

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

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

Statement of the joint inspection of the Chinese and Japanese districts of San Francisco, Cal., for the four weeks ended April 1, 1905.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, at San Francisco, reports as follows:

	Week ended—				
	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.	Apr. 1.
Buildings reinspected	89	52	70	101	86
Rooms reinspected	1,847	1,310	1,337	1,695	1,320
Persons inspected	2,415	1,880	1,735	2,390	2,150
Sick inspected	15	23	18	24	19
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	12	12	12	12	17
Dead examined	9	7	5	6	3
Necropsies	3	4	1	0	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	18	44	49	73	68
Number showing pest infection	0	0	0	0	0
Blocks covered with Danysz virus .....	.....	6	8	8	9
Times streets swept	2	3	2	2	2
Sewers flushed	18	17	15	15	17
Notices sent to abate plumbing nuisance	7	5	.....	8	.....
Plumbing nuisances abated ^a	6	2	.....	7	.....
Plumbing nuisances undergoing abatement	8	12	.....	11	.....
Total number plumbing inspections	114	147	.....	220	.....

^a Plumbing report, March 25, is for two weeks.

Report on rats from city wharf and Chinese, Japanese, and Latin quarters of San Francisco, Cal., examined during the four weeks ended April 1, 1905.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, as follows:

	Week ended—				
	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.	Apr. 1.
Number caught alive.....	4	35	37	46	31
Number found dead.....	14	9	12	27	37
Number showing lesions of phosphorus poisoning	0	0	0	0	0
Number showing pest infection	0	0	0	0	0
Number showing infection with Danysz virus (<i>B typhi marium</i>)	0	2	0	1	8

Smallpox in Cairo, Ill.

Surgeon Guitéras reports, April 5, as follows:

Five new cases of smallpox were admitted to the city isolation hospital on April 3, 1905.

Smallpox in vicinity of Beaufort, N. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Clarke, at Beaufort, reports, April 3, as follows:

About 15 cases of smallpox have occurred within the last few weeks on Hog Island, a small island in the eastern part of this county about 35 miles from Beaufort.

The first cases were contracted at Goose Creek Island, in a neighboring county, where it is understood there are 50 or more cases. The great majority of the cases are extremely mild.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Report from San Antonio—Work of sanitary department during month of March, 1905.

Clerk of Sanitation Gallagher reports, April 1, as follows:

Month of March, 1905.

Premises inspected, 4,091; premises reinspected, 2,857; wells filled, 5; cisterns filled, 9; cesspools filled, 13; houses fumigated, 56; rooms fumigated, 130; cellars fumigated, 2; cisterns fumigated, 5; wells fumigated, 4.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Apr. 1, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	167
Persons held.....	0

Pullman cars taken off.

Persons inspected on footbridge, 3,982.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended April 1, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 247; inspection Mexican immigrants, 109; inspection special excursion party, 26; inspection of Arab, 1; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 417 pieces.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended April 1, 1905: Passengers inspected, 259; immigrants inspected, 77; immigrants deported, nonmedical reasons, 2; special examination, Japanese 10, Chinese 1.

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

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 20,764; white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 32; white, 10; colored, 22, including diphtheria, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, for the week ended March 25, 1905, from 54 observers, indicate that phthisis pulmonalis, diarrhea, smallpox, and enteric fever were more than usually prevalent, and pleuritis, pneumonia, inflammation of kidney, scarlet fever, intermittent fever, measles, remittent fever, inflammation of bowels, and puerperal fever were less than usually prevalent.

Meningitis was reported present at 5, whooping cough at 8, diphtheria at 29, measles at 32, enteric fever at 45, smallpox at 47, scarlet fever at 55, pneumonia at 58, and phthisis pulmonalis at 199 places.

MINNESOTA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of October, 1904, from 52 localities and from State institutions and other parts of the State not named, having an aggregate population of 1,751,395, show a total of 1,105 deaths, including diphtheria 23, enteric fever 27, measles 1, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 3, and 121 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1904. Total number of deaths, 1,425, including diphtheria 29, enteric fever 23, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 3, and 178 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1904. Total number of deaths, 1,135, including diphtheria 37, enteric fever 19, scarlet fever 17, whooping cough 7, and 137 from tuberculosis.

MISSISSIPPI—*Natchez*.—Thirty days ended March 16, 1905. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including 7 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including 5 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 7. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of February, 1905, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,918,000, show a total of 11,730 deaths, including diphtheria 241, enteric fever 88, measles 78, scarlet fever 90, whooping cough 55, and 1,140 from phthisis pulmonalis.

The Monthly Bulletin for February says:

The February mortality exceeds the average of recent years by 450, but is 1,000 less than that of February, 1904, the decrease being very much more marked than that of January. The winter and spring mortality of 1904 was phenomenally large, much larger than it promises to be this year, although there were more deaths this month than have occurred prior to 1904. The mortality in early life and at advanced age is not different from the average, nearly one-fourth of the deaths occurring under the age of 5 years and one-fifth at 70 and over. There were 1,000 deaths from epidemic diseases, 8.5 per cent of the total. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrheal diseases have decreased from last month. The winter mortality from typhoid fever was never as low as it is at the present time, which is noteworthy in connection with the low level of ground water which has generally prevailed in this State. At Sandy Hill and Whitehall there have been outbreaks occasioned by the necessity of drawing supplies of water from questionable sources. Scarlet fever has usually its highest mortality at this season of the year and is seldom below 100 deaths for the State. Diphtheria is moderately decreased from the average. No special prevalence is reported from either of these diseases at any point and cases are reported from but 15 localities outside the larger cities. Measles has increased pretty generally and is reported from numerous localities, having moderately larger death rate. The chief increase is in cerebro-spinal meningitis and it is reported in sporadic form from many places, but it is chiefly prevalent in New York City, where 186 deaths have occurred during the month (130 in January and 95 in December). Its increased prevalence began there last year in March. Smallpox, which caused 4 deaths in Brooklyn, has been known to exist elsewhere only in Burke, Franklin County, Lake George, Hoosick Falls, Syracuse, and Mount Vernon since the 1st of the month.

Ithaca.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 13,136. Total number of deaths, 20. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Peekskill.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever, 4 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 1 from tuberculosis reported.

Saratoga.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 32, including 3 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

North Dakota.—Month of February, 1905. Reports from the State board of health for 39 counties, population not stated, show a total of 173 deaths, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, pneumonia 23, and 14 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Altoona.—Month of March, 1905. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths 89, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 2, and 6 from tuberculosis.

Dunimore.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases reported.

Oil City.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 6. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Plymouth.—Period from July 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905. Census population, 13,649. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, 8 from meningitis, 3 from scarlet fever, and 3 from tuberculosis reported.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., April 8, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 8, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 3	Breslau	Bremen	1,637
4	Barnstable	Port Antonio	2
6	Stuttgart	Bremen	1,486
8	Darmstadt	do	1,602
	Total		4,727

BERTRAM N. STUMP, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., April 1, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, April 1, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 27	Admiral Farragut	Port Morant, Jamaica	8
27	Canopic	Naples	1,739
28	Cymric	Liverpool	1,252
30	Laurentian	Glasgow	86
Apr. 1	Sylvania	Liverpool	1
	Total		3,086

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Reports of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 4, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 1, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 26	Philadelphia	Southampton	719
26	Etruria	Liverpool and Queenstown	707
27	Pretoria	Hamburg	2,709
27	Armenia	do	1,083
27	La Bretagne	Havre	1,082
27	Patricia	Marseille and Naples	911
27	Trinidad	Hamilton	3
27	Prinzess Irene	Genoa	2
27	Lucania ^a	Liverpool	4
27	Tintoretto	Santos	1
27	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	1
28	Citta di Napoli	Genoa and Naples	1,429
28	Quebec	Havre	486
28	Il Piemonte	Genoa and Naples	1,306
28	Kroonland	Antwerp	1,350
28	Giulia	Trieste and Naples	1,124
28	Morro Castle	Habana	13
28	St. Andrew	Antwerp	1
28	Ladysmith	Barbados	3
29	Sardigna	Naples	1,061
29	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	762
29	Ryndam	Rotterdam	1,104
29	Narragansett	London	2
29	Umbria ^a	Liverpool	3
29	Vincenzo Florio	Naples	1
29	Idaho	Hull	1
29	Craigronald	Vera Cruz	2
29	Neustria	Naples	1
29	Bernard	Cardiff	1
29	Carpathia	Trieste	6
29	Oscar II	Copenhagen	6
29	Herman	Trieste	3
29	Lugano	Cienfuegos	2
29	Arkansas	Copenhagen	2
29	Mantineia	St. Michaels	1
29	Gerty	Trieste	19
29	Vizcaina	Sagua	1
30	Italia	Naples	1,410
30	Gniesenau	Bremen	2,056
30	Citta di Reggio	Naples and Messina	1,074
30	Catania	Santos, etc.	11
30	Bovic	Liverpool	1
31	Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	2,584
31	Teutonic	Liverpool and Queenstown	877
31	Weimar	Genoa and Naples	1,545
31	Sicilia	do	1,121
31	Esperanza	Habana	8
31	Bermudian	Hamilton	5
31	Il Piemonte	Naples	5
Apr. 1	Campania	Liverpool and Queenstown	784
1	La Lorraine	Havre	889
1	Italian Prince	Cardiff	1
1	Corinthian ^a	Glasgow	1
1	Hellig Olav ^a	Copenhagen	7
1	Pretoria ^a	Hamburg	3
	Total		28,194

^a Deserter.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 10, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 8, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 2	Sicilian Prince	Naples	1,055
2	St. Paul	Southampton	835
2	Celtic	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,859
2	Niagara	Nassau	1
3	Pannonia	Fiume, Trieste, etc	1,963
3	Massilia	Naples and Marseille	1,050
3	Caledonia	Glasgow	664
3	Cumeria ^a	Rio de Janeiro	1
3	Buenos Ayres	Habana	1
3	Prinzessin V. Luise	Hamburg	1
4	L'Aquitaine	Havre	1,908
4	Zeeland	Antwerp	1,395
4	Republic	Naples	2,131
4	Mexico	Habana	13
4	Craighall	Glasgow	1
5	Blücher	Hamburg	1,674
5	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	1,245
5	Grosser Kurfurst	Bremen	1,977
5	Montreal	Havre	199
5	Canning	Santos, etc	10
5	Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	2
5	Roma	Piræus and Naples	1,282
5	König Albert	Genoa and Naples	1,556
6	Oceanic	Liverpool and Queenstown	1,115
6	Lafayette	Havre	574
6	United States	Copenhagen, etc	834
6	Trinidad	Hamilton	4
7	Prinz Adalbert	Genoa and Naples	1,082
7	Pomeranian	Glasgow and Merville	51
7	Silvia	Hamburg	1,825
7	Pocasset	Trieste	4
8	Citta di New York	Naples	950
8	Bellaggio	Rio de Janeiro, etc	10
8	Fontabelle	St. Thomas	12
8	Vigilancia	Habana, etc	17
	Total		27,351

^a Deserter.

