

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Recent legislation by the State of California relative to notification of contagious and infectious diseases, quarantine regulations, and disinfection of infected localities.

The following are received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of March 12:

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 300.

[Passed the assembly January 27, 1905; passed the senate February 21, 1905.]

An Act to amend Article I of Chapter II, Title VII of Part III, of the Political Code of the State of California, by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered section 2984, for the enforcement of the rules, orders, and regulations of the State board of health within municipalities and incorporated towns, and prescribing the duties of boards of health and health officers of such municipalities and towns in relation to the State board of health.

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article I of Chapter II, Title VII, Part III, of the Political Code of the State of California is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered section 2984, to read as follows:

2984. It shall be the duty of the board of health of each municipality and incorporated town within this State, and of every chief executive health officer thereof, where there is no municipal or town board of health, to enforce within such municipality and incorporated towns all orders, rules, and regulations concerning health and quarantine prescribed or directed by the State board of health; and it shall be the duty of such board of health, or chief executive health officer, to report in writing to the State board of health on or before the 5th day of each month all infectious, contagious, and communicable diseases in man or beast which shall come to their or his knowledge, upon blanks furnished by the State board of health. Said board of health, or chief executive health officer where there is no board of health, in cases of local epidemic of disease, shall report to the State board of health all facts concerning the disease and the measures taken to prevent or abate its spread, infection, or contagion. Said board of health, or chief executive health officer where there is no board of health, shall report to the State board of health all violations of the State health laws and of the laws relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, which shall come to their or his knowledge.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 302.

[Passed the assembly, January 27, 1905.—Passed the senate, February 24, 1905.]

An act to amend the Penal Code of the State of California, by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered section 377a, making it a misdemeanor to violate or refuse or neglect to conform to the rules, orders, and regulations of the State board of health respecting the quarantine, disinfection, or isolation of persons, animals, things, or places, or the prevention or abatement of contagious or infectious diseases.

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new section to be numbered section 377a is hereby added to the Penal Code of the State of California to read as follows:

377a. Every person who after notice shall violate or who, upon the demand of any public health officer, shall refuse or neglect to conform to any rule, order, or regulation prescribed by the State board of health respecting the quarantine or disinfection of persons, animals, things, or places shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Extract from Penal Code relative to violation of quarantine.

[Section 376, Penal Code. Enacted February 14, 1872; amended 1878 and 1905.]

376. VIOLATION OF QUARANTINE LAWS BY MASTERS OF VESSELS.—Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine or visitation by the quarantine officer arriving in the port of San Francisco who refuses or omits—

1. To proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine at the time of his arrival; or,

2. To submit his vessel, cargo, and passengers to the examination of the quarantine officer, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what length of quarantine and other regulations they ought, respectively, to be subject; or,

3. To remain with his vessel at the quarantine during the period assigned for her quarantine, and while at quarantine to comply with the regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the officers of health, by virtue of authority given them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers, or crew, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Extract from assembly bill No. 339, relative to duties of State board of health in regard to vital statistics and to quarantine and disinfection.

It [the State board of health] shall maintain a bureau of vital statistics under the supervision of its executive officer, where shall be collected and recorded all births, marriages, and deaths, burials and cremations within the State. These statistics, together with the num-

ber of cases of communicable diseases, and such further comparative statistics and information as may be deemed of value to scientists, the medical profession, the general public, and aid in the maintenance of good health conditions, may be published by the board in such manner and at such times as it may deem proper.

It shall have general power of inspection, examination, quarantine, and disinfection within the State, provided that this act shall in no wise conflict with the enforcement of the national quarantine laws.

NOTE.—This bill was introduced January 12, 1905, and amended January 30 and February 3, 1905.

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

Cerebro-spinal meningitis at Baltimore, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Gwyn reports, March 22, as follows:

Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, of the epidemic form, are reported in Baltimore.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis at Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon Irwin reports, March 20, as follows:

A few cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported in Philadelphia during the past week. There has been a total of 28 cases of the disease reported since the first of last January.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Mar. 18, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	137
Persons inspected on footbridge	4,195

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended March 18, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 294; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 65; inspection Pullman passengers (private) 27; disinfection blankets, bedding, clothing, etc.—articles known to come from house where smallpox existed lately; disinfection soiled linen reimported for laundry work, 417 pieces; vaccination of grown immigrants, 3.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.—Mortuary report, New Laredo, February, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, March 18 and 19, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, as follows:

Week ended March 18, 1905. Number of passenger trains from

Mexico inspected upon entry, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected upon entry, 646; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected upon entry, 39; immigrants and others vaccinated, 9; Pullman coaches disinfected upon entry, 16; inspected certificate of 1 corpse from Mexico, and passed.

Mortuary report from New Laredo, Mexico, for the month of February, 1905: Tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; mitral insufficiency, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; meningitis, 1; congenital debility, 1; injuries of the neck, 1; stillborn, 2; total, 10. Mortality rate, 20.

Population, 6,000.

No precautions taken at Laredo against increase of mosquitoes—Stegomyæ present.

Acting Assistant Frick reports, March 22, as follows:

Absolutely no precautions are being taken by the city authorities toward the destruction and prevention of the increase of the mosquito.

Within the last few days I have noticed several adult stegomyæ mosquitoes in the vicinity of our office, and am therefore inclined to the opinion that it will be but a question of a short time until Laredo will again be as infectible as it was during the year of 1903.

I would state that fortunately many of the people are still using on their barrels the wire screen tops the Service purchased and distributed among them last year; that excessive rains have caused the overflowing of many water containers not so protected, possibly having larvæ in them, and lastly that the large amount of work done here by the Service from September, 1903, to September, 1904, has wrought an almost complete destruction of the stegomyia mosquito in Laredo, and I truly believe that with but an ordinary precaution this place would remain as at present an almost noninfectible territory.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended March, 18, 1905: Passengers inspected, 160; immigrants inspected, 53.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—*Fresno*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population 35,000. Total number of deaths, 22, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

San Diego.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including enteric fever 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 92,000. Total number of deaths, 126, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including 7 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended March 18, 1905, from 59 observers, indicate that enteric fever, smallpox, dysentery, cholera morbus, and inflammation of brain were more than usually prevalent, and inflammation of kidney, pleuritis, phthisis pulmonalis, measles, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, pneumonia, remittent fever, intermittent fever, diphtheria, meningitis, puerperal fever, and cholera infantum were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 5, whooping cough at 9, diphtheria at 31, measles at 39, enteric fever at 46, smallpox at 50, pneumonia at 51, scarlet fever at 65, and phthisis pulmonalis at 187 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

The total number of deaths returned to the Department of State for the month of February was 3,218, corresponding to a death rate of 16.4 per 1,000 population. This is higher than the rate for the preceding month, 14.2 per 1,000, but slightly lower than the death rate for February, 1904, which was 17.1 per 1,000.

By ages there were 629 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 165 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, and 1,089 deaths of elderly persons over 65 years of age. There is increased mortality at the extremes of life, as compared with the preceding month.

Important causes of death are as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 191; other forms of tuberculosis, 35; enteric fever, 46; diphtheria and croup, 27; scarlet fever, 10; measles, 7; whooping cough, 4; pneumonia, 442; diarrheal diseases, under 2 years, 61; meningitis, 59; influenza, 184; cancer, 106; accidents and violence, 158.

There was a slight increase in the mortality from enteric fever and considerable increase in that from pneumonia, meningitis, and influenza. Diphtheria and croup caused fewer deaths than usual.

The largest number of deaths from smallpox of any month since registration began under the present law occurred, namely, 11, distributed as follows: 1 in Standish Township, Arenac County; 2 in Blackman Township, 1 in Summit Township, and 5 in the city of Jackson, Jackson County; 2 in Perry village, Shiawassee County.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including diphtheria 1 and 4 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 235,000. Total number of deaths, 201, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 3, smallpox 1, and 19 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Rochester*.—Month of December, 1904. Census population, 102,608. Total number of deaths, 198, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1905. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 8, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 2, and 28 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Homestead*.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1905.

Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 11, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Ogden*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 16. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Salt Lake City.—Month of February, 1905. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 50, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, smallpox 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 100,000—white, 62,250; colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 171—white, 77; colored, 94—including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., March 25, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 25, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 19	Watson	Port Antonio	1
22	Wittekind	Bremen	1,445
22	Indore	Liverpool	2
	Total		1,448

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., March 20, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, March 18, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 12	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	5
12	Columbian	London	2
15	Vera	Puerto Plata	1
15	Mora	Santo Domingo	1
	Total		9

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., March 20, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 18, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 13	Martinique	Habana .....	.....
14	Fearless	Nassau	35
14	Equator	do	31
14	Sea Gull	Bonaco, Honduras	3
14	Gussie	Habana	36
14	Olivette	do	10
16	Mascotte	do	13
18	Olivette	do	5
	Total		133

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Reports of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, February 27, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 25, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Feb. 19	Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown	498
19	St. Louis	Southampton	465
20	La Gascogne	Havre	820
20	Roma	Naples and Marseille	1,075
20	Byron	Rio de Janeiro, etc	43
20	Sicilian Prince	Naples, Palermo, etc	543
20	Pannonia	Gibraltar	2
21	Fontabelle	St. Thomas	1
21	Mexico	Habana	5
21	Perugia	Naples	556
21	Ryndam	Rotterdam	573
21	Republic	Naples	1,073
21	Herlof Herlofson	Batsharnas	1
22	Blücher	Hamburg	1,669
23	United States	Copenhagen, etc	324
23	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa and Naples	846
23	Laurentian	Glasgow	103
23	Caprera	Barbados	5
24	Vaderland	Antwerp	1,320
24	Baltic	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,020
24	United States	Copenhagen	1
24	Prins Willem IV	Port au Prince	3
24	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	1
25	Breslau	Bremen	1,413
25	Carpathia	Fiume, Trieste, etc	2,017
25	Monterey	Habana	3
25	Vaderland	Antwerp	1
25	Yucatan	Santiago, etc	2
25	British King	Antwerp	2
	Total		14,385

ROBERT WATCHORN, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, March 20, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 18, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 12	Brandenburg	Bremen	1,590
12	Gera	do	1,671
12	Mongolian	Glasgow	84
13	Umbria	Liverpool and Queenstown	501
13	New York	Southampton	629
13	Buenos Aires	Genoa, Naples, etc	866
13	La Touraine	Havre	937
13	Bermudian	Hamilton	4
13	Algeria	Naples	1,081
13	Brandenburg	Bremen	1
13	Gerty	Trieste	1
14	Neustria	Naples and Marseille	924
14	Sorland	Manzanillo	2
15	Cretic	Naples and Genoa	1,945
15	Neckar	Naples and Gibraltar	2,120
15	Vincenzo Florio	do	832
15	Morro Castle	Habana	8
16	Citta di Milano	Genoa and Naples	1,338
16	Prinz Oscar	do	1,051
16	Germania	Naples and Marseille	1,377
16	Finland	Antwerp	1,344
16	Cearense	Manaos	1
16	Neckar	Naples	1
16	Nord America	do	2
16	Sarnia	Kingston	1
17	Liguria	Genoa and Naples	1,174
17	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	670
17	Noordam	Rotterdam	1,829
17	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	1
18	Havana .....	.....	7
	Total .....	.....	21,992

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 25, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 20	Etoman	Antwerp	3
23	Merion	Queenstown and Liverpool	678
	Total .....	.....	681

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Reports of immigration at San Juan, Ponce, and subport.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., March 20, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 18, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 14	Falkniss	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.....	1
17	Julia	Habana and Santiago, Cuba, and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.	14
18	Ferdinand de Lesseps	Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic...	5
15	Maricaiboa	Curacao, Danish West Indies.....	1
16	Julia	Habana and Santiago, Macoris and Santo Domingo.	21
16	Sea Gull	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.....	2
	Total .....	.....	44

^a Ponce.^b Fajardo.GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.**Inspection of immigrants.*

