14	
Total for State		53	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		319	3	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	17	1	Eight imported.
Total for State		17	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		5	.....
Maine:				
Athens.....	Dec. 31	.....	.....	Present.
Biddeford.....	Dec. 13-19	1	.....
Brewer.....	Dec. 19	1	.....
Brighton.....	Dec. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Madawaska region	Dec. 1-31	39	.....
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		75	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		251	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 6	2	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		24	.....
Massachusetts:				
Brockton.....	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Fall River.....	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Haverhill.....	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Lawrence.....	Jan. 10-16	1	.....
Total for State		4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		122	26	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	5	.....
Flint.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	4	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-30	5	.....
Port Huron.....	Dec. 16-23	4	.....
Total for State		18	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		242	1	
Minnesota:				
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-25	20	.....
Cass County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	13	.....
Chisago County.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 1	9	.....
Clay County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	11	.....
Crow Wing County.....	Jan. 5-11	1	.....
Douglas.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	1	.....
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-11	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Hennepin.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	12		
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1	4		
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	24		
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	5		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	50		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	12		
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	27		
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 1	5		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-25.....	2		
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1	5		
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Roseau County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	10		
St. Louis County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	139	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2		
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	1		
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	67		
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	12		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	2		
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	17	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 1	3		
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.		11		
Total for State.....		470	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,492	3	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 30	41		
Total for State.....		41		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		124	2	
Montana:				
Helena.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		7		
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		46		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	14		
Nashua.....	Jan. 3-23.....	3		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		65		
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	8	2	
Plainfield.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1		Imported
Trenton.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 6	21	1	
Total for State.....		30	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		55	3	
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 29	21		
New York.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	7	2	
Saratoga Springs.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		29	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		25	2	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
Cass County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	10		
Cavalier County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	12		
Eddy County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Grand Forks County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Griggs County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	56		
Rolette County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Towner County	Nov. 1-30	8		
Traill County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Walsh County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Ward County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Wells County	Nov. 1-30	18		
Williams County	Dec. 1-31	20		
Total for State		158		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
Ohio:				
Allen County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Ashtabula County	Aug. 8-Jan. 4	3		
Athens County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	1	
Auglaize County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	11	1	
Belmont County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	24	8	
Butler County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	21		
Carroll County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	6		
Champaign County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14		
Columbiana County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	34		
Coshocton County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13		
Crawford County	Aug. 8-Jan. 23	32		
Cuyahoga County	Aug. 8-Feb. 5	19	1	
Darke County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Delaware County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13		
Erie County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14		
Fairfield County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Franklin County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	96	4	
Gallia County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	56	5	
Guernsey County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	104	1	
Hamilton County	Aug. 8-Jan. 22	91	3	
Hancock County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	12		
Harrison County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14	2	
Jackson County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14		
Jefferson County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	32		
Knox County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Lake County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Lawrence County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	148	7	
Licking County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9		
Lorain County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2		
Lucas County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2		
Mahoning County	Aug. 8-Jan. 19	118	2	
Marion County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	161	1	
Miami County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9	2	
Montgomery County	Aug. 8-Feb. 6	31		
Morrow County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	3		
Muskingum County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	16		
Ottawa County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14		
Paulding County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2		
Perry County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	52		
Portage County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Putnam County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	23		
Richland County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9		
Scioto County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	8		
Seneca County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Stark County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	105		
Summit County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	27		
Trumbull County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	6		
Tuscarawas County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	5	1	
Union County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	26		
Vinton County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	10		
Washington County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	66	1	
Wayne County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Wood County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	31		
Wyandot County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1		
Total for State		1,516	40	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		270	29	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	112	26	Three cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40		
Blair County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	19	2	
Bradford County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Bucks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Cambridia County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	27	3	
Clearfield County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20		
Columbia County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Center County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Chester County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Cumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Dauphin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Delaware County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Erie County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	109	1	
Fayette County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	1	
Greene County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40		
Indiana County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Jefferson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	3	
Lackawanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Lancaster County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Lebanon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	11	1	
Lehigh County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	107		
Luzerne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Lycoming County	Jan. 3-23	5	1	
Monroe County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	6		
Montgomery County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	1	
Northampton County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	235		
Northumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Perry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Philadelphia County	Dec. 20-Feb. 6	441	103	
Schuylkill County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16		
Somerset County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Susquehanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Warren County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10	3	
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18		
Wayne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	92		
Westmoreland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	43		
Total for State		1,476	146	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		472	49	
SUMMARY.				
Total, November, 1903		631	74	
Total, December, 1903		1,208	123	
Total, January, 1904		617	100	
Total for three months		2,456	297	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	10		Three imported.
Total for State		10		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		169	4	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	83	3	
Nashville	Dec. 27-Feb. 6	15		
Total for State		98	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		25		
Texas:				
San Antonio	Dec. 1-31	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3		
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-31	1		
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	11		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		110	2	
Virginia:				
Pocahontas	Jan. 1-31	8	3	
Total for State		8	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Chehalis County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
King County (Seattle).....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kittitas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Klickitat County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Spokane County (Spokane included).	Dec. 1-31.....	5	2	
Walla Walla County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
Whatcom County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Whitman County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		29	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903:		3		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	80		
Total for State.....		80		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,241	6	
Grand total.....		4,453	213	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		7,704	212	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to January 12, 1904.

Place.	Number since March, 1900.	Number since January 1, 1904.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco.....	111	1	Jan. 10	1	1	
	112	2	Jan. 11	1	1	
	113	3	Jan. 13	1	1	

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 February 12, 1904.