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 8, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 2	Kingstoman	Antwerp	5
5	Manchester Corporation	Manchester	4
4	Haverford	Queenstown and Liverpool	907
	Total		916

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

Report of immigration at San Juan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., April 3, 1905.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 1, 1905;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 28	Cataluña	Barcelona	6
		Cádiz	4
30	Pío IX	Barcelona	2
		Teneriffe	1
	Total .....	.....	13

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Seattle.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., April 1, 1905.

*Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended April 1,
1905; also name of vessel and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Mar. 26	Kanagawa Maru	Yokohama and Kobe	a 113

a 68 from Yokohama; 45 from Kobe.

WM. B. ESTELL,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

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.
	1905.					
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Mar	71	69	2	2	
Detroit, Mich	Mar	64	60	4	1	
Galveston, Tex.....	Mar	251	251	0	0	
Key West, Fla.....	Mar	3	1	2	1	
Naco, Ariz.....	Mar	252	241	11	7	
New Orleans, La	Mar	236	234	2	2	
New York, N. Y.....	Mar	105, 134	104, 581	553	43	
Niagara Falls, N. Y	Feb.....	314	304	10	10	
Do.....	Mar	282	274	8	8	
Northport, Wash	Mar	106	106	0	0	
Ponce, P. R.....	Mar	40	40	0	0	
Portland, Me	Mar	623	620	3	3	390 in transit included in number 623.
Portland, Oreg	Mar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No transactions.
San Diego, Cal	Mar	49	48	1	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	Mar	7	7	0	0	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	Mar	107	100	7	7	
Tacoma, Wash	Mar	52	50	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	Apr. 8			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	Apr. 1			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	do			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda	do			
6	Puntarasa	do			
7	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
8	Cape Charles, Va.	Apr. 8			
9	Cape Fear, N. C.	Apr. 1			
10	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Apr. 8			
	Columbia River, Oreg.	Mar. 25			
		Apr. 1			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Apr. 8			
12	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 1			
		Apr. 8			
13	Eastport, Me.	Apr. 6			
14	Eureka, Cal.	Mar. 18			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	Apr. 1			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is- land, Miss.	do	It. bk. Trento.	Mar. 29	Buenos Ayres via Barbados.
17	Ketchikan, Alaska.	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Apr. 8			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Mar. 25			
22	Panama, Panama.	Apr. 8			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Apr. 1			
		Apr. 8			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Apr. 1			
		Apr. 8			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	Apr. 1			
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	do			
27	Portland, Me.	do			
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
29	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
		Apr. 8			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
30	East Pass.	Apr. 1			
31	West Pass.	do			
		Apr. 8			
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	Apr. 1			
33	San Diego, Cal.	do			
34	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
35	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do			
38	Savannah, Ga.	do			
39	Sitka, Alaska.	Mar. 25			
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 1			
41	Southbend, Wash.	do			
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
43	Washington, N. C.	Apr. 8			
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	Mar. 18			
45	Honolulu	Mar. 25			
46	Kahului	do			
47	Kihei	do			

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				1 schr. spoken and passed.	
5				No report	
6				2 vessels spoken and passed	1
7				No report	
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10				Glandular examination. From Hongkong.	1
11				No transactions	
12				1 vessel spoken and passed	2
					1
13					1
14				No transactions	19
15				do.	
16	Ship Island	Disinfected	Mar. 30		1
17				No report	
18					6
19				No transactions	
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				do.	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed.	5
24					2
					1
25				No transactions	
26				No report	
27				No transactions	
28					3
				Glandular examination Br. ss. Ocean Monarch from Karatsu, Japan, and Br. ss. Sandhurst from Moji.	5
29				1 case malarial fever at sea on Am. ss. Admiral Schley from Port Antonio. 1 doubtful case fever at sea on Br. ss. Kinsman from Cardiff.	21
				Glandular examination Nor. ship Morning Light, Algoa Bay, and Br. ss. Amatanga from Calcutta.	26
30				No report	
31				No transactions	
				do.	
32					3
33					4
34				3 vessels boarded and passed. Glandular examination Br. ss. Doric from Hongkong, and Br. ss. Indrapura from Kobe.	11
35				No transactions	
36				do.	
37				1 coastwise steamer spoken and passed.	3
38					3
39					5
40					2
41				No transactions	
42					3
43				No transactions	
44				No report	
45				do.	
46				do.	
47				do.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	HAWAII—Continued.				
48	Koloa	Mar. 18			
49	Lahaina	Mar. 25			
50	Mahukona	Mar. 18			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu	Feb. 25			
52	Iloilo	do			
53	Jolo	Feb. 18			
54	Manila	Feb. 4			
55	Zamboanga	do			
	PORTO RICO:				
56	Ponce	Apr. 1	Am. ss. Zulia	Mar. 29	Maracaibo
57	San Juan	do			
	Subports—				
58	Aguadilla	do			
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	Apr. 8			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Apr. 1			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Apr. 8			
6	Galveston, Tex	Apr. 1	Br. ss. Basil	Mar. 30	Para
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Apr. 8			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Apr. 1	Nor. bk. Undal	Mar. 26	Port Elizabeth via Barbados.
10	New Bedford, Mass	Apr. 8			
11	New Orleans, La	Apr. 1			
12	Newport News, Va	Apr. 8			
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.	Apr. 9			
18	Quintana, Tex	Apr. 8			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
48				No report	
49				do.	
50				do.	
51				No report	
52				do.	
53				do.	
54				do.	
55				do.	
56	New York	Held	Mar. 29	No passengers for Ponce	1
57				1 case measles on Sp. ss. Cataluña from Barcelona.	4
58				No transactions	
59				do.	
60				No report	
61					2
62					1
63					1

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4				No transactions	
5				No report	
6	Galveston	Fumigated	Mar. 30		5
7				No report	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			12
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 April 14, 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.		376	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 18-Mar. 25 ..	9	1	
Total for District		9	1	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		30		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-Apr. 1 ..	18		
West Tampa City	Mar. 19-25	5		
Total for State		23		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		128		
Georgia:				
Macon	Jan. 22-Mar. 11 ..		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2	7	
Illinois:				
Cairo	Mar. 28-Apr. 3 ..	12		
Chicago	Dec. 25-Apr. 8 ..	234	33	
Danville	Dec. 19-Mar. 25 ..	34	5	
Galesburg	Jan. 28-Feb. 25 ..	4		
Peoria	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	11	1	
Total for State		295	39	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		117	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	28		
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		
Wabaunsee 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:				
Covington	Mar. 23-Apr. 1	1		
Lexington	Mar. 12-18	1		
Louisville	Feb. 3-Apr. 6	21	1	
Total for State		23	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904		79	14	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-Mar. 25..	141	2	Forty-two imported. Present. Present.
Point Coupe Parish	Mar. 1-31	1		
St. James Parish	Mar. 1-31			
St. John Parish	Mar. 1-31			
Total for State		142	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	5	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1-31	2		
Perry	Feb. 1	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		113		
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.		7	1	
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-Apr. 8 ...	20		
Total for State		20	13	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		37	3	
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-Mar. 27..	20		
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. 27..	27	1	
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. 27..	8	1	
McLeod County	Dec. 27-Feb. 13 ..	9		
Marshall County	Feb. 7-Mar. 27 ..	161		
Meeker County	Dec. 13-Jan. 30 ..	11		
Millelacs County	Feb. 28-Mar. 27 ..	4		
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. 27 ..	18	1	
Red Lake County	Feb. 28-Mar. 6 ...	1		
Rice County	Dec. 13-Feb. 19 ..	59		
St. Louis County	Dec. 27-Mar. 27 ..	36		
Stearns County	Dec. 20-Mar. 13 ..	164		
Stevens County	Jan. 17-23	1		
Todd County	Dec. 20-Mar. 27 ..	89	2	
Wabasha County	Mar. 14-20		1	
Wadena County	Dec. 27-Mar. 20 ..	20		
Waseca County	Dec. 27-Mar. 27 ..	21		
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-Mar. 27 ..	3		
Total for State		804	7	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		950	5	

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-Apr. 1	462	44	
Total for State .....	.....	462	44	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	96	1	
Montana:				
Helena	Mar 1-31	2 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	17 .....	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Feb. 12-Mar. 25	19 .....	.....
South Omaha	Mar. 19-25	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	20 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	1 .....	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden	Jan. 1-7	1 .....	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	59	9	
New York:				
Mount Vernon	Feb. 26-Mar. 18	3 .....	.....
New York	Dec. 13-Apr. 8	28	4	
Total for State .....	.....	31	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	63	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 .....	.....
Cartaret County	Mar. 1-Apr. 3	15 .....	.....
Cherokee County	Nov. 1-30	25 .....	.....
Clay County	Nov. 1-30	5 .....	.....
Craven County	Nov. 1-Mar. 20	13 .....	.....
Durham County	Nov. 1-30	6 .....	.....
Gaston County	Nov. 1-30	75 .....	.....
Greene County	Nov. 1-30	7 .....	.....
Henderson County	Nov. 1-30	7 .....	.....
Lenoir County	Nov. 1-30	26 .....	.....
Mecklenburg County	Nov. 1-30	8 .....	.....
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	6 .....	.....
Onslow County	Nov. 1-30	80 .....	.....
Pamlico County	Apr. 3	50 .....	.....
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 .....	.....
Scotland County	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Union County	Nov. 1-30	24 .....	.....	In southern part.
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 .....	.....	548 .....	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	481	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	.....
Cass County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	.....
Cavalier County	Feb. 1-28	1	.....
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	.....
Total for State		7	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		207	.....
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 (Cincinnati included).	Dec. 24-Apr. 7	108	3	
Lawrence County	July 2-Dec. 10	4	.....
Logan County	July 2-Dec. 10	49	.....
Lorain County	July 2-Dec. 10	1	.....
Lucas County (Toledo included)	Nov. 5-Apr. 1	70	.....
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		589	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,662	55	
Pennsylvania:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	6	.....
Allegheny County	Jan. 9-15	1	.....
Bedford County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....
Blair County	Feb. 3-Apr. 1	2	.....
Cambria County	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	33	.....
Clearfield County	Jan. 1-31	64	1	
Center County	Jan. 1-31	23	.....
Dauphin County	Jan. 1-Apr. 1	27	.....
Fayette County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....
Lancaster County	Jan. 1-31	2	.....
Lebanon County	Jan. 1-Apr. 8	108	.....
Philadelphia County	Mar. 19-25	1	.....
Tioga County	Jan. 1-31	72	.....
York County	Jan. 1-31	45	.....
Total for State		411	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		1,871	230	
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	

One case from Huntingdon County.