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
Cebu, P. I	Jan.....	3	2	1	1	
Honolulu, Hawaii	Feb.....	1,709	1,695	14	11	
Iloilo, P. I.....	Jan.....	17	16	1	0	
Laredo, Tex.....	Dec., 1904..	225	212	13	12	
Manila, P. I	Jan., 1905..	237	235	2	2	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	Mar. 25			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	Mar. 18			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Mar. 25			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	Mar. 18			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Mar. 25			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Mar. 18			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Mar. 25			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Mar. 18			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Mar. 25			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Eastport, Me.	Mar. 23			
14	Enreka, Cal.	Mar. 18			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do			
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Mar. 25			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Mar. 11			
22	Panama, Panama	Mar. 25			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Mar. 18			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Mar. 25			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	Mar. 18			
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	do			
27	Portland, Me.	do			
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del.	Mar. 21			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass.	Mar. 18			
31	West Pass.	do			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
33	San Diego, Cal.	Mar. 11	U. S. S. Albatross	Mar. 10	Acapulco
		Mar. 18			
34	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
35	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Rus. bk. John Gilla	Feb. 18	Rio de Janeiro ...
			It. bk. Prosperino a.	Mar. 7	Marseille
38	Savannah, Ga.	do			
39	Sitka, Alaska	Mar. 11			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Mar. 18			
41	Southbend, Wash.	do			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
43	Washington, N. C.	Mar. 25			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	Feb. 25			
		Mar. 4			
45	Honolulu	do			
		Mar. 11	U. S. S. Thomas	Mar. 8	Manila
			U. S. S. Logan	do	San Francisco ...
46	Kahului	Mar. 4			
		Mar. 11			
47	Kihei	Feb. 18			
		Feb. 25			
		Mar. 4			
		Mar. 11			
48	Koloa	Mar. 4			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions	
2				do	
3				No report	
4				No report	
5				do	
6				No transactions	
7				do	
8				do	
9				No report	
10				No transactions	
11				No report	
12					3
13					15
14				No report	
15					2
16					3
17				No report	
18					11
19				No transactions	
20				No report	
21				do	
22				do	
23					2
24					2
25				No report	
26					2
27					2
28					2
29				Transactions of service performed at Philadelphia on account of ice in Delaware River. Boarding resumed at Reedy Island March 20.	22
30				No report	
31				do	
32					1
33	San Diego	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Mar. 10		1
34				2 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. s. s. Dakotah, from Shanghai, and Am. s. s. China, from Hongkong.	25
35				No transactions	
36					1
37	Pensacola	Ballast discharged; fumigated.	Mar. 16	1 vessel boarded and passed; 1 spoken and passed.	6
38	do	do	Mar. 18		4
39					4
40				No transactions	
41				do	
42					2
43				No transactions	
44				do	
45				do	12
46	Honolulu	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Mar. 8		7
47	do	do	do		1
48				No transactions	2
				do	
				do	
				do	
				No report	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII—Continued.				
49	Lahaina	Mar. 4	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 11	.....	.....	.....
50	Mahukona.....	Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 4	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu.....	Jan. 28	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....
52	Iloilo	do	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 11	.....	.....	.....
53	Jolo.....	Jan. 21	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 28	.....	.....	.....
54	Manila.....	do	Am. ss. Tremont ^a	Jan. 12	Seattle
			Am. q. m. launch Missoula.	Jan. 28	San Fernando....
		Feb. 4	Am. q. m. Missoula ^a	do	do
			U. S. a. t. Seward.....	Jan. 21	Hongkong.....
		Feb. 11	Am. Q.M. launch Missoula. ^a	Jan. 28	San Fernando....
			U. S. a. t. Seward ^a	Jan. 31	Hongkong.....
55	Zamboanga	Jan. 7	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 14	.....	.....	.....
		Jan. 21	.....	.....	.....

^aPreviously reported

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
49				No transactions.	
50				do.	1
51				No transactions.	
				90 bancas inspected and passed; 2 vessels fumigated to kill vermin.	38
				44 bancas inspected and passed.	34
52				1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.	34
				No transactions.	26
53				do.	
54	Manila	Disinfected.	Jan. 27	1 case of smallpox on arrival; 1 additional case, Jan. 13; 77 persons held in quarantine from previous week. Smallpox cases and all persons detained were released on January 27. No additional cases.	61
	Batangas	Disinfected and held.		1 case of smallpox on board at San Fernando. Case removed and vessel remanded to Mariveles. Crew bathed. All held. 3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin; members of crew on 30 vessels vaccinated; 10 steerage passengers vaccinated.	
	do	do		On Feb. 2 vessel released under new crew. Personnel under observation. No new cases.	74
	Manila	Disinfected. Vessel released under new crew.		1 case of smallpox on board at Hongkong. Case removed and all vaccinated. On arrival at Manila, 3 cases were found. Vessel remanded and cases removed. All on board bathed and clothing and baggage disinfected. Persons unsuccessfully vaccinated re-vaccinated. 2 officers and 1 passenger released; all others held under observation. No new cases to date. 2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 37 vessels vaccinated. 21 steerage passengers vaccinated. No further cases smallpox.	
	Batangas	Disinfected and held.	Feb. 11		79
	Manila	Disinfected; vessel released with new crew.		4 cases of smallpox, 1 at Hongkong and 3 on arrival. Personnel remaining in quarantine. No new cases. 6 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 53 vessels vaccinated; 31 steerage passengers vaccinated.	
55					1
					1
				From Malabong, 1 death from beriberi; vessel held pending investigation and discharge of body.	1

Reports from national quarantine

Number	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
56	PORTO RICO:	Mar. 18	It. s. s. Centro America .. Am. s. s. Maracaibo	Mar. 12 Mar. 15	Colon
	Ponce .....					Maracaibo.....
57	San Juan	do	Ger. man-of-war C. Bremen.	Mar. 18	Hamburg.....
	Subports—				
58	Aguadilla.....	Mar. 18			
59	Arecibo	do			
60	Arroyo.....	do			
61	Fajardo.....	do			
62	Humacao.....	do			
63	Mayaguez.....	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Mar. 25			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Mar. 18			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Mar. 25			
6	Galveston, Tex	Mar. 18			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Mar. 25			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Mar. 18			
10	New Bedford, Mass	Mar. 25			
11	New Orleans, La	Mar. 18			
12	Newport News, Va	Mar. 25			
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	Mar. 18			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
56	Genoa	Held in quarantine	Mar. 12	No passengers for Ponce .. 2 passengers for Ponce, from Curaçao, immune, allowed to disembark.	2
	New York	do	Mar. 15		
57	St. Thomas	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	Mar. 18		6
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
59	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
62	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

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	2
5	No report .....	.....
6	do .....	.....
7	do .....	.....
8	do .....	.....
9	21
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 31, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.

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

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Dec. 19-Jan. 9 ...	3		From vessels in port.
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith	Dec. 11-17	1		Present. Number of cases in Pulaski County from Sept. 1 to Dec. 20, 1904, 120, with 8 deaths.
Pulaski County	Jan. 21			
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6		
California:				
San Francisco	Jan. 22-Feb. 25 ...	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		54	5	
Colorado:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Boulder County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ...	6		
Denver County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Garfield County	Dec. 1-31	11		
Gilpin County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Huerfano County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Lake County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28 ...	124		
Las Animas County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Otero County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Park County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Pueblo County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Routt County	Feb. 1-28	2		
Teller County	Jan. 1-31	10		
Weld County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28 ...	9		
Total for State		177		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		191		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 18-Mar. 18 ..	6	1	
Total for District		6	1	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		28		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-Mar. 18 ..	13		
Total for State		13		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		* 125		
Georgia:				
Macon	Jan. 22-Mar. 11 ..		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2	7	
Illinois:				
Chicago	Dec. 25-Mar. 25 ..	219	31	
Danville	Dec. 19-Mar. 18 ..	31	3	
Galesburg	Jan. 28-Feb. 25 ..	4		
Peoria	Dec. 1-31	7		
Total for State		261	34	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		90	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Evansville	Mar. 15	1		
Hammond	Feb. 22-28	1		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		22		
Kansas:				
Allen County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Anderson County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Atchison County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	5		
Bourbon County	Jan. 1-31	25		
Brown County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	115	1	
Chase County	Feb. 1-28	2		
Cherokee County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	7	1	
Clay County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Cloud County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	12		
Coffey County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Crawford County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	51		
Doniphan County	Feb. 1-28	3		
Douglass County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Ellis County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	169	1	
Franklin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	23		
Geary County	Dec. 1-31	15		
Gove County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	55	1	
Graham County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	49		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1-31	3		
Harvey County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	9		
Jackson County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Kingman County	Feb. 1-28	40		
Labette County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Lane County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	15		
Leavenworth County	Dec. 1-31	2		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	95		
Linn County	Dec. 1-31	15	1	
Logan County	Feb. 1-28	4		
Lyon County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	77		
McPherson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	94		
Marion County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	217		
Marshall County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	14		
Miami County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	148	2	Number for January not given.
Mitchell County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	55		
Montgomery County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	2		
Nemaha County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Neosho County	Dec. 1-31	8		
Ness County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	90		
Osage County	Dec. 1-31	25		
Osborne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16		
Pawnee County	Jan. 1-31	8		
Phillips County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	6		
Pottawatomie County	Jan. 1-31			Number not reported.
Rawlins County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	64		
Reno County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	47		
Republic County	Feb. 1-28	5		
Rooks County	Jan. 1-31			Do.
Russell County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	23		
Saline County	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	93		
Shawnee County (Topeka in- cluded)	Dec. 1-Feb. 4	6		
Sheridan County	Jan. 1-31	7		
Thomas County	Jan. 1-31	5		
Trego County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Wabawsee County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Washington County	Feb. 1-28	9		
Wilson County	Dec. 1-31	7		
Woodson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Wyandotte County (Kansas City included)	Dec. 1-Feb. 28	42		
Total for State		1,826	7	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Kentucky:				
Lexington	Mar. 12-18	1		
Louisville	Feb. 3-Mar. 16	15		
Total for State		16		
Total for State, same period, 1904		53	14	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-Mar. 18 ..	125	2	Forty imported.
Total for State		125	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		34	5	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1-31	2		
Perry	Feb. 1	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		104		
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Jan. 22-Feb. 25 ..	4		One case from ss. Cymric landing at Boston.
Everett	Jan. 1-14	5	1	
Hyde Park	Jan. 1-14	2		
Lawrence	Jan. 1-Feb. 18 ..	6		
Total for State		17	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		6		
Michigan:				
Arenac County	Feb. 1-28		1	
Grand Traverse County	Dec. 1-31		1	
Jackson County (Jackson in- cluded)	Dec. 1-Feb. 28 ..		9	
Shiawassee County	Feb. 1-28		2	
Wayne County (Detroit in- cluded)	Jan. 8-Mar. 25 ..	19		
Total for State		19	13	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		32	1	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 20-26	9		
Beltrami County	Feb. 20-27	5		
Carlton County	Feb. 7-13	7		
Cass County	Jan. 31-Feb. 6 ..	8		
Clay County	Jan. 3-9	1		
Cottonwood County	Feb. 28-Mar. 6 ..	4		
Crow Wing County	Dec. 27-Feb. 19 ..	19		
Dakota County	Jan. 31-Feb. 6 ..	1		
Fillmore County	Jan. 31-Feb. 6 ..	1		
Goodhue County	Jan. 10-23	2		
Hennepin County	Dec. 20-Mar. 20 ..	26		
Houston County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2 ..	9		
Itasca County	Jan. 31-Feb. 27 ..	3		
Lake County	Jan. 24-Mar. 6 ..	23		
Lesueur County	Feb. 13-19	3		
Lincoln County	Mar. 14-20	3		
Lyon County	Jan. 17-Mar. 6 ..	7		
McLeod County	Dec. 27-Feb. 13 ..	9		
Marshall County	Feb. 7-20	2		
Meeker County	Dec. 13-Jan. 30 ..	11		
Millelacs County	Feb. 28-Mar. 6 ..	1		
Morrison County	Dec. 20-Jan. 16 ..	4		
Mower County	Jan. 3-Feb. 27 ..	38	1	
Ottertail County	Dec. 13-Feb. 27 ..	25		
Ramsey County	Dec. 27-Mar. 20 ..	13		
Red Lake County	Feb. 28-Mar. 6 ..	1		
Rice County	Dec. 13-Feb. 19 ..	59		
St. Louis County	Dec. 27-Mar. 20 ..	35		
Stearns County	Dec. 20-Mar. 13 ..	164		
Stevens County	Jan. 17-23	1		
Todd County	Dec. 20-Mar. 20 ..	84	2	
Wabasha County	Mar. 14-20		1	
Wadena County	Dec. 27-Mar. 20 ..	20		
Waseca County	Dec. 27-Mar. 13 ..	16		
Wilkin County	Dec. 13-Feb. 13 ..	2		
Winona County	Jan. 10-16	1		
Wright County	Jan. 31-Mar. 20 ..	3		
Yellow Medicine County	Feb. 13-19	1		
Total for State		621	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		888	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Gulfport	Jan. 20	2 .....	.....
Total for State		2 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		.....	.....
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 18-Mar. 18 ..	387	31	
Total for State		387	31	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		86	1	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Feb. 12-Mar. 18 ..	18 .....	.....
South Omaha	Mar. 19-25	1 .....	.....
Total for State		19 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1 .....	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Jan. 1-7	1 .....	.....
Total for State		1 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		55	8	
New York:				
Mount Vernon	Feb. 26-Mar. 18 ..	3 .....	.....
New York	Dec. 18-Mar. 18 ..	22	4	
Total for State		25	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		57	4	
North Carolina:				
Anson County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Ashe County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Beaufort County	Nov. 1-30	17 .....	.....
Bladen County	Nov. 1-30	14 .....	.....
Cabarrus County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Camden County	Nov. 1-30	59 .....	.....
Cherokee County	Nov. 1-30	25 .....	.....
Clay County	Nov. 1-30	5 .....	.....
Craven County	Nov. 1-Mar. 20 ..	13 .....	.....	One case imported.
Durham County	Nov. 1-30	6 .....	.....	Present.
Gaston County	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	.....
Greene County	Nov. 1-30	75 .....	.....
Henderson County	Nov. 1-30	7 .....	.....
Lenoir County	Nov. 1-30	26 .....	.....
Mecklenburg County	Nov. 1-30	8 .....	.....
New Hanover County (Wil- mington included)	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ..	6 .....	.....
Onslow County	Nov. 1-30	80 .....	.....
Pender County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Person County	Nov. 1-30	3 .....	.....
Pitt County	Nov. 1-30	38 .....	.....
Richmond County	Nov. 1-30	4 .....	.....
Robeson County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Rockingham County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Rowan County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....
Rutherford County	Nov. 1-30	5 .....	.....
Sampson County	Nov. 1-30	1 .....	.....	Do.
Scotland County	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	.....	In southern part.
Union County	Nov. 1-30	24 .....	.....
Wake County	Nov. 1-30	45 .....	.....
Warren County	Nov. 1-30	3 .....	.....
Wayne County	Nov. 1-30	2 .....	.....
Wilkes County	Nov. 1-30	7 .....	.....
Total for State		483 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		481	2	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	3 .....	.....
Cass County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	2 .....	.....
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31 ..	1 .....	.....
Total for State		6 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		158 .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio:				
Allen County	July 2-Dec. 10....	19		
Athens County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Auglaize County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Belmont County	July 2-Dec. 10....	2		
Champaign County	July 2-Dec. 10....	3		
Columbiana County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10....	2		
Coshocton County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Crawford County	July 2-Dec. 10....	2		
Cuyahoga County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1	1	
Darke County	July 2-Dec. 10....	3		
Erie County	July 2-Dec. 10....	3		
Fairfield County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Franklin County	July 2-Dec. 10....	15		
Greene County	July 2-Dec. 10....	4		
Guernsey County	July 2-Dec. 10....	32		
Hamilton County	Dec. 24-Jan. 6....	8		
Lawrence County	July 2-Dec. 10....	4		
Logan County	July 2-Dec. 10....	49		
Lorain County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Lucas County	Nov. 5-Mar. 18....	63		
Mahoning County	July 2-Dec. 10....	2	1	
Meigs County	July 2-Dec. 10....	4		
Miami County	July 2-Dec. 10....	10		
Montgomery County	July 2-Feb. 11....	2		
Muskingum County	July 2-Feb. 4....	6		
Noble County	July 2-Dec. 10....	108		
Perry County	July 2-Dec. 10....	15		
Pickaway County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Pike County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Ross County	July 2-Dec. 10....	110		
Scioto County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Stark County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10....	1		
Summit County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Trumbull County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Tuscarawas County	July 2-Dec. 10....	2		
Washington County	July 2-Dec. 10....	1		
Wood County	July 2-Dec. 10....	6		
Total for State		482	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,634	51	
Pennsylvania:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	6		
Allegheny County	Jan. 9-15	1		
Bedford County	Jan. 1-31	20		
Blair County	Feb. 3-11	1		
Cambria County	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	33		
Clearfield County	Jan. 1-31	64	1	
Center County	Jan. 1-31	23		
Dauphin County	Jan. 1-Mar. 25	26		
Fayette County	Jan. 1-31	4		
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Lancaster County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Lebanon County	Jan. 1-31	23		
Philadelphia County	Mar. 19-25	1		
Tioga County	Jan. 1-31	72		
York County	Jan. 1-31	45		
Total for State		329	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,789	214	
SUMMARY.				
Total reported	July 7, 1904	334	30	
Do	Aug. 25, 1904	113	3	
Do	Nov. 25, 1904	102	4	
Do	Dec. 15, 1904	409		
Grand total for period		958	37	
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Pennsylvania during the fourteen months commencing Nov. 1, 1903, and ending Dec. 31, 1904:				
Allegheny County		854	135	
Adams County		1		
Blair County		26	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Pennsylvania during the fourteen months commencing Nov. 1, 1903, and ending Dec. 31, 1904—Continued.				
Beaver County		36	5	
Bedford County		11		
Berks County		25		
Bradford County		43		
Bucks County		12		
Butler County		18		
Cambria County		42		
Clarion County		1		
Clearfield County		58		
Columbia County		39		
Center County		37		
Chester County		11		
Crawford County		9		
Cumberland County		3		
Carbon County		4		
Clinton County		2		
Dauphin County		150		40 cases reported in November occurred in October.
Erie County		171		
Fayette County		110	6	
Franklin County	Nov. 1-30, 1904 ..	2		
Greene County		40		
Huntingdon County		1		
Indiana County		79		
Jefferson County		12	3	
Lackawanna County		12	3	
Lancaster County		7		
Lebanon County		131		
Lehigh County		222	1	
Luzerne County		19	1	
Lycoming County		28	3	
Mercer County		48	1	
Monroe County		3		
Montgomery County		35		
Northampton County		321		
Northumberland County		138	3	
Perry County		17		
Philadelphia County		1,599	325	
Schuylkill County		349	21	
Snyder County		1		
Somerset County		161		
Sullivan County		1		
Susquehanna County		8		
Tioga County		320		Outbreak began at Morris Run, Tioga County, in July, 1904, and was treated as chicken pox.
Union County		10		
Venango County		5		
Warren County		18	4	
Washington County		25		
Wayne County		142		
Westmoreland County		124	12	
York County		296		
Total		5,837	525	
South Carolina:				
Camden	Feb. 12-18	1		
Charleston	Dec. 11-Mar. 11 ..	16		
Georgetown	Dec. 25-Jan. 26 ..	33		
Greenville	Jan. 1-Mar. 18 ..	30	16	
Total for State		80	16	
Total for State, same period, 1904		36	2	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 25-Mar. 18 ..	117	2	Six cases imported.
Nashville	Dec. 18-Mar. 25 ..	59		
Total for State		176	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904		367	6	