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

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

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 4, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 2, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended January 2, 1904.

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

East London.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native child on the 2d instant. At the Plague Hospital no patients died or were discharged. Two cases remain under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town during the week.

Other places.—In King Williams Town, Queenstown, Knysna, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet no case of plague in man or animals was discovered during the week.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—Two hundred and five 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 Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, January 11, as follows: During the week ended January 9, 1904, 82 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries:

Causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis, 2; asphyxia, 1; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; diabetes, 1; diarrhea and enteritis, 8; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 3; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 1; myelitis, 1; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 3; peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 14; senile debility, 2; septic fever, 1; still-born, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; typhus fever, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 3; other causes, 20.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Efficient measures against mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 12, 1904, as follows:

During the week ended January 9, 1904, I inspected the steamship *Tennyson*, British, Lamport and Holt Line, for New York, with 16

third-class passengers. This ship was just from Ilha Grande Quarantine, via Santos, where she had been disinfected on her way to Santos, Brazil, which port being reported clean, I issued bills of health to vessel, and to the steamship *Leuctra*, a German tramp, but chartered for the trip to New Orleans, La., by the same line, with one passenger, the captain's wife, and issued bills of health to her also.

Both vessels carried cargoes of coffee only. The *Tennyson* sailed for New York, via Bahia, Pernambuco and Barbados, at all of which ports she is obliged to load in quarantine on account of the plague here, while the *Leuctra* sailed for New Orleans, via Victoria, Brazil. As the ship people did not wish to load at Victoria in quarantine they were disinfected here while in the harbor, and just prior to sailing by the local authorities.

There was no excessive heat during the week, the temperature being in great degree modified by light rains.

The records of mortality here during the week ended January 10, 1904, are as follows: Total number of deaths, 295. This is the lowest number recorded since the end of September, 1903, and at this season—one usually of high, at any rate increased, mortality—is of interest; yellow fever, no deaths, and but one case; plague, 5 deaths, the lowest number recorded in a week since my arrival, two months ago, while only 10 notifications of the occurrence of cases of plague were reported; variola, 34 cases, with 22 deaths, also the lowest number of deaths from smallpox during the past two months; no cases or deaths from leprosy; 2 deaths from beriberi; 1 death from measles; none from scarlet fever or whooping cough; none from diphtheria (one case of this latter); 4 deaths from enteric fever; none from dysentery; 58 from phthisis pulmonalis; 10 from malarial fevers (a decrease) and the remainder from affections other than infectious or contagious in character.

Of the deaths from plague, 4 occurred at Jurajuba in the Paulo Candido Hospital. This is across the bay from the city of Rio de Janeiro, and is where most of the cases of plague are taken. The other occurred in the district of San Christovao in the city proper.

At the close of the week in question there were 2 cases of yellow fever, convalescents, still under treatment in the Sao Sebastiao Hospital, 94 cases of variola under treatment at the same hospital, and only 40 cases of plague, mostly, as can be seen from the number of new cases occurring during the week, old cases under treatment at the Paulo Candido Hospital at Jurajuba.

This, as I infer above, is a very promising state of affairs from a sanitary point of view, considering the fact that the summer is one-half over and therefore that cooler weather may soon be expected. The highest range of the thermometer here during the past week, officially reported, was 34.4° C., and the lowest was 19.8° C., giving an average temperature for the week of 27.1° C. Taking the daily fluctuations of the thermometer into account, however, the true average for the week was 23.99° C.

The decrease in the occurrence of cases of yellow fever and malarial fevers is without doubt due to the warfare against mosquitoes, which is carried on with efficiency, and therefore the condition of Rio de Janeiro at this date, when ordinarily yellow fever is claiming many victims, forms one more argument as to the part played by the mosquito in these diseases.

I have but little doubt that in a few years this port will be as free from yellow fever as have been the cities of Cuba since the discovery of the transmission of this fever by the mosquito and the institution of measures against it based on this knowledge.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick, month of December, 1903.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports as follows: Month of December, 1903: Number of immigrants inspected, 817; number passed, 787; number detained, 30.

Month of January, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 534; number passed, 497; number detained, 37.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Fumigation of vessels to kill rats.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, December 23, as follows:

During the week ended December 19, 1903, 10 vessels, with 930 officers and crew and 479 passengers (276 cabin and 203 steerage) were inspected and granted bills of health; 590 crew and 100 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage was disinfected—711 pieces. One vessel bound for Seattle was fumigated to kill rats, and 1 for Manila was ordered via Mariveles for treatment. There were 15 aliens recommended for rejection during the week.

Immigrants for Honolulu, San Francisco, Portland, and Tacoma recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Korea* for Honolulu recommended December 26, 1903, for rejection, 3; for San Francisco, 26.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Indrasanika* for Portland recommended, December 26, 1903, for rejection, 5.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Victoria* for Tacoma recommended, December 30, 1903, for rejection, 7.

Report from Shanghai—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, December 31, as follows: During the week ended December 26, 1903, 1 original and 3 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 3 vessels, 173 crew, 38 cabin, and 1 steerage passenger. One immigration inspection was made with no rejections. Manifests were viséed for 12,522 pieces of freight and 17 pieces were inspected and passed. The holds, the between and spar decks, together with the coolie quarters of one vessel were disinfected with bichloride solution, 1 to 800.

During the week there were reported to the municipal health officer 6 deaths from smallpox, 8 cases of enteric fever, and 2 cases and 1 death from diphtheria. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 113 natives.

Reports received from outports do not show the existence of quarantinable disease.

Immigrant for Manila recommended for rejection.