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:				
Allegheny County.....		854	185	
Adams County.....		1		
Blair County.....		26	2	
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. 25 ..	22	1	
Georgetown.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 26 ..	33		
Greenville.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 25 ..	32	18	
Total for State.....		88	19	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		47	3	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 25-Apr. 1 ..	136	2	Six cases imported.
Nashville.....	Dec. 18-Apr. 1 ..	62		
Total for State.....		198	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		404	7	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Utah:				
General	Feb. 1-28	204	1	
Carbon County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	3		
Davis County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Salt Lake County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	118		
Sevier County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	43		
Summit County.....	Feb. 14.....	3		
Tooele County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	7		
Utah County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		
Weber County (Ogden included).	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....	4		
Total for State		389	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		15		
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Cowlitz County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kittitas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Spokane County (Spokane)....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Wallawalla County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2		One case imported.
Total for State		8		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		121	3	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 4...	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 18-Apr. 11...	170		
Total for State		170		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		117		
Grand total		6,275	149	
Grand total, same period, 1904.		7,257	365	

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, January 7 to April 14, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Galveston	Dec. 31	2		From ss. Horatio from Para via Barbados.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, March 16 to April 14, 1905.

[These reports include cases and deaths which occurred during the period from July 1, 1904, to date.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Mar. 22, 1905	2		
Massachusetts:				
Fall River.....	Apr. 1-8, 1905		2	
Lawrence.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 1, 1905.....	8	2	
Lowell.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 8, 1905.....	30	13	
Quincy.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905.....	2	2	
Worcester.....	Feb. 1-28, 1905.....		6	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
General	July 1-31, 1904			Present at ten places.
Do	Aug. 1-31, 1904			Present at six places.
Do	Sept. 1-30, 1904			Present at seventeen places.
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904			Present at nine places.
Do	Nov. 1-30, 1904		25	Present at five places.
Do	Dec. 1-31, 1904		35	Present at ten places.
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905			Present at twenty-two places.
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905		59	Present at eleven places.
Do	Mar. 1-25, 1905			Present at five places.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	Jan. 1-31, 1904		55	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905		30	
Do	Mar. 1-Apr. 2, 1905		39	
Newark	Apr. 2-8, 1905	7	10	
West Hoboken	Apr. 2-8, 1905	2	1	
New York:				
General	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1904		1,700	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905		150	
Buffalo	July 1-31, 1904		3	
Do	Aug. 1-31, 1904		2	
Do	Sept. 1-30, 1904		1	
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904		6	
Do	Nov. 1-30, 1904		2	
Do	Dec. 1-31, 1904		3	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905		1	
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Ithaca	July 1, 1904 to Apr. 1, 1905		2	
Kingston	July 1, 1904, to Apr. 4, 1905		4	
New York	Dec. 1-31, 1904		95	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905		130	
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905		186	
Schenectady	July 1-31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Aug. 1-31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Nov. 1-30, 1904	2	2	
Do	Dec. 1-31, 1904	2	2	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905	1	1	
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905	3	3	
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905	3	3	
Troy	July 1-31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Sept. 1-30, 1904		2	
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904		4	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905		1	
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905		6	
North Carolina:				
Charlotte .....	.....do		2	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	Apr. 1-7, 1905	12	7	
Findlay	Dec. 18-24, 1904	1	1	
Do	Mar. 5-25, 1905	2	2	
Do	Apr. 2-8, 1905	1	1	
Springfield	Apr. 1-8, 1905	1	1	
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905	1	1	
Carbondale and vicinity	July 1-31, 1904		1	
Do	Sept. 1-30, 1904	1	2	One case, one death from township surrounding city.
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904		1	
Do	Nov. 1-30, 1904		1	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905		1	
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905		4	Two imported from New York.
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905		3	From townships surrounding city.
Chester	Sept. 1-30, 1904	1	1	
Do	Oct. 1-31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Dec. 1-31, 1904	2	2	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905	2	2	
Do	Feb. 1-28, 1905	3	3	
Lancaster	Mar. 26-Apr. 1905	2	2	
Philadelphia	Jan. 1-Mar. 20, 1905	28		
Plymouth	July 1, 1904, to Apr. 1, 1905		8	

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Shenandoah	Aug. 1-31, 1904.....	2	2	
Do	Sept. 1-30, 1904.....	1	1	
Do	Nov. 1-30, 1904.....	2	2	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905.....	1	1	
Do	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....	2	2	
Wilkesbarre	July 1-31, 1904.....	1	1	
Do	Apr. 1-5, 1905.....	1	1	

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variola.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allentown, Pa.....	Apr. 1	35,416	17	1				1				1		
Altouna, Pa.....	Apr. 8	38,973	18	1								1		
Baltimore, Md.....	do	508,957	223	31					1		1	1		
Bayonne, N. J.....	do	32,722												
Berkeley, Cal.....	Apr. 1	13,214	4											
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Apr. 8	38,647	17	1										
Boston, Mass.....	do	560,892	232	31					3		2	5	1	
Brookton, Mass.....	Apr. 1	40,063	11	1										
Cambridge, Mass.....	do	91,886	25											
Do.....	Apr. 8	91,886	26	2										
Camden, N. J.....	do	75,935	25								1	1		
Carbondale, Pa.....	Mar. 31	13,536	12											
Do.....	Apr. 7	13,536	4											
Charleston, S. C.....	Apr. 1	55,807	18	4										
Chelsea, Mass.....	do	34,072	12	1										
Chicago, Ill.....	Apr. 8	1,698,575	512	67		2								
Chicopee, Mass.....	do	19,167	4	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Apr. 7	325,902	153	21				7		4	1	9	16	13
Cleveland, Ohio.....	do	381,766	129	10						1	3	1		
Clinton, Mass.....	Apr. 8	13,667	7											
Covington, Ky.....	do	42,938	16	3										
Dayton, Ohio.....	do	85,353	28	3										
Detroit, Mich.....	do	285,704	89								2	4		
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Apr. 1	11,616	8	1										
Elmira, N. Y.....	do	35,672	11	3						1				
Everett, Mass.....	do	24,336	10	1										
Do.....	Apr. 8	24,336	7	4								1		
Fall River, Mass.....	do	104,863	4											
Findlay, Ohio.....	do	17,613	6	3				1						
Fitchburg, Mass.....	Apr. 1	31,531	9	1										
Galesburg, Ill.....	do	18,607	3											
Haverhill, Mass.....	Apr. 8	37,175	14	2										
Hyde Park, Mass.....	Apr. 1	13,244	2							1				
Do.....	Apr. 8	13,244	2											
Jacksonville, Fla.....	Apr. 1	28,429	19	2										
Jersey City, N. J.....	Apr. 2	206,433	107	8				8				2		
Johnstown, Pa.....	Apr. 8	35,936	24	1										
Lancaster, Pa.....	Apr. 1	41,459	15					2						
Lawrence, Mass.....	do	62,559	37	5				2						
Lebanon, Pa.....	Apr. 8	17,628	2					2						
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Apr. 1	102,479	55	15						2				
Louisville, Ky.....	Apr. 6	204,731	86	16		1				2				
Lowell, Mass.....	Apr. 8	94,969	36	5				4						
Lynn, Mass.....	Apr. 1	68,513	29	2										
McKeesport, Pa.....	do	34,227	12</											

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.	Varicoid.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Mar. 25	285,315	78	5							1	1		
Do	Apr. 1	285,315	78	5							1	1		
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	Apr. 8	21,228		1										
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	35	4										3
Newark, N. J.	Apr. 1	246,070	104	20						2		1	2	
Do	Apr. 8	246,070		18				10			1	2		1
New Bedford, Mass. .	do	65,442	27	3										
Newburyport, Mass. .	Apr. 1	14,478	6											
Newport, R. I.	do	22,034	9	1										
Newton, Mass.	Apr. 8	33,587	10											
New York, N. Y.	Apr. 1	3,437,202	1,633	172						6	20	31	21	12
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	do	19,457	11							1				
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	11	1										
Do	Apr. 9	22,265	10	1										
North Adams, Mass. .	Apr. 8	24,200	6											
Omaha, Nebr.	Apr. 1	102,555	18											
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	1											
Do	Apr. 8	7,147	1											
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	503	52						23	3	16	1	5
Plainfield, N. J.	Apr. 1	15,369	4											
Do	Apr. 8	15,369	6	1										
Portland, Me.	Apr. 1	50,145	23	2						1		1		
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	80								1			
Do	Apr. 8	175,597	74	8							1	1	1	
Quincy, Mass.	Apr. 1	23,899	7	1										
Reading, Pa.	Apr. 3	78,961	37	2										
Rochester, N. Y.	Mar. 31	162,608	80	21						2	5	8	2	2
Shreveport, La.	Apr. 1	16,013	6	1										
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. .	do	10,266	3											
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	10	1										1
Springfield, Ohio. .	Apr. 7	38,253	12	2				1						
Steelton, Pa.	Apr. 8	12,068	4											
Tacoma, Wash.	Apr. 1	37,714	12	2										
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	7											
Titusville, Pa.	Apr. 8	8,244	1											
Toledo, Ohio.	Apr. 1	131,822	42	5						1				
Trenton, N. J.	Apr. 8	73,307												
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	8											
Washington, D. C. .	Apr. 1	278,718	136	28										1
West Hoboken, N. J. .	Apr. 8	23,094						1						
Weymouth, Mass.	do	11,324	4											
Wheeling, W. Va.	Mar. 28	38,878	6											
Do	Apr. 3	38,878												
Do	Apr. 10	38,878	8											
Wichita, Kans.	Apr. 1	24,671												
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	do	51,721	17											
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	6											
Winona, Minn.	do	19,714	4	1										
Worcester, Mass.	do	118,421	56	5										

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, March 6, 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 March 4, 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. Three hundred and sixty rats (10 found dead) and 520 mice (9 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat proved to be plague-infected.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital no cases were under treatment. Ninety-five rats (54 found dead) and 33 mice (12 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 33 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague-infected.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Four hundred and thirty-four rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town Harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor and 575 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 March 4, 1905.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		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			1			5
Woodstock.....	2				1					
Mowbray.....					1					
Wynberg.....										1
Cape Divisional Council.....										2
Total.....	2		1	1	2		1			8

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

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

Report from Sierra Leone—Smallpox.

Consul Williams reports, March 8, as follows:

I have to report an outbreak of smallpox in this city and Colony. As to the city, it is semiofficially stated that the health authorities have the situation under control, and that the disease is confined to the suburban settlements, the central portion of the city, which contains the principal business offices, government departments, consulates, etc., being unaffected.