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

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—												
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.		
Covington, Ky	Mar. 25	42,938	27	5						1	1					
Danville, Ill	Mar. 18	16,354	9	1												
Dayton, Ohio	Mar. 25	85,333	23	1						2						
Dunkirk, N. Y	Mar. 18	11,616	3													
Elmira, N. Y	do	35,672	13													
Everett, Mass	do	24,336	7													
Do	Mar. 25	24,336	10	1												
Fall River, Mass	do	104,863	34	3								1	1			
Galesburg, Ill	Mar. 18	18,607	1													
Greenville, S. C	do	11,860	4			1										
Hamilton, Ohio	Feb. 4	23,914	10													
Do	Feb. 11	23,914	7													
Do	Feb. 18	23,914	6													
Do	F. b. 25	23,914	8													
Haverhill, Mass	Mar. 25	37,175	9	4												
Homestead, Pa	do	12,554	7													1
Hyde Park, Mass	Mar. 18	13,244	6								4					
Do	Mar. 25	13,244	3	1												
Jacksonville, Fla	Mar. 18	28,429	22	5												
Jersey City, N. J	Mar. 12	206,433	101	11								2			1	
Do	Mar. 19	206,433	98	21				5				3			1	
Do	Mar. 25	206,433	10					7								
Johnstown, Pa	Mar. 25	35,936	10													
Lawrence, Mass	Mar. 18	62,559	33								2					
Lexington, Ky	do	26,369	12	3												
Los Angeles, Cal	Mar. 11	102,479	65	11								1				
Do	Mar. 18	102,479	68	14							1					
Louisville, Ky	Mar. 23	204,731	91	16						3		1				
Lowell, Mass	Mar. 25	94,969	43	3				4								
Lynn, Mass	Mar. 18	68,513	23									1				
McKeesport, Pa	do	34,227	8	1												
Macon, Ga	do	22,746	11	1												
Malden, Mass	do	33,664	10													
Manchester, N. H	do	56,987	40	1								1				
Marlboro, Mass	do	13,609	9	3												
Medford, Mass	Mar. 25	18,244	2													
Melrose, Mass	do	12,962	1	1											1	
Memphis, Tenn	Mar. 18	102,320	54	8						2	1	1				
Mount Vernon, N. Y	Mar. 25	21,228	6													
New Bedford, Mass	do	63,442	25	3						1						
Newburyport, Mass	Mar. 18	14,478	8													
New Orleans, La	do	287,104	150	20						1						1
Newport, R. I	do	22,034	8	1												
Newton, Mass	Mar. 25	33,587	15													
New York, N. Y	do	3,437,202	1,522	198						6	13	38	9		12	
Niagara Falls, N. Y	Mar. 18	19,457	9							1						
Norristown, Pa	Mar. 25	22,265	15	2												
North Adams, Mass	do	24,200	10									1				
Northampton, Mass	Mar. 18	18,643	4									1				
Omaha, Nebr	do	102,555	15													
Oneonta, N. Y	do	7,147	6													
Plainfield, N. J	Mar. 25	15,369	7	1												1
Portland, Me	Mar. 18	50,145	16	2												
Providence, R. I	Mar. 25	175,597	88									1	2			
Quincy, Mass	do	23,899	5													
Reading, Pa	Mar. 20	78,961	35	2							2					
Rochester, N. Y	Mar. 21	162,608	56	9							1	4			1	
San Francisco, Cal	Mar. 11	342,782	a 147	17								2			1	
Do	Mar. 18	342,782	145	26						1		2				
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	do	10,266	1													
Somerville, Mass	Mar. 25	61,643	19	2												
South Bend, Ind	Mar. 18	35,999	12	3								1				
Tacoma, Wash	do	37,714	15	2												
Taunton, Mass	do	31,036	22	3												
Titusville, Pa	do	8,244	2													
Do	Mar. 25	8,244	6													
Toledo, Ohio	Mar. 18	131,822	39	2												
Trenton, N. J	Mar. 25	73,307														
Waltham, Mass	do	23,481	7													
Washington, D. C	Mar. 18	278,718	135	13			1									2
Weymouth, Mass	Mar. 25	11,324	1													
Williamsport, Pa	Mar. 18	28,757	6													
Do	Mar. 25	28,757	9													
Wilmington, Del	do	76,508	25	3						1						
Winona, Minn	Mar. 18	19,714	8	1								1				
Worcester, Mass	do	118,421	37	5												

a 1 death from leprosy.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, February 13, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended February 11, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week.

At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. One hundred and seventy-three rats (13 found dead) and 152 mice (11 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 2 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week.

The suspicious death notified in the report for the preceding week was proved bacteriologically to have been due to plague.

At the plague hospital, there were no admissions, discharges, or deaths. Two cases remain under treatment.

One hundred and six rats (34 found dead), 65 mice (15 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any plague infection being discovered.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and eighty-seven rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor and 502 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

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

Return of cases of infectious disease in the Cape division for the week ended February 11, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.
Cape Town.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	6
Woodstock.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mowbray.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Claremont.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Cape Divisional Council.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	2	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	1	4	9

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, Maitland, Rondebosch, Wynberg, Kalk Bay, and Simons Town municipalities, and Glen Lily, Fairfield, and Parow village management board.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, February 20, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended February 18, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Two hundred and seventy-six rats (6 found dead) and 269 mice (11 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 2 cases were discharged; none remain under treatment. One hundred and nineteen rats (41 found dead) and 91 mice (82 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week without any plague infection being discovered.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and twenty-nine rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 477 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

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

Return of cases of infectious diseases in the Cape division during the week ended February 18, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Smallpox.		Tuberculosis.	
	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.	Euro-pean.	Col-ored.
Cape Town.....				1	2		1				2	4
Woodstock.....	1				1				1			
Maitland.....											1	
Rondebosch.....					1						1	
Claremont.....					3	1						
Wynberg.....			1		1							
Kalk Bay.....					1							
Cape divisional council.....											1	1
Total.....	1		1	1	9	1	1		1		5	6

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, Mowbray and Simons Town municipalities, and Glen Lily, Fairfield, and Parow village management board.

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

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

Consul Masterson reports as follows:

Plague cases and deaths at Aden week ended February 25, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	29	22
Maalla.....	9	8
Tawahi.....	26	22
Shaikh Othman.....	196	185
Cantonment:		
Crater.....	3	2
Steamer Point.....	1	1
Khor Maksar.....	5	2
Total.....	269	242

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Brisbane—Plague bulletins—Plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,
Brisbane, February 4, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 5, for week ended 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, February 4, 1905:

PLAGUE IN MAN.

The following 5 cases of plague occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period:

1 (a). *January 30.*—A youth, aged 17 years, an employee in a furniture warehouse in the city, and a resident of Clayfield in the suburbs. Now under treatment at the plague hospital.

2. *January 31.*—A youth, aged 18 years, a plumber employed in a galvanized-iron worker's establishment in Fortitude Valley, and a resident of Albion road, Breakfast Creek, near the city. Died on January 31, ultimo.

3 (b). *February 2.*—A man, aged 20 years, an employee in the same furniture warehouse as case (a), declared on the 31st ultimo. This man was a resident of Montague road, South Brisbane. He died at his home on February 2, before his removal to the plague hospital could be effected.

4. *February 3.*—A man, aged 35 years, a storekeeper carrying on business at Main street, Kangaroo Point, where he also resided, in proximity to his store. Reported to have handled dead rats found on the premises of his store. This patient was an inmate of the general hospital and was in a dying condition when seen by the health officer. The post-mortem examination, together with the bacteriological investigations made, proved the case to be one of plague.

5. *February 3.*—A dairyman, aged 36 years, carrying on business and residing at Mount Gravatt, about 5 miles from Brisbane, on the southern side of the river. Reported to have handled dead rats found on his premises.

A search for live rats or carcasses of dead rats is at the present time being carried out by the departmental gang.

Seven cases of illness reported as suspicious of plague have, after investigation, been declared not to be cases of plague.