One immigrant per steamship *Magellanes* for Manila recommended, December 19, 1903, for rejection.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, January 28, as follows:

During the week ended January 23, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

Mortuary report for ten days ended January 20: Tuberculosis, 4; malaria, 1; enteritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 10. Total, 17.

The sanitary condition of the city at present is fairly good.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, January 29, as follows: Week ended January 23, 1904: Vessels inspected and issued bills of health, 32; crews of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,878; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 337; pieces of freight passed, 250.

Mortuary report of Habana, Cuba, for the week ended January 23, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	22
Pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	3
Enteritis	7
Meningitis	3
Cancer	5
Scarlet fever	3
Enteric fever	2
Diphtheria	1
Pernicious fever	1
Bright's disease	1

Total deaths from all causes, 114.

Report from Matanzas—Diphtheria, r otheln, and scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nu ez reports, February 2, as follows:

During the week ended January 30, 1904, bills of health were issued to five vessels leaving for United States ports, in good sanitary condition.

One case of diphtheria, 1 of r otheln, and 1 of scarlet fever were reported in this city during the past week. The case of scarlet fever, according to reliable information, was imported from Habana, where the epidemic still prevails. The patient is a child living in a lower-class tenement house occupied by several families and where many other children also reside. As soon as detected the case was isolated by being transferred to a house outside of the city limits. The room occupied by the patient has been disinfected, the other inmates are being held under observation, and permanent guards have been stationed both at the tenement house and the one occupied by the patient.

to forbid all communications. It is to be expected that with the precautionary measures that are being taken the disease will be stamped out before it assumes an epidemic form. One death from an infectious fever, probably enteric fever, has also occurred in this city, as will be seen by the mortuary statistics. I have been assured that due sanitary measures have been taken, as heretofore with all contagious and infectious diseases to prevent further issues.

Mortuary statistics for the last ten days of January, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis	7	27
Septicæmia	1	20
Infectious fever	1	65
Athrepsia	2	105
Lesion of heart, organic	1	79
Congestion, cerebral	1	64
Enteritis	1	106
Bronchitis, capillary	1	90
Debility, congenital	1	157
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	1	105
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Total	18	.....

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per thousand, 13.68. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Report from Santiago—Disinfecting barge San Rafael made ready for service.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 2, as follows:

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

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

The port quarantine service is better prepared for its duties now than it has been for some time, as the disinfecting barge *San Rafael* has been anchored in the bay, being in good working order, and it has received a new boiler for the steam launch which will be ready for use in a few days.

Mortality report for the week ended January 30, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of lungs	5	27
Syphilis (hereditary)	1	36
Sarcoma	1	45
Epithelioma	1	45
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	93
Fibrinous pneumonia	1	93
Intestinal obstruction	1	108
Total	13	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 14.85 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 22, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—According to official statistics published in the Bulletin Quarantenaire there were registered during the year 1903 in the whole of Egypt 160 deaths from plague, while 143 plague patients were cured. Of the total number of plague cases 129 (with 83 deaths) occurred in Alexandria, 33 cases (with 13 deaths) in Port Said, 27 cases (19 deaths) in Damiette, and 49 cases (with 11 deaths) in Tukh.

British India.—During the two weeks ended December 26, 1903, there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 17,009 cases of plague and 13,335 deaths.

Mauritius.—During the period from November 6 to December 3 of last year there were registered on the Island 289 cases of plague, with 162 deaths.

British South Africa.—During the week ended December 12 there were registered 2 cases of plague in Natal.

Queensland.—According to a communication dated December 5, 1903, 2 cases of plague occurred at Cairns.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended December 19, 28 persons died of cholera and 15 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Japan.—During the period from the 21st of October to November 22, 1903, there occurred in Nagasaki 67 cases of cholera, with 34 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 9 was higher than it has been for more than three months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.8 in the preceding week, but was, however, lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to 17.8 per 1,000. Of the large cities of Germany, two-thirds showed still more unfavorable figures than Berlin, the following places having considerably higher rates of mortality than this city, namely: Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Brunswick, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death-rate than that of Berlin, viz: Cassel, Altona, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 13.1), Schöneberg (with 11.7), and Rixdorf (with 11.1). The rate of mortality among infants rose from 3.6 per year and mille to 4.1, this being about one-half of Munich rate. Acute intestinal diseases caused 44 deaths, and acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 68 victims. There were 4 deaths from influenza, and 74 persons died of phthisis pulmonalis. Cancer claimed 34 victims. Nine persons died of diphtheria, 7 persons died of scarlet fever, and measles caused 6 deaths; finally, 9 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Fumigation of vessels for American ports.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Sprague reports, January 14, as follows:

On January 8 permission was accorded to me by the government of Bengal to superintend the fumigation of vessels bound for American ports for the purpose of destroying vermin. Rat guards are now in use and four vessels have been fumigated to date.

In this connection I will add that the port commissioners are endeavoring to reduce the number of rats in the dock sheds by means of traps. No report has yet been issued giving results, as the work has just begun. I am informed that the reports will be furnished me when issued.

The sheds along Kidderpore docks, at which thus far all vessels bound for American ports have lain, unless buoyed in the stream, have stone floors and no grain or rice is stored in them. There is very little indication of the presence of rats in these sheds, and the attitude of the government is such that I think the number will be kept at the minimum.

Report for week ended January 9, 1904.