The disease was introduced into the Colony proper from the protectorate in the interior via the railway. It appears to have become stubbornly rooted in some of the suburban villages before its presence was detected.

Some persons have been convicted of concealing cases from the health authorities.

Preventive measures.—Active, vigilant precautionary measures are enforced to confirm and prevent the spread of the disease; vaccination is general though not compulsory. Thus it is hoped that an epidemic may be averted.

Statistics.—I have received no official information as to the number of cases, deaths, etc., of the disease, but shall freely report such particulars weekly when obtainable.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Plague.

Consul Masterson reports as follows:

Plague cases and deaths at Aden for week ended March 17, 1905.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	6	3
Maalla.....	7	7
Tawahi.....	14	15
Shaikh Othman.....	30	28
Cantonment:		
Steamer Point.....	1	1
Crater.....	2	1
Total.....	60	55

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, March 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, 57 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diarrhea and dysentery, 4; erysipelas, 1; hepatitis, 1; malarial fever, 4; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 3; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 7; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 2; stillborn, 4; syncope, 1; tetanus, 1; other causes, 14.

During the same period there were reported 18 cases of smallpox with no deaths, and the movement of the smallpox hospital for the month of February was the following: Existing from January, 30; entering during February, 35; total, 65. Left during February, 34; died during February, 2; total, 36. Remaining under treatment, 29.

Week ended March 11, 1905, 64 bodies were interred.

Causes of interment: Arterio-sclerosis, 3; asphyxia, 1; asthma, 1; cancer, 1; cerebral congestion, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; gangrene, 1; malarial fevers, 5; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 4; pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 10; other forms of tuberculosis, 1; senile debility, 1; septicæmia, 2; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 7; syncope, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 4; other causes, 9.

During the same period there were reported 6 cases of smallpox with 1 death.

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

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 8 and 15, as follows:

During the week ended the 4th instant the following vessels were inspected by me and issued bills of health from this office: On the 1st instant the German steamship *Catania*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and 2 new members of the crew taken on in this port; on the 4th instant, the British steamship *Tennyson*, with a cargo of coffee, — first-class passengers, — steerage passengers, and 2 new members of the crew taken on in this port.

No other vessels left here for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the week.

The plague epidemic in Chile.

A dispatch of date of the 3d instant from Santiago states that the Government has ordered the closing of the large schools as a measure against the spread of plague, and in addition has put in force many measures to prevent the introduction of plague into Santiago.

A dispatch of date of the 8th instant states that the intensity of the epidemic in Pisagua has somewhat diminished.

Plague in Portuguese territory.

A dispatch of date of the 3d instant from Lisbon, Portugal, states that the plague is epidemic in Govuro, near the bay of Bartholomeu Dias, and that the infection is supposed to have been brought there from the Transvaal. Many persons are leaving the locality, and all necessary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

Mortality and vaccination in Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

During the month of February there were in Buenos Ayres, with a population of 905,000 persons, 1,317 deaths. During the 4 days, February 27, 28, March 1 and 2, there were 15,000 vaccinations made in Buenos Ayres.

Mortuary report from Pernambuco, Brazil.

During the two weeks ended February 15 there were in Pernambuco 334 deaths, a daily average of 22.4, with a maximum of 36 and a minimum of 15. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 200,000, is therefore 42.1.

Variola caused 105 deaths; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 36; malarial fevers, 17; leprosy, 1; syphilis, 1; cancer, 3; dysentery, 5; septicaemia, 3; beriberi 1. Also one death occurred from yellow fever.

Total rainfall, 10 mm.

The state of martial law under which this city has been controlled since the 16th of November, 1904, will be removed to-morrow, the 16th instant.

During the week ended the 11th instant I inspected the following-named vessel, bound for Habana, Cuba, and issued bill of health. She was a British three-mast schooner, the *Success*, of small tonnage, and carried a cargo of dried beef taken from another vessel which put in here in distress.

She took on 2 new members of the crew here, and lay in the stream during her stay. No other vessels left here for United States or Cuban or Canal Zone ports during the week.

Plague in Chile.

A dispatch of the 10th instant states that the population of Pisagua has been reduced to 500 persons, due to the large number of departures from the city on account of plague, and also to the large numbers of people who have succumbed to the disease.

A later dispatch, date of the 14th instant, says that at that date there were only 225 persons remaining in the city.

A report is also current that plague has broken out at Coplando.

From Lima, Peru, comes the report of plague at Cajamarca, where this disease is steadily increasing in numbers.

From Argentina, date of the 10th instant, comes a report that the entire province of Entre-Rios is greatly alarmed over an increasing epidemic of so-called "carbuncle."

Variola in the State of Pernambuco, Brazil.

A letter received from Escada, State of Pernambuco, says that that city is suffering from a severe epidemic of variola.

Mortuary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended March 12, 1905.

During this week there were, in all, 255 deaths. Of this number 8 were caused by yellow fever, of which number 3 occurred in private houses, 1 in Santa Casa da Misericordia, and the remainder in hospital São Sebastião. Three deaths were among Brazilians and 5 among foreigners. There were 11 new cases, and at the end of the week there were 11 cases in hospital São Sebastião.

Smallpox caused 2 deaths, with 12 new cases, and at the end of the week there were 28 cases at hospital São Sebastião.

Plague caused 1 death, with 2 new cases, leaving at the close of the week 15 cases under treatment at Paulo Candido hospital.

Whooping cough caused 1 death; grippe, 13; beriberi, 2; malarial fevers, 4; tuberculosis, 59; tuberculosis, other forms than pulmonary, 1; septicæmia, 2; cancer, 4; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 23; of the respiratory system, 36; of the circulatory system, 28; of the digestive system, 26; of the urinary system, 7; puerperal septicæmia, 2; diseases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 13; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 16; suicide, 1.

By ages, as follows: Less than 1 year, 47; 1 to 5 years, 25; 5 to 10 years, 4; 10 to 20 years, 19; 20 to 30 years, 44; 30 to 40 years, 36; 40 to 50 years, 28; 50 to 60 years, 25; more than 60 years of age, 25, and age unknown, 2.

By localities: In houses, homes, etc., 157; in civil hospitals, 34; in military hospitals, 8; in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 48; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in unknown places, 7.

Natives, 194; foreigners, 56; nationality unknown, 5.

Daily average of deaths, 36.42; same for last week, 38.28; same for corresponding week of 1904, 43.85. Coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, 14.69.

Highest range of the thermometer, 25.6° C., lowest, 20.1° C.

Mortuary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended March 5, 1905.

During this week there were, in all, 268 deaths. Yellow fever continues to increase slowly, there having been during this week 20 cases and 4 deaths. The increase by cases has been as follows since the beginning of the year, taking the numbers by weeks: 1, 2, 4, 10, 8, 8, 9, 14, 20.

There were 2 new cases of plague, with no deaths, and 4 cases of variola, with 7 deaths. At the close of the week the hospital São Sebastião had under treatment 11 cases of yellow fever and 34 of variola; and the plague hospital had 15 cases under treatment. Two of the yellow fever deaths occurred in the city and the other two in the hospital.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 14; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 1; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 9; tuberculosis, pulmonary form, 59; other forms, 4; septicæmia, 3; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 22; of the circulatory system, 42; of the respiratory system, 23; of the digestive system, 40; of the urinary system, 5; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other diseases and accidents of the puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 4; senile debility, 4; violence, except suicide, 11; suicide, 1.

By ages, the deaths were as follows: Less than 1 year, 40; 1 to 5 years, 35; 5 to 10 years, 7; 10 to 20, 15; 20 to 30, 46; 30 to 40, 39; 40 to 50, 28; 50 to 60, 20; more than 60 years, 37; age unknown, 1.

By localities, in houses, homes, etc., 164; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 65; asylums, convents, etc., 3; ships in port, none; places unknown, 4.

Natives, 197; foreigners, 68; nationality unknown, 3. All the yellow fever deaths were in the persons of foreigners.

Daily average of deaths, 38.28, corresponding with 36.57 for the preceding week, and with 41.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each one thousand of the estimated population, 905,000, is 15.44.

The highest range of the thermometer was 33.9° C. and the lowest, 19.19° C., with an average of 24.7° C.
The total rainfall was 24.76 mm.

CANADA.

Report from Vancouver, British Columbia—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of March, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 194; number passed, 191; number certified on account of dangerous, contagious or loathsome diseases, 2.

CANAL ZONE.

Report of deaths among employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION,
Washington, April 4, 1905.

SIR: We have the honor to advise you of having received this morning telegraphic advice from Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, governor of the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, that 2 deaths have occurred during the past month, as follows: W. B. Ledyard, Michigan, yellow fever, March 1; Henry Cornell, California, meningitis, March 24.

Very respectfully,

D. I. MURPHY,
Secretary.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

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

During the week ended March 25, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels for ports in the United States. No sickness in a total crew of 117. No passengers.

No quarantinable disease arrived at this port during this week and none was reported in the city.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Sick passengers landed at quarantine station—Vaccination certificates issued.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, April 4, as follows:
Week ended April 1, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	27
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1,136
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1,128
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides)	250

Permission was granted to ship the remains of a person dead of meningitis to New York on the steamship *Esperanza*.

The following vessels landed sick passengers at the quarantine station at Tricornia:

March 27, American steamship *Esperanza*, 1 seaman with elevated temperature.

March 28, U. S. S. *Dolphin* landed a naval officer at Las Animas hospital suffering from grippe with kidney complications.

The *Dolphin* left this port for Fernandina, Fla., without a bill of health.

Certificates of vaccination were issued to 25 persons leaving this port for the Canal Zone during the week.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in this city or the island during the week.

Certificates of vaccination issued to persons leaving for the Canal Zone.

During the month of March, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 21 persons leaving this port for the Canal Zone.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics—Report for month of March, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, April 4, as follows:

During the week ended April 1, 1905, 7 bills of health were granted to vessels leaving for the United States in good sanitary condition.

Within same period there have been officially reported in the city 1 case of enteric fever terminating in death, 3 cases of diphtheria, and 30 of measles.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary statistics of Matanzas from March 20 to 31, 1905.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	8	27
Debility, congenital	2	151
Pneumonia	1	93
Burns	1	167
Bronchitis	1	90
Fever, enteric	1	1
Enteritis, infantile	2	105
Septicæmia, puerperal	1	137
Arterio-sclerosis	1	81
Senility	1	152
Total	19	.....

Annual death rate per mille, 14.44; estimated population, 48,000.