NOTES.—(a) This youth was employed at the furniture factory in removing wrappings (Chinese matting wrappers) from goods recently imported by the firm from Hongkong.

(b) This boy was employed by the firm in the place of case (a) and was also engaged in the removal of the above-mentioned wrappers. Parts of these wrappings are being bacteriologically examined and the remainder destroyed by fire.

This warehouse is kept scrupulously clean and repeated searches for rats failed to reveal any traces of them, and there have been no infected rats in these premises.

SUMMARY.

Cases declared during week	5
Cases discharged	0
Remaining under treatment	3
Deaths	3

Last case February 3.

PLAGUE IN RATS AND MICE.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number destroyed during period mentioned	630	99	729
Total examined at bacteriological institute	346	93	439
Total found infected	6	1	7

Date of last infected rat, February 3, 1905.

LOCATION OF INFECTED RATS.

One mus. rat, Edward street; 1 mus. rat, Roma street; 3 mus. rats, George street; 1 mouse, George street.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

BRISBANE, *February 11, 1905.*

Plague bulletin No. 6 for week ended 12 o'clock noon Saturday, February 11, 1905.

The following 4 cases of plague occurred in Brisbane during the above-mentioned period:

February 5.—A youth, aged 18 years, an employee in a grocer's store in the city, and a resident of Paddington. Three plague-infected rats have been found in the vicinity of the store.

February 5.—A man, aged 59 years, employed as a packer in a wholesale chemist and druggists' establishment in the city, and a resident of Paddington. The packing (straw) used by the firm had been obtained from a produce store in the city.

February 7.—A married woman, aged 25 years, residing at Paddington. No trace of rats on premises. A number of dead rats were found in a small store in close proximity to where the patient lived.

February 7.—A servant girl, aged 20 years, a resident of Springhill, city, died at the general hospital on the 7th instant. Post-mortem examination of the body and the bacteriological investigation made in connection therewith proved the case to have been one of bubonic plague. Four dead rats, too decomposed for examination, were found on premises where the patient resided.

SUMMARY.

Number of cases declared to date	11
Cases declared during week	4
Cases discharged	0
Remaining under treatment	6
Deaths during week	1

Last case February 7, 1905.

PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total.
Total number destroyed during period mentioned	748	218	966
Total number examined at Bacteriological Institute	364	109	473
Total number infected	11	0	11

Date of last infected rat, February 10, 1905.

LOCATION OF INFECTED RATS.

February 4, 1 infected rat from hotel, Edward street, and 1 from boarding house, Roma street; February 6, 1 infected rat from grocer, George street, 1 from hotel, Edward street, same premises, and 1 from cabinetmaker, Charlotte street; February 7, 1 infected rat from fishdealer, Victoria, S. Brisbane; February 8, 1 infected rat from grocer, George street; February 9, 2 infected rats from grocer, George street, same premises; February 10, 1 infected rat from wholesale fruit merchant, Makers-ton street, and 1 from hotel, George street.

BUNDABERG.

On the 3d instant a man, 26 years of age, died at Woongarra, Bunda-berg. Post-mortem examination of the body and the bacteriological investigation made of specimens, which were forwarded to Brisbane, proved the case to have been one of bubonic plague.

B. BURNETT HAM,
Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
Sydney, January 25, 1905.

BUBONIC PLAGUE—CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.

Bulletin 1.

On January 7, 1905, plague was recognized in a patient living at Ulmarra on the Clarence River. He was removed to isolation in hos-pital at Grafton. The premises he occupied were disinfected. Search for plague rats was at once begun by an experienced staff.

On January 22 a further case was reported in the person of James Donaldson, who also lived at Ulmarra. He was removed to isolation in hospital at Grafton. The premises he had occupied were imme-diatey disinfected.

(These two cases have already been reported.)

On January 24 a further case was reported in a person who lived at Cowper within the same municipality. The patient has been trans-ported to isolation at Grafton.

The measures taken to destroy rats were carried out by a local staff under direction, as regards catching, of expert rat catchers sent from Sydney. Examination of the rats found was conducted by an experi-enced laboratory assistant, also sent from Sydney, under direction of an assistant medical officer of Government in charge of the epidemic. Plague rats were found at a wharf on the river and in central build-ings at Ulmarra. They were also found in the neighborhood of Cowper.

It should be noted that the municipality of Ulmarra is 300 miles north of Sydney, and that the infection, whether of rats or man, is confined to it.

Plague is a notifiable disease in the State of New South Wales.

From this date weekly bulletins will be regularly issued.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

Preliminary bulletin giving particulars of outbreak, issued January 25, 1905.

Bulletin for week ended at 1 p. m. on Saturday, January 28, 1905:

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Remaining under treatment January 21, 1905	1
Notified during week	4
Discharged during week	1
Died during week	1
Remaining under treatment January 28, 1905	3

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

Bulletin for week ended at 1 p. m. on Saturday, February 4, 1905:

Remaining under treatment January 28, 1905	3
Notified during week	2
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	2
Remaining under treatment February 4, 1905	3

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rats examined from January 8, 1905, to February 4, 1905.....	768
Number of rats found infected from January 8, 1905, to February 4, 1905.....	85

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Consul Hossfeld reports, March 8, as follows:

The Austrian emigrant steamship *Giulia* left this port for New York on March 4. The number of steerage passengers embarked was 915; at the final inspection 18 were rejected. The baggage of the 118 Russian emigrants, 172 pieces in all, was disinfected.

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, February 27, as follows:

During the week ended February 25, 1905, 77 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Arterio-sclerosis, 1; asphyxia, 1; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 6; epilepsy, 1; fibroma, 1; malarial fevers, 3; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 6; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 15; rachitis, 1; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 1; septicæmia, 1; stillborn, 7; syncope, 1; syphilis, 3; tetanus neonatorum, 2; enteric fever, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 12.

During the same period there were reported 6 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, February 22 and March 1, as follows:

During the week ended on the 19th instant, the following vessels were inspected and issued bills of health from this office: On the 15th instant the British Steamship *Livonia*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the same date the German steamship *Capri*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee and 1 steerage passenger from this port, and no change in the crew personnel; on the 17th instant the British steamship *Merchant Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 1 first-class passenger, and 1 new man of crew taken on here. I ordered to be removed from this ship, before sailing, a fireman suffering from what I thought was malarial fever, a fact which I noted on the supplemental bills of health. The next day's press reported the case as one of yellow fever, but I at once communicated with the chief health officer of the Republic, Doctor Cruz, and found the press report to be a mistake, and the diagnosis to be in all probability enteric fever, certainly not yellow fever. Of this negative fact I was certain, or almost so, when I gave the bill of health to the ship. No other vessels left this port during the week for American, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports.

Mortuary report from Pernambuco, Brazil.

The total mortality for the two weeks ended January 31, 1905, was 327 in a population of from 180,000 to 200,000. Of these deaths, variola caused 123; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 53; malarial fevers, 19; leprosy, 1; syphilis, 4; cancer, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 1; septicæmia, 2; and erysipelas, 1; other causes not reported. This number of deaths gives a daily average rate of 28, with 39 as the greatest number in any one day, and 20.4 as the lowest rate.

The yearly rate per each 1,000 of the population is therefore 41.3.

Bubonic plague in Taubete, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Under date of the 18th instant, 1 case—a fatal one of the pneumonic form of bubonic plague—occurred in the town of Taubete. This is a city on the Central Railway of Brazil between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and is situated at an altitude of 586 meters. Fatal cases have been reported by me from the towns of Pindamonhangaba and Guaratingueta, the next two stations of importance on the line toward the north. These cases are doubtless all imported from Rio or Nitheroy, or other places near here.

In this case the patient was taken ill suddenly and survived only a few hours. Information as to whether she had been in Rio lately is not forthcoming from the reports.

Mortality in São Paulo, State of São Paulo, Brazil.

During the week ended the 12th instant there were in all 96 deaths, as follows: Measles, 1; grippe, 3; enteric fever, 3; tuberculosis, 7; syphilis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 5; of the circulatory system,

8; of the respiratory system, 16; of the digestive system, 24; of the urinary system, 2; congenital debility, 7; senile debility, 1; violence, 2, and stillbirths, 15.

Of the deaths, 84 were of natives and 11 were of foreigners; 59 were less than 2 years of age.

Mortuary report for Rio de Janeiro, week ended February 19, 1905.

During the week there were in all 278 deaths, of which number 2 were caused by yellow fever, with 9 new cases, leaving at the close of the week 7 cases in hospital.

All the yellow fever deaths occurred in the São Sebastião Hospital.

Bubonic plague caused 3 deaths, with only 1 new case, leaving at the end of the week 39 cases in the hospital. All of the deaths occurred in the hospital for plague.

Variola caused 13 deaths, with 27 cases, leaving at the close of the week 53 cases in São Sebastião Hospital.

Measles caused 4 deaths; whooping cough, 1; gripe, 7; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 2; erysipelas, 3; malarial fevers, 11; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 50; other tuberculoses, 2; septicæmia, 1; cancer 4; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 31; of the circulatory system, 45; of the respiratory system, 21; of the digestive system, 31; of the urinary system, 10; puerperal septicæmia, 1; accidents during puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 12; senile debility, 7; violence, except suicide, 9; suicide, 1; diseases, ill-defined, 1.

By ages, up to 1 year, 58; 1 to 5 years, 23; 5 to 10 years, 6; 10 to 20 years, 17; 20 to 30 years, 38; 30 to 40 years, 32; 40 to 50 years, 36; 50 to 60 years, 22; more than 60 years of age, 45; and age unknown, 1.

Natives, 212; foreigners, 65; nationality unknown, 1.

In homes, houses, 177; in civil hospitals, 35; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 58; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in ships in port, none, and in localities unknown, 3.

Daily average number of deaths, 39.71; same during last week, 38.28; during corresponding week of 1904, 46.14, and coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 16.01.

The highest range of the thermometer was 33.4° C., and the lowest was 21.4° C., and the total rainfall was 89.97 mm.

During the week ended the 26th instant the following vessels were inspected and were issued bills of health from this office:

On the 22d instant the British steamship *Virgil*, for New Orleans, via Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew. On the same date the British steamship *Tintoretto*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 11 first class and 35 steerage passengers from this port, and no change in the crew personnel. Of this number of steerage, some 20 came from the River Plata, and were transferred direct from the French liner to the *Tintoretto* without coming ashore; the remainder were emigrants from this port. On the 25th instant the British steamship *Garrick*, for New Orleans, via Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew here.

No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the period of time under consideration.

The plague epidemic in Pisagua, Chile.

The following dispatches in reference to this matter have been received since my last report:

Santiago—February 23, 1905.—Up to this date there have been 56 verified cases of bubonic plague in Pisagua.

Day by day the cases of plague in Pisagua are increasing in number, and many families are leaving the city on this account.

February 25, 1905.—There were to-day 48 new cases of plague verified in Pisagua.

February 26, 1905.—Strict quarantine against all arrivals from Pisagua has been ordered and will be enforced, as the plague is now epidemic there. The Government to-day sent to Iquique a large amount of antipest serum.

February 27, 1905.—Telegrams from Pisagua state that the public are much alarmed in that city on account of the spread of plague. It is reported that the average daily number of new cases reaches 90.

Variola at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

A dispatch of date of the 26th from Buenos Ayres reports that many cases of variola are occurring in Bahia Blanca.

Mortuary reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo (capital).—During the week ended February 19 there were in all 95 deaths, not including 15 stillbirths. Causes, as follows: Whooping cough, 1; grippe, 1; enteric fever, 2; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis, 9; syphilis, 1; cancer, 1; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 12; of the digestive system, 16; of the urinary system, 2; accidents during puerperal state, 1; diseases of skin, 1; congenital debility, 5; violence, except suicide, 4; and diseases ill defined, 21.

By ages, less than 2 years, 44; 2 to 5 years, 11; 5 to 10 years, 3; 10 to 20 years, 2; 20 to 50 years, 25; more than 50 years of age, 11. Natives, 73; foreigners, 22; nationality unknown, 1.

Daily average number of deaths, 13.71.

Santos—During the week ended February 19 there were in all 27 deaths and 4 stillbirths. Causes: Tuberculosis, 6; anchylostomiasis, 2; diseases of nervous system, 3; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 2; of the digestive system, 6; accidents during puerperal state, 1; violence, 1; and diseases ill defined, 4. Natives, 23; foreigners, 4.

Daily average of deaths, 3.85.

Campinas.—During the week ended February 19, 1905, there were in all 24 deaths, exclusive of 1 stillbirth. Causes: Grippe, 1; tuberculosis, 2; diseases of nervous system, 3; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 8; congenital debility, 3; and diseases ill defined, 6. Natives, 22; foreigners, 2.

Daily average of deaths, 3.42.

Smallpox in the State of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

A dispatch from Victoria, the chief seaport of the State of Espirito Santo, states that the epidemic of variola continues, although somewhat ameliorated.

From the 7th to the 18th of February, 1905, there were 19 cases received in the isolation hospital. Of this number 6 left the hospital cured and 1 died, the remainder being still under treatment. This one fatal case is reported to be the only fatal case of variola since the beginning of the outbreak.

The local inspector of hygiene reports that he has just received some 700 tubes of vaccine virus.

Smallpox in Porte Allegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Reports from this city show the existence of smallpox there. There are, however, no numbers or particulars given.