During the week ended January 9, 1904, bills of health were issued as follows:

Date.	Vessel.	Where bound.	European sailors.	Lascars.
Jan. 6	British Monarch	Philadelphia .	25	4
7	Queen Christina	New York.....	30	.....
9	Lichtenfels .....	.....do	24	41

The effects and clothing of the 45 Lascars were disinfected.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Mauritius—Sleeping sickness—Russian emigrant line—Oysters and enteric fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, January 18 and 25, as follows: During the week ended January 16, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Jan. 12	Massilia	New York	108	8	157	4
13	Nord America	do	494	60	615	14
14	Prinz Adalbert	do	204	50	423	5
15	Sicania	do

PALERMO.

Jan. 14	Nord America.....	New York	184	50	250	42
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Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended January 7, 1904, there were 55 fresh cases of bubonic plague in the Island, with 37 deaths.

Sleeping sickness—Cases under observation at Paris.

The last case of the 3 Congo negroes under observation for sleeping sickness at the Hospital des Dames Françaises, Paris, died January 10. These cases were sent to France for special study of their disease.

Proposed Russian emigrant line.

Owing to the unsettled conditions in the Orient there has been a postponement of the sailings of ships of the Russian volunteer fleet carrying emigrants from Naples and other southern European ports to New York.

Oysters and enteric fever.

The report of the British Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, made public a few days ago, states that inquiries made by the board of trade brought to light the fact that the colon bacillus is generally present in oysters even when suspicious contamination can not be directly fixed. The inference is that the colon bacillus is a natural parasite of oysters, and that its presence can not be taken as proof of sewage contamination.

Week ended January 23, 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.
Jan. 20	Liguria	New York	278	35	415	11
22	Dinnamare	New Orleans				
22	Hohenzollern	New York	158	28	260	2
22	Victoria	do	320	45	465	9
23	Buenos Aires	do	197	30	390	7

PALERMO.

Jan. 23	Victoria	New York	120	25	120	23
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JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Immigrants for Seattle recommended for rejection

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 12, 1904, as follows:

Number of immigrants per steamship *Kaga Maru* for Seattle recommended January 12, 1904, for rejection, 3.

Report from Nagasaki—Immigrants for Honolulu recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie at Nagasaki reports, January 9, as follows:
Number of Korean immigrants for Honolulu recommended for rejection January 9, 1904, 13.

MEXICO.

Measures to prevent yellow fever in Monterey and the State of Nuevo Leon.

[Translated from the Official Journal of Nuevo Leon.]

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Frick sends the following:

Taking into consideration the treatise presented by Drs. F. R. Canseco and F. Guajardo, during the first days of last December, on the subject of hygienic conditions of wells and tanks in this city and in the towns where cases of yellow fever have developed, or where the same may develop—as also (i. e., taking also into consideration) the sanitary decrees of December 24 and January 2—the governor has deemed proper to order the following:

1. Wells that have pumps for the extraction of water, and which by reason of the undisturbed surface of the water, facilitate the breeding of the mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata*—the mosquito depositing its larvæ, through the medium of which the species is reproduced—these shall be covered closely, with a wooden or wire-screen covering, within a period of twenty days. A similar covering shall be used for all standing water containers. The inspection in the execution of this order should be thoroughly efficacious, in order to have the security that this is carried out as prescribed by the authorities.

2. The wells that are not provided with pumps, and those not in use, including those that are found on vacant premises, shall also be covered as described in the foregoing, and with the secure precautions above indicated, with reference to compliance with what is decreed.

3. Wells from which water is extracted by means of buckets, and that are in constant use, will require a temporary movable covering only, since the agitation of their waters precludes danger of the procreation of the mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata*.

All wells that have previously been uncovered, as well as those that are to remain uncovered, shall be fumigated with sulphur in a vessel supported by a hanging wire, the city furnishing these materials to those who are unable to provide them; and in any event if, from any circumstance, the fumigation is not undertaken by the residents, the same shall be done by municipal agents—fumigation being done in the same manner during this month and another fumigation in the month of March in all wells that are found uncovered—as well as each or any time that it may be ordered done.

The authorities will use all means necessary for the complete consummation of this decree without excuse or pretext, even though as a coercive measure they should be compelled to resort to the powers of the law relating to internal government of the districts and the Federal district sanitary code, which it was ordered should be observed, in so far as it is compatible by circular dated the 25th of last August.

The State sanitary council to whom this decree is made known will appoint from its own and from concurrent members, district committees for inspection and investigation of everything that relates to the hygienic state of wells and tanks, for the purpose that when the said committees shall find fault or omission they shall inform the authorities through the sanitary council for the application of the respective remedy.

NORWAY.

Quarantine proclamation.

The following is received from Consul-General Bordewich, at Christiania, under date of January 20, 1903:

Proclamation from the Royal Norwegian Government's department of justice and police.

A royal proclamation was made on the 16th instant as follows: It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the ports in Chile and New Caledonia, which by proclamation of July 21 and October 17, 1903, were declared infected with the Oriental plague, shall no longer be considered so infected.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897; June 27 and August 22, 1899; May 23, 1900; February 28, 1901; March 20, May 22, June 16, and December 1, 1902; also March 24, May 29, July 21, and October 17, 1903; Arabia; Persia; India; Hanoi in Tonkin, China; Yokohama, in Japan; Manila; Formosa; Egypt; Madagascar; Reunion Islands, and Mauritius; the cities of Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London, in South Africa; also the cities of Porte Alegre and Paranagua, Rio de Janeiro, Compos, Victoria, and Rio Grande, in Brazil, shall until further notice be considered infected with the Oriental plague.

F. HAGERUP.

GEORG JOHANNESSEN.

CHRISTIANIA, *January 19, 1904.*

PANAMA.