During the month of March, 1905, 33 bills of health were issued to vessels bound for the United States, having an aggregate number of 930 crew, and 299 passengers in transit for various ports in Cuba. No health certificates were issued for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama, as no vessel left for any of those ports during the period referred to.

The total number of contagious diseases officially reported in the city has been as follows: Measles, 132 cases with 2 deaths; scarlet fever, 3; enteric fever, 2, both terminating fatally; diphtheria, 4.

The aggregate number of deaths from all causes during the month has been 73, showing an increase of 30 over that of last February, and a decrease by 4 as compared with the corresponding month in 1904. The greatest mortality has been caused by diseases of the respiratory

system, particularly tuberculosis, followed by those of the circulatory system as will be noted by the accompanying summary report:

Tuberculosis	21
Measles	2
Enteric fever	2
Grippe	1
Tetanus	1
Angæmia	1
Diseases of the nervous system	2
Diseases of the circulatory system	13
Diseases of the respiratory system	8
Diseases of the digestive system	6
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	4
Puerperal state	4
Other causes	8
Total	73
Annual average of mortality per 1,000, 18.25.	

Report from Nuevitas—Inspection of vessels—Mortality for month of March, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, April 2, as follows: There were no transactions at this station for the week ended April 1, 1905.

No contagious diseases have been reported at any point in this district during this period.

Mortuary report for the month ended March 31, 1905.

Heart disease, 1; enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 1; inanition, 2; tetanus, 2; puerperal fever, 1; all other causes, 6; total, 16.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, March 28 and April 4, as follows:

During the week ended March 25, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended March 25, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Malignant tumor	1	45
Meningitis	1	61
Organic heart disease	3	79
Cerebral embolism	1	82
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Athrepsia	1	105
Uremia	1	120
Icterus neonatorum	1	151
Ill defined or unspecified	1	179
Total	14	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 16 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

During the week ended April 1, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

No vaccination certificates for the Canal Zone or Panama were issued during March, 1905.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 1, 1905.

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Enteric fever	1	1
Pernicious fever	1	4
Tubercle of lungs	3	27
Meningo encephalitis	1	61
Broncho-pneumonia	1	92
Pneumonia	1	93
Athrepsia	1	105a
Strangulated hernia	1	108
Atrophic cirrhosis	1	112
Nephritis	1	119
Parenchymatous nephritis	1	120
Ill defined or unspecified	2	179
Total	15	.....

Annual rate of mortality, 17.14 per 1,000; estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever—Fumigation of vessels—Smallpox on steamship Palena—Plague reported present at Coquimbo, Chile.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, March 16, as follows:

Week ended March 14, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 71, as follows: Yellow fever, 4; pernicious fever, 4; infectious fever, 4; fever (without classification), 14; enteric diseases, 13; tuberculosis, 2; smallpox, 4; from all other causes, 26.

During the week 2 vessels were fumigated; 2 bills of health and 6 immune certificates were issued; 9 passengers and 23 pieces of baggage were inspected, as follows: March 11, steamship *Palena*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 1 cabin passenger and 9 steerage passengers from this port. Five cabin and 6 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. Three cases of smallpox were removed, reported under date of March 11. One patient subsequently died. March 14, steamship *Coya*, from New York via South American ports, cleared for New York and other ports. Officers, 3; crew, 26; all told, 29. No passengers. The Ecuadorean consul at Coquimbo, Chile, cables that plague has appeared there.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 28, as follows:

Egypt.—During the week ended March 11 a fresh case of plague occurred in the Tuh district.

Aden.—During the period from February 19 to March 3 there were registered 443 cases of plague and 402 deaths. During the week ended February 18, according to a supplementary report, there occurred in Aden 371 plague cases, with 339 deaths.

British South Africa.—In Durban, during the period from January 29 to February 11, there were registered 4 fresh cases of plague and 4 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 4 was lower than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.8 per thousand of the population, this figure being the lowest recorded at any time during the present year, although higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 14.7 per thousand. Of the large German towns and cities almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Karlsruhe, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Brunswick, Breslau, Halle, Dresden, Cologne, Stuttgart, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following places showed more favorable figures than this city, namely: Leipzig, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Cassel, Kiel, Rixdorf (with 15.1), Charlottenburg (with 13.7), and Schöneberg, with the minimum, viz, 8.6. The infant mortality rate, amounting to 3.6 per year and thousand, was lower than the Munich, Hamburg, and Leipzig figures. Among the causes of death acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed a decrease, but influenza showed no variation. There were registered 109 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 89 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs (including 12 from influenza), 35 deaths from cancer, 15 deaths from diphtheria, 14 deaths from scarlet fever, 8 deaths from measles. Finally, 3 persons died by violence.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Transactions of service—Mortality in Bombay—Plague and smallpox—Improvement in plague situation—Relation between temperature and epidemic plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, March 18, as follows: Transactions for the week ended March 18, 1905:

Sanitary certificate No. 81 (to accompany consular invoice No. 55 of 1905), issued on March 13 for 72 casks of goatskins, shipped to New York. The skins were soaked in brine and packed in water-tight casks.

Sanitary certificate No. 82 (to accompany consular invoice No. 56 of 1905), issued on March 16 for 2,000 baskets of onions, shipped to Manila, P. I.

Sanitary certificate No. 83 (to accompany consular invoice No. 57 of 1905), issued on March 16 for 5,000 baskets of onions, similarly consigned. All grown in cholera-free districts.

Mortality in Bombay City.

	Week ended—		Average of same week 1900-1904.
	Mar. 14, 1905.	Mar. 15, 1904.	
Plague deaths.....	683	904	923
Plague mortality per 1,000	45.89	60.57	61.85
Smallpox deaths	172	27	68
Cholera deaths.....	0	39	11
Total deaths	1,565	1,491	1,993
Total mortality per 1,000	104.87	99.91	131.99
Deaths from measles	22	11	35
Deaths from enteric fever.....	4	3	1
Deaths from malarial fever	51	53	177

It is a remarkable fact that with the slight rise in temperature which has occurred during the past week there has been great improvement in the health of the city. At the beginning of March the minimum temperature was about 68° F., following after a long spell of weather with the figure below 60°, which was unusually cold for Bombay. The minimum during the past few days has run up to 73°, with a maximum over 84°. As a result there has been a remarkable improvement in health conditions. Within the week the plague mortality dropped from 860 to 683, representing nearly 20 per cent in 7 days. The phenomenon of the relation of temperature to the intensity of the plague epidemic has been closely noted in previous years, but improvement has never before followed so closely on the first indication of warm weather. It is generally believed that the improved condition which arises on the reappearance of the hot weather is due wholly to the fact that the people leave their houses and sleep in the open, and that there is less crowding in insanitary buildings.

There is doubtless ground for this theory, but it does not seem possible that it can account for the entire phenomenon. Some of the worst phases of plague epidemic in the city have occurred at temperatures as high as and higher than those now recorded. The fact remains that there is an immediate response in the increased or decreased activity of plague as the temperature moves up or down. Possibly a close watch on the habits of the people in certain sections of the city might help to unravel the mystery. In some crowded sections there has been a drop; elsewhere a rise or stationary figure during the week. If it be true that, as heretofore, the height of the epidemic lasts but 10 weeks, then Bombay should soon be free from plague.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, March 16, as follows:

During the week ended March 11, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Liebenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 56. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, there were 32 deaths from cholera and 315 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended March 4, 1905, there were 6,878 cases and 5,827 deaths from plague.

In India during the same week there were 39,357 cases and 34,139 deaths.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague in various countries—Typhus fever and anthrax in Russia—Infectious diseases in Italy and Switzerland—Summary of cholera in Persia—Yellow fever and mosquitoes—Quarantine regulations.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, March 20 and 27, as follows:
During the week ended March 18, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, 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. 13	Città di Napoli.....	New York	1,330	20	1,670	6
14	Sardegna.....	do	1,081	45	1,750	10
15	Canopic.....	Boston	1,478	105	1,950	11
15	Italia.....	New York	1,412	70	1,650	15
15	Sicilia.....	do	580	10	450	11
15	Sicilian Prince.....	do	618	25	830	23
16	Weimar.....	do	1,444	55	1,700	15
16	Massilia.....	do	1,038	65	1,220	13
18	Città di New York.....	do	951	45	1,250	13

MESSINA.

Mar. 16	Sicilian Prince.....	New York	156	12	189	25
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PALERMO.

Mar. 16	Sicilia.....	New York	393	80	475	16
17	Sicilian Prince.....	do	272	100	500	39

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The plague report from Egypt for the week ended March 2, 1905, gives 1 death at Suez, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 22 cases and 19 deaths. No fresh cases are reported elsewhere in Egypt.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, AND ANTHRAX.

According to an official notification, dated February 23, 1905, several cases of cholera have occurred in the Don territory. From February 5 to 17 there were reported 7 cases and 3 deaths. During the period under consideration no fresh cases were registered elsewhere in Russia.

Five cases of typhus fever were reported at Vladimir from February 11 to 17, 1905.

In the government of Viatka, from February 8 to 17, 1905, 32 cases of anthrax were reported.

SWITZERLAND—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in all Switzerland for the year 1904 was as follows: Smallpox, 25; varicella, 1,256; scarlatina,

7,268; measles, 11,843; erysipelas, 316; diphtheria, 5,910; whooping cough, 2,743; epidemic parotitis, 119; enteric fever, 1,317; puerperal fever, 207; ophthalmia neonatarum, 20, and influenza, 19.

PERSIA—CHOLERA.

According to a statement published by the sanitary board of Teheran, the approximate mortality from cholera in all Persia during the year 1904 was as follows:

Place.	Number deaths.	Place.	Number deaths.
Province of Kermanshah	5,000	Province of Gilan	3,000
Province of Hamadan	3,000	Province of Mazanderan	2,000
Province of Arak	1,000	Province of Khorassan	5,000
Melay-Tusserkan	1,500	Province of Isfahan	2,000
Kum	1,000	Province of Shiraz	15,000
Province of Teheran	20,000	Province of Arabistan	2,000
Province of Kasvin	200	Province of Adzerbidjan	8,000

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to official notification promulgated in British India, dated January 31, 1905, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force in Bengal against arrivals from Rangoon. February 3, 1905, in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Singapore.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order issued in the Dutch East Indies, January 19, 1905, the ports of Madras, India, and Bangkok, Siam, were declared to be infected with plague.

MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

AUSTRIA—*Vienna*.—Month of January, 1905: Estimated population, 1,816,303. Total number of deaths, 3,782, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 39; whooping cough, 5; diphtheria, 56; influenza, 7, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 557. Annual rate, 24.99 per mille.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of December, 1904: Estimated population, 979,235. Total number of deaths, 1,267, including enteric fever, 13; smallpox, 17; measles, 6; scarlatina, 1; whooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 8; anthrax, 2, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 157. Annual rate, 15.53 per mille.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended March 16, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 6 cases in the province of Lecce, 29 cases at Palermo, 1 case at Monreale, 3 cases at Misilmeri (Palermo), and 3 cases at Castrogiovanni (Caltanissetta).