Mortuary report, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, week ended February 26, 1905.

During this week there were in all 256 deaths. This number gives a daily average of 36.57, against 39.71 for the preceding week and against 45.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each 1,000 of the population is 14.74.

This indicates a much healthier state of sanitation than has existed here for many years, if ever.

On the other hand, there is an increase in the cases of yellow fever this week, there having been 14 cases, with 4 deaths, 1 death a Brazilian, and the remainder foreigners; 1 death a child of less than 5 years, the others being from 20 to 60 years of age.

Since the beginning of the calendar year there have been 56 cases and 16 deaths from this disease.

Plague caused 3 deaths, with 3 new cases; 2 of these deaths occurring in the plague hospital and the other in the city. Of the yellow fever deaths, 1 was in the city and the remainder were in the hospital.

Variola caused 6 deaths, with 22 new cases—4 deaths in the city and the other 2 in the hospital.

At the close of the week there were 7 cases of yellow fever and 43 of variola under treatment in the Hospital São Sebastião, and 35 cases of plague in the plague hospital.

As stated above, since January 1 there have been 56 cases and 16 deaths from yellow fever. The record for plague is 87 cases and 39 deaths, and for variola, 264 cases and 111 deaths.

The remaining causes of deaths during the week under consideration were: Whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 10; beriberi, 1; erysipelas, 3; malarial fevers, 5; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 52; other forms of tuberculosis, 4; septicaemia, 3; syphilis, 2; cancer, 5; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 25; of the respiratory system, 21; of the circulatory system, 47; of the digestive system, 30; of the urinary system, 6; puerperal septicaemia, 2; accidents during puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 7; senile debility, 8; violence, except suicide, 3; suicide, 1, and diseases ill defined, 3.

By ages: Less than 1 year of age, 38; 1 to 5 years, 19; 5 to 10 years, 4; 10 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 30 years, 44; 30 to 40 years, 35; 40 to 50 years, 33; 50 to 60 years, 20; more than 60 years of age, 42, and age unknown, 1.

Natives, 190; foreigners, 65; nationality unknown, 1.

By localities: In houses, homes, hotels, etc., 160; in civil hospitals, 29; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 57; in convents, etc., 3; in ships in port, none; in unknown places, 2.

The highest range of the thermometer was 29.4° C., and the lowest was 21.2° C., with an average of 25.11° C. for the week.

The total rainfall was 35.16 mm.

In connection with the calculated death rate, I have to state that last week, in the health bulletin, the estimated population was raised from 850,000, at which figure it has been since last spring, to 905,000.

This is considerably too high a figure, and explains the low death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Additional report of plague in Chile.

Since writing the above report, a report from Santiago has just been received, stating that the outbreak of plague in Pisagua has caused a veritable panic among the population. It is a seacoast city to the north of Santiago, and has a population of not more than 4,000 to 5,000. The report is dated February 28, and states that the health authorities are incapable of dealing with the situation, or even burying those dying of the disease.

The corpses, in many cases, are left in the places where death occurred.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, February 16, as follows: Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended, February 8, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 1.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Typhus fever at Hankow.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, February 16, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, one original bill of health was granted and 1 vessel and 24 crew were inspected. There were also issued vaccination certificates to 24 individuals bound to American ports.

The report of the municipal health officer shows that the following communicable diseases were reported during the week: Among foreigners, smallpox, 1 case; among natives, smallpox, 14 deaths; diphtheria, 5 deaths, and tuberculosis 38 deaths. The total reported mortality was 3 foreigners and 128 natives.

No communicable diseases, except one case of typhus fever at Hankow, previously noted, were reported from outports.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, March 21, as follows:
During the week ended March 18, 1905, bills of health were issued to 9 vessels with a total crew of 333 and 27 passengers. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

Among the passengers was 1 alien for the United States.

No quarantinable disease arrived at this port during this week.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, March 20, as follows:

Week ended March 18, 1905—

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	26
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1,202
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1,423
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides)	750

No quarantinable disease has been reported in the city or island during the week.

Mortality in Habana during the ten days ended March 10, 1905.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2
Cancer.....	11
Enteritis:	
Less than 2 years	2
More than 2 years	2
Grippe.....	6
Leprosy.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	47

Total number of deaths from all causes, 183.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship Cape Antibes, from Tampico—Epidemic measles abating.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 30, as follows:

During the week ended March 18, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for United States ports. One of the vessels, the British steamship *Cape Antibes*, which arrived March 12 from Tampico, Mexico, via Cardenas, Cuba, was held in precautionary detention in quarantine until March 15, when she cleared for New York direct in good sanitary condition.

The prevailing epidemic of measles in the city appears to be abating. There have been only 25 new cases with 1 death officially reported during the past week. No other contagious or infectious disease has been reported.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the second ten days of March, not yet available, will be submitted with my next report.

Report from Nuevitas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, March 19, as follows:
During the week ended March 19, 1905, one bill of health was issued

to the Norwegian steamer *Vidar*, bound for New York via Matanzas; crew and vessel inspected.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in this district.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 14 and 21, as follows:

During the week ended March 11, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary statistics for the week ended March 11, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	1	4
Septicæmia	1	20
Tubercle of lungs	5	27
Cancer of uterus	1	42
Anæmia	1	54
Meningitis	1	61
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Enterocolitis (under 2 years)	1	105
Chronic enteritis	1	105a
Acute nephritis	1	119
Congenital debility	1	151
Cyanosis of the new born	1	152
Ascites	1	177
Ill defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	18	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 20.57 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

During the week ended March 18, 1905, bills of health were issued to 10 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended March 18, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Remittent malarial fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	4	27
Syphilis, hereditary	1	36
Tetanus, infantile	1	72
Organic heart disease	2	79
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	93
Chronic diarrhea	2	105a
Strangulated hernia	1	108
Cyanosis of the new born	1	152
Senility	1	154
Legal executions	3	176
Ill defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	21	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 24 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

EGYPT.

Plague on steamship Aida at Port Said.

[From report addressed to the president of the quarantine council of Egypt by the inspector-general of the quarantine service, under date of February 13, 1905. From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, February 16, 1905.]

This vessel, returning from a visit of inspection to the light-houses of the Red Sea, arrived at Suez February 1, 1905, and remained there until February 4, the date of its departure for Port Said.

To complete his crew the commandant engaged at Suez a Soudanese, formerly provisional guard in the quarantine service. Nothing in the appearance of the man indicated that he was attacked with plague. On February 5, twenty-four hours after leaving port, he complained of being ill and stopped work. During the transit of the canal the disease increased, and on February 5 the patient died, having manifested, according to the declaration of the officers, only a slight fever and cough. Careful medical examination of the corpse showed no trace of buboes, and death appeared to have been caused by pleurisy; but as a precautionary measure the *Aida* was held in observation, disinfection of the dunnage, of the crew, and of clothing in use, and soiled linen was immediately performed, and medical visit was made daily.

On February 8 a second sailor, occupying a berth adjoining that of the deceased, was taken ill. The quarantine physician stated, February 9, a temperature of 39° C.; cough and bronchial râles, but no bubo. Death was rapid, and bacteriological examination of blood from the spleen gave positive results of plague. The two cases on board the *Aida* were apparently pneumonic plague, and their connection is easily established as follows:

1. Suez infected with plague, and where the presence of the disease in the pneumonic form has been frequently verified.
2. Soudanese sailor in incubation period of plague, engaged at Suez February 1, fell seriously ill on February 5 and died February 8.
3. Contamination of his berth neighbor, also a Soudanese, on February 8; death occurred on February 10.

The *Aida* was subjected:

1. To five days observation.
2. Daily medical visit to sailors landed at lazaretto (26 men). Daily visit on board to officers and crew remaining on board (13 men).
3. Disinfection of soiled linen, all effects, bed clothing, dunnage, carpenters' shop, and all parts and places of the ship susceptible to contamination.
4. Destruction of rats.

Plague on steamship Imperator.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, February 16, 1905.]

Austrian mail steamer *Imperator*: Left Bombay, February 1; left Aden, February 7; arrived at Suez, February 13. Destination, Trieste. Crew, 101. Passengers, 52. Cargo, general. The physician on board declared to the quarantine authorities at Suez that on the 7th instant

a Greek passenger of the third class was landed at Aden with symptoms of plague. This diagnosis was confirmed by official dispatch from the British resident at Aden. A suspect case was reported by the quarantine physician after medical visit at Suez. This patient, together with 22 passengers destined for Egypt, was landed at the sanitary station of the Wells of Moses, and the vessel passed the canal in quarantine after disinfection.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in Egypt—Death rate of Berlin and other cities—German death rate, 1851-1902—Berlin death rate, 1831-1903.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 8 and 10, as follows:

Egypt.—Two fresh cases of plague were registered on February 9 in Suez. During the period from February 18 to 25 there occurred 2 cases of plague (and 2 deaths) in Suez and 1 case in the district of Tukh.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended February 25 was lower than that of the previous week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.3 per thousand of the population, thus being, however, considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13.9 per thousand. More than half of the large German towns and cities showed this week more favorable health conditions than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Hanover, Leipzig, Schöneberg (with 12.3), Charlottenburg (with 11.6), Rixdorf (with 13.4). On the other hand, the following cities showed less favorable figures than Berlin, viz: Munich, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Halle, Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg. The mortality rate of Paris and Vienna was considerably higher than the Berlin figure, while the London figure was a little lower than that of Berlin. Since the foregoing week the number of deaths among children in the first year of life showed an increase, so that the drop in the mortality rate was confined exclusively to the higher-age classes. The rate of mortality among infants. 4 per year and thousand, was lower than that of Hamburg, Munich, and Leipzig. There were registered 84 deaths from tuberculosis (as compared with 122 in the foregoing week), 105 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs (including 9 from influenza), 39 deaths from cancer, 12 deaths from diphtheria, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 deaths from measles, and, finally, 15 persons died by violence.

German death rate, 1851-1902—Berlin death rate, 1831-1903.

THE GERMAN DEATH RATE, 1851-1902.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.
1851	26.5	1877	28.0
1852	29.9	1878	27.8
1853	28.6	1879	27.2
1854	28.3	1880	27.5
1855	29.4	1881	26.9
1856	26.6	1882	27.2
1857	28.7	1883	27.3
1858	28.4	1884	27.4
1859	27.4	1885	27.2
1860	24.8	1886	27.6
1861	27.1	1887	25.6
1862	26.2	1888	25.1
1863	27.3	1889	25.0
1864	27.8	1890	25.6
1865	29.2	1891	24.7
1866	32.2	1892	25.3
1867	27.6	1893	25.8
1868	29.2	1894	23.5
1869	28.5	1895	23.4
1870	29.0	1896	22.1
1871	31.0	1897	22.5
1872	30.6	1898	21.7
1873	29.9	1899	22.6
1874	28.4	1900	23.2
1875	29.3	1901	21.8
1876	28.1	1902	20.6

DECENNIAL AVERAGES.

1851 to 1860	27.8
1861 to 1870	28.4
1871 to 1880	28.8
1881 to 1890	26.5
1891 to 1900	23.5

The decennial averages are, of course, affected by the war years 1866 and 1870-1871.

DEATH RATE IN BERLIN, 1831 TO 1903.

Years.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.	Years.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.
1831 to 1840	31.69	1881 to 1890	25.84
1841 to 1850	27.16	1891 to 1900	20.29
1851 to 1860	26.92	1901	18.99
1861 to 1870	31.89	1902	17.11
1871 to 1880	32.70	1903	17.38

It should be borne in mind that the Berlin statistics include still-born. Leaving out these, the rate for 1902 would be 16.15.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Fumigation of steamship Corfe Castle—Mortality—Plague and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, February 25, as follows:

Transactions for the week ended February 25, 1905.

February 21, 1905.—Bill of health No. 23 was issued to the British steamship *Corfe Castle*, bound for Baltimore via Suez Canal, with cargo of manganese ore. The vessel is usually engaged in trade between

New York and South Africa, but came here for a special trip. While in port rat guards were kept on the cables and rat traps all over the vessel. The living compartments were all fumigated with sulphur, and the hold was cleaned and limed. On the day of sailing the fore-castle was washed down with bichloride solution. The entire crew was examined for signs of fever and glandular enlargement.

February 24, 1905.—Sanitary certificate No. 78 (accompanying Consular Invoice No. 43, of 1905) was issued for 10,000 baskets of onions shipped to Manila per steamship *Trieste*. These had been grown in districts free from cholera.

Below are given the mortality figures for Bombay City for the week ended February 23, 1905. The figures do not give, I am sure, a correct record of the extent of smallpox and plague. For instance, in the detailed record of the week's mortality there are 275 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system other than phthisis, as against 155 in the same week of last year. Part of this number is due to the unusually cold weather experienced in Bombay during February, but without doubt a part of it represents deaths from plague.

Mortality of Bombay City, week ended February 21, 1905.