Report from Panama—Mortality in January, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, January 25, 30, and February 1, as follows:

During the week ended January 31, 1904, there were in the city of Panama 15 deaths from all causes, none of them being from quarantinable diseases.

One vessel, the steamer *City of Panama*, bound for San Francisco via Mexican and Central American ports, was inspected and cleared, having on board a crew of 60 officers and men, 38 cabin passengers, and 23 steerage passengers; total, 121; all in good health.

Mortality in January, 1904—Yellow fever.

During the month of January there were 92 deaths from all causes in Panama, giving an annual death rate of 61.33, based upon the estimated population of 18,000. The months of February and March are considered to be the most healthy of the year. On another sheet are given the complete list of deaths, as obtained by me. Some of the diagnoses are entirely unsatisfactory, not indicating the cause of death.

Causes of death in Panama, Republic of Panama, month of January, 1904.

Albuminuria	2	Heart disease.....	1
Abscess	1	Inanition.....	2
Apoplexy.....	1	Insanity.....	1
Beriberi.....	4	Killed by train.....	1
Burns.....	1	Liver disease.....	1
Colic.....	9	Meningitis.....	1
Childbirth.....	1	Natural causes.....	9
Cachexia, yellow.....	1	Old age.....	1
Dropsy.....	2	Pneumonia.....	1
Drowned.....	1	Pneumonia, broncho.....	3
Diarrhea.....	3	Paralysis.....	2
Dysentery.....	6	Stillborn.....	13
Dyspepsia.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	2
Fever.....	9	Unknown.....	5
Fever, intermittent.....	5	Whooping cough.....	4
Hemorrhage.....	1	Yellow fever.....	

Estimated population, 18,000; annual rate, 61.33.

Government measures for prevention of smallpox—Free vaccination.

I have the honor to make the following report of the work being done here by the Panama Government in protecting people from smallpox by a general free vaccination.

For many years the Republic of Colombia maintained in the Department of Panama an official vaccinator, but there are no records to show the work done by him. On April 30, 1903, another official vaccinator was appointed who has done good work and kept a record of those protected by successful vaccinations, the record showing the name, age, sex, and residence of the person.

The number of vaccinations for this period seems extremely small, only 2,747 for the entire Republic of Panama, and of this number only 145 are residents of Panama, the others being in Colon and other small towns along the railroad across the Isthmus.

Those vaccinated are required to return at the end of eight days, that it may be ascertained if the vaccination was successful, and if not, they are revaccinated several times at the end of eight-day periods, until the "take" is good. In the future those who have successful vaccinations will be given certificates.

Circular of instructions to physicians and druggists in regard to notification of contagious diseases.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Decree No. II of January 21, 1904.—A measure of police precaution.

The board of provisional government, Republic of Panama, by the authority with which it is invested; and whereas,

First. Recognizing the dispositions actually in force regarding sanitation as deficient and inefficacious by reason of the difficulties met

with by the authorities in their efforts to opportunely learn of the existence of contagious diseases; and,

Second. It being indispensable to decree police measures tending to correct these evils with the agreement of the professors of medicine and their assistant, there is decreed:

ARTICLE 1. All physicians called to assist a patient suffering with any contagious disease which could give rise to the propagation of an epidemic must give immediate notice of such case to the president of the national board of health or the inspector-general of public health, if the case occurs in the city of Panama, or to the prefects of the other provinces if the case occurs in the capitals thereof, or to the mayors in all of the other districts of the Republic.

ART. 2. All druggists who, by any means, learn of the existence of any disease such as is treated of in the preceding article, either in the place where they do business or in any other place, must give notice thereof immediately to the authorities hereinbefore mentioned.

ART. 3. The physician failing to carry out the obligations imposed by the preceding articles will be punished by the cancellation of his permission to practice his profession for a period of from three to six months.

This penalty will be imposed only after the fact has been proven before the authorities before whom the declaration should have been made as above referred to. An appeal from any such decision can be made to the ministry of government or before the office which may have charge of public health under other regulations.

This decree will be enforced from and after its publication. Let it be communicated and published.

Given in Panama, January 21, 1904.

J. A. ARANGO.
THOMAS ARRIAS.
FREDRICO BOYD.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Quarantinable diseases at Manila.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, December 29 and January 8, as follows:

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended December 19, 1903, is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	6	6
Smallpox	1	0
Plague	1	1

Week ended December 26, 1903:

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

Week ended January 2, 1904:

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

Treatment of transport Sheridan.

On December 15, 1903, the U. S. army transport *Sheridan* cleared for San Francisco, Cal., via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers, a total of 1,345 persons, were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. The quarters of the crew and steerage passengers were disinfected. The value of treating a vessel and personnel in this manner, even aside from the prophylaxis, from a quarantine standpoint can scarcely be estimated. In spite of the precautions taken, large bodies of men, who live closely together, harbor numerous parasites and usually are afflicted with skin diseases. The strong alkaline soap used in the baths and the disinfection of the clothing greatly aids in annihilating this condition and permits the steerage passengers to make the long sea journey in comfort.

Cholera situation improved.

The cholera situation in the provinces is greatly improved; in fact, the disease has almost disappeared.

No further cases of plague have been reported at Cebu.

With the exception of smallpox, the health situation in the Philippines shows steady signs of improvement.

The report of the number of cases of cholera for the week ended January 2 is probably the most favorable one since the outbreak of the epidemic in March, 1902. The number of cases is decreasing so rapidly that an entire cessation of the disease in the islands at an early date is to be confidently expected.

Manila also makes a better showing than it has made in many months. No smallpox or plague cases or deaths have been reported, and only two cases of cholera, with one death.