Measles.—The disease is still epidemic at Cesio Maggiore, Belluno, and prevails in severe form at Taviano, Lecce.

Enteric fever.—There are a few cases in all the provinces.

Diphtheria.—Several cases were reported at Milan and Clusone (Bergamo).

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Several cases were reported at Bancavilla, in the province of Catania.

YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

At the session of February 21, 1905, of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, Doctor Chantemesse delivered a communication on yellow fever and mosquitoes, in the course of which he declared that the study of cases of yellow fever observed in Europe, especially during the last century (a full account of which is given in a special bulletin of the Yellow Fever Institute, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, entitled "Yellow Fever in Europe"), is in perfect accord with the etiological theory of the relation of the mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata* with that disease. The habitat of the *Stegomyia fasciata*, said Doctor Chantemesse, is limited by the forty-third parallel of north latitude. In sections of countries north of this parallel (i. e., England and nearly all of France) yellow fever has never appeared in epidemic form, the cases occurring, few in number, having always been aboard the vessels importing the malady, whereas in countries situated south of the parallel in question (Spain, Portugal, and Italy) true epidemics have often been observed. The speaker remarked that during the last forty years the number of epidemics of yellow fever in Europe has notably diminished, without any modification of the system of sanitary defense. The cause of this diminution is to be found in the progress of navigation and in the construction of vessels.

Modern iron vessels are better ventilated than were the old style wooden ships, with their wet holds and omnipresent bilge water. The swifter navigation by steam than by sails results in ships sooner reaching cold latitudes where the yellow-fever mosquito can not easily live long enough to become infected by stinging sick persons on board the vessel. These etiological ideas, said Doctor Chantemesse, control the rational prophylaxis of yellow fever. In an infected country protection should be taken aboard against mosquitoes. In France, on arrival of a vessel from countries contaminated with yellow fever, it should be considered that such ships fall into one of the following three categories, and they should accordingly be subjected to the corresponding treatment, namely: First, if the vessel is free from mosquitoes and has had no yellow fever aboard during the voyage it should be given free pratique in whatever season of the year and no measures of disinfection should be adopted. Second, if one or two cases of yellow fever have occurred aboard, from infection contracted in a contaminated country, without giving rise to any consecutive accident aboard, free pratique should be given to the vessel on arrival without any restrictive measures either for the personnel, the baggage, or the cargo. Third, if a series of cases of yellow fever has occurred during the voyage the vessel should, on arrival, be emptied, far from shore if possible, and all habitable parts of the vessel should be fumigated with sulphur; and the same procedure should be adopted for the hold, if the cargo is of a nature likely to lodge mosquitoes (such, for example, as bananas, other fruit, sugar, or moist wood), and all yellow fever patients should be transported to hospital immediately on arrival of the vessel, no objection being made to taking such patients to the city hospitals at ports where suitable lazarettoes do not exist,

because yellow fever can not be considered, in France, to be a contagious disease. Rigorous measures, added Doctor Chantemesse, are naturally necessary in the French colonies, such as Algeria, where it is possible for the *Stegomyia* to live, as well as in other French territory, like the Isles of Hyeres and Port Vendres, which are situated south of the forty-third parallel.

Inspection of vessels—Anchylostomiasis in Germany—Quarantine regulations for Italian African colony.

Week ended March 25, 1905:

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. 21	Prinz Adalbert.....	New York.....	1,056	60	1,220	15
22	Republic.....	do.....	2,172	110	3,500	24
23	Manuel Calvo.....	do.....	944	35	1,080	9
23	Roma.....	do.....	694	95	950	9
24	König Albert.....	do.....	1,162	50	1,890	9
24	Città di Torino.....	do.....	1,382	55	1,850	32

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The plague report from Egypt for the week ended March 9, 1905, gives 1 fatal case at Tanta-el-Gezireh, Tukh district, province of Kaliubieh, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 9 cases and 6 deaths. No fresh cases are reported elsewhere in Egypt.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

For the week ended February 11, 1905, no fresh cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in Turkish territory.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, AND ANTHRAX.

From February 17 to 24, 1905, there was reported in all Russia 1 fatal case only of cholera, which occurred at Balachany, government of Baku.

At Vladimir, from February 18 to 24, 1905, 14 fresh cases of typhus were reported.

In the government of Viatka, 19 cases of anthrax, with 4 deaths, were reported from February 17 to 23, 1905.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS IN GERMANY.

From February 22 to March 8, 1905, 9 cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg mining district, Germany.

SMALLPOX AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nineteen deaths from smallpox were reported at Constantinople from January 30 to February 19, 1905.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decrees dated January 6, 10, and 13, 1905, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Broach, India, Macao, China, and Rangoon, Burma.

SPAIN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification dated February 28, 1905, the general director of public health at Madrid has declared the port of Pisagua, Chile, to be infected with plague.

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The government of Bengal, under date of February 7, 1905, declared the port of Broach, Bombay Presidency, to be infected with plague. Plague quarantine regulations were put in force at the ports of Orissa and Chittagong against arrivals from Broach.

A notification dated February 8, 1905, declares the port of Portan-dar, Kathiawar, to be infected with plague.

ERITREA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of the governor of the Italian African colony of Eritrea dated February 17, 1905, the following quarantine regulations have been enforced:

ARTICLE I. Immune vessels proceeding from Aden are not granted free pratique at Massaua unless (a) they have not embarked native passengers at Aden; (b) unless the cargo has been embarked in quarantine and by means of the personnel aboard, except such merchandise as is specified under paragraph c; and unless (c) they have not embarked the following merchandise, namely, used linen, personal effects and clothing, used bedding and furniture, rags of whatever kind, including those compressed by means of hydraulic power and in bales, used sacks, baskets, matting, skins furnished with wool or hair to be used as carpets or mattresses, carpets, used embroidery, crude or undressed skins, fresh remnants of animals, nails, claws, and crude hair and wool, post parcels containing the articles above mentioned, or, in short, any merchandise packed with any goods of the nature of the articles mentioned.

ART. II. The vessels under consideration on arrival at Massaua shall be rigorously subjected to the measures prescribed for immune vessels by the ordinance of the minister of the interior dated February 23, 1902.

In addition, merchandise shall be landed in quarantine on the peninsula of Abdel-Kader, where it shall be detained in quarantine and exposed to the air forty-eight hours.

ART. III. Besides the measures above specified, the sanitary authorities have the power to adopt all other precautionary measures which in their opinion are required.

ART. IV. Vessels on which suspicious or confirmed cases of plague have occurred during the voyage are not granted free pratique.

ART. V. Vessels proceeding from Aden and calling at Assab shall be detained in quarantine.

ART. VI. Native sailing boats (sambuks) proceeding from Aden and calling at any port whatever of the colony shall be remanded to the nearest port of Massaua or Assab, where they shall be subjected to ten days' quarantine. If such vessels fall under the provisions of Article IV, all necessary measures required by the case shall be adopted.

ART. VII. All regulations not in accordance with the present decree are repealed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN ITALY.

For the week ended March 23, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported at Ceglie, Lecce, 2 cases; Catania,

11; Caltagirone, 6; Giarre, 2; Riposto, 2 (Catania); Palermo, 7; Monreale, 2, and Misilmeri, 1 (Palermo).

Measles.—Many cases exist in the province of Belluno.

Enteric fever.—Sporadic cases are present in all the provinces.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported at Rome, Milan, Catania, and Padavina (Belluno).

Pellagra.—There are many cases in the province of Perugia.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated March 22, 1905, the preceding ordinance of January 1, 1905, was repealed, by which plague quarantine regulations were imposed at Italian ports against arrivals from Suez.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Inspection of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports, April 2, as follows:

I arrived in Bluefields April 1, 1905, and have issued certificate of inspection to steamship *John Wilson* because said vessel was due to sail before my arrival, but was delayed until this morning. I also issued certificates to 2 passengers for the same reason—one a round-trip passenger from New Orleans.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessels to destroy mosquitoes—Yellow fever in Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, March 27, as follows:

During the week ended March 25, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Alf* for a port in the United States, via Santiago, Cuba, March 19, with 25 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Limon, March 21, with 33 crew and 2 passengers.

American steamship *Advance* for New York, March 22, with 61 crew and 75 passengers.

American schooner *Asa T. Stowell* for New Orleans, via Frontera, Mexico, March 24, with 9 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Asian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, March 24, with 50 crew and 81 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Alliance* for a port in the United States, via Baracoa, Cuba, March 24, with 13 crew and no passengers.

The living quarters of the steamships *Alf* and *Alliance*, both bound for Cuban ports, were fumigated for the purpose of killing mosquitoes (4 pounds of sulphur to the 1,000 cubic feet being used for three hours) by the quarantine officer of Colon. The fumigation was done in open harbor and certified to by the quarantine officer and myself.

During the week ended March 27, 1905, 7 deaths were officially reported from the following causes: Dysentery, 1; pneumonia, 1; rheumatism, 1; cerebral fever, 1; neuritis, 1; lumbricoids, 1.

No further cases of yellow fever have occurred in Colon since the case reported on March 22, 1905. A thorough search of the town has

failed to reveal any other cases, and in order to destroy possible foci of infection a large force has been employed to make as nearly a simultaneous fumigation of the entire town as possible.

Acute diarrhea still prevails among all classes, which may be attributed to the water, the scarcity of which continues to exist.

Immigrants, chiefly negroes, continue to arrive in large numbers from the West Indies and the coast, most of whom now readily find employment along the line of the canal. Nonimmune whites from the United States are also arriving in considerable numbers.

In Panama no cases of yellow fever were reported from March 13 to March 27. On March 27, however, a case which had been admitted at Ancon Hospital on the 20th was declared to be yellow fever.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Smallpox on Chilean steamship Palena—Objection to vaccination.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, March 18, as follows:

Concerning the Chilean steamship *Palena*, on which 3 cases of smallpox occurred en route between this port and Valparaiso, I have the honor to report as follows:

None of the bills of health made any mention of these cases. The master of the vessel denied that there had been cases aboard. The crew united in refusing to be vaccinated. Unusually strong pressure was brought to bear on this office to induce me to allow the vessel to proceed without vaccinating the crew, and this was from a source where I had no doubt of the good intentions of those concerned. Surgeon Perry lent his support in a telegram, in which he stated that he would quarantine the vessel unless the crew submitted to vaccination. The particular member of the crew who was doing most to incite others to mutiny was called up, and I was asked to examine his scars, inasmuch as the claim had been put forward that these crews were already well protected by previous vaccination. I found upon examination that he had two very good scars made about 8 years before, according to his statement, but I called the attention of those concerned to the fact that at that particular moment the man was suffering from a mild attack of varioloid. This statement was questioned at the time, but subsequently proved to be correct. Dr. Castro Gutierrez, who concurred with me in the diagnosis, removed the man at my request and placed him in quarantine.