	Week of—		Mean of 5 years, 1900 to 1904 (same week).
	Feb. 21, 1905.	Feb. 23, 1904.	
Plague deaths.....	666	718	802
Smallpox deaths.....	164	20	67
Cholera deaths.....	0	0	2
Total deaths.....	1,653	1,292	1,890
Total mortality per 1,000.....	110.76	86.57	125.17
Plague mortality per 1,000.....			
Deaths from malaria.....	43	58	159
Deaths from diarrheal diseases.....	78	46	111
Deaths from phthisis.....	67	69	131
Deaths from other respiratory diseases.....	275	155	239

I visited the smallpox hospitals yesterday, and found 300 cases in the native hospital and 18 in the European hospital.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 23 and March 2, as follows:

During the week ended February 18, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Amatonga*, bound to Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 36; and to steamship *Moltkefels*, bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 58. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended February 18, 1905, there were 24 deaths from cholera and 88 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 11, 1905, there were 5,487 cases and 5,032 deaths from plague.

In India during the same week there were 37,143 cases and 33,660 deaths from plague.

No transactions during the week ended February 25, 1905.

During the week ended February 25, 1905, there were 15 deaths from cholera and 130 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 18, 1905, there were 5,111 cases and 4,849 deaths from plague.

In India during the same week there were 31,053 cases and 27,837 deaths.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague in various countries—Quarantine regulations—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Mohammedan pilgrimage—Congress of school hygiene to be held at Paris.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, March 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, 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.
Feb. 27	Città di Milano	New York	1,267	50	1,350	10
28	Cretic	do	1,888	120	1,980	18
28	Prinz Oskar	do	1,119	60	1,150	15
Mar. 2	Liguria	do	1,058	55	1,250	12
2	Neckar	do	2,061	110	2,550	19
2	Germania	do	1,373	100	1,680	15
4	Calabria	do	1,136	55	1,480	22

PALERMO.

Feb. 27	Vincenzo Florio	New York	225	80	350	8
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EGYPT—PLAGUE.

For the week ended February 16, 1905, there were reported at Suez 5 cases of plague with 3 deaths, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 19 cases and 16 deaths. No fresh cases were reported elsewhere.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the Egyptian Sanitary Board, dated February 10, 1905, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Rangoon. Plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Portandar and Iodia, India, were repealed.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

For the week ended January 28, 1905, there were reported in Turkey 7 cases of cholera, with 4 deaths. Of these, 2 cases and 1 death occurred at Van.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, arrivals from Rangoon are subjected at Turkish ports to 24 hours' quarantine, to disinfection, and to destruction of rats and mice.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE

During the month of November, 1904, 6,923 pilgrims arrived at Djeddah. Of these, 1,458 were from the north and 5,465 from the south.

During the same period 27 pilgrims arrived at Yambo. According to official information received by the sanitary board of Alexandria from Mecca and Mina, under dates of February 13 and 16, the conditions of health in that part of the country are good.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA.

During the week ended January 30, 1905, only 1 case of cholera was reported in Russia. This occurred in the city of Nachitshevan, government of Erivan.

PLAGUE—BURMA.

Three cases of plague were reported at Rangoon February 8, and 10 cases February 9, 1905.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a decree issued in the Dutch East Indies under date of January 12, 1905, arrivals from the Clarence River district, New South Wales, are declared to be infected with plague. By another decree, dated January 17, 1905, the port of Singapore is declared to be free from plague.

PORTUGAL—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a Portuguese decree, dated January 31, 1905, the port of Para, Brazil, is declared to have been infected with plague since January 1, 1905.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS—GERMANY.

Fifty cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg district from January 25 to February 15, 1905.

SMALLPOX—CONSTANTINOPLE.

From January 2 to 29, 1905, 59 deaths from smallpox were reported at Constantinople.

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

AUSTRIA—*Trieste*.—Month of December, 1904: Estimated population, 191,092. Total number of deaths, 531, including enteric fever, 2; scarlatina, 2; whooping cough, 5; erysipelas, 2, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 67.

RUSSIA—*St. Petersburg*.—Month of November, 1904: Estimated population, 1,333,600. Total number of deaths, 2,497, including smallpox, 2; measles, 34; scarlatina, 57; enteric fever, 56; diphtheria, 71; whooping cough, 20, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 331.

DENMARK—*Copenhagen*.—Month of November, 1904: Estimated population, 425,000. Total number of deaths, 435, including measles, 6; scarlatina, 4; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 4, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 42. Annual rate, 12.4 per mile.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended March 2, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

SMALLPOX.—In the province of Lecce there were reported 4 cases only. Cases are still reported at Catania, Caltagirone, and Assoro (Catania); at Palermo and Piana dei Greci (Palermo); at Augusta (Syracusa), and at Castrogiovanni (Caltanissetta). In northern Italy cases were reported at Induno Olona (Como) and Vigo (Belluno).

MEASLES.—The malady is still epidemic in several communes in the Province of Belluno. An epidemic is reported at Sossio (Avellino).

ENTERIC FEVER.—Very few cases are present in Italy, but they are scattered throughout the whole country.

DIPHTHERIA.—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Bergamo, Belluno, and Perugia.

PELLAGRA.—The malady is still prevailing in the Province of Perugia.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, 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.
Mar. 8	Giulia	New York	194	15	420	6
9	Patria	do	895	45	1,380	11
9	Piemonte	do	899	25	950	17
10	Prinzess Irene	do	1,191	50	1,780	7
11	Città di Reggio	do	694	25	950	12

PALERMO.

Mar. 10	Piemonte	New York	348	100	375	19
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EGYPT—PLAGUE.

During the week ended February 23, 1905, 2 cases of plague with 2 deaths were reported at Suez, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 21 cases and 8 deaths. One case was reported at Tanta el Gezireh, Tukh district, province of Kaliubieh, making a total number in that district, since January 1, 1905, of 8 cases and 5 deaths.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

The total number of Egyptian pilgrims embarked at Suez for the Hedjaz since October 1, 1904, is 14,289, including 341 children. The Mohammedan feasts at Mecca ended February 17, and the conditions of health are reported as being favorable. The sanitary board of Constantinople has, therefore, declared the pilgrimage to have been accomplished without the propagation of epidemic disease. By decree of the same board, pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz bound to Turkish ports are subject to forty-eight hours' quarantine and to disinfection, to be carried out in a Mediterranean lazaretto. Russian

pilgrims landed at Turkish ports are subject to the same measures. Vessels having pilgrims on board may, however, proceed direct to Russian ports in the Black Sea. Such vessels are allowed to pass through the straits in quarantine.

MOROCCO—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Mohammedan pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz and having been released from Tor, are detained in quarantine at the lazaretto of Matifri prior to being admitted at Tangier or Mogador. The lazaretto of Mogador will be in operation March 19. The total number of Morocco pilgrims is 2,178.

CHOLERA—TURKEY.

No fresh cases of cholera were reported in Turkey for the week ended February 4, 1905. In order to prevent the spread of the infection from Van, medical inspection and disinfection are carried out at Tutag on the road of Van, and at Khinin. Thirteen physicians have been sent from Constantinople to Erzerum. Of these, 8 were appointed to the vilayet of Van and 5 at the Russian frontier.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA.

From January 31 to February 10, 1905, 2 cases of cholera were reported in Russia. One occurred in the city of Baku and the other in the Ural territory among Kirgises.

According to a Russian notification, dated January 13, 1905, the provinces of Gilan and Mazanderan, Persia, were declared to be free from cholera.

RUSSIA—TYPHUS FEVER AND ANTHRAX.

At Vladimir, from January 30 to February 10, 1905, 30 cases of typhus fever were reported.

In the government of Viatka, from December 22, 1904, to February 10, 1905, 252 cases of anthrax were reported.

PLAGUE—BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

To date of January 19, 1905, 20 fatal cases of plague were reported at Port Florence, British East Africa, and 1 case at Maharoni, on the Uganda railroad. The territory along the railroad as far as Fort Ternan has been declared to be infected with plague. Neither merchandise nor persons are allowed to leave the infected area. The trade, however, between the German colony and Uganda does not undergo restrictions. Trains do not stop at Port Florence station, but proceed directly to the pier, where passengers and goods are immediately embarked. By order of the British authorities every suspicious case or death occurring at Nairobi must be reported immediately to the local police office. A very virulent epidemic of plague prevailed at Nairobi in the year 1902, and the place is now in danger by reason of its proximity to the infected area.

BRAZIL—PLAGUE AND SMALLPOX.

Three cases of plague were reported at Para, Brazil, from January 19 to 21, 1905. It seems that, owing to the rainy season, rats have

been driven out from the sewers into the dwellings. In different parts of the town there were found dead rats infected with plague bacillus. The only hospital suitable for the accommodation of plague patients was at the time filled with smallpox patients. The Government authorities were consequently obliged to fit up another building for the purpose of isolating the plague patients.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree, dated January 23, 1905, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from East London, Cape Colony. The port of Djenepono, Celebes, was declared under date of January 25, 1905, to be infected with cholera.

NORWAY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the month of January, 1905, the following cases and deaths from infectious diseases were officially registered in all Norway: Enteric fever, 24 cases and 1 death; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4 cases; scarlatina, 144 cases and 3 deaths; measles, 316 cases and 7 deaths; whooping cough, 245 cases and 11 deaths; diphtheria, 140 cases and 8 deaths; and influenza, 3,086 cases and 1 death.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the month of January, 1905, there were officially registered 4,259 cases and 325 deaths from infectious diseases in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including influenza, 2,821 cases and 44 deaths; diphtheria, 55 cases and 23 deaths; smallpox, 30 cases and 1 death; measles, 234 cases and 29 deaths; whooping cough, 78 cases and 2 deaths; enteric fever, 51 cases and 11 deaths; dysentery, 4 cases and 1 death; anthrax, 2 cases and 1 death; scarlatina, 527 cases and 144 deaths; and trachoma, 5 cases.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of November, 1904, is as follows: Measles, 6,328; scarlatina, 1,111; smallpox, 852; enteric fever, 3,992; diphtheria, 1,878; puerperal fever, 270; pulmonary tuberculosis, 491; malarial diseases, 13,307; pellagra, 327; hydrophobia, 4; anthrax, 161, and glanders, 3.

For the week ended March 9, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

SMALLPOX.—There were reported 5 cases in three communes in the province of Lecce. The epidemic is extinct at S. Vito dei Normanni. Cases are also reported at Castelmezzano (Potenza), Catania and Caltagirone (Catania), Augusta and Vittoria (Syracuse), and at Palermo and Genoa.

MEASLES.—The disease is epidemic at Tuffillo and Bucchianico (Chieti), Ponza (Caserta), and Taibon and Cesio Maggiore (Belluno).

ENTERIC FEVER.—Sporadic cases are reported in all the provinces of Italy.

PELLAGRA.—Many cases have occurred in the province of Perugia.

DIPHThERIA.—Sporadic cases are reported in the provinces of Rome, Milan, and Belluno.

CONGRESS OF SCHOOL HYGIENE AT PARIS.

During the first half of June, 1905, a congress of school hygiene will be held at Paris. Among the interesting questions to be discussed are the sanitary inspection of primary schools, hygienic instruction in the families of school children, vacations and leaves of absence for pupils, tuberculosis in its relation to schools, and the damaging effects of the mental overwork incident to the course of study in the high schools.

Report from Turin—Reduction in death rate in the city of Turin during the past century.

Consul Cuneo reports, February 17, as follows:

The progress made in the improvement of the sanitary condition in the city of Turin during the past century is marked and instructive. There has been a steady decline in the death rate per 1,000 that is interesting and shows what can be done by skill and proper sanitary management.

The death rate per 1,000 in 1800 was 71.5. That rate has been steadily reduced, till last year it touched the low figure of 14.9 per 1,000.

The Gazzetta del Popolo of the 13th instant gives figures that I think worthy of reproduction.

As stated above the death rate in 1800 per 1,000 was 71.5. In five years following that rate was reduced to 54.6 per 1,000, while during the following year, by reason of some epidemic, the rate per 1,000 jumped to 78.9.

From 1798 to 1813 the average mortality rate per 1,000 was 54.5; from 1828 to 1837, 39.3; 1858 to 1867, 34.6; 1868 to 1877, 31.7; 1878 to 1887, 28.

The following figures, from the above journal, speak for themselves:

Year.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Year.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1885.....	6,030	22.5	1895.....	6,519	18.9
1886.....	6,025	21.6	1896.....	5,913	17.2
1887.....	6,933	24.1	1897.....	5,250	15.4
1888.....	6,416	21.7	1898.....	6,046	17.5
1889.....	6,501	21.2	1899.....	5,855	17.0
1890.....	6,497	20.6	1900.....	6,726	20.0
1891.....	6,481	20.1	1901.....	5,990	17.8
1892.....	6,792	20.6	1902.....	5,928	17.6
1893.....	6,287	19.0	1903.....	5,616	16.7
1894.....	6,301	18.8	1904.....	5,328	14.9

The authorities have made the drainage system of the city a model; the cleanliness of the city is to be admired, and by the rigid exclusion of unwholesome food from the markets it is hoped to still further reduce the death rate.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Proposed legislation to control the sale of drugs—Communicable diseases—Smallpox—Plague-infected rat found at Tokyo—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 18 and 25, as follows:

During the week ended February 11, 1905, bills of health were

issued to 4 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 230 crew and 90 passengers. Excluding Formosa, Japan is free from cholera and plague. In some localities smallpox prevails to a limited extent. In Nishiwagun, near the town of Matsuyama, in Skikoku, 16 new cases of this disease occurred on the 16th instant. One of the Russian prisoners detained at Matsuyama was attacked by the same disease on the 15th instant.