Fumigation of vessels to destroy vermin.

The entire interisland shipping is now undergoing another sulphur fumigation, with the view of preventing plague from being conveyed from Manila to the provinces. In view of the fact that the commencement of the plague season in China is about due, it is the intention to fumigate with sulphur all the vessels in the China trade which enter ports of the Philippines. The great amount of vermin destroyed on ships of all classes, in addition to safeguarding the islands against plague, has added greatly to the comfort of the traveling public and to the health of the crews themselves. This fact is becoming so generally recognized that many of the ship captains request fumigation.

During the last few weeks Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom, at Shanghai, has rendered valuable aid by disinfecting vessels which were infected with rinderpest and other cattle diseases.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended December 19, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Mateo.....	Rizal.....	1	1
Zaragoza.....	Nueva Ecija.....	3	3
Iloilo.....	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo.....	1	1
Total.....		5	5

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended December 26, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bulacan.....	Bulacan.....	1	1
Orion.....	Bataan.....	2	1
Iloilo.....	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo.....	3	3
Bulupanadan.....	Island of Negros.....	3	0
Manapla.....	do.....	23	20
Ginigaran.....	do.....	5	1
Total.....		37	26

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended January 2, 1904.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iloilo.....	Island of Panay, province of Iloilo.....	2	2

Quarantine transactions of the service in the Philippine Islands during the month of November, 1903.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	6
For foreign ports.....	46
For domestic ports.....	183
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
For foreign ports.....	1
For domestic ports.....	80
Total.....	316

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	7
From foreign ports.....	60
From domestic ports.....	166
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
From foreign ports.....	0
From domestic ports.....	97
Total.....	330

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin.....	1,661
On steamers, steerage.....	7,208
On sailing vessels, cabin.....	21
On sailing vessels, steerage.....	346
Total.....	9,236

Persons vaccinated:	
On steamers, crew	926
On steamers, passengers	0
On sailing vessels, crew	365
On sailing vessels, passengers	0
Total	<u>1,291</u>
Crew on arriving steamers inspected	10,539
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	945
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects, and contacts	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	2,850
Steamers disinfected	13
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	25
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	11
Vessels detained in quarantine	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers	2,621
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on steamers	324
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on sailing vessels	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from October	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	6
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	0
Steamers disinfected	5
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Crew of steamers inspected	507
Crew of sailing vessels inspected	0
Passengers of steamers inspected	998
Passengers of sailing vessels inspected	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	867
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1,812
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	<u>1,182</u>

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for United States ports	1
For foreign ports	3
For domestic ports	108
To sailing vessels for United States ports	0
For foreign ports	0
To sailing vessels for domestic ports	13
Total	<u>125</u>
Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from United States ports	0
From foreign ports	4
From domestic ports	113
Sailing vessels from United States ports	0
From foreign ports	0
From domestic ports	173
Total	<u>290</u>
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers, cabin	174
On steamers, steerage	1,069
On sailing vessels, cabin	0
On sailing vessels, steerage	458
Total	<u>1,701</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	3,854
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	734
Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	70
Persons vaccinated.....	203
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	2
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Steamers remaining in quarantine from October.....	0
Sailing vessels remaining in quarantine from October.....	1
Vessels detained in quarantine.....	0

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for United States ports.....	0
For foreign ports.....	1
For domestic ports.....	84
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
For foreign ports.....	0
For domestic ports.....	151
Total.....	<u>236</u>

Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from United States ports.....	0
From foreign ports.....	6
From domestic ports.....	89
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
From foreign ports.....	0
From domestic ports.....	129
Total.....	<u>224</u>

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers, cabin.....	385
On steamers, steerage.....	1,280
On sailing vessels, cabin.....	3
On sailing vessels, steerage.....	701
Total.....	<u>2,369</u>

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	3,412
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	1,305
Persons vaccinated.....	520
Vessels disinfected.....	0
Vessels detained in quarantine.....	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed before issuing bill of health.....	235
Crew inspected.....	1,625
Cabin passengers inspected.....	74
Steerage passengers inspected.....	975
Pieces of baggage disinfected on vessels.....	0

PORT OF JOLO.

Bills of health issued:	
To steamers for United States ports.....	0
For foreign ports.....	2
For domestic ports.....	12
To sailing vessels for United States ports.....	0
For foreign ports.....	0
For domestic ports.....	2
Total.....	<u>16</u>

Vessels inspected:	
Steamers from United States ports.....	0
From foreign ports.....	1
From domestic ports.....	24
Sailing vessels from United States ports.....	0
From foreign ports.....	0
From domestic ports.....	4
Total.....	<u>29</u>
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers, cabin.....	134
On steamers, steerage.....	1,339
On sailing vessels, cabin.....	0
On sailing vessels, steerage.....	0
Total.....	<u>1,473</u>
Persons vaccinated.....	0
Crew on steamers inspected.....	1,141
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	35
Vessels in quarantine.....	0

Report from Iloilo—Cholera declining.

Assistant Surgeon McCoy reports, through the chief quarantine officer, January 1, as follows:

During the month of December, 1903, 15 cases of cholera with 12 deaths were reported at this port; no cases are reported at any other port on Panay.