It is practically impossible as well as undesirable to ship a crew in this port. The agent and the officers of the vessel did all they could to induce the crew to submit, offering themselves as subjects for vaccination, but with no results. In view of their helplessness, I accepted an invitation to accompany the vessel to Salaverry, knowing that I could make a sufficiently close connection to return before another vessel would be cleared, but instructing Dr. Castro Gutierrez to act for me in case of emergency. Before reaching Salaverry I succeeded in vaccinating nearly all the crew and isolated another case of smallpox, calling the attention of Sanitary Inspector Romero, who met me in Salaverry for his first duties, to still another who presented suspicious symptoms, but in my hurry to catch the returning steamer I was unable to point out this man, who hid himself, with a companion, only to be subsequently found by Doctor Romero. Both had smallpox.

The port authorities in Salaverry and Payta refused to allow the cases to be removed from the ship and as the telegraph was interrupted no appeal could be made to the health officer to have them removed. They were accordingly isolated aboard as well as possible and carried to Guayaquil, Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver wiring me confirming the diagnosis. I do not know whether they were landed before reaching Ancon or not, but Surgeon Perry was informed of conditions by telegraph. All steerage passengers were vaccinated and Doctor Romero succeeded in completing the vaccination of the crew. Such of the cabin passengers as had not been vaccinated and all those who desired revaccination were vaccinated. Disinfection and mechanical cleaning were attempted, but were not all that could be desired. Consul Gottschalk gave me his unqualified support throughout the entire proceedings, and having written to the consuls in the ports south of Callao, where cases were said to have been landed, received yesterday a letter from the American consul in Arica, stating that after some difficulty he had succeeded in learning that a man had been landed from the *Pulena* in that port who had later died of smallpox.

I have been lenient in the matter of vaccination because it is both undesirable on my part and practically impossible on the part of the steamship companies to ship a new crew in this port. In disposing of the question, however, the agents have been informed that in the future there will be no discussion as to whether or not these crews will be vaccinated. I have to quote from a letter to the several companies as follows:

* * * Your company failing to exercise sufficient control over its employees to enable me to carry out the regulations * * * I will withhold the bill of health, in accordance with the law, a reasonable time, to enable me to enforce this regulation. A reasonable time may mean anywhere from twenty-four hours to as long as may be necessary, according to the exigencies of the case. * * *

Of course it is understood that the company is anxious to have its vessels comply with the regulations, but the point I wish to make is that it is incumbent upon the company to exercise such control over its employees as will enable me to carry out the regulations, and a failure to exercise such control will require to be met in the same manner as if the company willfully violated the regulations.

On account of the extensive epidemic of smallpox in Chilean ports the health officer of Peru has ordered the vaccination of all passengers and crews of vessels on which smallpox occurs. Steps are also being taken to enforce vaccination throughout Peru.

I have to thank the quarantine officer and the surgeon of the *Pulena* for information which led to the discovery of the conditions aboard. Dr. Castro Gutierrez and Doctor Romero (inspector) rendered me valuable aid in the actual work.

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, March 23, 1905.]

VESSELS ARRIVED AT TOR.

March 17.—Greek vessel *Kilikia* from Djeddah, with 800 pilgrims of mixed nationalities; destination, Beirut and Constantinople.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM TOR.

March 15.—Russian steamship *Odessa*; 1,485 Russian pilgrims; destination, Theodosia.

March 16.—Greek vessel *Saint Georges*; 635 Ottoman pilgrims; destination, Beirut and Smyrna.

March 19.—British steamship *Mariout*; 1,012 Egyptian pilgrims; destination, Suez.

On arrival at Suez foreign pilgrims were authorized to pass the canal in quarantine and the Egyptian pilgrims to land after favorable medical visit.

Pilgrims arrived at the quarantine camp of Suakin.

March 16.—Fifty-two Soudanese arrived by *sambuk*.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Certificates of vaccination issued—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone—Protection against yellow-fever-infected mosquitoes from vessels from infected ports—Influenza, measles, and chicken pox.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, March 22, as follows:

During the week ended March 18, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships and 4 sailing vessels with 391 crew, 99 cabin, 53 steerage, and 40 deck passengers. Of this number I inspected 6 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 237 crew, 16 cabin, 53 steerage, and 40 deck passengers, of whom 10 crew, 40 cabin, 19 steerage, and 22 deck passengers were taken on at this port. A person suffering from a dangerous contagious disease, wishing a third-class passage for the United States, was recommended for rejection.

On March 13 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Orinoco*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 136 crew, 24 laborers and passengers. There were 9 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon, and 69 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended March 18, I examined 127 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 34.

In order to protect this island against the possible ingress of yellow-fever-infected mosquitoes from vessels from infected ports, the following rule was recently made by the quarantine board and approved by the governor:

No vessel arriving here either directly or indirectly from a place infected with yellow fever shall be permitted to come into the carenage until she has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the health officer, for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes; and the health officer shall in writing inform the harbor master and harbor police that such fumigation has been done.

It has just been reported that no further cases of smallpox have developed on the island of Grenada since the 9th instant, the date of the last report.

St. Vincent, West Indies, has declared a quarantine of fourteen days against all persons from Grenada, and, in the discretion of the health officer, any cargo from that island may be disinfected.

Influenza has spread throughout the island, and has been the source of much discomfort and suffering, though the cause of but few deaths. Measles and chicken pox are still prevailing in a mild form, but the number of cases is decreasing.

The general sanitary condition of this island is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

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

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane and suburbs*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 124,463. Total number of deaths, 139, including 12 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1904. Total number of deaths, 186, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1, plague 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Month of January, 1905. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 334, including enteric fever 5, measles 1, smallpox 105, yellow fever 1, and 36 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Two weeks ended March 17, 1905. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Eight deaths from smallpox reported. From February 8 to March 17, 1905, 63 smallpox cases and 12 deaths.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 255,334. Total number of deaths, 362, including 4 from infectious diseases.

Strasburg.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 165,187. Total number of deaths, 336, including diphtheria 23, whooping cough 12, and 37 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Three weeks ended March 19, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 29, including 2 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 18, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,009,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 25, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 172, including diphtheria 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 5, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 28, scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 39, and 12 from diarrhea. The deaths

from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,940 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 6 from whooping cough, and 4 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 18, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz, 9.8, and the highest in Ballymena, viz, 43.1, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 182 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, diarrhea 1, and 39 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 18, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 11.5, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 22.3, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 610, including diphtheria 8, measles 10, scarlet fever 1, and 17 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Naples.—Year ended December 31, 1904. Estimated population, 566,218. Total number of deaths, 14,491, including diphtheria 110, enteric fever 74, measles 60, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 7, smallpox 2, and 971 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of January, 1905. Total number of deaths 1,831, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 1, measles 3, and 98 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended February 28, 1905. Estimated population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, and 2 deaths from enteric fever reported.

Ten days ended March 10, 1905. No deaths reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Weeks ended February 11 and 25, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Weeks ended February 11 and March 4 and 11, 1905. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 110, 87, and 83, respectively, including 3 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended March 10, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 439, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, measles 3, whooping cough 1, smallpox 9, and 30 from tuberculosis.

Ten days ended March 20, 1905. Total number of deaths, 417, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, measles 5, whooping cough 3, smallpox 10, and 29 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 148,375. Total number of deaths, 417, including enteric fever 2, scarlet fever 1, and 49 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to April 14, 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-Mar. 11		1,215	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etshniadzin 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	
Don Province	Feb. 5-17	7	3	
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		
Serachis	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Feb. 24	416	318	
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-Mar. 12		2	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Mar. 12	62	29	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-Mar. 14		34	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca— (Juchitan and Tehuantepec.)	Dec. 18-Feb. 11	7	1	
Veracruz— (Contzacoalcos, Taxis-tepec, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-Apr. 1	10	5	
Yucatan— Merida	Jan. 15-Mar. 25	4	2	
Panama:				
Colon	Jan. 23-Mar. 22	4	1	
Panama	Dec. 1-31	7		
	Jan. 1-Mar. 27	43	18	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	

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

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Africa:					
British East Africa—					
Kisumu	Jan. 5-12 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Maharoni	Jan. 19	1 .....	.....	
Mombassa	Feb. 11	25	25		
Port Florence	Jan. 1-19	20	8		
British South Africa—					
Cape Colony—					
East London	Dec. 25-Feb. 25 ..	9	8		
Port Elizabeth	Dec. 3-Jan. 25....	4	2		
Durban—					
Durban	Nov. 27-Feb. 11 ..	7	6		
Arabia:					
Aden (general)	Dec. 1-Mar. 17 ...	1,852	1,616	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 and Richmond River districts.	Jan. 10-Feb. 10 ...	4	1	Present.	
Newcastle	Mar. 27 .....	.....	.....
Queensland—					
Brisbane and vicinity.	Jan. 2-Feb. 16....	17	5		
Bundaberg	Feb. 3	1	1		
Townsville	Dec. 9	1 .....	.....	
Brazil:					
Bahia	Nov. 27-Jan. 7....	.....	12	Do.
Guaratingueta	Jan. 13	1 .....	.....	
Nietheroy	Dec. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Para	Feb. 1-26	4	2		
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15 .....	.....	1	
Pindamonhangaba	Feb. 18 .....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Mar. 12....	250	111		
Santos	Dec. 4-11 .....	.....	1	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 23-29 .....	.....	1	
Taubete	Feb. 18 .....	.....	1	
Chile:					
Arica	Dec. 11-Mar. 4 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Chanaral	Mar. 15 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Coquimbo	Mar. 14 .....	.....	.....	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-Mar. 4	29	17		
Tukh District	Nov. 27-Mar. 9	18	11	Total number of cases for year 1904: 4,343, with 3,234 deaths.	
Formosa (general)					
Ensuiko	Feb. 1-28	1	1		
Gilan	Feb. 1-28	3	3		
Kagi	Feb. 1-28	9	9		
Schinchiku	Feb. 1-28	31	34		
Taihoku	Feb. 1-28	126	116		
Tainan	Feb. 1-28	7	6		
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. 25 ...	109,857	83,557	Three cases imported.	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-Feb. 25 ...	8,323	6,471		
Bengal	Oct. 29-Feb. 25 ...	49,259	43,471		
United Provinces	Oct. 29-Feb. 25 ...	161,088	145,110		
Punjab	Oct. 29-Feb. 25 ...	92,867	79,510		
Burma	Dec. 4-Feb. 25	64	51		
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Oct. 29-Feb. 25	9,577	7,765		
Mysore State	Oct. 9-Feb. 25	8,704	6,669		
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-Feb. 25 ...	12,340	10,693		