A bill has been introduced in the Diet proposing legislation of a rather stringent character, which has for its object the more strict control by the central Government of the drug business in Japan.

During the week ended February 18, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 918 crew and 856 passengers: 354 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected; 402 intending emigrants were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

Reports of communicable diseases in Yokohama have been received at the consulate-general as follows:

For the week ended February 11, enteric fever, no cases; 1 death. For the week ended February 18, enteric fever, no cases; 1 death; diphtheria, 8 cases, 1 death.

The most important sanitary event of the week has been the discovery of a plague-infected rat in Tokyo (Fukagawa Ku). Subsequently, on the 24th instant, pest bacilli were found in five other rats sent in from the same district. The authorities, in view of the gravity of the situation, are taking prompt and vigorous measures, involving, it is stated, the isolation and disinfection of some 400 houses. The city of Tokyo has been free from human plague for a period of about two years, hence the origin of the present outbreak among rats is causing some speculation.

A case of smallpox was reported from Kobe on the 22d instant.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended, February 17, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 1.

MEXICO.

Report from Monterey—Mortality and sanitary conditions during the year 1904 in Monterey and State of Nuevo Leon—Mosquitoes believed to have been destroyed by frosts—Proposed waterworks and sewerage system.

Consul Hanna reports, March 17, as follows:

Mortality, 1904.—Deaths in the State, 2,299; in Monterey, 629. Rate of mortality per each 1,000 inhabitants, 7.01; children from birth to 1 year old, 846 deaths; children under 5 years old, 1,127 deaths.

The largest death rate existed among children, most of whom were of poor families, who were poorly housed and comparatively poorly fed and clothed. The winter having been unusually cold and damp largely accounts for the high death rate among the children of that class.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary condition of Monterey has been greatly improved; the parks, the market place, the patios, and the streets are kept in a much cleaner condition than ever before. Heavy frosts were frequent throughout the whole of northern Mexico extending to the Gulf coast during the months of December, January, and February. It is believed by medical men and others that the frosts were sufficiently severe to destroy the mosquitoes, thereby preventing the reappearance of yellow fever in this part of the country during the coming summer.

Work has already begun toward establishing new waterworks and sewerage system in Monterey. Nearly all the large cities within this jurisdiction are planning for water and sewerage systems.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Method of fumigating vessels in harbor—Mortality—Statement of yellow-fever cases and deaths—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, February 14 and 15, as follows:

During the months of February and March 4 ships have been fumigated in the harbor with safety and dispatch. In the case of 3 of these vessels fumigated for the purpose of killing mosquitoes, the pots were placed in the living quarters and fired, and the compartments were sealed while the vessel was still lying at the dock, but proceeding at once to an anchorage in the open bay. In one instance, that of the steamship *Eddystone* from Para, Brazil, which underwent a general fumigation for the purpose of killing rats and vermin, the vessel did not come alongside the dock, but all the material was taken out in a rowboat, and that during a rather high sea. In this case the fumigation lasted twenty-four hours.

These vessels were thus treated during what may be called the most unfavorable season of the year without accident or delay. We are now approaching the rainy season, during which the sea remains calm for months.

Mortality—Statement of yellow-fever cases and deaths.

During the week 11 deaths have been reported from the following causes: Malaria, 1; dysentery, 2; encephalitis, 1 (Colon hospital); aneurism, 1; colic, 1; diarrhea, 2; inflammation of liver, 1; volvulus, 1 (Colon hospital); gunshot wound, 1.

The 2 cases of yellow fever reported last week in Colon are still in hospital and are doing well. Although one of these is now known to have originated here, no new cases have been reported since and no suspects found.

In Panama the situation remains unchanged, as new cases are still being reported from time to time. The following cases and deaths have occurred during the past week: Case No. 1, reported last week, died on March 10; case No. 2, reported last week, died on March 10.

New cases.—Case No. 5, Spaniard, taken sick March 5, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 10, died March 12; case No. 6, Frenchman,

taken sick March 7, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 8; case No. 7, Italian, taken sick March 9, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 13; case No. 8, Italian, taken sick March 8, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 13.

Inspection of vessels.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

German steamship *Brewster*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, March 7, with 36 crew and 15 passengers.

American steamship *Sequana*, for New York, March 8, with 69 crew and 60 passengers.

British steamship *Nicaragua*, for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, March 8, with 45 crew and 63 passengers.

German steamship *Bound Brook*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, March 9, with 32 crew and 2 passengers.

American steamship *City of Washington*, for New York, March 11, with 59 crew and 11 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Belvernon*, for New Orleans, via Limon, March 11, with 22 crew and no passengers.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague in Chile and Peru—Epidemic smallpox in Valparaiso—Smallpox on Chilean steamship Palena, en route to Ancon.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, March 4, as follows:

I have to report that plague has reappeared in Mollendo; that there is considerable concern manifested over the situation in Pisagua, Chile; that there are cases of plague occurring in Arica and Iquique, and that there is an epidemic of smallpox in Valparaiso. The Chilean steamship *Palena*, en route to Ancon, arrived this morning, having had 3 cases of smallpox en route between here and Valparaiso (crew). All the places mentioned in my last report continue infected with plague, and quite recently there have been 8 cases of plague in one locality in Lima. I hope to send you more definite data in my next report.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague and smallpox—Smallpox situation at Shanghai and danger of infection of shipping—Inspection of vessel and vaccination of crew.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 13, as follows:

During the week ended February 4, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in the city of Manila: 1 case of smallpox and no deaths; 4 cases of plague and 4 deaths.

SMALLPOX.

The situation in Shanghai has become so acute that it is a menace to the entire shipping of the Orient. Eight vessels are already known to have carried smallpox from that port, and the true number is no

doubt far in excess of the figures given. Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Ranson has been asked to vaccinate all crews and steerage passengers before permitting vessels to proceed to ports of the Philippine Islands. The steamer *Tremont*, upon which smallpox was detected upon arrival here January 12, 1905, no doubt received the infection at Shanghai, because the time elapsing since the vessel left Shanghai corresponds to the incubation period of the disease. It is believed that the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the Bureau inviting the attention of all quarantine officers stationed at United States ports to the liability of smallpox infection being present upon vessels that have touched at the port of Shanghai. The infection has even been conveyed aboard vessels which anchor at Woosung, a distance of 14 miles from Shanghai, and from which the personnel of passengers are reported not to have left the vessel. In such cases the infection was no doubt carried aboard by the Chinese stevedores.

No vessels cleared for United States ports during the week.

During the week ended February 11, 1905, the quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila were: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 1 case, 1 death.

The following vessel cleared for the United States:

February 11, the British steamer *Seneca*, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. The crew were vaccinated and inspected on board prior to the sailing of the vessel.

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Isthmian Canal—Proposed central asylum for segregation of lepers in the West Indies—Association formed for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, March 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, with 341 crew, 125 cabin, 29 steerage, and 68 deck passengers. Of this number I inspected 5 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 185 crew, 31 cabin, 29 steerage, and 68 deck passengers, of whom 2 crew, 15 cabin, 21 steerage, and 51 deck passengers were taken on at this port. Two persons, suffering from dangerous contagious diseases, wishing third-class passages for the United States, were recommended for rejection. There were 2 cabin passengers from Liverpool in transit for Trinidad and for La Guaira, respectively.

On February 27 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 148 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 10 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 58 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended March 4 I examined 86 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 18.

During the month of January, 1905, the maximum temperature was 86.1° F.; on the 5th, the mean, 76.9° F., and the minimum, 63.8° F., on the 3d. The velocity of the wind for the month was 11.7 miles per hour. The total rainfall was 2.29 inches.

There has been some talk recently in certain of the West India islands as to the advisability of establishing a central asylum for the joint segregation of lepers in the West Indies. I fear, however, that this important step, which would in time mean the stamping out of a too common disease in this region, will not be taken because of the lack of harmony among the colonies. In Barbados there were 124 lepers in the lazaretto at the end of the year 1904, an increase of 8 over last year (1903). During 1904, 11 males and 8 females were admitted, and 9 males and 3 females died. During the month of December, 1904, 2 males and 1 female were admitted to the lazaretto, and 2 males died, one at the age of 62, after a residence of 1 year, 4 months, and 10 days, the other at the age of 42, after a residence of 2 years, 6 months, and 3 days. Aside from the lepers in the lazaretto, as many more may be at large, because leprosy is not a notifiable disease, and there is no law which compels a leper to go to the lazaretto unless he has committed a crime, or has been caught taking alms. The quarantine board of Barbados is alive to the question, and it has placed before the Government the desirability of making leprosy a notifiable disease.

The medical profession of Trinidad, owing to the increasing number of cases of tuberculosis in the colony, has recently organized an association, called the Trinidad Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, which has for its object, as its name implies, the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases. The association is open to laymen as well as to the profession in the colony, and, aside from municipal aid, it hopes to raise funds by donations, by special contributions in the churches on some appointed Sunday each year, and by collection boxes placed conveniently in public places. In order to stimulate general interest a public meeting will be held in Port of Spain at an early date.

The general health of this port continues good. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Fumigation of steamship Severn to destroy mosquitoes—Smallpox in Grenada Island—Quarantine.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships and 1 sailing vessel, with 140 crew, 22 cabin and 64 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 1 sailing vessel, 100 crew, 22 cabin and 64 steerage passengers, of whom 1 crew, 1 steerage and 5 cabin passengers were taken on at this port.

On March 11 I fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes all the compartments, including the holds, of the intercolonial steamship *Severn*, of the Royal Mail, on her arrival at this port from La Guaira, via Margarita, Carupano, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, and St. Vincent, with cargo and passengers. This vessel left Barbados on the afternoon of March 13, bound to San Juan, P. R., via the Windward and the Leeward islands, with 75 crew, 29 cabin and 40 deck passengers. Of this number 11 cabin passengers transhipped at this port for Porto Rico.

The departure of the steamship *Severn* from this port for San Juan via other ports, closes the tourist season of the Royal Mail vessels to Porto Rico. Hereafter the Intercolonial steamship, leaving Barbados

every fortnight for the Northern Islands, will end her voyage and begin her return trip at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

The quarantine authorities of Barbados have just received a dispatch from Grenada, dated March 9, in which it is reported that 8 additional cases of smallpox have developed in the same district (St. Andrews Parish) since February 23, the date of the last report.

A letter from Antigua, dated the 3d instant, says that the British Leeward Islands have not quarantined against Grenada, owing to the frankness of the Grenada authorities in giving information relative to smallpox on that island, and to the fact that all of the cases have been confined to one district.

A report received from St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on the 11th instant, says that the Danish West Indies have not established a quarantine against Grenada, the boarding and inspection of all vessels from foreign ports, as heretofore, being sufficient.

Letters from Martinique, dated March 4 and 13, say that the governor of Martinique has ordered a fourteen-day quarantine with disinfection against Grenada; that the sanitary authorities have been given power to impose quarantine measures, if they see fit, against localities not quarantining against Grenada; and that a quarantine of fourteen days, voyage included, with disinfection, has recently been ordered against Para, Brazil, because of the existence there of plague, yellow fever, and smallpox.

Owing to the precautions taken by the sanitary authorities in Colon, Republic of Panama, this island has not declared a quarantine against Colon on account of the existence of yellow fever there, notwithstanding the islands of Martinique and of Guadeloupe have done so.

The general health of this port continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended February 17, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No deaths from contagious diseases.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 50,600. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 2, and 3 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Four weeks ended January 28, 1905. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 200, including 14 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths 413, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 2, grippe 11, and 87 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 65. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 4, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 187, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 1, whooping cough 12, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 34, scarlet fever 14, diphtheria 20, whooping cough 34, enteric fever 5, and 8 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,128 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 5 from whooping cough, and 5 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 4, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 27.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 44.2, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 232 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, measles 3, diarrhea 3, and 53 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 4, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.2, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 20.1, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 582, including diphtheria 3, measles 8, scarlet fever 2, and 27 from whooping cough.

HAWAII—*Honolulu*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 39,306. Total number of deaths, 66, including enteric fever 1, and 12 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 52,475. Total number of deaths, 129, including 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended February 10, 1905. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

Ten days ended February 20, 1905. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1905. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 228, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 183, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, smallpox 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 118, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Two weeks ended March 3, 1905. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

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

[For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.]