Reports indicate that cholera has disappeared from Occidental Negros, except in the case of a few pueblos in the northern part of the province; indeed, so far as can be learned here there is no place in the southern islands seriously infected at present.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Immigration.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, January 25, as follows:

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended January 23, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 18	St. Simon.....	Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Port de Paix, Cape Haitien, Puerto Plata.	10
20	Julia.....	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, Santo Domingo, and Macoris.	22
	Total.....		<u>32</u>

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended January 30, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 25	Eden	Barbados, Castries, Fort de France, Roseau, Guadeloupe, Monserrat, St. John, Antigua; St. Christopher, and St. Thomas.	3
27	Caracas	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra...	7
28	Montevideo.....	Genoa, Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, and La Palma.	28
	Total		38

*Report of immigration at subports.**Report of alien passengers arriving during the week ended January 23, 1904, at the six subports of Porto Rico.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 19	MAYAGUEZ. Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago, Santo Domingo, San Pedro, and Macoris.	4

At the subports of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Fajardo, and Humacao, no transactions.

Report from Ponce—Vital statistics—Immigration.

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

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

Diseases of—		Accidents	2
Digestive system	27	Convulsions.....	8
Nervous system	5	Herpes facialis	1
Circulatory system	3	Myelitis, chronic	1
Respiratory system	9	Without official data.....	1
Malarial fever	25		
Tuberculosis	11	Total	131
Hydræmia	5	December, 1903:	
Anæmia, inanition	20	Deaths	131
Malarial fever, pernicious	2	Births	217
Cancer	2	December, 1902:	
Grippe	4	Deaths	76
Congenital malformation.....	4	Births	126
Rachitis	1		

*Report of immigration at Ponce.**Report of alien passengers arriving at Ponce during the week ended January 23, 1904.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 17	Salvador	Port au Prince, Jeremie, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Santo Domingo, Mayaguez.	2
19	Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, Macoris.	14
20	Maracaibo.....	Maracaibo, Curaçao.....	6
	Total		22

TRINIDAD.

Quarantine against the island removed.

Consul Smith reports, December 15, as follows:

The quarantine imposed against this island for some time past by the neighboring colonies has been broken off, and good health at present prevails at this port.

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera outbreak at Kerbela and Messeieb.

Vice-Consul Hurner reports, December 24, as follows:

I have to report the outbreak of cholera at Kerbela, southwest of Bagdad, about 60 kilometers distance, as well as at Messeieb, on the Euphrates, on the way to Kerbela.

I inclose a copy of the bulletins from the sanitary inspector of Bagdad from December 11 to date.

BULLETIN.

Dindieh, December 19, 2 deaths; Kerbela, December 11–22, 422 deaths; Messeieb, December 18–20, 32 deaths.

Report from Harput—Cessation of cholera epidemic at Diarbekir—Danger of recurrence.

Consul Norton reports, January 7, as follows: All cases of cholera in Diarbekir are reported as having finally ceased, probably in consequence of colder weather. There is no doubt the epidemic will break out in a most virulent form throughout the vilayet of Diarbekir in the spring. The authorities of this vilayet are keenly alive to the prospective danger.

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

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended January 23, 1904. Population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 26, 1904. Estimated population, 12,300. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BELGIUM—*Liege.*—Year ended December 31, 1903. Population, 165,534. Total number of deaths, 2,763, including enteric fever 16, measles 64, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 13, smallpox 4, and 229 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Marseille.*—Month of December, 1903. Census population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 980, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 21, measles 6, whooping cough 2, smallpox 29, and 110 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 16, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

London.—One thousand six hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 49, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 11, whooping cough 37, enteric fever 8, and diarrhea 19. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,322 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 9 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 16, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 4.9, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 36.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 216 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 5, and 43 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 16, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 20.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 16.8, and the highest in Perth, viz, 27.7 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 668, including diphtheria 3, measles 23, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 5, and 15 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from typhus fever and 5 from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended January 9, 1904. Estimated population, 193,315. Total number of deaths, 163, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, and 3 from smallpox.

PORTO RICO.—Month of December, 1903. Census population, 953,243. Total number of deaths, 1,016, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, and 172 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—Montevideo.—Month of November, 1903. Population, 215,061. Total number of deaths, 451, including diphtheria 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 6, and 64 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to February 12, 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. 9-15.....	.....	1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 12.....	.....	144	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....	.....	6	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....	.....	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 2.....	43	39	
Provinces.....	do.....	1,254	1,030	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19.....	.....	12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Hitt.....	Dec. 13-15.....	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 4.....	.....	458	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Musseieb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	48	35	
Beirut—				
Latakieh.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	4	11	
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 4.....	64	43	
Syria.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	.....	.....	Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam.....	Dec. 12.....	.....	.....	Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 10.....	9	5	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-30.....	.....	1	
Ecuador.....	Dec. 6-12.....	.....	1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	2	
Merida.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 16.....	13	4	
Tehuantepec.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 19.....	.....	2	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30.....	10	3	
Panama:				
Panama.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 16.....	4	1	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Jan. 2-9.....	.....	1	
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 27.....	2	2	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 15.....	.....	14	Ten new cases.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 10.....	173	103	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town). Natal (Pietermaritzburg).....	Nov. 15-Jan. 2.....	.....	4	
Natal (Pietermaritzburg).....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	3	2	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12.....	6	6	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-28.....	1	1	
Minieh district.....	do.....	3	1	
Formosa.....	To Dec. 15, 1903..	869	702	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 15-Dec. 26	61,722	46,629	
Madras Presidency	.....do.....	3,199	2,422	
Bengal	.....do.....	6,361	5,541	
United Provinces	.....do.....	14,274	13,190	
Punjab	.....do.....	12,286	8,707	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	.....do.....	13,041	11,084	
Coorg	.....do.....	4	2	
Mysore State	.....do.....	5,282	4,032	
Hyderabad State	.....do.....	5,990	4,693	
Central India	.....do.....	6,628	6,003	
Rajputana	.....do.....	745	599	
Kashmir	.....do.....	187	161	
N. W. F. Provinces	Nov. 21-Dec. 26	45	45	
Baluchistan	Nov. 29-Dec. 26	1	.....
Grand total	.....	129,765	103,108	
Japan:				
Yokohama	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius	Nov. 13-Jan. 7	477	275	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 15-Dec. 12	2	2	
Turkey:				
Smyrna	Dec. 1-6	.....	1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	.....	84	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Nov. 29-Jan. 9	76	1	
Trieste	Nov. 22-Jan. 2	7	.....
Belgium:				
Liege	Jan. 10-16	1	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	.....	68	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-Jan. 10	496	261	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Nov. 1-28	63	.....
Canada, British Columbia:				
Vancouver	Dec. 1-31	5	.....
New Brunswick, McAdam, Newcastle.	Jan. 9-21	2	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 1-19	.....	8	
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 15-Dec. 16	.....	14	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1-13	.....	5	
France:				
Marseille	Dec. 1-31	.....	29	
Paris	Nov. 29-Jan. 23	127	15	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Jan. 9	4	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	.....
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Jan. 16	14	.....
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Jan. 22	319	21	
Leeds	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Leith	Jan. 10-16	.....	1	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	3	1	
London	Nov. 29-Jan. 16	26	1	
Manchester	.....do.....	11	1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Jan. 16	16	.....
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Jan. 9	29	1	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Southampton	.....do.....	6	1	
South Shields	Jan. 3-9	1	.....
Sunderland	Jan. 3-16	13	2	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Jan. 12	.....	16	
Karachi	Dec. 27-Jan. 10	4	1	