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

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Central India.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 25...	3,668	3,006	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 25...	8,084	7,080	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 29-Feb. 25...	578	372	
Grand total.....		464,409	393,755	
Japan:				
Hiogo.....	Dec. 14.....		1	
Kobe.....	Dec. 16.....	1		
Mauritius.....	Dec. 10-17.....	66	35	
Peru:				
Cajamarca.....	Mar. 10.....			Present.
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.....			Do.
Pacasmayo.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.....	2		
Pueblo Nuevo.....	Jan. 26.....	2		
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu.....	Jan. 15.....		1	
Manila.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 18.....	11	10	
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. 23-Mar. 17.....	241		
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-Mar. 11..	77	6	
Niteroy.....	Dec. 1-31.....		44	
Para.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 7.....		172	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 12.....		603	
Porte Alegre.....	Feb. 22.....			Present.
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 6-Mar. 12.....	991	331	
Santos.....	Dec. 4-Jan. 22.....		7	
Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 1-15.....		3	
Victoria.....	Feb. 7-18.....	19	1	
Canada:				
Hamilton.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 1.....	1		
Chile:				
Arica.....	Mar. 17.....	1	1	From Chilean, ss. Palena.
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-Mar. 11..	2		
Ecuador:				
Colta.....	Feb. 7.....			Present.
Colombo.....	Feb. 7.....			Do.
Guamote.....	Feb. 7.....			Do.
Guayaquil.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 18.....		18	Three cases, 1 death from Chilean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports.
Porto Viejo.....	Feb. 15-21.....			Present.

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

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Formosa	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ...	6	.....
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-Jan. 21 ...	3	.....
Nantes	Feb. 9-Mar. 17 ...	82	16	
Paris	Dec. 11-Mar. 25 ...	248	24	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Jan. 31 ...	.....	16	
St. Etienne	Feb. 1-28	3	.....
Germany:				
Bremen	Jan. 8-Feb. 25 ...	7	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-14 .....	.....	1	
Birmingham	Feb. 19-Mar. 25 ...	7	.....
Bradford	Dec. 3-Mar. 25 ...	62	5	
Cardiff	Mar. 5-25	3	.....
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14 ...	5	.....
Edinburgh	Feb. 12-Mar. 11 ...	4	.....
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Mar. 17 ...	5	1	
Hull	Dec. 25-Feb. 25 ...	32	1	
Leeds	Dec. 13-Mar. 25 ...	101	2	
Leith	Feb. 12-Mar. 18 ...	8	.....
Liverpool	Jan. 15-21	1	.....
London	Dec. 11-Mar. 25 ...	46	.....
Manchester	Dec. 11-Feb. 4 ...	7	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 4-Mar. 18 ...	113	2	
Nottingham	Dec. 11-Mar. 25 ...	16	.....
Sheffield	Mar. 12-18	2	.....
South Shields	Dec. 4-Mar. 25 ...	63	4	
West Hartlepool	Feb. 4-11	3	.....
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 17-28	2	.....	From ss. Sonoma, from San Francisco.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Mar. 14 ...	.....	941	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Mar. 11 ...	.....	50	
Karachi	Dec. 14-Mar. 12 ...	69	12	
Madras	Dec. 17-Mar. 10 ...	.....	24	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 9-Mar. 23 ...	.....	28	
Milan	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Palermo	Dec. 11-Mar. 18 ...	185	44	
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-Mar. 25 ...	37	22	
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. Present on Chilean ss. Palena from Chilean and Peruvian ports on Mar. 18.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Dec. 10-Feb. 11 ...	9	1	1 case from Cavite.
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 27-Mar. 4 ...	83	23	
Odessa	Dec. 10-Mar. 18 ...	35	11	
St. Petersburg	Dec. 4-Mar. 11 ...	64	26	
Warsaw	Nov. 12-Jan. 28 ...	.....	17	

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.
Crefeld	Mar. 11	110,389	42											
Do	Mar. 18	110,389	30											
Dublin	do	378,994	182	39							1	1	4	
Dundee	Mar. 11	164,269	69									1		1
Do	Mar. 18	164,269	57											
Edinburgh	do	336,577	112									4	3	1
Fiume	Mar. 12	40,000										1		
Do	Mar. 19	40,000												
Flushing	Mar. 25	19,719	6											
Frankfort on the Main	Mar. 11	320,000	102											
Do	Mar. 18	320,000	88										1	1
Funchal	Mar. 19	44,049	24	2										
Geneva	Mar. 11	115,600	52								1			
Girgenti	Mar. 4	25,069	19											
Do	Mar. 11	25,069	16											
Do	Mar. 18	25,069	18											
Glasgow	Mar. 24	809,986	298							1		2	7	13
Gothenburg	Mar. 18	136,800	31	10										
Halifax	Apr. 1	40,787	18											
Hamburg	Mar. 18	772,852	250									2	6	3
Havre	Feb. 25	130,196	60	14						1				
Do	Mar. 18	130,196	52	13						1				1
Hull	do	258,127	72									2		4
Iquique	Mar. 4	30,000	36											
Do	Mar. 11	30,000	44											
Karachi	Mar. 5	108,644	129		58			1						
Kingston, Canada	Mar. 31	18,444	11											
Lausanne	Mar. 11	52,000	25											
Leeds	Mar. 25	456,787	133	17							1	3		3
Leipzig	Mar. 11	507,602	143	28						1	1	4		
Do	Mar. 18	507,602	166	28							2	6		
Leith	do	81,477	18	6										
Licata	Mar. 4	25,500	13							3				
Do	Mar. 1	25,500	14							1				
Do	Mar. 18	25,500	12							2				
Liverpool	do	730,143	281							1		5	4	1
Do	Mar. 25	730,143	256								8	4	6	2
Livingston, Guatemala	Mar. 29	3,500	1											
London	Mar. 18	7,010,172	1,940							1	10	13	38	53
Lyon	do	500,000	214	34								2	1	
Madras	Mar. 3	509,346	382					3					4	
Mainz	Mar. 18	90,500	30	6									1	
Manchester	do	631,933	177	12						1	2	2	2	5
Mannheim	Mar. 11	156,645	47											
Do	Mar. 18	156,645	47									2		
Mazatlan	Mar. 11	20,000	20											
Do	Mar. 18	20,000	20											
Mexico	Feb. 18	368,777	340	19				1	3		1	2	2	6
Do	Feb. 25	368,777	384	33				2	5		1	1	2	2
Do	Mar. 4	368,777	340	23				1	1			3	1	1
Do	Mar. 11	368,777	362	33				2	7			5	1	1
Do	Mar. 18	368,777	392	25				1	6			1	2	1
Do	Mar. 25	368,777	450	30				2	3	1		2	3	2
Monte Cristi	do	1,300	1											
Moscow	Mar. 11	1,173,427	625	10				2			5	15	6	8
Newcastle on Tyne	Mar. 18	264,511	107									1		2
Nottingham	do	246,000	96									2	19	6
Nuremberg	Mar. 4	285,000	104	25									2	
Do	Mar. 11	285,000	112	22										
Odessa	Mar. 18	511,000	239	44						1	3	6	10	
Palermo	Mar. 4	330,000	146	5				3						
Do	Mar. 11	330,000	132	6				4						
Do	Mar. 18	330,000	107	4				1						
Panama	Mar. 25	20,000	23											
Paris	Mar. 18	2,660,559	985	238				1		6	1	6	8	9
Plymouth	do	114,000	29										1	
Prague	do	226,972	166	48								1	2	1
Puerto Cortez	Mar. 30	4,000	0											
Quebec	Apr. 1	70,000												
Rheims	Mar. 19	108,385	7										2	1
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 5	905,000	268	59						1		1	2	
Do	Mar. 12	905,000	255	60	1								2	1
Rotterdam	Mar. 25	371,137	110											

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.
Sagua la Grande.....	Mar. 20	21,843	9	2									
St. Georges, Bermuda..	Mar. 18	2,189	1										
St. John, N. B.....	Mar. 25	40,777	21	3									
Do	Apr. 1	40,777	15	4									
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 25	1,500,000	841	127				6	2	52	13	18	16
Do	Mar. 4	1,500,000	836	130				3	2	47	11	19	23
Do	Mar. 11	1,500,000	846	138				1		43	13	10	12
Do	Mar. 18	1,500,000	844	139				1	4	34	18	23	19
St. Stephen, N. B.....	Apr. 1	2,840	2										
Salford.....	Mar. 18	281,514	59	7								1	1
San Feliu de Guixols..	Mar. 19	11,333	11	1					1	1			
Santander.....	do	53,574	28						2				
Sheffield.....	Mar. 11	430,000	143	8							2	2	6
Do	Mar. 18	430,000	155	7						2	2	1	13
Singapore.....	Feb. 18	97,111	203	32						2			
Smyrna.....	Jan. 1	60,000	95					1				2	6
Do	Jan. 8	60,000	89	9						1		2	10
Do	Jan. 15	60,000	123	19						1		1	9
Do	Jan. 22	60,000	127	20									18
Do	Jan. 29	60,000	123	16						1			10
Do	Feb. 5	60,000	119	19								1	4
Do	Feb. 12	60,000	11										7
Do	Feb. 19	60,000	99	23				1			1	6	
Solingen.....	Mar. 4	15,142	12										
Do	Mar. 11	15,142	15										
Southampton.....	Mar. 18	114,897	50										20
Do	Mar. 25	114,897	50	4									18
South Shields.....	Mar. 18	109,360	38										
Stockholm.....	Mar. 11	309,496	94	18							3	1	
Stuttgart.....	Mar. 16	200,000	72	9							1	2	
Do	Mar. 22	200,000	92	13									1
Tangier.....	Mar. 18	40,000											
Tarragona.....	do	19,600	11										
Trapani.....	Mar. 4	61,477	18										
Do	Mar. 11	61,477	19										
Do	Mar. 18	61,477	18										
Trieste.....	Mar. 4	191,403	142								1	2	
Do	Mar. 11	191,403	106									1	
Utile.....	do	930	2										
Do	Mar. 18	930	1										
Venice.....	Mar. 11	169,417	80							1			1
Veracruz.....	Mar. 25	32,000	29	10									
Vienna.....	Mar. 18	1,877,839	735	126							2	11	24
Zurich.....	Mar. 4	163,751	66	10								2	
Do	Mar. 11	163,751	57	10							3		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.