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

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Feb. 7		7	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Feb. 28		1,043	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etsniadsin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelisavetpol District	Nov. 22-26	32		
Kuba District	Nov. 21-Dec. 1	20	14	
Nachitshevan District	Nov. 23-29	213	152	
Nowobajazet District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	18	12	
Samara Province	Nov. 23-Dec. 21	180		
Saratov Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 23	78	35	
Sharuro-Daralageski District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk	Nov. 1-Feb. 10			Epidemic. One new case.
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	Dec. 8-21	6		
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1		
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Feb. 10	416	317	
Batum	Dec. 1-7	3		
Lenkoran	Dec. 8-28	251	226	
Erivan	Dec. 1-Jan. 30	1,057	695	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 11-17		1	
Turkey (general)	Nov. 28-Jan. 28	712	570	Jan. 1-Dec. 26, 1904: 10,466 cases, 9,192 deaths.
Bagdad	Nov. 20-28	1	3	
Ravandouz	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	220	196	
Van	Jan. 2-28	131	62	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-Jan. 31		59	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15		1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Feb. 26	61	17	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-Feb. 28		30	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca—				
(Juchitan and Tehuantepec.)	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	7	1	
Veracruz—				
(Coatzacoalcos, Tuxtla Tepec, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-Feb. 18	8	4	
Yucatan—				
Merida	Jan. 15-Feb. 11	3	1	

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

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Panama:				
Colon.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 6.....	2	1	
Panama.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
	Jan. 1-Mar. 13.....	40	17	Six cases and 2 deaths from U. S. S. Boston.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 7.....	3		
La Guaira and vicinity.....	Jan. 1-7.....		6	
Maracaibo.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British East Africa—				
Kisumu.....	Jan. 5-12.....			Present.
Maharoni.....	Jan. 19.....	1		
Port Florence.....	Jan. 1-19.....	20	8	
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
East London.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 29.....	8	7	
Port Elizabeth.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 25.....	4	2	
Durban—				
Durban.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 17.....	3	2	
Arabia:				
Aden (general).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 25.....	1,509	1,295	One case from Austrian ss. Imperator from Bombay.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Jan. 28.....	1	1	
Salta State.....	Dec. 15.....	1		
Santa Fe.....	Dec. 27.....	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Clarence River District.....	Jan. 10-28.....	3	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane and vicinity.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 7.....	12	5	
Bundaberg.....	Feb. 3.....	1	1	
Townsville.....	Dec. 9.....	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Nov. 27-Jan. 7.....		12	
Guaratingueta.....	Jan. 13.....	1		
Nietheroy.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Para.....	Feb. 1-26.....	4	2	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-15.....		1	
Pindamonhangaba.....	Feb. 18.....			Present.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 7-Feb. 25.....	246	110	
Santos.....	Dec. 4-11.....		1	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 23-29.....		1	
Taubete.....	Feb. 18.....		1	
Chile:				
Arica.....	Dec. 11-Mar. 4.....			Present.
Chanaral.....	Mar. 15.....			Do.
Iquique.....	Dec. 4-Mar. 4.....	2	2	
Pisagua.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 15.....	194		
Santiago.....	Dec. 2.....		1	
Egypt:				
Port Said.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 10.....	5	5	Two deaths from Egyptian ss. Aida, from Suez.
Suez.....	Dec. 10-Feb. 25.....	28	17	
Tukh District.....	Nov. 27-Feb. 25.....	16	11	
Formosa.....	Oct. 1-Jan. 31.....	477	434	Total number of cases for year 1904: 4,343, with 3,234 deaths.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Feb. 7.....		1	From steamship Crewe Hall from Rangoon.
London.....	Nov. 30.....	1		On ss. Weybridge from the Rio de la Plata.
Hawaii:				
Aiea.....	Mar. 2.....		1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Oct. 29-Feb. 11.....	101,676	77,174	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 11.....	7,666	5,952	
Bengal.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 11.....	38,487	33,578	
United Provinces.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 11.....	135,819	122,028	
Punjab.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 11.....	76,718	65,595	
Burma.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 11.....		11	Two cases imported.
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	Oct. 29-Feb. 11.....	8,501	6,938	

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Mysore State	Oct. 9–Feb. 11	7,964	6,100	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29–Feb. 11	11,348	9,772	
Central India	Oct. 29–Feb. 11	3,526	2,902	
Rajputana	Oct. 29–Feb. 11	6,972	6,068	
Kashmir	Oct. 29–Feb. 11	512	335	
Grand total		<u>399,205</u>	<u>336,453</u>	
Japan:				
Hiogo	Dec. 14		1	
Kobe	Dec. 16	1		
Mauritius	Dec. 10–17	66	35	
Peru:				
Callao	Feb. 9–16	1		
Eten	Nov. 1–Feb. 16	41	8	
Guadalupe	Nov. 1–Feb. 16	43		
Chiclayo	Feb. 9–16	5		
Huanchao	To Feb. 16	35		
Lambayeque	Nov. 1–Feb. 16	29	2	
Lima	Nov. 1–Mar. 4	38		
Mollendo	Mar. 4			Present.
Pacasmayo	Nov. 1–Dec. 26	2		
Pueblo Nuevo	Jan. 26	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 15		1	
Manila	Dec. 4–Feb. 11	9	9	
Russia:				
Ural Territory	Dec. 26–Jan. 16	143	142	Number of deaths from Nov. 30 to Jan. 9, 340.
Vigatka Province—Slobodskoi.	Oct. 18–Dec. 14	247		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 15–Jan. 24		14	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 5–Dec. 31		7	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony (Cape Town)	Feb. 12–18	1		
Sierra Leone	Jan. 28–Feb. 3	1		
Argentina:				
Bahia Blanca	Feb. 26			Present.
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12–Jan. 29	324	57	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jan. 1–31	30	1	
Prague	Dec. 4–31	44		
Belgium:				
Brussels	Dec. 18–24		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27–Feb. 16	71	5	
Nitheroy	Dec. 1–31		44	
Para	Dec. 1–Feb. 7		172	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1–Jan. 31		498	
Porte Allegre	Feb. 22			Do.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6–Feb. 26	985	322	
Santos	Dec. 4–Jan. 22		7	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 1–15		3	
Victoria	Feb. 7–18	19	1	
Chile:				
Santiago	Jan. 2–23			Epidemic.
Valparaiso	Mar. 4			Do.
China:				
Hongkong	Feb. 8	1		
Shanghai	Nov. 12–Feb. 11		593	One case on U. S. turret ship, Monadnock. One new case among foreigners.
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	Feb. 19–25	1		
Ecuador:				
Colta	Feb. 7			Present.
Colombo	Feb. 7			Do.
Guamote	Feb. 7			Do.
Guayaquil	Jan. 1–Feb. 28		13	
Porto Viejo	Feb. 15–21			Do.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Formosa	Jan. 1-31	5		
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-Jan. 21	3		
Nantes	Feb. 9-22	19	4	
Paris	Dec. 11-Mar. 4	187	17	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Jan. 31		16	
St. Etienne	Feb. 1-15	1		
Germany:				
Bremen	Jan. 8-Feb. 25	7		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-14		1	
Birmingham	Feb. 19-Mar. 11	4		
Bradford	Dec. 3-Feb. 25	54	5	
Cardiff	Mar. 5-11	1		
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14	5		
Edinburgh	Feb. 12-18	3		
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Mar. 3	4	1	
Hull	Dec. 25-Feb. 11	27	1	
Leeds	Dec. 18-Mar. 11	82	2	
Leith	Feb. 12-Mar. 4	6		
Liverpool	Jan. 15-21	1		
London	Dec. 11-Mar. 4	34		
Manchester	Dec. 11-Feb. 4	7		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 4-Mar. 4	108	2	
Nottingham	Dec. 11-Mar. 11	14		
South Shields	Dec. 4-Feb. 25	48	3	
West Hartlepool	Feb. 4-11	3		
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 17-28	2		From ss. Sonoma, from San Francisco.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Feb. 28		583	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Feb. 28		28	
Karachi	Dec. 14-Feb. 26	47	9	
Madras	Dec. 17-Feb. 24		15	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 9-Mar. 2		20	
Milan	Dec. 1-31	1		
Palermo	Dec. 11-Mar. 2	143	36	
Japan:				
Ehime	Jan. 22-28	26		
Fukuoka	Jan. 22-28	2		
Hakodate	Jan. 18	1		From a Br. vessel from Shanghai.
Hiroshima	Jan. 22-28	2		
Kobe	Jan. 1-Feb. 22	3		One from Br. ss. Hector, from Yokohama; and 1 from ss. Palawan, from Yokohama.
Kumamoto	Jan. 22-28	1		
Matsuyama	Feb. 15	1		
Muroran	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	8		
Nagasaki	Jan. 22-28	2		
Nishiwagun	Feb. 16	16		
Osaka	Jan. 22-28	8		
Yamaguchi	Jan. 22-28	1		
Malta	Jan. 22-28	1		
Mexico:				
Mexico	Nov. 20-Feb. 11	15	13	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	Jan. 22-28	2		
Norway:				
Christiania	Dec. 11-Feb. 25	22	3	
Panama:				
Colon	Dec. 13-Jan. 8	3		One from ss. Loa, from Arequipa, and 1 from ss. Westphalia, from St. Thomas.
Panama	Dec. 25-Jan. 1	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 12-31	2		From ss. Loa, from Arequipa.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 10-Feb. 11	9	1	1 case from Cavite.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 27-Feb. 25	71	19	
Odessa	Dec. 10-Mar. 4	21	5	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 4-Feb. 11	34	15	
Warsaw	Nov. 12-Dec. 17		16	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1-Mar. 10		116	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-Feb. 28		12	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 13-Jan. 21		9	
Switzerland:				
Geneva	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	4		
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 4-Feb. 26		129	

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.
Hamburg	Mar. 4	772,852	240									3	2	1
Hamilton, Bermuda	Mar. 14	17,535	6											
Hull	Mar. 4	258,127	77							1	1	4	1	2
Iquique	Feb. 25	30,000	28											
Karachi	Feb. 19	108,644	128		58								1	
Kingston, Canada	Mar. 17	18,444	8											
Kingston, Jamaica	Mar. 4	52,475												
Kobe	Feb. 18	297,276	119							2		1		
Do	Feb. 25	297,276	149											
Las Palmas	Feb. 18	49,500	16											
Do	Feb. 25	49,500	20											
Lausanne	Feb. 18	52,000	27											
Leeds	Mar. 4	456,787	129	10				1			1	3		2
Leipzig	Feb. 25	507,602	146	26								9		2
Leith	Mar. 4	81,477	16	4										
Licata	Feb. 18	25,500	18	1										
Do	Feb. 25	25,500	12	1										
Liverpool	Mar. 4	730,143	308	1						3	3	7	8	
Livingston, Guatemala	Mar. 8	3,500	2											
Do	Mar. 15	3,500	2											
London	Mar. 4	7,010,172	2,128											
Lyon	Feb. 25	500,000	221	43									1	1
Madras	Feb. 17	509,346	403		1			1					1	
Mainz	Mar. 4	90,500	23	5										
Manchester	do	631,533	224	26						2	1	2	6	1
Mannheim	Feb. 25	156,645	50									1		
Mazatlan	Mar. 4	20,000	8											
Messina	Feb. 25	107,000	30	2								1		
Do	Mar. 4	107,000	48	2							3			
Montecristi	Mar. 11	1,200	0											
Moscow	Feb. 25	1,173,427	566	14				1		1	10	9	8	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mar. 4	264,511	98	6										2
Nottingham	do	246,000	115									3	18	4
Nuremberg	Feb. 18	285,000	112	22								1		
Odessa	Feb. 25	511,000	227	40				1		4	6	5	4	1
Palermo	Feb. 18	330,000	173	7				5						
Do	Feb. 25	330,000	156	6				5						
Panama	Mar. 4	20,000	30				3							
Paris	do	2,660,559	992	259				1		6	1	6	9	7
Plymouth	do	114,000	41							1	1			
Prague	Feb. 25	226,972	163	43									3	1
Puerto Cortes	Mar. 16	3,500	0											
Quebec	Mar. 18	70,000												
Rheims	Mar. 5	108,385	33	10						1				
Rotterdam	Mar. 4	371,137	118									3		
Do	Mar. 11	371,137	117											
Sagua la Grande	Mar. 4	18,109	6	2										
St. Georges, Bermuda	do	2,189	1											
St. John, Antigua	do	15,844	18											
Do	Mar. 11	15,844	17	1										
St. John, N. B.	Mar. 18	40,777	16	1										
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	2											
Salford	Mar. 4	231,514	83	7							1			
San Feliu de Guixols	Mar. 5	11,333	4											
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Feb. 26	40,000	13	1										
Do	Mar. 4	40,000	16	2										
Santander	Mar. 5	53,574	26											
Sheffield	Feb. 25	430,000	121	4						3	1	1	1	1
Do	Mar. 4	430,000	132	3									7	
Singapore	Feb. 4	97,111	204	31								3		3
Southampton	Mar. 4	114,896	40	3								1	15	1
South Shields	do	109,360	43	5						1			1	
Stockholm	Feb. 18	309,496	134	14							6	3	3	1
Stuttgart	Feb. 23	200,000	79	4							1			
Do	Mar. 2	200,000	76	3							1	1		
Tarragona	Mar. 4	19,600	22	2										
Trapani	Feb. 18	61,477	20											
Do	Feb. 25	61,477	24											
Trieste	Feb. 18	191,403	136								2			
Do	Feb. 25	191,403	130							1		1		
Venice	Feb. 18	169,417	95									1		
Veracruz	Mar. 11	32,000	40	16										
Vienna	Feb. 25	1,877,839	789	116						1	2	11	19	2

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

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			Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Vienna	Mar. 4	1,877,839	690	115							1	1	3	13	2
Winnipeg	Mar. 11	70,000									1				
Do	Mar. 18	70,000													
Yokohama	Feb. 11	313,695									1				
Do	Feb. 19	313,695									1		1		
Zurich	Feb. 18	163,751	60	12								1	2		2
Do	Feb. 25	163,751	63	14								2			2

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

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