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-Jan. 7		5	
Messina	Dec. 12-18		1	
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 15-Dec. 19	40	12	
Malta	Dec. 6-Jan. 9	14	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico	Dec. 28-Jan. 20		4	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1		
Tampico	Jan. 11-13		11	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19	1		From ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Jan. 16	12	2	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2		
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 15-Jan. 2	3	3	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-31	3		
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-Jan. 9	34	8	
Odessa	Nov. 29-Jan. 6	11	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Jan. 9	233	16	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-28		13	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-20		5	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000		Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Jan. 25	17	3	
Turkey:				
Smyrna	Nov. 23-Jan. 10		37	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Oct. 31	12		

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Maracaibo	Jan. 3	106,811	8													
Do	Jan. 10	106,811	7	1												
Mazatlan	Jan. 16	20,000	20													
Messina	Jan. 9	107,000	26	2												
Moscow	Jan. 2	1,173,427	505	22												
Munich	Dec. 19	512,000	189	23							1					
Do	Dec. 26	512,000	204	33							12	5	5	5	5	
Do	Jan. 2	520,000	220	35								2	2	3		
New Castle-on-Tyne	Jan. 16	219,021	71												2	3
Nottingham	do	239,753	85					1				1	2			1
Odessa	Jan. 9	475,000	210	27							4		5	5		1
Palermo	Jan. 2	330,000	91	6								8				
Do	Jan. 9	330,000	112	6												
Panama	Jan. 17	18,000	27	3			3									1
Do	Jan. 24	18,000	25	4												
Paris	Jan. 2	2,660,559	982	223							8	1	3	11	3	
Do	Jan. 16	2,660,559	1,109	204				1			8	1	9	14	2	
Plymouth	do	106,000	48	7								1				
Prague	Jan. 9	226,951	119	22									2	2		
Puerto Cabello	do	14,000	11	2												
Do	Jan. 16	14,000	10	3												
Puerto Cortes	Jan. 21	2,125	0													
Do	Jan. 28	2,125	0													
Rheims	Jan. 17	108,385	49	8							1		2			
Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 3	800,000	309	53	7			27			3					2
Rome	Oct. 24	438,588	153	16							6					
Rotterdam	Jan. 16	357,477	139								3		1			
Sagua la Grande	Jan. 23	21,342	8	2												
St. Georges, Bermuda	Nov. 28	2,189	1													
Do	Dec. 5	2,189														
Do	Dec. 12	2,189	1													
Do	Dec. 19	2,189														
Do	Dec. 26	2,189														
St. John, N. B.	Jan. 30	40,711	6	1												
St. Petersburg	Jan. 9	1,450,000	640	131				1			11	7	10	16	11	
St. Stephen, N. B.	Jan. 31	2,840														
San Feliu de Guixols	Jan. 17	11,333	5	1												
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Jan. 9	36,500	24	2												
Santander	Jan. 17	53,576	26													
Singapore	Dec. 12	97,111	239	45			1									
Do	Dec. 19	97,111	192	32			2									
Southampton	Jan. 16	112,500	44	3												
South Shields	do	105,325	38	5												
Stettin	Jan. 9	218,000	75									3				
Stockholm	Jan. 2	305,115	102	19								2	1			
Sunderland	Jan. 16	151,093	62	5							2			4		
Tampico	Jan. 17	20,000	23					1								
Do	Jan. 24	20,000	30					4								
Tangier	Jan. 16	40,000						7								
Tarragona	do	19,000	8											2		
Trapani	Jan. 9	61,477	16													
Tuxpan	Jan. 19	7,000	10	1												
Venice	Jan. 2	166,522	75	7									3			
Do	Jan. 9	166,522	82	5									1			2
Vera Cruz	Jan. 23	32,000	47	18												
West Hartlepool	Jan. 16	63,000														
Winnipeg	Jan. 23	60,000														

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.